

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME IX. PART IV.

SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRD PARLIAMENT

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Session 1877.



VOLUME IX.

74

END



1873

TORONTO:
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CORRESPONDENCE

And Papers regarding Moneys received by the late Judge Wilson, as Real Representative for the County of Norfolk, and the disposition made of such Moneys.

By Command.

S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 16th February, 1877.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS RELATING TO MONEYS RECEIVED BY THE LATE JUDGE WILSON AS REAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK, AND THE DISPOSITION MADE OF SUCH MONEYS, ETC.

1875.

- Feb. 15th.—Letter from J. G. Scott, Esq., to the Registrar of the Surrogate Court, Simcoe.
 “ 20th.—Letter from Clerk of the Surrogate Court, Simcoe, to J. G. Scott, Esq.
 March 2nd.—Letter from J. G. Scott, Esq., to the Clerk of the Surrogate Court, Simcoe.
 “ 4th.—Letter from J. G. Scott, Esq., to the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Osgoode Hall.
 “ “ Letter from Clerk of the Surrogate Court, Simcoe, enclosing—
 List of estates administered by the late Judge Wilson as Real Representative, County of Norfolk.
 “ 5th.—Letter from J. G. Scott, Esq., to the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas.
 “ 8th.—Letter from the Attorney-General to the Minister of Justice.
 “ 9th.—Letter from the Minister of Justice to the Attorney-General.
 May 27th.—Letter from Clerk of the Surrogate Court, Simcoe, to J. G. Scott, Esq.
 June 3rd.—Letter from J. G. Scott, Esq., to John Wilson, Simcoe, Peter S. Furniss, and W. W. Livingstone, Simcoe, enclosing—
 List of estates, with amounts, unaccounted for.
 “ 15th.—Letter from W. W. Livingstone, for the administrators of the estate of the late Judge Wilson, to J. G. Scott, Esq.
 “ 22nd.—Letter from J. G. Scott, Esq., to W. W. Livingstone—
 July 9th.—Letter from Clerk of the Surrogate Court, Simcoe, to the Attorney-General.
 “ 20th.—Letter from J. G. Scott, Esq., to the Clerk of the Surrogate Court, Simcoe.
 Oct. 29th.—Letter from Clerk of the Surrogate Court, Simcoe, to J. G. Scott, Esq.

1876.

March 2nd.—Memo. by J. G. Scott, Esq., of interview with John Wilson, of Simcoe.

“ “ Letter from J. G. Scott, Esq., to John Wilson, Simcoe.

Sept. 20th.—Letter from Messrs. Tisdale, Livingstone and Robb, to the Attorney-General.

“ 22nd.—Letter from J. G. Scott, Esq., to Messrs. Tisdale, Livingstone and Robb.

Dec. 8th.—Letter from J. G. Scott, Esq., to Messrs. Tisdale, Livingstone and Robb.

“ 18th.—Letter from Messrs. Tisdale, Livingstone and Robb, to the Attorney-General.

1877.

Jan. 16th.—Letter from Messrs. Tisdale, Livingstone and Robb, to the Attorney-General, enclosing—

Statement of amounts paid in to said Real Representative in different suits.

Feb. 12th.—Order in Council with report of Attorney-General.

TORONTO, 15th February, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR,—The Attorney-General desires you to send me at once, a statement showing (1), What moneys the late Judge Wilson received as Real Representative for the county; (2), What disposition has been made of such moneys; (3), What sureties with reference to such moneys, or otherwise, relating to his duties as Real Representative, are now in existence, and in whose hands the same are; (4), Any facts which have come to your knowledge showing whether any steps should be taken by the Government in the interest of suitors in respect of such moneys.

Yours truly,

J. G. SCOTT.

C. C. Rapelje, Esq.,

Registrar of Surrogate, Simcoe.

SURROGATE OFFICE, SIMCOE, 20th February, 1875.

J. G. Scott Esq.

SIR.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 15th instant. If possible, I will ascertain for you what is required, but it will not be easy to do so on account of the way in which the late judge's estate is in. As soon as I can find out anything contained in the matter, I will write you again. I believe, at the time of the judge's death, there was a considerable amount of money in his hands as Real Representative.

I remain,

Very truly yours,

CLARENCE C. RAPELJE.

TORONTO, 2nd March, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR,—The Attorney-General regrets that you have not been able as yet to give the information requested by mine of 15th ultimo, and desires that you will at once state what estates have been administered by the late judge, acting as Real Representative, and give me such information with reference thereto, as your books or papers may enable you.

Be good enough to state also what steps have been taken to administer Mr. Wilson's estate.

The Attorney-General trusts you will give to this, and my former letter, your immediate attention.

Yours truly,

J. G. SCOTT.

C. C. Rapelje,

Clerk of Surrogate, Simcoe.

TORONTO, 4th March, 1875.

SIR,—I am desired by the Attorney-General to request that you will, as soon as you can make arrangements, proceed to Simcoe in order to ascertain the position of moneys received by the late Judge Wilson, while acting as Real Representative for the County of Norfolk. A rumour, which he fears is well founded, has reached the Attorney-General, that Mr. Wilson during the time that he held office, received considerable sums of money which he has not kept separate from his own moneys. As he is reported to have died greatly involved, there is danger of considerable loss falling upon estates which have been administered by him.

The Attorney-General desires you to get as full information as possible, with reference to all Estate moneys which have or appear likely to have come into Judge Wilson's hands, and as to the disposition made thereof, so that the Attorney-General may be in a position to consider whether any and what steps, should be taken by the Government on behalf of the parties interested.

Mr. Rapelje will doubtless give you every assistance in his power, in respect of the matter; if, however, you require other assistance you are at liberty to employ such as you may need.

Your obedient servant,

J. G. SCOTT.

M. B. Jackson, Esq.,
Clerk of Crown and Pleas,
Court of Common Pleas

SURROGATE OFFICE,

SIMCOE, 4th March, 1875.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Attorney-General's Department.

DEAR SIR,—As far as possible, I have complied with your request, by accompanying list of estates passed through the hands of late Mr. Wilson, as Real Representative. If I can do anything further, I shall be very happy. In answer to your question as to what steps had been taken as to administering to Mr. Wilson's estate, I would state that he left a will appointing his wife executrix. She has renounced, and three creditors of the estate have made application to this Court, for administration with will annexed, which has not been granted as no Surrogate Judge has been appointed.

I remain,

Very truly yours,

CLARENCE C. RAPELJE.

LIST OF ESTATES administered by the late Judge Wilson as Real Representative, County of Norfolk, from books of Clerk County Court, and from inquiries of Plaintiff's Solicitors.

Date.	Estate.	Remarks.
1870.		
Feb. 28.	McMichael v. Massecar.....	Estate closed and moneys paid to parties interested.
Mar. 15.	Fisher v. Fisher.....	Same as above.
"	Clement v. Teeter.....	do do
1872.		
March.	McKim v. McKim.....	do do
"	Wheeler v. Conat	Distribution of moneys made, and receipts filed with C.C.C.
1871.		
May.	Reavely v. Reavely	Moneys paid to interested parties, except \$63.32, which remains unaccounted for in hands of Real Representative.

1873.	March.	Simmons <i>v.</i> Simmons.....	Moneys distributed, receipts filed with C.C.C.		
1871.	Nov.	Olmstead <i>v.</i> Cline	do	do	do
1871.	July.	Patton <i>v.</i> Church	\$387.93 remains unaccounted for in hands of Real Representative (informed by Plaintiff's Solicitor.)		
1871.	Nov. 24.	Tisdale <i>v.</i> Beamer.....	Money distributed among parties entitled, except share of O. Beamer, \$414.22, which remains unaccounted for, (informed by Plaintiff's Solicitor.)		
1871.	July.	Anderson <i>v.</i> Anderson	Money distributed, and receipts filed with C.C.C.		
1872.	May.	Cook <i>v.</i> Fairchilds.....	Money distributed (informed so by Plaintiff's Solicitor.)		
1872.	Dec.	Allego <i>v.</i> Cole.....	Money distributed, and receipts filed with C.C.C.		
1873.	Jan.	Coates <i>v.</i> Coates	The sum of \$53.43 remains unaccounted for in hands of Real Representative, (informed by Plaintiff's Solicitor.)		
1873.	May.	Wood <i>v.</i> Petit	\$29.87 remains as above, (same information.)		
1871.	Dec.	Pierce <i>v.</i> Pierce.....	Money distributed, and receipts filed with C.C.C.		
1873.	April.	Feller <i>v.</i> Feller	do	do	do
1873.	Dec.	Pegg <i>v.</i> Pegg	do	do	do
1874.	July.	Robinson <i>v.</i> Robinson.....	Estate closed and settled up.		

TORONTO, 5th March, 1875.

SIR,—Information has been received from this department, with reference to estate administered by Judge Wilson, as Real Representative, which enables the Attorney-General to relieve you from the enquiry that he requested you to undertake.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. G. SCOTT.

M. B. Jackson, Esq.,

Clerk of Crown and Pleas, Common Pleas, Osgoode Hall.

TORONTO, 5th March, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR.—I find that Judge Wilson, of the County of Simcoe, whose death occurred lately, was greatly in debt, and had appropriated public moneys that came to his hands in his judicial capacity.

By Ontario law, the County Court Judges are in certain cases Real Representatives for Infants, and the deficit I speak of, is of money which came to Judge Wilson's hands in this character. The amount, so far as I have been able to ascertain, is about \$1,000, and belongs to minors.

It seems to me that this money ought to be made good to the unfortunate children either by your Government or by the Local Government; and since the appointment of County Court Judges is with your Government, and is not under our control, it seems reasonable that the Dominion should be responsible rather than the Province.

The Legislation under which this money was received by the Judge took place before Confederation.

I will give you all the particulars of the case as soon as you desire them.

Yours truly,

O. MOWAT

The Hon. T. Fournier, &c.

OTTAWA, 9th March, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have received your note of the 8th inst., relative to the indebtedness of the late Judge Wilson, in his capacity of County Judge, to the "Real Representative" Fund of that County.

I do not think, however, that I can concede to your suggestion that the Government of the Dominion are responsible for the appropriation by Judge Wilson of the public moneys that came to his hands in his judicial capacity.

This Government had no control over the Judge in that respect. It is quite within the competence of the Legislature of Ontario to prescribe whether the funds in question should be in the hands of the County Judge, or otherwise aptly secured.

If they are satisfied with the security of the County Judge, as the Real Representative, it is a matter that rests entirely with themselves, and with which the Government of Canada have nothing to do.

I imagine that you cannot fail to see the force of this view, entertaining which, I shall be quite unable to make any recommendation for refund of the losses sustained.

Yours faithfully,

T. FOURNIER.

The Hon. Oliver Mowat,
Attorney-General,
Toronto, Ont.

SIMCOE, 27th May, 1875

DEAR SIR,—In answer to yours of the 25th, I beg to inform you that Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, have been granted in the estate of the late W. M. Wilson, Esq., Judge, to John Wilson, Peter S. Furniss, and W. W. Livingstone, all of Simcoe.

I remain,

Very truly yours,

CLARENCE C. RAPELJE,

Sur. Reg.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Prov. Secretary's Office.

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 3rd June, 1875.

SIR,—I am instructed to bring the following facts under your notice, as one of the administrators of the estate of the late Judge Wilson. It appears that Mr. Wilson in his lifetime received various sums of money, which came into his hands as Real Representative, and which he has neither invested according to law, nor deposited in a separate bank account to the credit of the estates to which the moneys belong. The Attorney-General does not know the names of the various parties entitled to the moneys, but desires me to call your attention to the matter in order that the necessary inquiries may be made, to enable you and your co-administrators properly to divide the estate.

The accompanying list shows estates on which Mr. Wilson received moneys, which have not, I understand, been accounted for, and in respect of which he is doubtless in default.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. G. SCOTT.

JOHN WILSON, Esq., Simcoe.
PETER S. FURNISS,
W. W. LIVINGSTONE.

LIST OF ESTATES WITH AMOUNTS UNACCOUNTED FOR.

DATE.	ESTATE.	AMOUNT UNACCOUNTED FOR.
1871.		
May	Reavely and Reavely	\$ 63 $\frac{23}{100}$
July	Patton and Church	387 $\frac{23}{100}$
November	Tisdale and Beamer	414 $\frac{22}{100}$
1873.		
January	Coates and Coates	53 $\frac{43}{100}$
May	Wood and Petit	29 87

SIMCOE, 15th June, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 3rd inst., respecting the estate of the late Judge William Mercer Wilson, and enclosing a statement.

You have overlooked sending us the names of the late judge's securities. Surely he was not allowed to receive the moneys alluded to without having furnished the Attorney-General's Department with ample security. If so, the transaction will result in nearly, if not quite, a total loss, as his assets, compared with his debts, are a mere nothing, and possibly will not overpay the expenses of winding-up.

Please send us the names of his securities, and, if possible, a copy of the bond, at your early convenience.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM W. LIVINGSTONE,

For the Administrators.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Attorney-General's Department,
Toronto.

TORONTO, 22nd June, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge yours of yesterday, asking the names of the late Judge Wilson's sureties, and beg to say in reply that there is no provision of law requiring a Judge of a Surrogate Court to give security for the performance of his duty. Had security been given, this would not in any way have affected the liability of his estate in respect of the matter about which you were notified.

Your obedient servant,

J. G. SCOTT.

William W. Livingstone, Esq.,
Simcoe.

OFFICE OF CLERK COUNTY COURT,
SIMCOE, 9th July, 1875.

The Honourable the Attorney-General.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that several parties have applied for payment of money due them from the late W. M. Wilson, Esq., as Real Representative for this County.

Will you kindly inform what steps, if any, the Department intend taking in the matter, so I may inform inquiring parties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CLARENCE C. RAPELJE.

TORONTO, 20th July, 1875.

SIR,—I am directed by the Attorney-General to say, in reply to yours of the 9th inst., that parties having claims against the late Judge Wilson as Real Representative of the County of Elgin, should, as far as possible, recover them from his estate. The Government will probably ask the Legislature to make an appropriation for the payment of any balances that may be coming to such parties as, without negligence on their part, may have suffered by the defalcations of the Real Representative.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. G. SCOTT.

C. C. Rapelje, Esquire,
Simcoe.

SIMCOE, 29th October, 1875.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your communication of 27th inst. The amounts I stated in my former letter to you are, as nearly as I have any means of ascertaining, correct. The estate has not been wound up yet, but I am informed by the Solicitors for the Executors that they intend paying all the claims of the parties interested, of which they have notice, *pro rata* with the other Creditors. I am also informed that, with one exception or two at farthest, the parties interested do not know of the default of the late Real Representative.

I also beg to inform you that no notice has ever been published in the *Gazette*, as required by 32 Vic. cap. 33, sec. 42, either before or since release of the late Real Representative.

I remain,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) CLARENCE C. RAPELJE.

J. G. Scott, Esq.

MEMORANDA.

In *re* Judge Wilson, default.

Mr. John Wilson, of Simcoe, one of the Executors, called to-day (24th February, 1876), in order to ascertain what they would do with the dividend belonging to the various estates in *re* Surrogate Court. The dividend is fifteen cents per dollar, being a payment of \$142.31. The gross amount of Judge Wilson's default being \$948.77. The Executors have paid Messrs. Tisdale, Livingstone & Robb \$26.07, being the amount of an advance alleged to have been made by them to parties entitled, suit of Patton *vs.* Church. This reduces the amount payable by them to \$116.24.

re h, 1876.

SIR,—Referring to our interview of 24th ult., I now beg to say that your proper course is to pay into the Bank of Commerce, under the recent Statute, 39 Vic. cap. 7, sec. 7, to the credit of the different suits, the dividend in your hands payable in respect of such suits.

With reference to the amount, \$26.07, paid by you to Messrs. Tisdale, Livingstone & Robb, being the amount of an advance alleged to have been made by them to the parties entitled, in the suit of Patton *vs.* Church, I can only say that this course was an irregular one for you to take, and may possibly cause trouble hereafter. The proper way is to have the full amount of the dividend for which you are liable in Patton *vs.* Church paid to the credit of the cause, leaving it to these gentlemen to obtain an order for payment to them, if they are entitled.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. G. SCOTT.

John Wilson, Esq.,
Simcoe.

SIMCOE, 30th Sept., 1876.

Hon. O. MOWAT, *Q.C.*, *M.P.P.*, *Attorney-General, Toronto.*

SIR,—In February last, one of the Administrators of the late Judge Wilson waited on you, and informed you that the assets in the hands of the Administrators would only be sufficient to pay a small dividend upon the sums that had come to the hands of Mr. Wilson as Real Representative for the County of Norfolk: and a letter from your office, dated 2nd March last, directed to Dr. Wilson, one of the Administrators, pointed out that the proper course for the Administrators to pursue, was to pay in to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 39 Vic. cap. 7, sec. 7, to the credit of the different suits, the dividend in their hands, payable in respect of such suits. We now beg to acquaint you that the dividends have been paid into the Bank to the credit of the several suits as suggested, but that there is a very large deficiency, and a great deal of anxiety is felt by the parties interested, to know whether you would be disposed to ask Parliament to vote an amount to make up this deficit, and we write now, in the interest of these parties, to ask you to do so, upon public grounds, which it would be superfluous for us to enlarge upon. The parties were all infants at the time when the money was paid into Mr. Wilson's hands under the statute then in force, which provided no means of controlling or checking his disposal of their property, and the loss that they have sustained has arisen from a defect in the law now remedied by the Act referred to. We would be glad to be favoured with your reply for the information of the parties interested, and if we can procure any details that you may require with reference to this matter, we will be glad to do so.

We have the honour to be, your obedient servants,
TISDALE, LIVINGSTONE, & ROBB.

SIMCOE, 18th December, 1876.

To the Hon. the Attorney-General, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your letter of 8th inst., which duly reached us, we beg to say that as soon as the present County Court and Sessions are over, which, we trust will be this week, our Mr. Livingstone, who has had charge of the matter in question, will at once communicate with you.

We are, your obedient servants,
TISDALE, LIVINGSTONE, & ROBB.

TORONTO, 22nd September, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to yours of 20th inst., to the Attorney-General, I have the honour to request that you will send a statement showing the amount of money claimed against the late Judge Wilson, as Real Representative, in each matter, and the amount paid into the bank by the administrators in respect thereof, with such information as to the position and age of the parties in the several suits, as may be in your power. Upon this being received, the Attorney-General will be in a position to decide what course he would be justified in taking.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. G. SCOTT.

Messrs. Tisdale, Livingstone & Robb,
Barristers, Simcoe.

TORONTO, 8th Dec., 1876.

MY DEAR SIR,—On 22nd September last, I wrote you a letter of which I now enclose a copy; not having heard from you in answer, I begin to fear my letter has miscarried. As the session is approaching it is important that the information desired should be obtained at once. If you are unable to furnish it, kindly inform me that I may take other means to get it.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. G. SCOTT.
For Attorney-General.

Messrs. Tisdale, Livingstone & Robb,
Barristers, Simcoe.

SIMCOE, 16th January, 1877.

To the Honourable the Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario, Toronto.

Re JUDGE WILSON, Real Representative :

SIR,—Referring to your communication of 8th December last, we beg to say that we have made careful inquiries into the matter therein referred to, and beg herewith to enclose you a statement in detail, showing the amounts due in the several partition suits to which moneys were paid to the late Judge Wm. M. Wilson, as Real Representative, with the names of the parties to whom due. At our present writing, we are not in a position to give you the ages of the parties, but they were all infants at the dates of the respective payments to the late Judge. Some of them, doubtless, are of age now, but the ages can be ascertained afterwards.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servants,
TISDALE, LIVINGSTONE & ROBB.

P. S. We have inserted in Statement the ages of those we know. We have not included any interest on the sums paid in, but have only given the actual amount of cash paid in.

In Re estate of WM. M. WILSON, late Judge and Real Representative of the County of Norfolk.

Statement of amounts paid in to said Real Representative, with dates of payments and names of parties on whose behalf such moneys were paid in, in different suits.

1871.

May.	<i>Revely vs. Revely :</i>		
	Jemima Louisa Revely.....	\$8 24	
	Daniel Butler, (of age).....	12 83	
	Philip Butler	8 45	
	George Butler.....	8 45	
	Mary Butler	8 45	
	Abner Butler	8 45	
	Catharine Butler.....	8 45	
			\$63 32
July.	<i>Patton vs. Church :</i>		
	Annie Sanderson, (of age 14th Jan. '75)	141 07	
	Frederick C. W. Sanderson, (of age 15th Aug. '77)	141 07	
	Phoebe Brydges	52 89½	
	Letitia Brydges	52 89½	
			\$387 93
Nov.	<i>Tisdale vs. Beamer :</i>		
	James Alonzo Beamer.....	414 22	
			\$414 22

1873.

Dec.	<i>Coates vs. Coates :</i>		
	William Coates, (of age 17th Feb. '75)	26 71½	
	Margaret Coates, (of age 24th Aug. '77).....	26 71½	
			\$53 43
May.	<i>Wood vs. Petit.</i>		
	George Petit	29 87	29 87
	Total.....		\$948 7

<i>Mem</i> :—15 per cent. being <i>pro rata</i> dividend on Estate has been paid in to the County Court here in each suit	142 31
Leaving net amount unaccounted for.....	\$806 46

TISDALE, LIVINGSTONE, & ROBB.

Simcoe, 16th January, 1877.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the 12th day of February, A.D. 1877.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed Report of the Honourable the Attorney-General, dated the 31st January, 1877, with reference to the default of the late William M. Wilson, Esquire, formerly Judge of the County Court of the County of Norfolk, in respect of certain moneys received by him as Real Representative for real property within the said county, and advise that the said Report be acted upon.

O. MOWAT,
Chairman.

J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council Ontario

The undersigned has the honour to report, for the consideration of His Honour, the following :—

That the late William M. Wilson, Esq., formerly Judge of the County Court of the County of Norfolk, and the Real Representative for real property within the said county, did as such Real Representative in his life time, receive moneys in various matters pending before him.

That since the death of the said Judge Wilson, it has been ascertained that of the moneys so received as Real Representative, various sums amounting in the whole to \$948.47, belonging to persons under the age of twenty-one years, had not been invested by him in accordance with his duty in that behalf, but had been mixed with his own moneys, and converted by him to his own use.

That upon the administration of the estate of the said William M. Wilson, it was found that his liabilities were largely in excess of his assets, and that only the sum of \$142.31 was in due course of administration applicable to make good the said amount.

That such last-mentioned sum has been paid into the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Simcoe, to the credit of the various suits to which the said moneys belong.

The undersigned, upon 8th March, 1875, brought Judge Wilson's default under notice of the Honourable Mr. Fournier, then Minister of Justice, in order that the views of the Dominion Government upon cases of this character might be ascertained. The Minister, on behalf of the Government of Canada, disclaimed any responsibility for Mr. Wilson's default.

The undersigned is of opinion that under the circumstances the balance of \$806.16 and interest, amounting in all to \$1,104.45, should be made good to the minors to whom it belongs.

As on 15th June last, there was at the credit of the Court of Chancery, to which Court the protection of infants and their estates specially belongs by law, surplus interest amounting to \$5,958 95 (which sum has since considerably increased), the undersigned is of opinion that so much of this fund as is necessary may properly be appropriated for this purpose.

The undersigned, therefore, respectfully recommends that the sanction of the Legislature be sought for the transfer of the sum of \$1,104 45 to the credit of the Treasurer of the Province out of the surplus interest now accumulated upon moneys in or invested by the Court of Chancery, and to the application of the said sum to make good the said default of the said William M. Wilson, upon the condition that the Province will make good any claims to the said sum, or to any portion thereof, which may hereafter be made and established by any of the suitors in said Court of Chancery or by their representatives.

(Signed) O. MOWAT,
Attorney-General.

31st January, 1877.



RETURN

To an address of the Legislative Assembly to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House copies of the Report made by the Provincial Secretary and the Inspector of Prisons, regarding the internal management of the Central Prison, as the result of any investigation by them, together with a copy of the evidence taken upon the investigation.

By Command,

S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, January 16th, 1877.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 30th December, 1876.

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned having investigated the charges made against Chief Guard Beaumont by the Warden of the Central Prison, finds that the suspension of the Chief Guard by the Warden, and his subsequent dismissal, were fully justified.

S. C. WOOD,
Provincial Secretary.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 13th September, 1875.

The Complaint against Chief Guard.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you for your information a communication addressed to me by Prison Guard Patrick Wall preferring various charges against Chief Guard Beaumont, and to inform you that with reference to the first subject of complaint I disposed of it as follows :—“That the Chief Guard was guilty of improper conduct, in obstructing the egress of Guard Wall from the prison on the Sunday in question, he (the Chief Guard) having no power to do so, the guard not being on actual duty at the time. That the proper action of the Chief Guard should have been to have given Guard Wall his orders, and if they were not complied with, to have charged the guard before the Warden with “disobedience of orders.”

With reference to the other charges preferred by Guard Wall, I declined to receive and entertain them, as the charges were not made within twenty-four hours of the occurrences complained of. I have further to add that prior to my taking up the matter, the Chief Guard stated to me that Guard Wall *had expressed a desire to withdraw the complaint*; this of course I paid no attention to.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, your obedient servant,

W. S. PRINCE,
Warden.

To the Inspector of Prisons.

P. S.—Since writing the above, it has been reported to me that the Chief Guard sent for Guard Wall and asked him to withdraw his communication made to the Warden, as it would ruin him in Toronto. Upon receiving this report I questioned Guard Wall as to whether it was correct or not. The guard in reply states to me that he was sent for to the office by the Chief Guard, and solicited by him to withdraw the letter, as the result would ruin him in Toronto. These proceedings on the part of a Chief Executive Officer of a prison and his subordinates, I think perfectly disgraceful and certainly tend to corroborate the assertion of Guard Wall, "That the Chief Guard's control over the guards is merely a nominal one, "and that it cannot be expected that such a man can execute the authority of a Chief Guard."

W. S. PRINCE,
Warden.

CENTRAL PRISON,

Monday, 6th Sept., 1875.

To the Warden,

SIR,—I wish to bring to your notice the extraordinary conduct of Chief Guard Beaumont, on Sunday last, in detaining me as prisoner, and prohibiting me from exercising the right to free egress from the building (when not on duty), which I consider myself entitled to both as guard and a freeman. I can see no par. in our Regulations authorizing such conduct, and even if such authority existed, I should imagine that while you were on the premises the proper course to adopt would be to first acquaint you, and then to act according to your instructions.

I also beg to inform you that the above conduct though strange, does not surprise me, as I had been for a considerable time expecting him to do something wonderful, as, to my knowledge and to the knowledge of every guard in the Prison (which can be testified upon oath) he is in a habitual state of drunkenness more or less; his control over the Guards at the present moment is merely a nominal one; if one of the guards be detailed for duty on Sunday, and he does not like to do it, he goes to the Chief and says it is not my turn for duty; the detail is changed and another man put on. One instance—on Sunday last Guard Gifford was detailed, and subsequently Newton in his place; he does not report these things or in fact anything, as far as I can see, for he is in the power of every man in the institution; consequently, it cannot be expected that such a man can exercise the authority of Chief Guard.

But when the Deputy Chief Guard warns a guard for duty, he knows he must do it; neither are there any practical jokes carried on; and the reason being that the man is always sober and capable of giving and receiving orders. With reference to what I have stated concerning the habits of Mr. Beaumont, I can testify upon oath, and so can the guards in general.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PATRICK WALL.

Re Charges against Chief Guard, Central Prison.

Toronto, Sept. 16, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that it is my intention to investigate into charges of drunkenness and irregular conduct that have been preferred against you as Chief Guard of the Central Prison.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Chief Guard Beaumont,
Central Prison,Your obedient Servant,
J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

WARDEN'S OFFICE,
CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO,
Toronto, 20th Sept., 1875.

Minutes of an investigation held by the Inspector of Prisons, into certain charges preferred by guard Patrick Wall, against Chief Guard Beaumont, commenced at the Central Prison, on the 20th September:—

PATRICK WALL being sworn, deposed as follows:—I am a guard in the Central Prison; was appointed as temporary guard on the 10th March, 1875, and on the 5th of May was permanently confirmed in the position. On the 5th of September (Sunday), on going into the dormitory in the guard-room, I found a lot of clothing, which I thought was placed there as a joke. I threw them into the yard through the window. A short time after, the Chief Guard asked me if I had thrown them out, and asked me to go out and pick them up. I said I did, and told him some of the other guards had the better right to do so. I then prepared to go out of the prison, as I was not on prison duty; but on going to the grated door on the south, which is the proper way out, I found it locked, and the Chief Guard informed me I could not go out. I then went back to the guard-room, and remained there until 3 p.m., when I went out into the town. I reported the matter to the Warden verbally on Monday, and on Tuesday morning I sent in the written statement now produced and marked No. 1. With respect to the statements made in the paper, in regard to the intemperate habits of Chief Guard Beaumont, I repeat the same now, upon oath. I informed the Deputy-guard, Mr. Uniacke, and the guards generally, that I reported to the Warden my detention in the guard-room, also in respect to the intemperate habits of Mr. Beaumont. On Tuesday or Wednesday, Guard Uniacke came to me and told me that Mr. Beaumont wished me to withdraw the charges I had made against him in respect of his intemperate habits. I said to Uniacke that I did not care whether they were withdrawn or not, as it was the truth.

On the following morning, after the conversation with Uniacke, he (Uniacke) came again to me and said the Chief Guard wished to see me in the Warden's Office. I went to him, when he asked me what satisfaction it would give me to bring the charge of intemperance before the authorities, if even I could prove it? He said that as far as Toronto was concerned, it would ruin himself and family. I told him that I had no apprehension as to the result of a trial; but if the Warden would permit, I had no objection to the withdrawal of the charge of intemperance. On the same evening the Warden sent for me, and in the presence of Mr. Beaumont, the charge of my detention in the guard-room was disposed of by the Warden; but the Warden expressed himself shocked in respect to the charge of intemperance preferred against the Chief Guard, and told me that the charges should have been made twelve hours after the occurrences.

I then came to the conclusion that the Warden believed that I had apprehension of the result of the charge of intemperance made against Beaumont, from the conclusion he arrived at, and from his statement that the charges should have been made within twelve hours after the occurrences.

The first week I was on night duty in the prison, during my temporary appointment, which was on the 25th of March, I saw the Chief Guard in the south corridor, about 7 or 8 p.m.; he spoke to me; I then suspected that he was under the influence of liquor. I asked him some questions as to the discharge of my night guard duty, as he did not instruct me,

and from his answers to me, I was convinced that he was intoxicated. Having asked him what I should do if I saw a prisoner coming out of his cell at night? he said, "Shoot him; put the six barrels into him." I had only a five-chambered pistol. I thought I had no right to shoot a prisoner under such circumstances, as there was a gong to warn and bring assistance; I also smelt liquor upon him. His articulation was changed.

On the 13th April, at 10.05 p.m., Beaumont visited Guard Somers while he was on night duty; I saw him through the grated door.

I saw an entry in Somers' night guard's report, saying, "Visited by Chief Guard at 10.5, drunk." The Deputy-chief Guard, so Somers told me, asked him to erase it. The same night, at about 8, I saw Beaumont, and he was then under the influence of liquor; I judged so from the same evidence as before stated.

On the 24th June it commenced to rain at 4.30 p.m.; and the prisoners, who were breaking stone, were brought in and put into their cells without being counted, and the cells were not looked; neither of these duties were performed until six, p.m.

The Chief Guard was drunk that afternoon; Mr. Uniacke remarked the same thing to me; he talked very thick; the Deputy-chief was absent on leave of absence that day.

On the last week in August, Guards Eames and Dean both remarked to me that the Chief Guard was drunk, which I saw myself. Eames said, "By George, he is pretty full!" and Mr. Dean, "He has a good deal in him."

I have frequently seen him drunk on other occasions, but I have not the dates; I never saw him drink any liquor inside the prison; but Guard Uniacke told me that he had drank liquor with him (Beaumont), upon the prison premises.

He said that somewhere about the scrap shed he found Beaumont drinking whiskey or liquor with some other guards. He said Beaumont offered some to him, and he drank it. I have never with my own eyes seen Beaumont, or any other officer or guard, drink liquor upon the prison premises.

With respect to my statement that Chief Guard Beaumont's control over the guards is now merely nominal, I have many instances of it; viz.: on the 22nd June, prisoners O'Hern, McAllister, Adams, Lee, Day, and Campbell, were reported by Guard Somers for laughing and talking; they could not have been reported to the Warden, as no punishment or reprimand followed.

On the same day Guards Hill and Watt reported M'Carty, Lynch, Lee, Slack, Sault, Kelly, Watts, Day, Collins, Williamson and Eyre, for inattention at work and talking, but no punishment was awarded. On the 23rd June, I reported prisoners Walton and McKenveray for laughing and talking at the dinner-table; they were not punished, and I have not seen prisoners since.

Acts are done in the guard-room, such as whistling, talking, dancing, etc., before Beaumont, which would not be done before Mr. Steadman; and from which I think that they, the guards don't care for him.

Certain guards can get off doing duty by simply telling Mr. Beaumont that other guards come before them, when it is really not the case. On the 2nd of May I went off night duty, when I was warned for Sunday corridor patrol, which is from 1 to 6 p.m. I performed the duty. This was prior to the issue of an order forbidding it. I have no evidence or proof that he (Beaumont), neglected to perform his duty in giving orders or carrying out orders to guards, for fear of offending such guards; but I have my opinion that he has.

P. WALL.

CAPTAIN PRINCE, Warden, sworn:—Chief Guard Beaumont informed me, before I investigated into the charges preferred against him by Guard Wall, that Wall had expressed to him a desire to withdraw the charges made against him; but I was not aware that the Chief Guard had, prior to that, been using influence upon Wall, as stated in his evidence, to have the charge withdrawn. As soon as I discovered that, I reported the matter to the Inspector.

W. S. PRINCE, *Warden*.

MAURICE UNIACKE, sworn:—I am guard in the Prison; have been so since its opening. I never told Guard Patrick Wall that I came upon Chief Guard Beaumont drinking liquor with a guard or guards somewhere about the scrap-iron shed, and that I took some liquor myself at the time. I never told Guard Wall any such thing, because it never happened. I never saw Chief Guard Beaumont drink upon the Prison premises; nor I never saw him

under the influence of liquor, nor I never told Wall that I saw him—the Chief Guard—in that state; I have heard Wall say things about the Chief Guard that convinces me that he has a spite against him.

Guard MARTIN SOMERS, sworn :—

M. UNIACKE.

I have been a guard in the prison for ten months. I was on night duty on the 13th of April last. On one occasion—I don't say when—I made an entry in the night-guard report book, that I had been visited while on night-guard duty by Chief Guard Beaumont at a certain hour, when he was drunk. I showed the report to Deputy Chief Stedman, and he told me there was plenty of time, and to wait. I then erased the part stating that the Chief Guard was drunk when he visited me. I don't remember that I showed the report to Wall, but I told him of having made it; the reason why I made the entry was, that a few days before that I was entered for duty by the Chief Guard out of my turn. I informed him that it was out of my turn, and told him who should come first. He told me that he kept the duty roster, and that I must go on. I said "very good," but I wished to see the Warden. Upon that the Chief Guard slapped his stick on the guard-room floor and said that he would allow no one to change his entry. He also called me a grumbling fellow, and said that if I would send in my resignation the Warden would accept it. I was not put on duty that night or the following, although I was detailed. I thought that a man who had been fifteen years an effective non-commissioned officer in the service should have known better than detail for duty out of turn, and therefore I said he was drunk. His manner of speaking on that night and other occasions convinced me that he was drunk. He spoke thickly. I never saw him drink upon the Prison premises, nor no one of the guards ever told me that he was seen to drink upon the premises.

M. SOMERS.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 22nd Sept., 1875.

SIR,—Having heard from some of the guards of the Central Prison, that during the afternoon of the 20th inst., you held an investigation into some charge or charges preferred against me by a guard of the Prison, named Wall; and having the most implicit faith in your sense of justice, I beg to request that I may be informed if such is the case.

I am unacquainted, to a great extent, with the laws of this country; but I presume, as a public servant, I have a right to know when an official investigation into the propriety of any of my acts takes place. I am not aware, nor have I been informed, of having been guilty of any dereliction of duty, or breach of discipline of any sort, much less any act that would necessitate an investigation; but I am aware of the fact, that the aforesaid guard, Wall, addressed to the Warden a letter containing some extraordinary charges against me. Guard Wall, at the time, was smarting under the irritation of a censure from me, for what I did then and do now consider an unwarrantable act on his part. He expressed his regret for writing the letter the following day, and requested me to ask the Warden to allow him to withdraw it, which I did.

The Warden saw Guard Wall that afternoon, and in my presence informed him that he declined to receive the letter, as it was entirely contrary to the By-laws to accept such unspecified charges, which were also made quite out of the limits of the time prescribed.

I am quite willing, if it is considered necessary, for my acts and mode of conducting the duties of my position, to become the subject of either a Government or Public investigation; but I trust, if such is the case, that I may be duly informed of it, and made acquainted with the charge or charges preferred against me; and further, that I may be allowed to be present to hear the evidence given against me.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BEAUMONT,

Chief Guard.

The Inspector of Prisons,
Toronto.

SEPTEMBER 23rd, 1875.

Re, Complaint against Chief Guard,
Central Prison.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 15th inst. and my subsequent enquiry into the facts of the alleged misconduct of Chief Guard Beaumont, I have the honour to inform you, that although I do not consider the evidence offered at that inquiry sufficient to warrant any proceedings in an investigation, yet I am convinced that there is some truth in the charges, although proof sufficient to convict the Chief Guard of the alleged misconduct was not forthcoming.

In future I shall decline to make any investigation into such charges unless they are made by yourself and brought officially to my notice as demanding an investigation, with evidence as to their correctness.

You will be so good as to hand the enclosed letter to Chief Guard Beaumont.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

Capt. W. S. Prince,
Warden, Central Prison,
Toronto.

Re charge against Chief Guard,
Central Prison.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1875.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 22nd inst., I have the honour to inform you that certain charges were made against you by Guard Wall, and forwarded to me by the Warden, and that I made an informal enquiry into their correctness, and found that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant my making a formal investigation into the matter.

At the same time, the evidence adduced left no doubt on my mind that the charges were more or less correct, and I would, therefore, beg to reiterate that which is well understood to be a rule of the prison—that drunkenness will on no account be tolerated, and that I should recommend your dismissal should a well authenticated charge be brought to my notice of any such misconduct on your part.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

Chief Guard Beaumont,
Central Prison.

TORONTO, February 20th, 1876.

To the Inspector of Prisons.

SIR,—Some months since I addressed you a communication in relation to the conduct of Mr. James Beaumont, the Chief Guard of the Central Prison. In this letter no specific charge was preferred against him, as no actual evidence in support thereof was available and could be produced by me, but I stated in that letter that the Chief Guard, owing to *his intemperate habits, his neglect in not reporting matters connected with the discipline of the Prison, and his obstructiveness in the performance of duties ordered by me*, together with *his deceptive practices*, unfitted him for such a responsible and important position as Chief Guard. I have now to reiterate my former statements, and to add that, from circumstances which have transpired, I consider the present Chief Guard an *obstructive and dangerous officer*. In using the word dangerous, I mean that he would wilfully commit an action that would not only tend to involve me, as Warden, in serious trouble, but bring disgrace upon the Institution. It is the duty of the Chief Guard to correctly keep the Registry of Prisoners,

this Registry shows the description of the Prisoners, the date of sentence, and expiration of sentence. These entries are very simple, and with common attention, no mistake, except *intentionally* committed, can possibly occur. The prisoners are discharged by me personally of a morning, the Chief Guard producing a board, on which the prisoners' names are specified, containing those to be discharged during the month; with the dates of discharge set opposite their respective names.

On the morning of the 8th of January I discharged William Lynch, in accordance with the registered date. Some days afterwards it was reported to me by the Deputy Chief Guard, Mr. F. Stedman, that this prisoner had been discharged before the expiration of his sentence, and this proved to be correct; and the circumstance of this wrong discharge was withheld from my knowledge by the Chief Guard.

A prisoner, named Page (a receiver of stolen goods, well known to the Toronto police), was brought into my office dressed for discharge, in accordance with the Chief Guard's order on the 12th January last. The Deputy Chief Guard, suspecting that his term of service had not expired, prevented his being discharged, and on reference to the copy of the conviction, it turned out that his period of imprisonment did not expire till the 30th of January, although he was registered to be discharged on the 12th. This was never reported to me by the Chief Guard. I have had difficulty in getting my orders carried out by this officer. In fact, upon occasions he has obstructed the observance of them, and instances have occurred in which he has altogether neglected to read my orders to the officers of the Prison.

Derelictions of duty on the part of officers have been, I am convinced, utterly ignored by him, and of course not reported to me. In fact the discipline of the Prison has only been thoroughly maintained from the reports and assistance rendered me by his subordinate, the Deputy Chief Guard. It has been obvious to me for the past eighteen months, that the Chief Guard had no moral authority over his subordinates: he is therefore afraid to exercise his official authority, the result of his previous misconduct and intemperate habits—all of which the Prison guards are cognizant of.

I have no hesitation in affirming that this officer when on duty in the Prison, of an evening, absents himself at times when he should be present in the guard room. He has ever displayed marked indifference to the welfare of the Prison, and to the earnest and systematic labour of the working gangs.

He obstructs rather than encourages, and I feel that his retention in such a position of trust would be prejudicial to the discipline and success of the Institution. I consider him an official not to be trusted,—untruthful, intemperate, deceptive and scheming; and I have no hesitation in saying that he is capable of playing me a false trick at any time. I therefore seriously desire that you will be good enough to bring the matter of this letter under the consideration of the Government, and recommend the removal of this officer from his office as Chief Guard.

In advocating the removal of this official without a directly drawn up charge, supported by the necessary sworn evidence, I would observe that, having been in command of bodies of men for many years, in various trusts and positions, experience has taught me that it is not absolutely necessary, in order to dispense with the services of an undeserving officer, who at any time might forfeit the trust reposed in him, to be compelled to produce witnesses, take sworn testimony, and go into a lengthy investigation; and this is especially defined in the executive administration of the Police Department, where it is often impossible to bring home charges against a wily police officer, who is an adept at evading actual detection in the act.

The only mode left for the executive officer in disposing of such an official, is general impression as to the results of duties performed by him: his sobriety, vigilance, and energy, and conscientiousness in the discharge of duties.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours truly,

W. S. PRINCE.

Warden.

P. S.—In that part of my statement relating to the conduct of the late Chief Guard, James Beaumont, in not reporting officers, what I desire to convey is that the late Chief Guard abstained from making reports against officers when he had the opportunity of screening offences that came under his personal observation, and that he was otherwise cognizant of such, as officers coming into the guard-room intoxicated, wrangling and swearing, drinking in the premises, &c., offences which I could not possibly know of, unless they were reported to me, and which misconduct more than any other, tends to uproot the discipline and respectability of the Prison and its staff.

There are a number of offences registered by me in the Officers' Misconduct Book, as having been reported by the Chief Guard; these, however, are offences patent to the whole Prison, and taken cognizance of by me immediately, such as neglect of duty in allowing a prisoner to escape, "absence from night duty, absence at evening parade for duty, absence from gang duty," all which is known to all the officers at the time, and could not be concealed. Action thereon being required at once, in order to carry on the supervising duty correctly.

Prisoner, Edward Shufelt, transferred 2nd August, 1875; sentenced 12 months; should have been discharged on the 24th July, 1876, but registered for discharge 31st July.

Wm. Procter, transferred 8th November, 1875; sentenced 6 months; should have been discharged 28th April, 1876, entered in register as to be discharged 27th.

Mathew Fowler, transferred 3rd January 1876; sentenced 4 months; registered for discharge 24th April, 1876, should have been discharged 27th April.

Francis Bradden, transferred 7th February, 1876; sentenced 6 months; registered for discharge 26th August, 1876, should be 24th July 1876.

Alex. McKenzie, transferred 7th February, 1876; sentenced 6 months; entered in register to be discharged 17th August, 1876; should be 17th July, 1876.

Richard Claney, transferred to Central Prison 17th November, 1874; sentenced 18 months; escaped 14th May, over the west wall, registered in the Prisoners' Property Book, as having \$2.15 by the Bursar, Mr. Short, and in the column where the prisoner's name ought to appear as a witness to the possession and registry of the amount, the initials J. B., in the handwriting of the late Chief Guard, James Beaumont: the property is not forthcoming, it should be in the safe at the present time.

W. S. PRINCE,
Warden.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c., ONTARIO,
Toronto, 1st March, 1876.

Re Chief Guard, Central Prison.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit for your information and instruction a communication received from the Warden of the Central Prison animadverting in the strongest terms upon the character and conduct of Mr. James Beaumont, Chief Guard of the Central Prison. The charges, as you will observe, most seriously affect the moral and official character of that officer, and whether true or false, must completely destroy for the future, the good relationship and confidence that should exist between the Warden and the Chief Guard.

That you may the more readily realize the results of this want of confidence, I may state that all the Warden's orders to subordinate officers and guards, pass through the Chief Guard, and during the absence of the Warden from the prison, he acts as Deputy Warden, and as such is clothed for the time being with the full authority of the Warden.

The charge preferred against him, by the Warden, of drunkenness upon the prison premises, has been made on several occasions before, and although not *clearly* proved, legally, still I entertained no doubt as to his guilt, and warned him that the production of *reasonable* evidence of his being intoxicated would be followed by instant dismissal. Such action became imperative inasmuch as it *had* been *clearly* proved that the Chief Guard had been in the habit of frequenting taverns and drinking in them with the Prison Guards.

The charges that he is deceptive in his character and guilty of practices that render him "an obstructive and dangerous officer and one that would wilfully involve the War-

den in trouble, and bring disgrace upon the institution" are of such a nature as only to be properly judged by one coming into daily contact with the Chief Guard, and having his habits and practices under constant observation.

The charge that the Chief Guard has discharged some prisoners before the expiration of their sentences is correct, and is either the result of gross carelessness in keeping the register, or a criminal interest and collusion with prisoners. If due to carelessness only, such explanation and report should have been made to the Warden of the facts, as would have enabled him to guard against a recurrence of the carelessness. This, it seems, the Chief Guard neglected to do.

The charges that the Chief Guard has neglected to carry out the orders of the Warden, and on some occasions has obstructed the observance of them; that he has not reported on many occasions dereliction of duty on the part of officers; that he has no moral authority over his subordinates, and that he is *afraid* to exercise his official authority, owing to previous misconduct and intemperate habits, which are known to the guards, are also of such a nature that they can only be properly judged by one coming in daily contact with the Chief Guard and having him under constant observation.

While I am fully of the opinion that any officer or servant of a public institution against whom charges are preferred, is justly entitled to demand and receive through an official investigation, an opportunity of rebutting such charges, still when the head of the institution and the officer directly responsible to the Government for its discipline and management (more particularly in a prison where the safe custody of prisoners is at stake), deliberately states over his signature, as the Warden of the Central Prison does, respecting the Chief Guard, "that his retention in such a position of trust would be prejudicial to the discipline and success of the Institution; that he considers him an official not to be trusted; untruthful, intemperate, deceptive and scheming." It is very clear that if the Warden is to be held responsible for the management and discipline of the Prison, that any subordinate officer respecting whom he finds it necessary to report in the manner he has done in this case, must be summarily dismissed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. W. LANGMUIR,

Inspector.

To the Honourable, the Provincial Secretary.

3rd March.

Re Chief Guard.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 20th ultimo, preferring certain charges against the Chief Guard of the Central Prison.

You state that owing to intemperate habits, neglect in not reporting matters connected with the discipline, and obstructiveness in the performance of duties ordered by you, together with deceptive practices generally, that that officer is unfitted for the discharge of the responsible and important duties of his position.

You also state that in your opinion, he would not hesitate to wilfully commit an action that might not only tend to involve you as Warden in serious trouble, but would bring disgrace upon the Institution. You further state that, owing to carelessness in keeping the Register of the Prison (a duty that devolves upon the Chief Guard), that prisoners have been discharged from the Prison upon several occasions prior to the expiration of their sentence, and, that although these irregularities were well known to the Chief Guard, still he failed to report the matter to you, in order that steps might be taken to prevent the recurrence of the same.

You also state that you not only experienced great difficulty in having your orders carried out by this officer, but that upon some occasions he has obstructed the observance of your orders, and on other occasions has neglected altogether to read them to the officers of the Prison.

You state that dereliction of duty on the part of officers has been utterly ignored by him, and not reported to you; and that, in fact, the discipline of the Prison has only been thoroughly maintained by the reports and assistance of officers subordinate to him.

You say that you are convinced that the Chief Guard has no moral authority over his subordinates, and that owing to previous misconduct and intemperate habits—of which the Prison Guards are cognizant—that he is afraid to exercise his official authority over them, and that you therefore consider him an official not to be trusted, untruthful, intemperate, deceptive and scheming.

I need not state that under ordinary circumstances, it is the desire of the Government that officers and servants of public institutions against whom charges are preferred should have an investigation into such charges, and obtain an opportunity of rebutting them; still when the head of an Institution, and the officer directly responsible to Government for its discipline and management (more particularly that of a Prison, where the safe keeping of a large number of prisoners is at stake), deliberately makes charges that so seriously affect the moral and official character of an officer, and, in consequence, the character of the Institution with which he is connected, it is clear that if the authority and responsibility of such manager is not to be totally destroyed, the officer whom he so unfavourably reports must be dismissed; for whether the charges are true or false, it is very evident that the good relationship and confidence that should exist between them must be completely destroyed.

When it is considered that all your orders to subordinate officers and guards pass through the Chief Guard, and that, during your absence from the Prison that officer acts as Deputy-Warden, and is clothed for the time being with the full authority of the Warden, this action becomes the more imperative.

Having laid your communication before the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, who has given the matter the fullest consideration, I am directed by him to inform you that the services of Chief Guard James Beaumont are now no more required, and you will communicate to him that, for the reasons set forth in your letter, he has been dismissed from the Central Prison service.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient Servant,
J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

The Warden of the Central Prison,
Toronto.

Box 605,
TORONTO, 9th March, 1876.

*To the Honourable S. C. Wood,
Provincial Secretary.*

SIR,—I have been much surprised by the receipt of an official letter from the Warden of the Central Prison, in which I am informed that in consequence of certain charges having been made against me, the Government have directed my removal from the position of Chief Guard which I have held since the opening of the Institution.

As this step involves not only the loss of my situation, but also my character, I am surprised that I should not have been previously informed as to the nature of the charges and an opportunity allowed for an explanation.

I am therefore induced respectfully to request of you, as Secretary of the Province and head of the Department under which I have been serving, to cause me to be supplied with a copy of the charges, and further, that the Government will afford me an opportunity of confronting my accusers, with a view to remove the censure implied in the summary dismissal of which I have been so unexpectedly notified.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.

JAMES BEAUMONT,
Late Chief Guard, Central Prison.

17th March, 1876.

SIR,—I am directed by the Hon. the Provincial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 9th inst., and to state that the reasons why you were removed from the position of Chief Guard of the Central Prison are set forth in a letter received from the Warden, of date February 20th, inst. In that letter the Warden states that owing to your intemperate habits, neglect in not reporting matters connected with the discipline of the prison, obstructiveness in the performance of duties ordered by him, irregularity in keeping the register of the prison, neglect in not reading the orders issued by the Warden, overlooking and not reporting offences and misconduct on the part of officers of the prison, and deceptive and obstructive practices generally, your removal was recommended.

While the Government is desirous of giving every officer in the service of a Public Institution an opportunity of rebutting any charges that may be preferred against him, still it is clear that if the authority of the Superior Officer of an Institution, particularly of a prison—is to be upheld, due weight must be given to all charges preferred against his subordinate officers.

When therefore the Warden over his own signature deliberately states that your retention in office, for the reasons set forth by him, would seriously affect the discipline and management of the prison, it is clear that the good relationship and confidence that should exist between the Warden and his Chief Guard is completely destroyed.

Particularly is this the case when, as you know, the Warden's orders to all subordinate officers and guards must pass through the Chief Guard, and that during the absence of the Warden he must act as Deputy Warden. For these reasons the Warden was instructed to remove you from your position as Chief Guard of the Central Prison.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, your obedient servant,

J. W. LANGMUIR.

Mr. James Beaumont,
Box 605, Toronto, Ont.

BOX 605, TORONTO, 22nd March, 1876.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

SIR,—I beg most respectfully to transmit to you a copy of a letter I have written to the Inspector of Prisons in reply to one I received from him, written by your directions, and by which I was for the first time made acquainted with the grounds for my removal from the position of Chief Guard of the Central Prison.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, your obedient servant.

JAMES BEAUMONT.

BOX 605, TORONTO, 21st March, 1876.

The Inspector of Prisons.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17th inst., in reply to my letter of the 9th, addressed to the Honourable Provincial Secretary, detailing the charges made against me by the Warden of the Central Prison, and regret that my dismissal was so arranged that this should be the first opportunity of my becoming aware of their nature, or being able to offer any explanation in reply.

1. *Intemperate Habits.*

This habit I deny, and beg to state that, though not a total abstainer, I have never while an officer in the Prison been in the least incapacitated from the proper performance of every duty required of me, day or night, in consequence of intemperance. Further,

when I entered the service of the Central Prison it was with the full understanding that any single act of intemperance would be dealt with in the manner adopted in the Army, Navy and Convict Service of Great Britain, viz., that the Warden would call a witness to the fact and suspend me, my dismissal, as a matter of course, immediately following—this has never been done, nor have I ever been charged with intemperance by the Warden.

2. *Neglect in not Reporting to the Warden, &c.*

With regard to the accusation of neglect in not reporting to the Warden matters connected with the discipline of the Prison. I distinctly assert that I am entirely unconscious of any neglect in this particular, certainly none that would be deemed matters of importance by any impartial judge.

It is true that I suppressed one report made to me of insubordination of prisoners in one gang, as the cause of it arose from the alleged conduct of the Warden.

3. *Obstructiveness in the Performance of Duties.*

This I must again deny any consciousness of, unless it refers to matters connected with the domestic arrangements of the Warden's house, the written orders for which I now hold, to be produced when required, having always felt too much interest in prison affairs to have offered the slightest obstruction at any time.

4. *Irregularity in Keeping the Register.*

In reply to this I have only to remark that from the opening of the Central Prison to the day I left, no person ever made an entry in the Prison Register but myself; that it lay open every day, without exception, in the Warden's office for his inspection, and on no single occasion has there ever been the slightest fault found with its correctness or incompleteness. Surely if any neglect existed in this matter it was not unreasonable to expect that my attention would have been called to it by the Warden, especially when he was fully aware of the various other calls upon my time and attention. Referring to an error I made in computing the time of a man named Lynch, by which he was discharged some days previous to the expiration of his sentence, I may state that I reported the mistake to the Warden immediately I discovered it—four days after. This man's sentence was among the first I had to calculate after taking up that duty, and I believe is the only case in which any mistake on my part was not discovered in time to prevent any unfavourable result.

I may take this opportunity of drawing your attention to the fact that, although paragraph 74 of the by-laws fixes the duty of the Chief Guard to see that the books, &c., in the Warden's office are properly kept, the additional duty of *doing it* was imposed upon me through assistance in the shape of a prison clerk being forbidden by the Warden, and no other provision made. The variety of other duties laid out for the performance of the Chief Guard most seriously interfered with that uninterrupted attention which is so essential to the correct keeping of books of any kind, and I referred to this in my letter to you of the 16th October last.

5. *Neglect in not Reading Orders Issued by Warden.*

I emphatically deny that I was ever guilty of neglect in reading any of the orders of the Warden, the whole of the orders having been read by me at the time of publication, with the exception of one or two which the Warden himself verbally informed me need not be read, and to which I can refer to from memory when called upon.

6. *Overlooking and not Reporting Offences of Officers.*

In this matter I cannot recall any case of neglect on my part, which in the reasonable discretion to which the officer in my position was justified in exercising.

Had I repeated all reports made to me during my service in the Central Prison, serious scandals might have been brought to notice, which, for the credit of the prison, I deemed it my duty to suppress.

I am happy to be informed that the Government is desirous to give every officer in the service of a public institution an opportunity of defending himself, and I trust they will extend the same to me by instituting a full and *impartial* investigation of the alleged charges, and while giving full weight to the charges preferred by the Warden, that their weight shall only be estimated by the facts which may be established by evidence.

I have been fully aware that nearly ever since the opening of the Institution, a junior officer of the prison has had the ear and confidence of the Warden, and has boasted that he would have me removed and secure my position; and am firmly convinced that the Warden has been largely influenced by his misstatements, and has been induced in consequence to use his influence for my removal; but I had great confidence that no dismissal would take place without an inquiry into the facts, when I knew the truth would be made apparent, and the evident desire of the Warden to place in my position one who enjoyed more of his confidence, whether deservedly or otherwise.

I am fully aware of the importance of a good understanding existing between the Warden and his Chief Guard, and had the only ground for my removal been based on this fact, and been so represented to me by you, without the charges detailed above, it would have been different; but when I consider that as Deputy-Warden I conducted the business of the prison in such a manner during his absence in 1874 as to secure his unqualified approval, and again during his prolonged absence in 1875, with a similar result, and I believe also entirely to your satisfaction, and having given all these circumstances my mature deliberation, I most respectfully and earnestly request that a full and *impartial* enquiry may be instituted, and that I may not be dismissed with an undeserved stain on my character, which must necessarily prevent my securing other employment, upon which the welfare and comfort of myself, wife, and family in such a large degree, are dependant.

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

JAMES BEAUMONT,
Late Chief Guard Central Prison.

—————
TORONTO, 25th March, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 21st inst., which I have transmitted to the Hon. Provincial Secretary for consideration and instructions.

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

MR. JAMES BEAUMONT,
Box 605, Toronto, P. O.

J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

—————
29th March, 1876.

SIR,—I transmit herewith for your perusal a letter received from Ex-Chief Guard Beaumont.

You will observe that he denies most of the charges preferred against him.

You had better deal with the denials in the order in which they are placed and give instances. This report is asked for, for the information of the Government, not with a view of communicating its contents to Mr. Beaumont.

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

The Warden, Central Prison, Toronto.

J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, TORONTO.

March 29th, 1876.

SIR,—The Inspector of Prisons has been instructed to send a copy of your letter to Capt. Prince, and when we receive his reply will determine what course to pursue.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Jas. Beaumont, Esq.,
Box 605, Toronto.

S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

Re Communication of Ex-Chief Guard James Beaumont.

March 30th,

To the Inspector of Prisons &c.

SIR.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th instant, enclosing a communication addressed to you by the late Chief Guard of the Central Prison. To this letter I shall send you a reply with as little delay as possible; in the meantime I return the letter without loss of time, as desired.

Your obedient Servant,

W. S. PRINCE,
Warden.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &C. OF ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 29th April, 1876.

Re Ex-Chief Guard Beaumont.

SIR.—Referring to the communication of this dismissed officer, addressed to you, asking to be furnished with the reasons why he was released from duty, I beg to state that I transmitted the letter to the Warden, and I now have the honour to forward to you his reply, which affords an additional evidence of the necessity that existed for discharging Mr. Beaumont from the Central Prison service.

Be good enough to return the letter for filing in this office.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

The Honourable Provincial Secretary.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 21st April, 1876.

To the Inspector of Prisons, &c.

SIR.—In reference to your letter enclosing a communication from the late Chief Guard, Central Prison, in which he denies the truth of my representations as to his unfitness for office, from his intemperate habits and other reasons adduced by me, I have the honour to inform you, that the best proof in support of the correctness of my statement to you is the discipline, correctness and harmony that has pervaded every branch of duty since the 5th of last month, the date of the late Chief Guard's removal; but I shall deal with his denials *seriatim*; and first as to his denial of intemperate habits:—Mr. Beaumont has been frequently under the influence of liquor, which has been patent to every guard in the Prison. Upon one occasion he was *sitting upon a chair* in the north corridor, between 3 and 4 p. m., so much under the influence of liquor as to be clearly observable, and remarked by the guards. Upon one evening whilst in this state, he had the prisoners

rung down from the corridors *twenty minutes* before the arrival of the working gangs from the yard, for the "evening counts." Numbers of other cases could be enumerated, and witnesses produced in evidence thereof. But I may state, that on the evening previous to his removal (the 7th March), while taking the "evening counts" *in my presence*, the late Chief Guard was so much under the influence of liquor, that had I not just received the communication containing his dismissal, I should have suspended him, and dismissed him off the premises.

Neglects in not Reporting.—This he also denies. I have to state that the late Chief Guard *never* reported an officer since his appointment to office. The guards did in the guard-room, in his presence, whatever they chose. In defiance of my orders, he would walk up and down the guard-room, whistling and singing, of a night, so much so as to attract the attention of the corridor night patrols, while the guards would quarrel and wrangle in an unseemly manner without check. As I have stated in my reports to you, he would, when on duty and in charge, leave the Prison and remain away for hours. Upon one night the Deputy Chief Guard, on returning to quarters at 7.30 p.m. (unexpectedly), as it was his evening on leave, heard the hospital bell ring; finding it was not replied to by the officer on duty (Mr. Beaumont), he himself went up, and found that one of the patients had been taken suddenly worse. The late Chief Guard was not forthcoming, and did not return to the Prison till 9.40 p.m., just before lights out; but as regards this practice, I can produce sufficient evidence to prove that it was constantly carried out; and so little regard had he for the discipline of the Prison and the execution of orders, that I have left for the city at 6 p.m., leaving the late Chief Guard as the officer on duty in charge for the evening, and that he, as soon as I had gone, *left also*, so that the Prison was of an evening left without the *supervision of a single superior officer*. Orders were issued by me for all the guards to be paraded and inspected by the Chief Guard prior to their mounting duty of a morning, in order that he might see that they were properly equipped, and correct in every respect. This duty I found was entirely neglected, and my detection of this neglect originated in one of the guards having left a loaded pistol in the dormitory, which had actually been taken possession of by a prisoner and hid away by him in a cell; and this guard never reported the absence of this pistol for eighteen hours; nor did the Chief Guard know anything about it. Upon another occasion, Prison Guard Henry Langman, who was one of the guards for *watch* duty on the morning of the 7th of June last year, was passed by the late Chief as correct and fit for duty, *when he was drunk and unfit for duty*, and his being in this state was accidentally discovered by the Deputy Chief Guard on his proceeding to his post, and Guard Langman was dismissed. The late Chief Guard remarks: "That he cannot recall any case of neglect which an officer in his position was justified in exercising; and also states that if he had reported all things during his service, scandals might have been brought to notice which, for the credit of the Prison, he deemed it his duty to suppress." My orders to him, from the day he was sworn in, were that all things connected with breaches of discipline and the rules and regulations of the Prison were to be reported to me by him personally. I have cautioned him time after time upon carrying out this order to the very letter, and to be most particular in observing and reporting to me upon the conduct of the officers in the guard-room. If he had obeyed these orders, the scandalous behaviour which was afterwards elicited upon your investigations—such as smuggling liquor into the Prison premises, tipping, intoxication, and the use of foul language, coupled with other conduct unbecoming the character of Prison guards—could never have taken place; all this the late Chief Guard must have been cognizant of, the performance in many instances taking place under his own eyes; and then he attempts to justify himself in the suppression of the information from me.

Irregularity in keeping Register.—The two cases in point, quoted in my communication, are sufficiently glaring to admit of no denial; these cases were never reported to me by the late Chief Guard. Upon my charging him with neglect in causing Lynch to be discharged before his time, he stated that it was the fault of the Bursar, who endorsed the convictions and notes for the register at the time that Lynch was transferred. Now the register is wholly in the late Chief Guard's own hand writing, and the entries must have been made from the copies of the convictions, and transfer returns to the Bursar had nothing to do with making the entries in the register book. The Prison Clerk added to

by him was brought into my *office to assist the Bursar* in making up his books and accounts ; this prisoner had nothing to do with the late Chief Guard or with the books and returns that it was his duty to keep and make up, and which a couple of hours application a day on his part, would have sufficed to have kept filled up, and correct. Another instance of these irregularities (to use the mildest term) has come under my observation during *the last fortnight*, in prisoner Stephen Collins, being registered to be discharged on the *7th of April*, whereas on reference to the copy of conviction, I found it to be the 27th April ; on examination of the register again, the scratching out of the 2 before the 7 is as clear as noon-day.

Obstruction.— To show you what little dependence I could place upon him, and his desire to obstruct me in duties entailing great annoyance to me as “Warden,” I have to state, that on a Saturday I informed the Bursar that it was my desire that he should be present at the measuring of the stone, and that information should be sent to him when a pile was in readiness. The Contractor Godson came into my office shortly afterwards, stating to me that the Bursar had left his office ; and expressed a hope that I would allow him, the first thing Monday morning, to commence and haul away from a pile of stone that was in readiness for measurement, and that he would come up early on Monday when the Bursar was present and have the pile measured, accounting for the loads that had been taken away. I complied with his request, and instructed the Chief Guard *personally about it in the presence of the Contractor*. Upon Monday morning at 9.10 a.m., I was out in the front grounds conferring with the Deputy Chief Guard upon steps to be taken for the prevention of another flood, which the rise of water threatened. I shortly afterwards went into the office and remained there till 10 a.m. I then returned to my quarters till 10.30, and during that time noticed the contractor driving out through the front gate. Immediately afterwards I remarked to the Chief Guard, that the contractor had been here. He replied yes, sir ; *he came to see the Bursar*, as he could not take away his stone in his absence, and the Bursar has not come. Shortly after I discovered that the contractor had naturally enough asked to see me, when Mr. Beaumont coolly informed him “that the *Warden did not wish to be disturbed*.” I have recently found out that he frequently replied to gentlemen coming from the City and Yorkville, to see me, in the same tone. The late Chief Guard complains that a subordinate officer *had my confidence*. True, the Deputy Chief Guard had my entire confidence, which was transferred from Mr. Beaumont a few months after the latter had been sworn in, as I soon found out that the late Chief Guard was not to be trusted, and well has Mr. Stedman fulfilled the trust reposed in him, for by his watchfulness, truthfulness and energy, in the discharge of duty, he has rendered me very important service, counteracting to a great extent the evil influences upon the welfare of the Institution, endangered through the appointment of such a character as the late Chief Guard, to such a position of trust. In the beginning of last year when there were about 330 prisoners in the Central Prison, and no employment for them but drill, and but few guards, a report was circulated that an attempt would be made to escape, and that assistance was expected from outside ; of course I felt very uneasy, especially at having so large a number of prisoners with no employment to keep their minds occupied. Upon my visiting the Prison at a late hour one night, and passing through *my office* I happened to open the drawer of a little table which stood against the south window, to look for a pencil, this drawer was not locked, and you may imagine my surprise when I discovered lying in this drawer the keys of the “Prison Proper,” so that any one might have opened the window which is not barred, taken the keys, entered the Prison, and attacked the south corridor night guard. This culpable or perhaps wilful negligence, the late Chief Guard had been in the habit of committing for nights before it was discovered. Since the man’s removal, the general management of the duties of the Central Prison has been conducted most satisfactorily to me, the strictest discipline combined with harmony prevailing in every branch of duty under the Executive Administration of Mr. Stedman, the Deputy Chief Guard, assisted by Guard Edwin Newton, an intelligent retired Non-Commissioned Officer of the Royal Artillery.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. PRINCE,

Warden.

Box 605, TORONTO, 3rd May, 1876.

The Hon. S. C. Wood,
Provincial Secretary.

SIR.—Referring to the contents of your letter of the 29th March last, I beg to draw your attention to the fact that I am still waiting the result of your communication to the Warden of the Central Prison.

In my letter addressed to you on 21st March, I begged you would grant me an investigation into the alleged charges that formed the ground of my dismissal.

I now respectfully renew that request, accompanied with the hope that it may take place at an early date.

An additional inducement exists for me to urge this request, in the fact that it has come to my knowledge that Captain Prince has made scandalous and unjustifiable assertions about me, and my only reason for not taking legal notice of the same, directly it came to my notice, was the fact that I was led to hope that an inquiry would take place into the truth or otherwise of the statements that brought about my unexpected, and, in my opinion, undeserved dismissal.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES BEAUMONT.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 10th May, 1876.

SIR.—With reference to your letter of the 3rd inst., I have now the honour to transmit herewith, copy of the charges preferred against you by the Warden of the Central Prison, Toronto, when acting as Chief Guard of the said prison.

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

I. R. ECKART,
Assistant Secretary.

Mr. James Beaumont,
Box 605, P. O. Toronto.

Box 605, TORONTO, 13th May, 1876.

The Hon. S. C. Wood,
Provincial Secretary.

SIR.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., enclosing a copy of the reply of Capt. Prince, to my previous statements on the subject of my dismissal from the position of Chief Guard of the Central Prison, and in reply I beg to state that the charges preferred therein are quite capable of being disproved by documentary or oral evidence, before any impartial tribunal, their falsity proved, and the animus which prompted them made clear.

Among the reports suppressed, with which the Warden charges me, was that of a guard in charge of a gang of prisoners, who complained that he (the guard) was unable to control his men, and keep them from laughing and talking, in consequence of the Warden appearing before them in plain clothes, with his hat on the back of his head, and so much under the effects of liquor as to become the laughing-stock of all in sight.

With this, as one example of what can be established on a proper inquiry, I beg, in conclusion to state that when I received my appointment, it emanated from the Government, and not from the Warden, and I did not for a moment suppose that they would allow my dismissal, and my character to be vilified on the unsupported statements of any individual, without an opportunity being afforded of proving their correctness.

A reluctance to believe that such would be the case, has led to my remaining under the stigma so long as I have, in the hope that I would be afforded the opportunity of disproving the accusations made against me, without bringing the matter before the public.

As, however, two months have now elapsed, and still feeling that the means adopted to secure, and the mode of carrying out, my dismissal, were at variance with the Statute and the rules laid down, I again most respectfully but earnestly urge that a full and impartial inquiry may take place, and that I may be allowed to *employ counsel* to assist me in the examination of witnesses to prove the incorrectness of the charges made, and vindicate my character which has been so cruelly traduced, as to prevent me either obtaining any other of the vast number of situations of which the Government have control, or obtaining employment in any respectable house of business in a city in which it is my desire with my family to remain. I respectfully ask the favour of an explicit reply to my request for an investigation, and on the conditions named above, failing the receipt of which, I cannot be blamed afterwards, for taking such steps as I may deem best, to remove the stigma cast upon me, even if it should be the means of bringing to light many things, which for the interest and credit of those concerned, would be better to remain in the shade.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES BEAUMONT.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 16th May, 1876.

SIR.—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 13th instant, and to inform you in reply, that your application for an investigation into the charges made against you, when in the capacity of Chief Guard of the Central Prison, will be granted, and a date for holding the same fixed on the return of the Inspector of Asylums from his present tour of inspection.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

I. R. ECKART,

Assistant Secretary.

Mr. James Beaumont, Toronto.

Box 605, TORONTO, June 7th, 1876.

The Hon S. C. Wood,
Provincial Secretary.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 16th ult., informing me that an investigation into the truth of the charges preferred against me by the Warden of the Central Prison, would be granted, I have the honour to request that the said inquiry may take place at as early a date as practicable, and that I may receive due notice of the day fixed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BEAUMONT.

Box 605, TORONTO, July 3rd, 1876.

The Hon. S. C. Wood,
Provincial Secretary.

SIR,—I have the honour to draw your attention to your communication to me of the 16th May last, informing me that an "investigation should take place on the return of the Inspector from his present tour," into the truth or otherwise of certain statements made by the Warden of the Central Prison, which formed the grounds for my dismissal from the posi-

tion of Chief Guard, without any opportunity being afforded, of refuting the charges made against me.

I beg now most respectfully to state, that I have hitherto refrained (to my own disadvantage), while waiting the promised inquiry, from seeking other employment, and as I cannot afford to do this much longer, I respectfully request you will at once adopt such steps as you may deem expedient to bring my case to an issue without further delay, in reminding you that it is now four months since my first appeal.

I have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BEAUMONT.

Box 605, TORONTO, October 5th, 1876.

The Hon. S. C. Wood,
Provincial Secretary.

SIR,—Referring to previous correspondence and our conversations on the matter of my dismissal from the position of Chief Guard of the Central Prison, and particularly to my letter of the 13th May last, in which I request the privilege of employing counsel, on an investigation, I beg to state that having duly considered your promise to personally conduct the same whenever it took place, and having also consulted friends in whom I have the most implicit confidence, I am fully impressed that the interests of justice and myself will be equally attained by leaving the matter entirely in your hands.

I will therefore abandon the idea of employing counsel, and trust you will give this subject your attention as early as convenient.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BEAUMONT.

INVESTIGATION INTO CHARGES MADE AGAINST JAMES BEAUMONT, LATE CHIEF GUARD OF CENTRAL PRISON.

13th October, 1876.

WILLIAM STRATTON PRINCE, sworn.—Am Governor of the Central Prison; was appointed in July, 1873; formerly for fifteen years chief of police for City of Toronto.

As far as my memory serves me, Mr. Beaumont never reported to me. He may have done so on a few occasions. The Deputy Chief Guard made the reports.

Things came out in the investigation held by Mr. Langmuir in the fall of 1875, which proved that Mr. Beaumont was cognizant of conduct detrimental to the interests of the Institution, such as wrangling and quarrelling on the part of the guards, and did not report to me. I may state that he never reported an officer to me. The guards did in the guard-room in his presence just what they chose, such as walking up and down the guard-room, whistling, singing at night. He himself would also do this, the guards wrangling in an unseemly manner without check, leaving the Prison for hours together when in his charge. One night the Deputy-chief Guard was returning to quarters at half-past seven, unexpectedly, as he was coming off leave. The hospital bell rang, and he, finding it not replied to by the officer on duty (Mr. Beaumont), went up himself, and found the patient much worse.

I put in letter marked "A," containing the statement just made, as well as other charges; and would state, so far as want of discipline in the guard-room is concerned, they were reported to me by others.

On the evening of the 7th March last, while taking the evening count, I considered the Chief Guard to be so much under the influence of liquor that if I had not received his dismissal I should have suspended him. I considered the Chief Guard under the influence of liquor past one o'clock in the morning, on the occasion of the concealment of prisoner Spackman, on 28th September, 1875. He was instructed to have relieved the Deputy Chief Guard at midnight. I found that it had not been done, and I went for the purpose of finding out

where the Chief Guard was. I found him asleep on his bed ; I called him up and sent him to duty.

I questioned the Deputy Chief Guard as to the cause of his leaving without being properly relieved. He stated he had called to the Chief Guard, and could get no answer ; he said the Chief Guard was lying on his bed. When I say under the influence of liquor. I do not mean that he was incapacitated for duty ; but that, as Chief Guard, he should not have been in the state I found him. I have frequently noticed that Mr. Beaumont was under the influence of liquor in the day-time, but he was not drunk. It came under my notice that he would at times leave the prison keys in the office, instead of being placed in the armoury. I found the keys one night in the drawer in my office, and the drawer not locked.

Statement " A " put in by me, is correct so far as matters came under my personal notice ; and when it refers to matters not coming under my personal observation, is correct as reported to me.

W. S. PRINCE.

RICHARD STEDMAN, sworn.—Am Acting Chief Guard ; held the position of Deputy Chief Guard up to 8th March last. I have seen Mr. Beaumont under the influence of liquor several times. The first time I saw him was at mid-day count, about seven or eight months after the Prison opened. I went up to my room to find the Chief Guard, and found him lying on the lounge in the room. I asked him what was the matter, and he replied he felt sick, and told me to go to the Hospital and get the Hospital Guard to give him something. I can't say what it was ; I brought it down and gave it to him, put a rug over him, and he went to sleep. I judged by his manner of speaking, his appearance, and the smell of liquor, that he was intoxicated.

Another time, in June, 1875.—I cannot give the date,—he was sitting in the corridor as I passed through ; Mr. Newton was present ; I thought Mr. Beaumont was intoxicated, and called Mr. Newton's attention to it ; it was between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. The night that prisoner Spackman hid himself away, in September, 1875, I found him at midnight in his bedroom lying on the bed ; I went up to him and spoke to him. He sat up in the bed, and said he would be out in a minute and relieve me ; thought he was intoxicated from his appearance and the smell of liquor. I have seen him several times more or less under the influence of liquor, generally towards the evening.

On one occasion last year.—I can't state the day or month,—he rang the prisoners down from their cells to tea at twenty minutes to six ; his appearance at that time indicated that he was intoxicated.

The rules and regulations put in, marked " B. " were approved of 1st June, 1874, and the rules, &c., marked " C. " were approved of 19th April, 1875. I have heard whistling and singing in the guard room several times, and have heard Mr. Beaumont himself whistle and sing in the guard-room ; have reported several times the singing and whistling on the part of the guards ; latterly I ceased reporting as nothing was done to stop it. I have frequently when in my room, heard the guards disputing and talking loud in the guard-room, Mr. Beaumont being present and on duty. I don't know that I knew the guards to discuss politics in the guard-room in Mr. Beaumont's presence. Guard Wall came home drunk one night, I cannot state the time, and was not reported by Mr. Beaumont. Mr. Beaumont was in the guard-room and on duty when Wall came in. Wall was so drunk that he got up and made his water on the bed next to him. On the afternoon of the 14th July, 1875, I came through the corridor and found a prisoner named Newbold under the influence of liquor. I told him to go up to the hospital ; he refused to go, stating that the Chief Guard told him to stay down. I then put him up to the hospital ; I reported him to Mr. Beaumont as being drunk ; Mr. Beaumont ordered him to be placed in the dark cell until the return of Captain Prince ; it was my night off duty, and when I came back I was told by one of the guards that Newbold had been taken out of the dark cell up to the hospital ; I spoke to Mr. Beaumont about it the next morning, and said I did not think it was right ; he told me that he was Chief Guard and that I had nothing to do with it ; I told him I would see the Warden about it ; I spoke to the Warden about it, who ordered Newbold to be placed 56 hours in a dark cell for that and another offence, which other offence was fighting with prisoner Stuanlan.

At different times, I have when off duty, and Mr. Beaumont supposed to be on duty, known the guards to be absent who should have been on duty ; for how long, I cannot say ; one night

at ten minutes past nine, I saw Mr. Beaumont, who should have been on duty, Guard Dougherty and Guard Bollard coming out of Higgins' tavern; I cannot remember the day or month; it was about a month or two before Bollard was dismissed; I did not report it.

Adjourned until 2 P.M.

Resumed at two P.M.—Evidence continued.

R. STEDMAN.—I came home one night in April, 1875; I heard some knocking up stairs at the hospital gate, and finding it continue, I got up. I went to the hospital and found prisoner Philip Williams, who had taken an overdose of medicine, lying on the floor. I went to the guard room to find the Chief Guard Mr. Beaumont; could not find him in the guard room. I then went to the office and he was not there. I then went back to the prisoner and got him on to the bed; between half-past nine and ten, Mr. Beaumont and the hospital guard came to the hospital. Mr. Beaumont should have been on duty that night, as it was his night on, and my night off. When I came home there was no officer in charge owing to Mr. Beaumont's absence.

I have frequently come home at nights, when Mr. Beaumont should have been on duty, and found that he was absent. I know he was not in, as he would afterwards come into the prison. This would take place sometimes when Captain Prince was away. On the sixth June, 1875, I reported Guard Henry Longman for being absent without leave, and for being unfit for duty from the effects of liquor. The entry in the officers' misconduct book now produced, was made by Captain Prince on my report. The Chief Guard had passed him, Longman, as fit for duty, and marched him off for duty; Guard Longman came to me with his rifle in his hand, and said he was not fit for duty, that if he went on the wall he would fall off. He was not sick, he was drunk, he had been out all night. Mr. Beaumont came to my room; I told him that Longman was drunk; he called him back to the guard room, and think he sent another guard in his place. I reported to the Warden, and he was dismissed for being drunk.

Orders issued by Captain Prince are written in the order book, and the rules require they should be read to the Guards by the Chief Guard; on several occasions this was not done. I cannot name them now except once, when Guard Newton was to take my place during my absence on leave. This order I was informed by Guard Newton was not read. I have seen the keys lying in the drawer in the office and the drawer not locked; keys leading into the prison proper and from there out into the yard. I did not report it. The keys were not in my charge, and having been told by Mr. Beaumont on other matters that it was none of my business, I did not interfere with the keys. At the evening count, the keys are collected by the corridor guards before the Chief Guard, and then placed in the armoury. As acting Chief Guard, my duty is to see that the front door key and all other prison keys are locked up in the armoury. About the 12th January, 1876, prisoner Page was about being discharged, and I discovered that his time was not up—from Guard Gifford. I reported to Mr. Beaumont, and on examination of the register he found that his time was not up and sent him back; his time was up on the 30th January, 1876, and he was discharged on the 30th, and Guard Gifford called my attention to fact that prisoner Lynch was discharged before the expiration of his sentence. The entries in the register and the prisoners' discharge book now produced, showing that prisoner Lynch was discharged at the expiration of his sentence, are incorrect. The copy of sentence now produced shows that he was to serve eight months from the 21st May, 1875, and should have been discharged on the 20th January, 1876, and should not have been discharged on the 7th. Prisoner Stephen Collins was entered in the register book as sentenced for two years, and that term would expire on the 7th April 1876; the copy of sentence now produced shows that his sentence was terminated on the 27th April, 1876. I have found several irregularities in the Register.

Cross examined by Mr. Beaumont.

It was the custom when Mr. Beaumont was Chief Guard, and is now, five minutes before the gangs are marched in, to bring the prisoners down who may be in the corridors; I have no recollection of ever having entered Mr. Beaumont's name on the Report Books; I don't know of any order in existence requiring the Chief Guard to remain in the guard room during the time he is in charge of the Prison; the Bursar keeps the keys of his own department; the Warden has three keys, one for the outside grated gate, one for

blind door inside the grated gate, and one for the door leading from the dining hall into the yard ; these keys are not locked up in the armoury, but are kept by the Warden.

Page was admitted into the Prison on 2nd February, 1875.

Lynch, on 28th May, 1875.

Collins, on 3rd June, 1874.

RICHARD H. STEDMAN.

EDWIN NEWTON, sworn.—I was appointed Guard 5th July, 1874 ; have acted as Deputy Chief Guard since 8th March, 1876. About September, 1875, Mr. Beaumont came into the north wing and sat down, and was talking about some matters connected with the north wing ; Mr. Stedman came in, and in a few minutes afterwards Mr. Beaumont went out ; after he went, Mr. Stedman remarked to me that Mr. Beaumont had just about as much as he could carry ; I did not see anything in Mr. Beaumont's appearance or in his conversation that would lead me to believe that he had got as much as he could carry, or that he was intoxicated.

I recollect the prisoners were formed up one day about twenty minutes before the regular time ; I saw Mr. Beaumont before six, I thought he was sober ; he was certainly confused, and there seemed to be something wrong.

Cross examined by Mr. BEAUMONT :—Since I came to the Prison, up to March, 1875, when an investigation took place, I never saw any signs of drink on Mr. Beaumont ; after that, I did, at different times, see signs of drink on him ; but in my opinion he was always fit for duty ; I could not see any difference, so far as his attention to prison duties were concerned ; I have never known that Mr. Beaumont absented himself from the Prison when he ought to be on duty. The evening before Mr. Stedman went away on leave, Mr. Beaumont came to me and said the Warden had put me in orders to perform Mr. Stedman's duty during his absence, and that in addition, the Warden required me to take charge of the north wing. I have never, myself, when not in the guard room, heard Mr. Beaumont either singing or whistling in the guard room ; I have, when in the guard room with Mr. Beaumont, heard him humming a tune and whistling, but not loud, and not to interfere or disturb any one in the guard room or prison ; I don't recollect that Mr. Beaumont neglected at any time to collect the keys at evening count.

E. NEWTON.

DANIEL CUNNINGHAM, sworn.—I am cook and baker of the Central Prison ; I was appointed on 6th May, 1875 ; I remember the Warden being called away to attend his brother's funeral, in July last ; the night the Warden was expected home, I saw Mr. Beaumont standing first at the Warden's door, and then at the south door of the Prison ; I thought he was under the influence of liquor ; I did not speak to him ; I judged from his appearance ; I cannot state the time ; it must have been after eight o'clock in the evening.

D. CUNNINGHAM.

DANIEL KIRKPATRICK, sworn.—I am Prison Guard ; I was appointed on the 11th September, 1875 ; on the 12th February, 1876, I saw the late Chief Guard, about 8.30 p.m. ; he was strongly under the influence of liquor ; he was on duty ; his appearance and manner led me to believe him strongly under the influence of liquor ; a little before ten, the same evening, I saw him, and he was drunk ; I saw him going into his bedroom, and he staggered ; he should have received the keys from me and other guards, but did not ; Guard Dean received the keys ; no person but Guard Dean was present ; I never saw Beaumont drink any liquor in the Prison grounds ; I have seen Mr. Beaumont at the front gate of the grounds when on duty ; I have seen him go out of the building when he was on duty, but whether he absented himself, I cannot say.

Cross-examined by Mr. BEAUMONT.

I don't remember of hearing Mr. Beaumont whistling ; I said it was the duty of the Chief Guard to receive the keys at night ; I judged so, as it was the constant custom then and is so still.

DANIEL KIRKPATRICK.

SAMUEL DEAN, sworn.—Am Prison Guard ; was appointed in May, 1875 ; I remember the 12th February, 1875 ; I saw the Chief Guard that night ; I was guard on duty in the guard-room ; at ten o'clock at night I went to Mr. Beaumont's room and found him in bed and asleep ; I tried to wake him ; I wanted to tell him I was going to lock up the front doors ; he did not wake up ; I then went down and locked the front door, and then received from Guard Kirkpatrick the key of the south corridor door, and locked the grated door and kept the key ; I went to go into my own room, and by that time Mr. Beaumont was up, and he stood in his bedroom door, and he asked me if I had locked up ; I could not say whether he was under the influence of liquor or not ; I saw Mr. Beaumont on the 21st June, 1875, on the day of the escape of the prisoner from the rear grounds ; Mr. Beaumont was on duty ; I saw him after ten at night ; I was south corridor Guard at the time ; I thought he was under the influence of liquor ; I judged so from his general appearance and conversation ; that night Guard Hardie, who was night guard, was out of the Prison ; I let him in at half-past twelve ; when the bell rang, I thought it was the Bailiff, with prisoners, and on going down, found it was Hardie ; he should have been on duty from six p.m. ; I did not know he was out until I saw him at the door.

Cross-examined by Mr. BEAUMONT :

I never knew Mr. Beaumont to whistle or sing in the guard-room to such an extent as to attract the attention or disturb the guards ; I never heard any wrangling or quarrelling in the guard-room when Mr. Beaumont was present, during the time he was Chief Guard.

S. DEAN.

Adjourned till 10.30 to-morrow.

Investigation re-opened, Tuesday, 31st October, 10.30 a.m.

Mr. Beaumont called Captain Prince—Captain Prince produced officers' offence book, in which, on 12th June, it appears that Chief Guard Beaumont reported the following officers :—1st, Alfred Elliott, 12th June, 1872 ; 2nd, Michael English, on the 28th October, 1874 ; 3rd, William Dougherty, 9th October, 1874 ; 4th, Daniel McCarty Stewart, 24th October, 1874 ; also, same person, 25th October, 1874 ; 6th, George Muller, February 13th, 1875 ; John Powell, 19th February, 1875 ; Michael English, 28th June, 1875. Order book produced. In order issued 12th April, 1875, the following order appears : “ The Chief Guard shall reside upon the premises, occupying the room set apart for him in the guard room which is the south room.”

The following order appears under date of August 17th :—“ Persons are not to be allowed to loiter and wait about the prison grounds and offices, with a view of seeing the Warden or other Prison Official ; in case the presence of the officer inquired for, is not at the time available, the inquirer is to be instructed by the guard to leave a message or memorandum as to his business, and then leave.”

W. S. PRINCE.

WILLIAM HARDIE, sworn.—Am night guard and stoker for the Central Prison ; was appointed two months after the prison opened. I remember the 21st June, 1875, when three prisoners escaped from Guard Mansell. I was sent by Deputy Chief Guard up to the field to assist in finding them. I joined the Warden's party on the other side of the field. The Warden instructed me to proceed after them, and that he would return and search an orchard close at hand ; this was between seven and eight o'clock in the evening. I returned to the prison about 12 o'clock.

WILLIAM HARDIE.

WILLIAM GIFFORD, Guard, sworn.—Am Prison Guard ; I was appointed at the opening of the prison. I never heard the Chief Guard whistling and singing in the guard-room in such a manner as to disturb the guards. I never knew Mr. Beaumont when on duty, to allow quarrelling and wrangling amongst the guards. I remember one occasion in which a pistol was found in a prison cell. I paraded that morning with a

pistol; I had Guard Uniacke's pistol. About ten minutes after the parade, I went to Mr. Beaumont and told him the pistol found in the cell was mine. It is the custom for the Chief or Deputy Chief when on duty to lock the front gate of the grounds at night. I remember the guards giving a party at the Fort; Mr. Stedman was present, he was the officer on duty that night.

WILLIAM GIFFORD.

HENRY EAMES, sworn.—Am Prison Guard; was appointed at the opening of the prison. I never knew the Chief Guard to whistle or sing in the guardroom in such a manner as to disturb the guards. There was wrangling at one time between Mr. Stedman and Doherty, but the Chief Guard was not present. I never saw any wrangling when Mr. Beaumont was present. It was the custom of the Chief Guard or Deputy Chief Guard when on duty, to lock the front gate of the grounds. The locking of the corridor gates was often left by the Chief Guard and Deputy Chief Guard to the guards on duty in guard-room; in such cases the keys were taken to the armoury; the small keys taken to the Chief or Deputy Chief Guard, and a report made that all was locked and correct. I never saw the Chief Guard unfit for duty through drink.

H. EAMES.

FREDERICK HILL, sworn.—Am Prison Guard; was appointed about March, 1875. I never knew the Chief Guard to whistle or sing in the guard-room in such a manner as to disturb the guards; I never knew the guards to quarrel or wrangle in the guard-room when the Chief Guard was present, without being checked. It was the custom of the Chief or Deputy-Chief Guard to lock up the gate at the front of the grounds, when on duty. I never saw the Chief Guard unfit for duty through the influence of drink.

FREDERICK HILL.

HAMILTON LYONS, sworn.—I am gate guard; I was appointed at the opening of the Prison; I never heard Mr. Beaumont whistle or sing in the guard-room in such a manner as to disturb the guards; whenever there was any wrangling in the guard-room, if Mr. Beaumont was present he checked it. I remember the 7th March last, Mr. Beaumont paraded Wall Guards as usual; on that occasion he was not the worse of liquor; I never saw him the worse of liquor.

HAMILTON LYONS.

THOMAS SHORT, sworn.—Am Bursar for the Central Prison; was appointed at the opening of the Prison. Up to about April, 1875, I computed all the sentences. I entered them in pencil in a book, and also made an entry on the back of the papers; from the entries made by me in pencil, Mr. Beaumont copied into another book in ink; we frequently compared them; I made the entries from convictions; any information contained in the convictions I entered; I entered the termination of sentence as being the same day of the month as the date mentioned in the sentence; I was directed that the sentence must be made one day sooner, which caused several erasures in the book.

Adjourned till 4 p.m.

THOMAS SHORT.

Resumed at 4 p.m.

CAPT. PRINCE, Warden of the Prison, recalled.—The copy of a letter to the Inspector from me, bearing date 17th April, 1876, and marked "C" now put in.

(Copy of Letter marked "C.")

WARDEN'S OFFICE, CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO,
TORONTO, April 17th, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, that upon my discharging prisoner James Brown, on the morning of the 15th inst., the sum of \$18 belonging to the prisoner, and which *was supposed* to have been placed with the purse and pocket-book in an envelope, by the late Chief Guard, he having endorsed the envelope to that effect, was not forth-

coming. [Endorsement—Received \$18, the property of a discharged prisoner, Jas. Brown, not forthcoming]. James Brown was transferred from London Gaol to the Central Prison, on the 21st August, 1874, and at that time Mr. Short registered the prisoner's property, and having handed it over to the Chief Guard, the latter placed it in a parcel, or envelope, and after endorsing the same, deposited it in the safe. From the mouldy appearance of the package, it is evident that it has not been opened, or moved, since it was placed in the safe; and it is also very evident, that although the envelope was endorsed by the late Chief Guard, as follows:—

"No. 262, 'James Brown,' leathern pocket-book, 2 purses, \$18.65; the \$18 were never placed in the envelope. He (James Brown) being a two years' man, I of course paid the owner \$18, and I trust, under the circumstances, the Government will authorize my being reimbursed."

Your obedient servant,
W. S. PRINCE,
Warden.

Which contains a true statement of the facts alleged therein; Mr. Stedman went to the safe for the package referred to in letter "C.;" I was in the office at the time; it was all covered with mould; had three or four India rubber straps round it; I saw it opened.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beaumont.—It is not customary for Mr. Stedman to open the various packages belonging to prisoners in my presence when they are discharged, but he always shows it to me; I always see the money; there were no money packages given out, so far as I recollect, between 8th March and 16th April.

W. S. PRINCE,
Warden.

THOMAS SHORT, recalled.—I remember the prisoner James Brown; I always counted the money found on prisoners; I remember counting the money found on James Brown; I placed it in the package after counting it; \$18 bill, 65 cents American scrip, 3 cents silver; "pocket-book" is in my hand-writing; the other writing is Mr. Beaumont's; the book produced is the prisoner's property and receipt-book in use at that date; the entry "262, James Brown, two leather pocket books, \$18 bill, 65 cents American scrip, 3 cents American silver," was made by me; I put the package in a tin box I had for the purpose, and locked it up; in January, 1875, there was an order for me to hand over all prisoner's property to the Warden, and I complied with the order; I took the book and handed it over to Mr. Beaumont, package by package; I can't say that I opened this particular package on delivery to Mr. Beaumont; I am satisfied the money was there when I handed it to him; I have no doubt.

THOMAS SHORT.

CAPTAIN PRINCE re-examined.—I have no doubt the package could not have been opened within six months of the time I saw it, as it was all covered with mould, and in taking off the rubber bands the marks were well defined.

W. S. PRINCE.

Mr. Beaumont states that he got the package referred to from Mr. Short; that he has no doubt the money was in it at the time; he has not seen the package since until to-day; he did not touch any of the packages received from Mr. Short, unless the prisoner owning the same was being discharged; he put all the packages received from Mr. Short in the safe, and believes they were there when he left.

Attest:

S. C. WOOD.

CAPTAIN PRINCE, recalled.—Had I known there was any large sum of money, I would have checked the contents of the package with the book at the time Mr. Beaumont left.

W. S. PRINCE,
Warden.

RICHARD STEDMAN, sworn.—I searched for the money registered as belonging to prisoner James Brown, at the time of his discharge; previous to this, I knew nothing

about the money ; the first I heard was when he was leaving ; this was the first money of any consequence that was asked for by any prisoner after Mr. Beaumont left, up to that time, except now and then a few five cents ; the package was moulded and bore the appearance of not having been opened for some time ; I have never received instructions to write for money, and there has been no money to write for, that I know of, since Mr. Beaumont left ; Mr. Newton and myself had charge of the key of the safe, Mr. Newton only having charge during my absence.

RICHARD H. STEDMAN.

CAPT. PRINCE, recalled.—I put in letter marked “ D.”

(Copy of Letter marked “ D.”)

WARDEN'S OFFICE, CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 5th May, 1876.

To the Inspector of Prisons.

SIR,—I have the honour to report to you the following information obtained by me, connected with the sum of \$12.87, the property of prisoner Frederick Willis, which is missing, since the dismissal of the late Chief Guard ; prisoner Frederick Willis stated that there was \$12.87 belonging to him in the prison. Being aware that the sum of only \$1.00 was in his possession at the time of his transfer, which was duly registered in the property book, I referred to that book and found a memorandum in pencil inserted underneath the original register as follows, “ A parcel from Hamilton.” This must have been written some months after the transfer of Willis. The parcel not being forthcoming, but only \$1.00 as registered, I sent for the prisoner Willis, who made to me the statement annexed, and marked “ A ;” after getting this statement I wrote to the police officer who arrested him, a copy of which letter is herewith annexed and marked “ B,” to which communication I received the following replies, marked respectively, “ C,” and “ D.” I recollect the late Chief Guard applying to me for leave to proceed to Hamilton one day, and alluded to obtaining information about a prisoner named McCulloch, who had made his escape. In the interest of justice this man Beaumont should be prosecuted, and I think the best mode of proceeding would be for the prisoner Willis to lay an information against him before the Police Magistrate, upon a charge of embezzlement, or for larceny, both stealing, taking, and carrying away.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. PRINCE,

Warden.

It was addressed by me to the Inspector on the 5th May, 1876 ; contains a true statement of the facts alleged therein. The letter marked “ E,” now put in :—

WARDEN'S OFFICE, CENTRAL PRISON,
May 1st, 1876.

To M. J. McMenemy, Police Force, Hamilton.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your informing me under what circumstances did Mr. Beaumont, the late Chief Guard of the Central Prison, receive a sum of money from you in February 1875, the property of Frederick Willis ? Whether you paid it to him personally ; and if so, when did the payment take place ; and whether he applied to you for the money ?

Be good enough to inform me of the particulars of the case ?

Your obedient servant,

W. S. PRINCE,

Warden, C. P.

Is a true copy of a letter I addressed to Sergeant McMenemy, on the 4th May, 1876. The letter marked “ F :”—

HAMILTON, May 2nd, 1876.

Capt. Prince, Central Prison, Toronto.

SIR,—James Beaumont, Chief Guard, Central Prison, called at this office on the 8th February, 1875, and told me that he was authorized by Fred. Willis, to get from me the money and other property I had belonging to him (Willis). I gave Mr. Beaumont twelve dollars and eighty-seven cents, and some other small articles of Willis's for which I took Mr. Beaumont's receipt, which is attached to the receipt book in this office.

I remain, yours respectfully,

A. McMENERY.

Is the reply I received from Mr. McMENERY, and the copy of a receipt—

“Received from A. McMENERY \$12.87, purse and pair of tweezers, property of Fred. Willis.

“JAMES BEAUMONT,
Chief Guard, Central Prison.

“8th February, 1875.”

Is the one referred to in Mr. McMENERY's letter, and was enclosed in his letter.

Statement now put in marked “E”—

“Frederick Willis, prisoner, Central Prison, states as follows:—

“Two Detective Police Officers arrested me in the Market Hotel, Hamilton, on the 19th August, 1874. They searched me in the Hotel and took from me a small leather wallet containing \$12.87. The officers took possession of it and stated they would forward it to the gaol. I was transferred to the Central Prison with one dollar on my person. I mentioned the fact of the police having my wallet and money, to the officer in whose charge I was transferred (Mr. Stedman). Shortly after my arrival at the Central Prison I spoke to Mr. Beaumont about the money. He said he would write for it. After some weeks had elapsed, I spoke again to Mr. Beaumont, who stated that he had not received an answer, but that he would write again. A few days after this Mr. Beaumont told me that the Chief of Police at Hamilton had the money and that it would be forwarded here, and in about a week after the information, Mr. Beaumont told me in the dining hall that he had received the money.

“F. P. WILLIS ”

was made by prisoner, F. P. Willis, the owner of the money, while a prisoner. I think it was the acting Chief Guard who stated that Willis was complaining that money had been kept from him, and knowing that only one dollar was found on Willis at the time he entered the prison, I sent for him and the result was the investigation. I never heard of the money until this summer, and never gave any instructions to Mr. Beaumont to go to Hamilton to get money, nor to write for any money. I never received by express or mail any money for Willis; don't remember ever receiving any money by mail from a Court or a police officer for a prisoner.

I knew by the register that there was a dollar belonging to him, and on opening the package found the dollar. I produce the prisoner's property book in use at that time, in which the registry, “No. 261. Frederick Willis, bill one dollar (in ink); then beneath, in the writing of Mr. Beaumont, I think in pencil, the following:—“and parcel from Hamilton. (I never saw the parcel).

W. S. PRINCE.

Mr. BEAUMONT states.—I received the money, placed it in the safe with the envelope containing the one dollar as registered; the packet was neatly done up; the date I received the packet was 8th February, 1875; I made the entry on the property book in pencil, to distinguish it from the entry made by Mr. Short; the statement by prisoner Willis is correct in every particular; at the time Willis told me about the money being in Hamilton, I repeated it to the Warden, who told me to write for it; when I got the money I must have reported it to the Warden,—I can almost swear to it.

(Attested)

S. C. WOOD.

RICHARD STEDMAN recalled.—Some time after Mr. Beaumont left, prisoner Willis told me to give a prisoner going out two dollars; I told him it was not allowed; a prisoner not discharged could not give his money to another prisoner. Some time after he asked me again if he could get his money to buy some clothes; I said, What money? He replied, Twelve dollars in the safe. I said, You have no such money, Willis, all you have is one dollar; he said he was sure he had, as Mr. Beaumont told him at dinner table one day, that he had received a note from the Chief of Police at Hamilton, with his money; I reported this conversation to the Warden, between the time that Willis asked me first and his second conversation; I went to the pigeon hole and brought out to the Warden all there was in the safe, which was a yellow envelope and one dollar.

RICHARD H. STEDMAN.

Investigation continued, 3rd November, 1876, 4 p.m. :—

ALEXANDER McMENERY sworn. — Am sergeant in the police in Hamilton; I know Mr. Beaumont; I first saw him in the Central Prison; I was in the Prison on two occasions; I once took a prisoner from here to Hamilton. I saw Mr. Beaumont in Hamilton on the 8th February, 1875; that may not be the correct date; I believe it to be the correct date. I saw him in the afternoon, in the neighbourhood of five o'clock at the police office in the City Hall; he mentioned something about a prisoner who had escaped, and told me that Willis had ordered him to bring the money I had belonging to him, down to the Central Prison. I gave Mr. Beaumont the money; it was a ten dollar bill, a two dollar bill, a sixty cent piece, and a twenty-five cent piece, a penny, a purse with a clasp on, and a pair of tweezers; I got him a sheet of paper, and he wrote the receipt I now produce on my receipt book; it is known as a receipt book, and is kept for the purpose of taking receipts for moneys or property coming into the hands of the police, and delivered to the owners. The following is a correct copy of the receipt referred to :—

“Received from A. McMenery, twelve dollars and eighty-seven cents, purse, and pair of tweezers, property of Fred. Willis.

“JAMES BEAUMONT,
Chief Guard, Central Prison.

“8th February, 1875.”

Previous to saying that Willis ordered him to get the money, he asked if I had any money belonging to Frederick Willis, and I said I had; there were three or four policemen present when I gave him the money; Detective Rosseau was one; I have not seen Mr. Beaumont since until to-day; I never sent a parcel by post of that description in my life; if I had sent it by post, I would have registered it; if a letter had been sent, asking for money to be sent to the Central Prison, in all probability it would be on the file kept by the Chief of Police.

A. McMENERY.

Adjourned until Tuesday the 7th instant.

Investigation resumed, 7th November, 1876, 3 p.m. :—

Mr. Beaumont put in statement marked “BB.”

STATEMENT OF JAMES BEAUMONT, late Chief Guard, Central Prison of Ontario.

TORONTO, 3rd November, 1876.

1st. In answer to the Warden's charge of being frequently under the influence of liquor, I deny it; the evidence confirming such statement emanating from Mr. Stedman only, whose motive in supporting the Warden to secure my removal was always apparent. The only particular instance which the Warden gives, and states was clearly observable, and remarked by the guards, having been denied by the first witness called upon after Stedman, who, it is shown, never spoke to me. The evening of the 7th March, 1876, being subsequent to the preferment of the charges upon which my dismissal was based,

should not be entertained in supporting this charge; anyhow, it has been denied by evidence upon oath. Guard Kirkpatrick's evidence of one instance included in the charge, is clearly untrue, as he states he saw me at 10 o'clock. Now it has been proved I did not come outside of my room at 10 o'clock at all. It was impossible for Guard Kirkpatrick, who was locked in the corridor, to see me. Moreover, Guard Dean, who spoke to me swears he could observe no such sign. The evidence of the cook and baker is, to say the least, unreliable, inasmuch as he states he saw me but did not speak; and that was while I was standing under a portico after 8 p.m., in a place where there is not a single outside lamp. Emphasis seems to have been put on the fact of my being on my bed at midnight when prisoner Spackman was missing. It should be observed that until I was called, the bed was my place. I distinctly deny having tasted liquor on that day.

2nd. The Warden's charge—that I “never reported an officer since my appointment to office” has been so clearly established to be false by his own hand-writing in the officers' offence book, which shows no less than 8 cases,—as to require no comment.

3rd. The charge—that I was in the habit of whistling and singing in the guard-room and allowing guards to wrangle and quarrel without check, I most emphatically deny, and have proved its falsity in every respect, no guard having confirmed the statement, but on the contrary, all denying it.

4th. The Warden states I would leave the Prison when in charge, and remain away for hours together. This assertion, which I most positively deny ever having been guilty of, on any single occasion, has also been rebutted by every evidence except that of Stedman; and he only says he saw me off the grounds on one occasion, and then in company with two guards, viz., Bollard and Doherty, the names of these two guards having obviously been selected as they have left the Prison, and their whereabouts unknown. It should further be remarked that, although Stedman says, on the occasion referred to, he knew I was on duty, he admits he did not take any notice of it at the time; neither can he, in this, as in most other cases, give any idea of the date. The statement itself is entirely uncorroborated, and most decidedly false. With respect to the case of the man in the hospital being taken worse, and myself not forthcoming, it will be noticed that it was in April, 1875, long previous to the time I was first ordered to sleep in the Prison, and up to which time I always left the premises immediately on Stedman's return; he states himself he was in bed at the time, therefore, it is perfectly certain I had left, as we were never on the premises together at night, prior to the issue of the order above referred to, on the 12th April, 1875. The Warden states he would bring ample witnesses forward to prove this practice being of constant occurrence, and, although every opportunity has been afforded him to do so, he has not only entirely failed, but the assertion is contradicted.

5th. With respect to my not having missed a pistol, which should have been worn by a guard on parade, for 18 hours afterwards, the statement is not only false, but entirely one of hearsay evidence. The guard in question, having sworn that he did wear a pistol on parade, and informed me of his own being missing ten minutes afterwards; further, I was myself in possession of the pistol in question before parade took place.

6th. The Warden has also been entirely misinformed respecting Guard Langman, as I am prepared to swear. I never paraded him for any duty whatever that morning which his letter herewith enclosed will show, and which fact can be further proved if necessary.

7th. With reference to certain scandalous behaviour on the part of the officials of the Prison, which was elicited on an investigation held by the Inspector of Prisons some time ago, it will be seen by the proceedings of that investigation, that I was neither on duty, nor in the Prison on the night referred to, Stedman being in charge; yet, the Warden asserts I must have been aware of it; the assertion is entirely void of truth and not evidence.

8th. In the matter of the keeping of the register, I consider the explanation afforded, the inspection of the books, and the evidence of the Bursar, clearly proves to any impartial judge, that no irregularity has been fixed on me whatever, the sentences not having been computed by me, but merely copied from the Bursar's entry, in whose charge the convictions were at that time.

9th. The Warden's statement about the contractor and other gentlemen having been informed by me that they could not see the Warden, is true, so far as Mr. Godson is concerned. This gentleman called up early one morning before the Warden was about, and I informed him of my instructions as per order of the 17th August, 1875, on which he left. Mr. God-

son will state that the Warden was not in the front grounds at the time, and as he asserts.

10th. In the matter of the keys, it has been clearly established that, the three keys not locked up, were the three keys in charge of the Warden, and which he sometimes kept in the office and sometimes in the house.

11th. Further, the charge of my neglecting to communicate the Warden's orders was tried to be supported by Stedman's single evidence, and that hearsay, Deputy Chief Guard Newton, swearing quite the contrary on personal knowledge.

12th. During the course of the inquiry, the Warden endeavoured to establish an act of neglect on my part, in allowing Guard Hardie to absent himself from the Prison a portion of the night on the 21st June, 1875. Now, it has been clearly established on the sworn testimony of Guard Hardie, and is well known to other guards, that Guard Hardie formed one of the Warden's searching party on the night in question, and was ordered by the Warden to continue proceeding westward, about two miles, and it was then 8 p.m. Without going further into the details of this matter at present, it must be obvious that the charges brought against me by the Warden, stand, not only in a large part uncorroborated, but positively refuted. It may have been noticed that, in the evidence of Stedman, the most essential point, viz. :—The fixing of dates for particular acts, was quite ignored, which cannot be considered satisfactory. That my position as Chief Guard, was in every possible way made uncomfortable, was patent to all, and is also evident from the framing of my duties in the last issue of the by laws, which not only details more work than any one man could reasonably perform, but directs me to be incessantly on duty, day and night. To add to this, I was repeatedly being called upon by the Warden to attend to matters connected with his domestic household, which, I could not but consider derogatory to the position which I held, and which the accompanying documents will show. I believe, this was done to bring my position down to a level with Stedman's, who voluntarily performed such menial offices, as washing the Warden's dogs, assisting to decorate his dinner table, &c., while he should have been employed on the duties of the prison. Having served over 19 years in H. M. 13th Hussars—17 as a non-commissioned officer, without having given a single occasion for the charge of intemperance, I consider due care should be shown in accepting the evidence against me from a man who, during his service in the police, was not recognized by the public as of temperate habits himself, and whose acts of intemperance since his appointment as *Warden* can be proved. Taking everything into consideration, I respectfully submit that, my dismissal was brought about, first, by false statements made to the Warden by an individual who was interested in securing my removal; and, secondly, by the evident desire of the Warden to depose me, leading him to exaggerate and add to their untruthfulness, and upon whose mere recommendation my dismissal was summarily granted in an unjustifiable manner, on the grounds that a precedent can be found in the acts of another country. In conclusion, I consider that the necessary steps as required by existing rules not having been taken, was to act contrary to the law, and renders my dismissal unjust and illegal.

(Copy of Letter from Guard Langman, referred to.)

SCHOOL OF GUNNERY,
KINGSTON, May 27th, 1876.

Mr. Beaumont.

SIR,—I am writing this letter for Langman, in consequence of his being in hospital and unable to do so himself. On the Monday morning that I returned to the Central Prison, a little the worse of liquor, I was not paraded by you or passed for duty, but was ordered to remain in the guard-room; that was before I had been on any duty that day. The above statement I am prepared to swear as being true. Any further information required in reference to the foregoing I will be most happy to give.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

H. LANGMAN.

EDWIN NEWTON, recalled.—I recollected a prisoner, a carpenter I think ; his name was Clarke, it was either Clarke or Smith, putting up pigeon holes and fittings for books in the safe of the Warden's office after Mr. Beaumont had left ; it may have been some seven or eight days.

E. NEWTON.

W. F. AIKINS, sworn.—Am surgeon for the Central Prison ; was appointed at the opening of the Prison ; I remember in 1875, on visiting the hospital, I was told that a prisoner named Williams, who was in Hospital, had taken an overdose of medicine ; the prisoner was over the effects when I came.

Adjourned.

Resumed.

JOHN ENGLISH, sworn.—Am prison bailiff ; was appointed at opening of Prison ; about two years ago. I think in July, 1874, I was at the Central Prison in the office of the Warden ; the Warden handed me a letter to the Chief of Police at Hamilton ; my recollection is that it was a letter from Capt. Henery to the Warden, and that the Warden wrote on the other side of Henery's letter the order to send the money here by me ; I took the letter to Hamilton, called at the Police office, enquired for the Chief, who was absent. I then told one of the sergeants what my business was, and he referred me to Detective McMenery, he had the money ; I said I had not time to wait, and that I did not know Mr. McMenery ; but to tell the Chief to send the money to the Warden, and he would send a receipt.

JOHN ENGLISH.

Adjourned.

Original Papers referred to in the investigation of the charges preferred against Chief Guard Beaumont of the Central Prison.

HAMILTON, 8th Nov. 1876.

*Capt. Prince,
Central Prison.*

SIR,—Enclosed please find declaration from Rosseau and Capt. Henery, in the Beaumont matter I think that ought to convince even Beaumont himself, that he is mistaken. I am sorry I could not have sent them sooner.

I remain, Yours &c.,

A. McMENERY,
Serg't.

I, John B. Rosseau, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, Constable, do Solemnly declare, that Detective McMenery and I arrested Fred. Willis together, McMenery took possession of his money and things, and I saw McMenery pay Fred. Willis's money to a guard from the Central Prison, in the Police office, in the City of Hamilton. The money was paid to a guard that was making inquiry about a man named McCullough, who broke out of the Central Prison ; I also saw him, the guard, write a receipt for the money in the Police office at Hamilton.

And I make this Solemn Declaration concientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra judicial oaths."

Declared before me, at the City of Hamilton, in the
County of Wentworth, this 8th day of November,
A. D. 1876. }
James Cahill, } John B. Rosseau.
P. M. & J. P. }

I, John Henery, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, do Solemnly Declare, that in February, 1875, I was Chief of Police of the City of Hamilton. I received a letter from Capt. Prince, dated the 27th January, 1875, in reference to Fred. Willis' money, and in the beginning of February I remember McMenery, who was then detective, coming into my office and telling me that he had paid Fred. Willis' money to James Beaumont, Chief Guard, Central Prison, and at the same time producing Beaumont's receipt for the same, which he attached to the receipt-book kept in my office; I am positive the money was paid to Beaumont in the Police office in this city.

And I make this Solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra judicial oaths."

Declared before me in the City of Hamilton, in the

County of Wentworth this 7th day of November, } John Henery,
A. D. 1876. } Late Chief of Police.

J. White, Jr.,

A Commissioner, &c., in B. R. & C., in and for the County of Wentworth.

19th April, 1876.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, informing me that on your opening an envelope, said to contain the sum of eighteen dollars, taken off the person of Prisoner James Brown, the said money was not found enclosed therein, and stating further that such package had been made up and was placed in the care of ex-Chief Guard Beaumont. Before recouping you for the amount which you state you have paid over to the prisoner, I must make further inquiries into the matter with a view of discovering who has been guilty of abstracting the money, in order that such person may be prosecuted criminally.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. LANGMUIR,

Inspector of Prisons.

Captain Prince,

Warden of Central Prison, Toronto.

Extract Conviction—The Procurator Fiscal against James Beaumont.

At Perth, the third day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one years. In presence of Hugh Barclay, Esquire, Sheriff-substitute of the County of Perth and a jury sitting in judgment in a Sheriff-Court of the said County, lawfully fenced and affirmed, anent the criminal libel or complaint raised at the instance of John McLean, Procurator Fiscal of Court for the public interest, against James Beaumont, now or lately prisoner in Perth prison, accused of the crime of Theft, or Reset of Theft, of a silver or other metal watch, actor, or art and part. And at calling of said criminal libel or complaint, upon the date hereof, in presence of the said Sheriff-substitute, compared the panel, and the libel having been read over to him, and he having been interrogated thereon, he answered that he was guilty of Reset of Theft, as libelled. The Procurator Fiscal accepted of the said plea.

JOHN THOMAS.

The Sheriff, in respect of the foregoing judicial confession of the panel granted, and hereby grants warrant for committing the said James Beaumont to the Prison of Perth, therein to be detained for the period of one calendar month.

JOHN THOMAS.

Extracted by me.

Sheriff Clerk of said County.

Where not printed written by Adam McKenzie. Collated by John Thomas.

Signed at Perth, the 13th day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-one years.

CANTERBURY, 25th November, 1876.

From O. C. Depot Troop, 13th Hussars.

Imprisoned by Civil Power, for Felony, from 6th April, 1861, to 1st June, 1861.
Tried for Disgraceful Conduct from 2nd June, 1861, to 24th June, 1861.
Reduced by C. M. to Private, from 25th June, 1861, to 8th September, 1861.

SIR,—In reference to the sheet of private James Beaumont, I find that the entries of convictions against him, are as per margin. You will notice that though there are three entries, the various terms of imprisonment seem to run into one another, over a period of from 6th April 1861, till 8th September, 1861.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,

C. W. POLE,
13th Hussars.

To the Warden Central Prison, Ontario.

The undersigned has the honour to submit for the consideration of Council the evidence taken at the recent investigation into the management of the Central Prison.

It will be remembered that since the dismissal of Chief Guard Beaumont in March last, complaints have been made in regard to the Central Prison, but that as they were supposed to emanate principally from discharged officials, it was not until some time afterwards, considered necessary or advisable to hold an investigation.

Owing to the time of the Inspector being fully occupied, and from other causes, some unavoidable delay took place; and although the Government had determined in September, that I should hold an investigation, I was not able to enter upon it until the 31st October, since which time, with the exception of two or three days, I have been continuously employed in examining into the affairs of the Prison. I have taken the evidence of all the officers of the Prison, and such others outside, as were supposed to be able to give any reliable information.

I may state that when the Central Prison was completed, it became necessary to obtain every possible information, not only as to general management, but also as to the mode of punishment of prisoners in similar institutions; and for that purpose the Inspector, the Warden, and the Chief and Deputy Chief Guards made separate visits to several of the Industrial Prisons in the United States. I was not then a member of the Government, but after carefully considering the evidence, I must come to the conclusion that, on the part of Inspector and Warden, from the opening of the Prison until the present time, there has been a determination to establish at the Central Prison, not only the very best prison regulations, but also to adopt such a system of punishment as would enable the officers to enforce discipline, compel the performance of labor and secure order; thereby accomplishing the object the Legislature had in view in establishing that institution.

The most successful industrial institution in the United States both as to prison management and financially, is the Albany Penitentiary; and the system of punishment adopted at the Central Prison is not so severe, as to duration, but in other respects is the same as practised there.

Once having decided as to the kind of punishment, the application and severity must to a great extent be left to judgment of the Warden and the supervision of the Inspector.

While all the Industrial Prisons in the United States have printed rules, none, so far as we have been able to learn, have printed or written regulations as to punishment; the severity and kind of punishment being determined by the practical experience of the officers in charge; on the peculiar ideas entertained by the different Prison Boards, or those who have the power to determine. In awarding punishment the Warden is guided by the nature and frequency of the offence, the previous conduct, and the age, health, and constitution of the prisoner.

The evidence shows that strict discipline prevails in every part of the institution, that every thing is done in order, and the regulations adopted by the Inspector for the management of the Prison have proved most effective.

It was impossible to foresee all the difficulties surrounding the management of the Prison, and the rules have been from time to time amended as experience was obtained.

We have over three hundred and thirty prisoners in the Central Prison; a large proportion are criminals of the worst kind, some have served a term in the Penitentiary at Kingston, others in one or more of the prisons in the United States; others again are serving out a second or third term here. For the protection of the officers, for the safety of the Prison, for the proper carrying out of our contract with the Car Company, and in the interests of justice (if the Prison is to be considered a place where crime is punished), it is imperatively required that strict discipline be enforced.

Laxity of discipline would result in insubordination and mutiny; our guards overpowered, and the danger of our three hundred criminals being let loose on the country.

On the other hand, if we expect the prisoners to work, obey the guards, and be subservient to prison rule, the punishment of an offence must be prompt, and of such a character as the nature of the offence and the surrounding circumstances require.

Before arriving at the conclusion that the punishment awarded in any instance by the Warden has been unduly severe, it is necessary to consider all the facts, and as I shall have the honour in a short time to submit a full report on the mode of punishment in the Prison, and, as far as possible, in similar institutions in the United States, I will defer giving any opinion as to the system adopted, or the punishment awarded, until then.

If there has been an error on the part of the Warden, in awarding punishment, I am satisfied it has not been of a serious character, and has been from no inclination on his part to be unnecessarily severe; but rather from a natural anxiety to preserve the discipline of the prison. The activity and intelligence of Mr. Stedman may have induced the Warden to throw upon him more responsibility than should be entrusted to a subordinate. Mr. Stedman, formerly Deputy Chief Guard, and for the past few months acting Chief Guard, is an active, intelligent, brave, determined man, and a strict disciplinarian. The Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary, in a letter dated May 20th, 1874, addressed to the Inspector, says: "Mr. Richard Stedman has, for the past month, been with me, making himself acquainted with the various duties of the different prison officers; and it affords me pleasure to state that I consider him well adapted and qualified to fill any position connected with a prison. I do not think I have ever met a man (not brought up to the business) who possesses so many of the qualities necessary to the proper discharge of the duties of a deputy warden as Mr. Stedman."

The Prison Surgeon—Dr. Aikens—who visits the prison daily, and is in constant communication with the acting Chief Guard, speaks in high praise as to his ability as a prison official, and states that he does not believe him to be a cruel man. The Warden of the prison also, in his evidence, gives Mr. Stedman a high character, and says that he (Stedman) "has been the support and mainstay of the discipline of the prison." While the evidence proves that Mr. Stedman is in many respects a good officer, it also discloses the fact that he has been unnecessarily severe in the treatment of prisoners. Having heard that I had come to that conclusion, he has placed his resignation in the hands of the Government, which I recommend should be accepted.

I have much pleasure in stating that the reports as to guards being unfairly treated by the Warden, and Chief and Deputy Chief Guards, on account of their religion, are untrue.

All the guards have been questioned on this point, and their reply invariably was, "We have not seen any difference in the treatment of the guards on account of their religion."

Every opportunity was given to the different persons examined to make a full statement, each being assured that the evidence he might give would not affect his position in the prison. It is due to Captain Prince, I should state that there has not been any evidence given reflecting in any way on his personal character; and I feel bound to add that the present state of the prison, and the discipline in force there, are highly creditable to him as Warden; and it must be gratifying to him, as it is to me, that, after an exhaustive and searching investigation, nothing has appeared reflecting on his management of the prison further than might be charged against any efficient warden and strict disciplinarian.

Our Central Prison is second to none in America; its management is equal to any, and much of the credit of its success must be attributed to Captain Prince.

Respectfully submitted,

S. C. WOOD,

Provincial Secretary.

Toronto, 16th November, 1876.

TORONTO, 17th August, 1876.

SIR,—Certain rumours have come to my ears, and doubtless have also found their way to members of the Government, which cannot but seriously affect the characters of some of the officials of the Central Prison, if not my own as Inspector, and what is of still greater importance, from a Government stand point, are calculated to do serious injury to the prison itself, as one of the Institutions of the Province. It is true that these rumours have, so far as I can discover, been set afloat by persons who have been dismissed from the prison service, or by disaffected officials *now* in the service, and should therefore, under ordinary circumstances, and nearly always, be taken "*cum grano salis*;" still I am of opinion that a full and searching inquiry should be made into all the rumours and reports that are so prevalent, and into all matters connected with the management and discipline of the prison.

As I am informed that one of the charges preferred against me is that I have favoured certain officials in previous examinations, and in my capacity, generally, as Inspector, I would strongly recommend that, in the interests of the prison and all concerned, the examination be conducted by two members of the Administration. This seems to me to be the more necessary as I have recommended for promotion and advancement, one of the officials whose character is most seriously assailed by these rumours.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. LANGMUIR,

Inspector.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary.

INVESTIGATION into the General Management and Discipline of the Central Prison, held in the office of the Central Prison, commencing on Tuesday, 31st October, 2 P.M.

THOMAS SHORT, sworn.—Am Bursar of the Central Prison; at the opening of the institution I had charge of the stores; the Chief and Deputy Chief Guards, especially the latter, were overbearing and arrogant in their treatment of me,—they would come into my office at irregular hours, and demand the delivery of stores,—sometimes verbally and sometimes on slips of paper without regular requisitions; at that time there were no forms of requisition; these demands were made in an overbearing, disagreeable manner; I cannot recollect the language or specify the time; when I objected I was told by the Deputy that it was done under the orders of the Warden, and that he knew no other authority; a copy of rules were prepared and handed to me by the Chief Guard by order of the Warden; he said they were for the guidance of the officers, myself included; I have nothing to complain of now, as to the arrogant manner of the guards referred to, or, as to the delivery of stores; I took a copy of the "Rules" to the Inspector who told me that the officers complained of had nothing to do with me whatever; after that, especially after the delivery of the store was handed over to the Steward, I experienced no open hostility, but was told by the Prison Bailiff that the Deputy said in the office that the Chief would soon occupy my chair, and that he, the Deputy, aspired to his (the Chief Guard's) position, on his way to a higher,—meaning the Wardenship; this was the expression of the Bailiff; Storekeeper McCarthy told me that the Deputy Guard stated in the guard-room that the Warden could sack any man in the Prison, including myself; I frequently heard expressions of hostility to others, especially the Bailiff, Steward and Cook, on the part of the Chief and Deputy Chief Guards, and against one or two of those whom I esteemed the most reliable and respectable of the guards, viz. :—Coutts, Axworthy and Gracey; two of these men told me they were so annoyed by the arrogant and overbearing conduct of Deputy Chief Guard Stedman that they were obliged to leave their situations in disgust; these two were Axworthy and Coutts; Gracey previous to his leaving told me he intended to resign on account of the treatment he had received; he did not state whether it was Beaumont or Stedman he complained of.

I consider the treatment of the prisoners by these men (Beaumont and Stedman) on what I considered good evidence, especially of those who tried to conceal themselves with

a view to escape, as unnecessarily severe; Elliott, a Hospital Guard, and Clarkson, the Engineer, were among the persons who gave me the information; the acts of cruelty towards the concealed criminals were beating by the guards; Clarkson told me their cries could be heard outside of the Prison ground, and Elliott told me he saw them beaten; I cannot state how many were beaten; Mr. Elliott did not tell me how many, he spoke of the severity; prisoner Hunt, who was allowed to assist me in my office, in the summer of 1874, and who was highly spoken of by Sheriff Munro, of the County of Elgin, told me that Mr. Stedman asked him if he had heard any of the employees speaking against the officers of the Prison, and intimated that if he, the prisoner, would give him, Stedman, his confidence, it would be better for him; Hunt's not reciprocating resulted in his being harshly treated by Stedman; he showed me a mark on his wrist, which I also saw after he left the Prison, which he said was made by Stedman striking him with a loaded stick, because he saw ink on his sleeve where he had wiped his pen.

About this time I was temporarily absent, and on my return I found he had been removed from my office, and was employed in the yard; I applied for his restoration, which was not granted until I complained to the Inspector, who ordered his return to my office; on the 30th October, 1874, at about 3 p.m., I received instructions from the office of the Inspector, to furnish a list of the names of 260 prisoners then actually in Prison, to the Car Company on the following day; to do this, and to prepare a copy to retain, I returned to the office in the evening, and told the prisoner to remain and help me; about 8.30 Stedman came into the office, and motioned the prisoner to go to his cell, without speaking to me; he looked from his work to me for direction, and I explained to Mr. Stedman the necessity that existed for his remaining; he said he would see the Warden about it, and went out; the prisoner remained until I had finished; prisoner Hunt's hair was cut short the day before he was discharged; Hunt told me the Deputy ordered this to be done; he was examined after it was cut, and was sent back a second time by the deputy; I paid his board for several days after his discharge, until his hair grew, so that he could go out and look for a situation; I heard that Mr. Stedman said he would put a stop to officers taking their friends through the prison without a pass; this was in the summer of 1874; a short time afterwards I heard that an order was placed in the books to that effect. As I expected some friends of mine to visit the Prison, I spoke to the Warden about the order, who said it was not intended to apply to me, but only to the Steward and Cook; I am not certain, but I think it may have been either the Bailiff or Mr. McCarthy, the Steward, who told me what Stedman said. On one occasion, when two friends called on me, we went up the tower on the invitation of the Wall Guard; the Warden noticing this, censured the Wall Guard, at least so I was informed; I had formerly a prisoner to assist me; in the spring of 1875, I asked for the continuance of a prisoner to assist me in my office, but was refused, and have not had one since, although a prisoner is allowed to assist the Storekeeper. (Letter marked "A" now put in.)

Copy of letter marked "A."

BURSAR'S OFFICE,

CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO,

Toronto, 4th October, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to call your attention to two inaccuracies in the weekly statements of prison labour supplied to contractors, which have been sent to me. I went to your office to see the Chief Guard, by whom they were prepared, with a view to having them corrected. He being absent from the office, I left a message, requesting him to come to my office to make the corrections, but subsequently received a reply, that he was forbidden to come, so that I have failed in getting the matter explained, or corrections, if necessary, made.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS SHORT,

Bursar.

Captain Prince,

Warden, Central Prison.

This letter is one that I sent to the Warden on 4th October, 1875. On the back is the Warden's reply, and a note by Mr. Beaumont, the Chief Guard.

Copy of reply.

The Chief Guard has received no orders of the kind. He shall attend your office to-morrow morning. He is on leave to-day.

W. S. PRINCE,
Warden.

Note.

MR. SHORT.—In reference to the above, the Warden distinctly ordered me not to go to that portion of the Prison in which your office is placed, except once a day to draw stores. When I reminded him of that order, he told me he only intended it to refer to the store-room.

JAS. BEAUMONT,
Chief Guard.

The Chief Guard told me he was told especially that the reason the order referred to in the letter was given was, "that there was intriguing going on in that office," meaning my office. On Saturday, the 27th May, 1876, I sent the Storekeeper to the Warden's office with a pay sheet to sign, and a cheque to hand to him. On the Monday following an order was placed in the book forbidding anyone, except the Inspector, the Chief and Deputy Chief Guards, to enter the Warden's office. Mr. Stedman showed me the order, and explained that it was intended only to apply during the Warden's absence; subsequent to this order, the Storekeeper mentioned that some goods were wanted; I told him to make out a requisition, and get the approval of the Warden in the usual way, as I was going to the City. He prepared the requisition and went to the waiting room, and was told by the guard that, although the Warden was in his office, he could not enter, neither could he, the guard, go in with the requisition. Mr. McCarthy can give the name of the guard (copy of order referred to and marked "B," is now put in.)

"CENTRAL PRISON, May 29th, 1876.

(5) "He shall see that the door of the Warden's office is kept closed, and that no person enter therein in the absence of the Warden, except the Inspector of Prisons, the Chief Guard and the Deputy Chief Guard. On Saturday afternoon, all communication with the Stores Department shall be closed after 3 o'clock."

I am convinced that there is a disposition on the part of Stedman, to hound down and annoy the Storekeeper. As an instance, the sudden removal of Willis, a well-trained prisoner who had been employed in the lower store as butcher, etc., and who had proved himself clean, active, and civil, and was thoroughly conversant with the duties required, for some alleged offence committed outside, he was punished, and afterwards sent to work at the stone pile instead of being returned to his duties in the stores, and another man was sent in his place.

I felt this the more as the man sent in his place (a prisoner from Ottawa), although a butcher, had a very bad reputation outside. It had always been the system before that when a man is likely to be discharged from his position another is put with him, so that the new man may become conversant with his duties. I spoke to the Warden about the man being taken away, and this man from Ottawa sent in his place, but nothing was done. At the time I spoke to the Warden, I knew nothing about the character of the new man. During the past year I have no reason to think that the Catholic guards are not treated fairly on account of their religion. I have not seen any brutal treatment of prisoners at any time. As far as I know Stedman is attentive to his duties. A short time after the opening of the Prison, it came to my knowledge that some prison shirts had been cut up, and made into under-clothing for Mr. Stedman. Some of the pieces left were brought into the store. Mr. McCarthy (the storekeeper), may have been the party who told me. I have heard that Mr. Stedman removed articles made by the prisoners. Mr. Metcalfe was at one time bailiff of the Court.

THOMAS SHORT,

Investigation adjourned till 2 p.m. to-morrow, 1st November.

Investigation resumed 2.50, p.m., Wednesday, 1st November, 1876.

JOHN ENGLISH, sworn.—Am Prison Bailiff; was appointed at the opening of the Prison. I have not been in a position to see any act of cruelty in the acts of the officers of the Prison, and never did see any. About a year and a half ago I took three lunatics to London Asylum from the Prison. Sometime before this (about three weeks), I was in the Prison, and heard the yells of a prisoner and the sound of blows. Guards Mansall and Gifford came into the guard-room, and said it was a shame to lick a crazy man. I replied, "Why did you lick him?" They said that it was not they who did it, it was Stedman. They said he struck him (the crazy man), with a key, and bent the key on him; and knocked his head against the wall, and knocked the blood out of his head on to the wall. When I got to the Asylum, and after they were undressed, Dr. Lett told me that one of them was fearfully abused, and he felt it his duty to report the case to the Government; that he knew I had not committed the acts of cruelty, because the marks were of too old a date. He also said they were filthy in their persons. The lunatic's name was Edwin Lewis. About fifteen weeks ago I was in Hamilton. I was in the Court House while the Court was going on. The County Judge sentenced a prisoner to a year and a half in the Central Prison, whereupon the prisoner begged to be sent two years to the Penitentiary instead; saying he would rather be sent to hell for a year than sent to the Central Prison, owing to the treatment he had received when there before, and the Judge gave him two years at Kingston accordingly. Capt. Henery, the Gaoler of Hamilton Gaol, can give name of prisoner. About nine months ago I was at the Court in Hamilton, and heard a prisoner beg to be sent to the Penitentiary for two years instead of one in the Central Prison; the Judge sent him to the Penitentiary. Capt. Henery will know the name of this prisoner also. I have heard of excessive acts of cruelty, but cannot give names.

I have not been satisfied with the treatment I have received. I have been locked out, when on time, when boarding in the Prison. One time I was locked out, I rang the Warden's bell, and he (the Warden) let me in, and stated that I was in time. I ceased boarding at the Prison on the 14th April, 1875. Frequently when coming to the Prison with prisoners, I have been kept waiting for twenty minutes in the storm and cold. I have now a key. About six months ago, I brought a number of prisoners to the Prison; it was about 12.30 o'clock at night. I rang the bell, but no one answered for at least fifteen minutes. I then rapped on the window and Guard Fraser then let me in. He said, "you must not blame me for keeping you waiting, as I could not wake Stedman up." The next morning I was in Mr. Short's (the Bursar's) office, when Stedman came and told me the Warden wanted me. I went to the Warden's office. The Warden asked me what the devil I made such a noise for last night. I said to get in. He said that within eleven seconds from the time I rang the bell the guard opened the door. He said Mr. Stedman told him so. I told him to call in the man who let me in; Guard Newton came in, and the Warden asked him how long it was from the time I rang the bell until he (Newton) opened the door; and he (Newton) said two seconds. I said to Newton, "Did you let me in last night?" and he said, "Yes, of course." I asked him if that was a put up job between him and some one else to entrap me, and I asked the Warden to send for Fraser, the guard who did let me in. Mr. Beaumont told the Warden that Guard Fraser was on guard the night before. Guard Fraser came in, and I asked him if, when he let me in last night, he did not say, I must not blame him, as he could not wake Stedman up? He said he did so. Stedman said he was awake, as he knew the prisoners were coming up. Fraser replied, "I mean until you answered me; I do not know whether you were awake or not." Immediately after that the Warden gave me a key which I have used since. About six months ago I was in the Prison; my son, who is five years old, was with me. I started to take him to the water closet when Guard Dean stopped me. He said there was an order on the book to prevent any children going through the door. I then went to the Warden who ordered the guard to let me through. About a week ago the same thing occurred again; Guard Mansall was on guard. He opened the gate and let me through. When I came back Guard Mansall told me that Stedman attacked him for letting me through. Mansall said he did not know it was wrong. Stedman said there was an order in the book against it; Mansall said he never heard of it, that it never was read to him; Mansall said Dr. Aikins (the surgeon) brings his children in, and why not the Prison bailiff.

I have been told by discharged prisoners that Stedman questioned whether I gave them liquor at the Marlborough House on the way to the Prison.

I have given the prisoners liquor, but not lately. Mr. Langmuir (the Inspector) told me it was wrong to do so. Prisoner Marron from Brockville was here twice, and when discharged the second time, he obtained a pass from the Warden.

About two years ago I saw Guards Bollard, O'Brien, and others, drinking liquor in McCarthy's room. I have seen cards being played on the premises; I saw Bollard very drunk in the guard-room; I have seen Beaumont under the influence of liquor twice. I never saw Beaumont or Stedman present at any time when card-playing or drinking was going on, or when there was quarrelling or wrangling going on; I have never given any information to any one connected with the press as to the transactions in the Prison.

Shortly after I came here, Stedman said, pointing to the Bursar's chair, that Beaumont was fitted for that, and that he would soon have it. I have not noticed any difference shown to any one in the prison on account of his religion.

DANIEL MCCARTHY, sworn.—Am storekeeper. Was appointed on the opening of the prison. At the time when the prisoners concealed themselves with a view to escaping, I heard their cries when they were caught. They screamed very loud. Gumbstock was one, I forget the others. I ran out and think I saw a blow or two struck. I did not see the prisoner afterwards. I was unwell for two or three days after this from the effects, having never seen anything of the kind before—this was a short time after the prison was opened. Since April, 1875, I have seen little that is going on in the prison, being employed in the storeroom. Since April, 1875, I have kept away from Stedman. Prisoner Willis, who was detailed for store work, was bringing in milk by the upper door of the storeroom, Stedman said, you must not go in by that door, you must take it up by the lower door. I am of opinion that Mr. Stedman has full control, and that the Warden upholds and endorses him.

I remember prisoner Hunt, I know his hair was cut short the day he went out. They call it a cannon ball cut.

Mr. Stedman did not say to me that he would put a stop to officers taking their friends through without a pass. Have charge of prisoners. Know what is given to prisoners. Consider the prisoners are well fed. When there is no work, the quantity in meals is reduced. When the institution opened, the tailors were making clothes promiscuously for every body, and it was stated that one sheet was cut up for a pair of drawers for Stedman. I have never missed anything out of the stores.

We were hardly opened, when the prisoners were prevented from kneeling down when Father Rooney was holding service. Stedman said it was the Warden's orders that they were not to kneel down. Father Rooney demanded to see the Warden. Stedman said "go on," the prisoners might kneel down. One Sunday, Stedman kept his hat on during the Catholic service. He stood beside the altar. I heard the Warden say to Beaumont and Stedman, they were to hound us down. I said to the guards, I want you to bear that in mind. The Warden said, "I did not mean that, I want you to watch him as a cat watches a mouse." One other occasion, when Guard Somers was appointed in the absence of the Warden, he was sworn in by Mr. Beaumont. I think.

The first Sunday he put in an appearance he was seen by Deputy-guard Stedman on his knees. He (Stedman) came running down after service was over "Mr. Beaumont, Beaumont! Beaumont! you have sworn that man in, he is a Papist! if the Captain was here he would not have done it." This Beaumont told me. Guard Gifford told Mr. English that Stedman called him into the Warden's office as he was passing down the lawn one Sunday afternoon in company with me, and said "now I want you to help me to get rid of those two Papists," Guard Lyons hinted to me the same thing. Acting on instructions from the Bursar on the 27th May, or thereabouts, I took a pay-sheet for the Warden's approval, and was not allowed to enter his office, Guard Wood was on duty, and he said he could not go in with a pay-sheet, no guard other than the chief and deputy being allowed to enter that room. The same morning I wanted to go to the water-closet, and had to explain to the guard where I was going. Mr. Stedman standing by laughing. I felt that Beaumont and Stedman were opposed to me. I never saw Beaumont or Stedman under the influence of liquor. I never saw Beaumont drunk on the premises. I never gave any information to the press regarding the affairs of the prison, except stat-

ing to Patrick Boyle, that Captain Prince said he would "hound me down." The Inspector always gave every attention to any complaints I made.

D. McCARTHY,
Storekeeper.

EDWIN NEWTON, sworn.—Am acting Deputy Chief Guard. Have been guard since 5th July, 1874. I had served in the Royal Artillery nearly 23 years prior to my entering the prison. On the first Monday when I commenced active service in the prison at 5.45 a.m., I was falling in the prisoners of gallery No. 4 when I heard a noise in the rear part of the gallery, and on looking round saw Mr. Stedman striking prisoner Charles Gibbons with a walking stick. Stedman said it was because he did not walk well. He struck him two or three times on the heels. The prisoner cried out and lifted his feet, he is an old man of 65. I have not seen any other acts of cruelty. I have seen no difference in the treatment of the guards by the Warden, Chief Guard, or deputy on account of their religion. I have known of lots of instances where persons have been put in irons without their case being first reported to the Warden. One is the case of James Eyre. I remember his case as he made a great fuss in going there. I recollect the case of six men being put in irons by the order of the Warden, they were sent in one frosty morning. They were reported by Guard Wall, who was not the guard directly in charge, Guard Gifford was the guard in charge. They were reported for refusing to work, or not working (this was in the winter of 1876). The Chief Guard received the written report signed by Guard Wall, and countersigned by Guard Gifford. When the Warden came in Mr. Beaumont reported the case, and the Warden ordered them to be placed in irons. I placed some of them in irons myself, and as I was doing so, the men complained, and said they were brought in unjustly, that there were 24 men of their gang employed shunting the cars.

Adjourned the investigation, and resumed at 7.30 p.m.

Guard NEWTON recalled.—They stated that in consequence of there having been twenty four men around the car there was not sufficient room for all to push it, and the guard (Gifford) in charge had not found fault; and they requested the Warden might be informed of it. I told the Chief Guard (Beaumont), and he told me to inform the Warden. The Warden then sent for Guard Gifford, and after hearing what he had to say, he released the six prisoners. George Newbold, a prisoner, was placed in irons by Stedman, and James Hickey, a prisoner, was placed in irons by the Chief Guard, without their cases having been first reported to the Warden. This was since January, 1875, and some time in 1875. The other day a prisoner—at present a cook in the kitchen—was ordered to be deprived of his bed for the night. I referred the case to Mr. Stedman, who found he was the wrong man. His case was not referred to the Warden. I think Mr. Stedman assumes too much authority in ordering prisoners to punishment without first consulting the Warden. Prisoners have complained as to the sufficiency of food. I consider the food now furnished sufficient. The complaints are, that when vegetables were out of season the soup was scanty, and not of good quality; and then the men complained; but these occurrences are rare. The cooking at times as inferior; soup too watery; too much made; more than was necessary. I knew Guard Coutts. I do not think he was quite sane. He could not be trusted with a pistol. I know Guard Gracey. I consider him a good guard. Mr. Stedman had two easy folding chairs made in the Prison. I don't know whether he furnished any of the material. He had an in-laid lo-table and in-laid box made by two men named Collingwood. I know Guard Uniacke. I know nothing about his getting trees. I got permission from Mr. Stedman to get a glass case for an ornamental clock, which was done; and I had a picture painted; it was painted in my own room. I know prisoner Walter Jones; he was employed cutting ornamental bone work for Mr. Stedman; also vegetable ivory work. He was employed for a considerable time; he worked in his cell and Mr. Stedman's room. This was previous to an order issued by the Warden forbidding work of this kind. I knew prisoner McCarthy. He was employed painting in the south machine shop and in Mr. Stedman's room. I recollect a watch being raffled for. I don't recollect the guards who took part in it. I have never given any information to the press respecting the Central Prison. The work-box made for Stedman was made since the order by the Warden forbidding anything of the kind.

E. NEWTON.

PATRICK McCORMACK, sworn.—Am a Prison Guard ; was appointed on the 17th May, 1875 ; of my knowledge I do not know of any cruel treatment towards prisoners on the part of the officers of the Prison ; I have not seen any difference in the treatment of the guards on account of their religion ; I have no complaint to make and know of nothing wrong in the management of the Prison ; I have heard of some of the single men who are guards complain that they had more to do than the married guards ; I have reported nothing to the press ; I have seen Mr. Beaumont under the influence of liquor more than once.

PATRICK McCORMACK.

DAVID KIRKPATRICK, sworn.—Am Prison Guard ; was appointed 11th September, 1875 ; I have seen prisoners punished, but I do not think they were punished any more severely than they deserved, but I have seen prisoners under punishment when I did not know what they were punished for ; I never saw a guard strike a prisoner ; I have never seen any difference in the treatment of guards on account of their religion ; I have never known any dishonest act on the part of the guards ; I have seen prisoners making bone work ; I have never reported anything regarding the Prison to the press ; I think the food furnished to the guards should be made more palatable ; the fault is in the cooking ; last spring some prisoners belonging to my gang reported themselves sick ; I thought they were sick ; I sent them in to see the Doctor, and they were sent back to work ; I do not know whether the Doctor saw them or not ; one prisoner was Perkins who in a few days was confined to the hospital, and afterwards died of typhoid fever.

DANIEL KIRKPATRICK.

RICHARD FARRELL, sworn.—Am Prison Guard ; I was appointed 23rd May, 1876 ; I know nothing of the cruel treatment of prisoners ; never saw anything of the kind since I came here ; I never saw any partiality in the treatment of the guards, and no difference whatever on account of religion ; about three months ago one of the prisoners put some meat in his hat at dinner time ; Mr. Stedman saw him do it, and threw the meat out on the table ; after removing the meat from his hat, he gave the prisoner a slight tap which would not have hurt a child, and made him stand up until the other prisoners were done ; I have nothing to complain of ; the single men complain that they have more to do than the married men ; I am a single man but do not complain ; The food at the guards' table is badly cooked ; I have not reported anything regarding the Prison to the press.

R. FARRELL.

WALTER BUTLER, sworn.—Am Prison Guard ; was appointed 8th March last ; I know nothing of any cruel treatment of prisoners ; I have never seen any difference in the treatment of the guards on account of their religion ; I have reported nothing to the press ; I have no complaint to make.

WALTER BUTLER.

W. J. MANSELL, sworn.—Am Prison Guard ; was appointed on 18th January, 1874 ; I was in the metropolitan police, and in the Surrey constabulary, previously to coming here. About two years ago I was in charge of a gang working in the front grounds. One day while I was marching them out of the yard, one of the prisoners named Richard Jones, an oldish man, let his left hand drop straight, and Mr. Stedman struck him with a stick over the hand, and the man complained to me afterwards that his finger was very painful. The finger took to swelling and some week or two afterwards the outer skin around the joint peeled off ; on another occasion, I think it was the winter before last, I was on duty in the north wing as night patrol. Suddenly I heard a violent shouting, and the words "Capt. Prince" repeated several times. I went upstairs to the top gallery, and there I found a prisoner (Edward Lewis) still shouting "Capt. Prince." I believe that he had become deranged ; Mr. Stedman who was in charge that night came out of the guard-room with ex-Guard Bolland, and a key was produced to open the cell door, a long key, Mr. Stedman went in, the man shouting all the time, but made no resistance ; Mr. Stedman struck the man with the iron key ; Lewis shouted, murder ! Mr. Stedman threw him down on the bed and his head struck the wall

and bled ; Mr. Stedman then placed a wooden gag in his mouth and his hands hand-cuffed behind him ; this was about nine at night ; he was left lying on the bed ; I went up to see him in about half an hour ; he appeared to be all a heap with his head down on his breast ; when I spoke to him, he raised up his head, and I found he had got the gag out ; I made a report of the disturbance on my note book, on a sheet of paper, and reported to Stedman and Beaumont ; I did not report the striking with the key ; He (Lewis) laid all night with his hands behind him ; within an hour Stedman asked me how the prisoner was going on, and if he was quiet. I told him he had got the gag from his mouth ; I think he said, Let him be. Mr. Stedman did not give me any instructions to take the gag out of the prisoner's mouth if he became quiet ; I don't know who removed the hand-bolts ; I know that he was not untied all night ; I had thought for some time he was insane—Stedman struck him (Lewis) over the shoulders ; The blows bent the key ; The key is two feet long, and is made of steel half an inch in diameter, and I think would weigh two pounds. I produce a similar key ; It is called the entrance key to the prison proper ; Mr. Stedman had some chairs manufactured here, I do not know whether he took any away ; I understood they were furniture for his room ; I saw them in his room after they were finished ; I never saw any partiality shown the guards, by the Warden, Chief, or Deputy Chief Guard ; and no difference was made on account of religion ; I have not reported anything to the press. Prisoners have complained of the food to me as not being sufficient, sometimes there was more food than was necessary, and sometimes I should say there was not sufficient ; I have seen no favoritism as to treatment of prisoners ; There seemed to be bad blood between Beaumont and Stedman ; I never heard them quarrelling.

W. J. MANSELL.

HENRY F. KING, sworn.—Am Prison Guard ; was appointed 27th February, 1876 ; I can't say I know of any cruel treatment of prisoners. When I first came, prisoners were confined in irons all night and were not let down to use the buckets. That is not done now ; the guard lets them down at ten o'clock to use the buckets. I have seen no difference in the treatment of the Guards by Capt. Prince, or the Chief, or Deputy-Chief Guard. I have reported nothing to the press.

HENRY F. KING.

Guard NEWTON, recalled.—Finlayson, a prisoner, was beaten for secreting himself for the purpose of escape, by the Chief and Deputy Chief Guards, one using a rope and the other a stick ; this was about January, 1875. I did not see him beaten, but afterwards when he was placed in the dark cell I saw him ; his body was covered with wales and bruises ; the surgeon was not present at the flogging ; the mau was very much exhausted ; Beaumont showed me the stick which he used, and it was over half an inch in thickness and was broken up. I was twelve months in charge of the north wing, and saw a good many prisoners put in irons. After men had been up for several hours they would be very much exhausted, their hands would get cold and their arms paralyzed, and in many instances I have found the men have answered the calls of nature in their clothes. As a rule when they expressed contrition they were taken down, but if put in at night they remained until six in the morning. Not long since, about the end of August 1876, I found a prisoner in a fainting condition,—corridor guard Uniacke discovered him and told me. When I went to him he was hanging by his hands ; his name was Hawkins. In lieu of that punishment I would suggest a longer term of bread and water in a dark cell ; the dark cells are badly ventilated, there is one outlet but no inlet for fresh air ; I have been in the artillery ; the punishments were principally dark cells. I am acquainted with the system of punishment in military prisons, and putting a man in irons is not resorted to except in extreme cases. I think that no one should be punished without the Warden being present. I think the Warden's authority to punish should be limited.

E. NEWTON.

Adjourned till 10.30 a.m. to-morrow.

Investigation resumed at 10.30 a.m. Thursday.

EDWIN NEWTON, recalled.—I knew prisoner Lewis; I saw him very frequently; the general opinion of the guards was that he was insane; that was the opinion prior to his being struck with a key by Mr. Stedman; a month before this I thought him insane; he was under observation by the guards generally; I cannot say that it was by orders; I had not orders to watch him; he had been confined to his cell a fortnight before Stedman struck him; during this fortnight he was periodically violent, and was quiet at times; he would say that he and another party had murdered a man in the States; I heard him say this; I believe reports were made by the guards that he was noisy; for weeks before he was placed in his cell he would sit for hours in the dining hall, and if the Doctor, or any one else spoke to him, would burst into tears, and say he had murdered a man in the States.

E. NEWTON.

WM. GIFFORD, sworn.—Am Prison Guard; was appointed at the opening of the prison; about May, 1876, Stedman struck prisoner, Andrew Edwards, with the palm of his hand, in the dining room; the prisoner had a piece of bread or meat in his hat; Stedman struck him with the palm of his hand in his face, and then took the bread or meat from him; the first summer we opened Mr. Stedman used to treat the prisoners very harshly, especially when marching, if they would lose the step; he had a stick about two feet six inches long, and the ferule was of iron and was six inches long; he would stamp this down on their feet and legs, especially the old men; one in particular, a prisoner named Gibbon, from Hamilton, I saw him strike over the ankles several times; Gibbon is over 60 years old; I was the guard on corridor duty the day after Dillon was caught in the yard; I accompanied Dr. Aikins and Stedman to the dark cell; he (Dr. Aikins) saw a cut on the prisoner's forehead, and asked the prisoner what did that; before the prisoner replied, Mr. Stedman said he struck him with a stick; what the Doctor said I did not hear; I then accompanied them round to the dark cell where prisoner Carson was; he (Dr. Aikins) asked if he had any complaints, and he said no; the Doctor then left; I saw Mr. Stedman when he was visiting the gangs in April last call on Mr. Hill, and ask him who was that that was lying in the box; Hill replied that it was prisoner Combs; he (Stedman) went up to the box and took off a lot of prisoner's coats that were lying on top of the prisoner, and made him get up. He said, "What is wrong with you," the prisoner replied, "I am sick;" Stedman struck him in the chest with his fist, and said, "You are not up in the guard-room now, the bread you get does not go down easy, there is no butter on it;" he then ordered him to be sent in; the blow was given with a closed fist, but not a very hard blow; at the time Dillon was found, we had been two days and two nights looking for him; I have never known the Warden or Mr. Beaumont to show any difference in the treatment of the guards on account of their religion.

In the fall of 1874, one night when I was in the bailiff's room with the bailiff and Mr. McCarthy, Stedman came to the door and called me out, and asked me to come down to the office as he wanted to speak to me. I followed him down, and went into the Warden's office; he closed the door and asked me if I would work in with him to try and put the Catholics out of this. I looked at him for three or four seconds, and replied, "I could not do such a thing—my wife was a Catholic." I then turned away and walked out. I knew prisoner Lewis; I brought him from the Toronto Gaol at the time the Prison opened; I remember the time it was said he was struck with a key; I had him in my own gallery up to two months prior to his being struck, and saw him several times during these two months; the impression I and the other guards had was that he was getting crazy; I think he had been in the cell a week at the time he was struck; I missed him from the yard; he used to shout in the corridor mornings and nights prior to the striking; I did not see Stedman strike him, Guard Evans said he saw it; I knew prisoner Hazle, he said he made boots and shoes for Stedman; any boots and shoes I got I paid for to Mr. Short; this was in November, 1874. Stedman kept the accounts of the shoe-shops; he (Hazle) made boots for other guards. I know Guard Uniacke; he is considered a friend of Stedman's, I do not consider myself a friend to Mr. Stedman; I knew of partiality towards guards by the Warden and Stedman; I did not see any on the part of Beaumont. In the fall of 1874, I took my gang to bathe at 5 minutes to four, I went to the bath room, on my way going up stairs, I met Guard Uniacke with his gang coming down, having bathed, I then went up, got my gang stripped, and waited there about two

minutes when Mr. Stedman came rushing up, and asked me "if I ran this Institution," I said no, what do you mean?" he said he would let me know, and he reported me to Chief Guard Beaumont. Mr. Beaumont came with him to the bath-house, and asked me if I was there before four; I said "yes," that my foreman gave me five minutes to get over to the bath-house, and that meeting Guard Uniacke's gang coming down from bathing, I thought I was right in going up and getting ready to bathe my men; he replied it was all right, he saw nothing wrong. Mr. Stedman met Uniacke's gang going from the bath-house to the prison, and did not report him; I was in charge of the lumber yard gang, and supervised the gang in the erecting shop, and the blacksmith shop gang in the fall of 1874. In December I came out of the lumber yard with my gang of fifteen men; we were taking sheeting to the north and south machine shops; I had to divide the gang, giving six men to Mr. Thompson (the foreman), they went to the north shop, I taking mine to the south shop, I gave Thompson instructions to bring the men to me, and instead of doing so he let them come around by themselves, and at the turntable they met two other gangs having no guards with them, and got talking together, and Mr. Stedman saw them. He then came to me and asked me if I had any men round in the yard, I said "yes, six with Mr. Thompson," he then censured me in a surly manner, in front of the prisoners, and reported me to Mr. Beaumont; I reported him through the Chief Guard to the Warden. The other two gangs belonged to Guards Doherty and Uniacke. He reported Doherty and me and did not report Uniacke, which I reported through the Chief Guard to the Warden, and brought before the Warden in his office the bathing case. After I reported this to the Warden, he (Stedman) used to visit me eighteen times a day, and before that he would only visit me two, three, or four times. On 2nd January, 1876, I was on guard-room duty (it being Sunday). I was on corridor patrol from half past twelve until one o'clock, and was relieved at one o'clock, and went to the guard-room to get my dinner. I went into the guards' dormitory, took off my revolver and belt, hat and stick, and laid them down on one of the married men's beds, and then went to dinner. After dinner I came back to the dormitory, when Guard Kirkpatrick called me and spoke to me, I talked to him quite awhile, I should say about one hour,—I then laid down on the bed, and in doing so moved my hat and stick, but had no thought of the revolver, until the next morning when I went to the cupboard used as an armoury, to get my revolver and could not find it. I asked all the guards if they had seen it, I supposed they had played a trick on me, or that some one had taken it in a mistake, I took a revolver I found hanging in the cupboard. I supposed it to be Guard Uniacke's. About ten or fifteen minutes afterwards I was out with my gang when Chief Guard Beaumont came to me, and asked me if I had my own revolver, I said "no," and told him about not finding my own. He said Stedman had received a revolver from a prisoner which he had said that he had found in his cell the night before at half past six, at a quarter past one I was sent for by the Warden, I told the Warden the same facts I have now stated. He censured me, and told me to get my revolver from Mr. Stedman. I asked Mr. Stedman where my revolver was, and he said in his room; I went to his room and found the revolver lying in an arm chair with prisoner McCarty painting an oil painting alongside the chair; I looked to see, and found the revolver loaded; I reported this to the Warden through Chief Guard Beaumont. The Warden cleared Mr. Stedman of all blame at the evening count parade. He read my crime out of the order book, but did not censure Mr. Stedman for leaving the pistol on a chair beside which a prisoner was painting. At the same time, there was an order in the book for the guards to sleep with their revolvers under their pillows, and that was why I laid the revolver on the bed. At the time I was brought before the Warden, I stated the pistol was as safe on the bed, as in the cupboard, which could be opened with my little finger. About four months after this, the Armoury was built. I saw that Mr. Stedman had got Guard Uniacke's revolver three times in the dormitory, lying on the bed. I knew, because he came and asked at the mess table where it was, and stated he found it in his bed. Don't know whether it was reported or not, it was never read out in orders. On the the 4th or 5th April, 1876, there was a raffle in the guard's dormitory. I saw the armoury wide open, in which were the rifles, revolvers, and keys of the prison, leg irons, and handcuffs. The three guard room waiters (prisoners), were in the room, sitting opposite the armoury, and no guard was in the room. I told Mr. Hill, and he

and I staid there until the guards came out. The raffle was then going on. It was between six and seven in the morning. I don't know if it came to the Warden's notice. The raffle was for a watch.

I have not on any occasion given information to the Press, or to any one with a view to its going to the Press, with regard to the Central Prison. About a week after the Barber escape, I sent a note to discharged Guard Wall. I was told that Wall had written a letter to the "Irish Canadian," and had read the article said to be his. When Wall was in the prison, I knew nothing against him but drink. I have learned that his character is not good, and have dropped his acquaintance. The reason for my writing to Wall was not, that my letter might be published. He (Wall) had been my supernumerary for months, and I thought he had been unfairly dealt with. I see now that I did wrong. I made a report in regard to my supernumerary, Wm. Mansell, to Mr. Stedman; I handed it to him in writing; he refused to take it, saying he would settle with Guard Mansell himself. This was the day Barber escaped.

To the Warden of the Central Prison.

SIR,—I have to report Guard W. Mansell, my supernumerary, for neglect of duty, on Thursday, 27th, I charge him for giving his rifle to prisoner Foley, and taking the pick for ten minutes, and working with it. 2nd, I charge him with laying his rifle down amongst the prisoners, four times during the day, and while both the gates were open.

I also reported to Mr. Wall, that Mr. Stedman had allowed Barber (a prisoner) to see Joyce (a visitor) on Sunday, and also, that Barber was allowed to get the long key of the principal doors of the prison. I have seen this.

WM. GIFFORD.

Investigation resumed at 2.30 p.m., 2nd November, 1876.

Guard GIFFORD, recalled.—At the time of the escape of Barber, I was ordered to take a ladder to the front of the north wing, in order that the slates might be carried up to the roofers; I did not call the attention of anybody to the ladders being there; Stedman told me he had let prisoner Barber see Joyce, the visitor, and that he was afraid of being dismissed on that account; Stedman, after Barber's escape, gave me his revolver, and told me to go and see Joyce, and try and find out where Barber was; I could not find out where Joyce lived, and reported the same to Mr. Stedman the next morning; Stedman told me that Barber's wife lived out in the country, and that it was likely he might have gone there, and that the Warden had sent a detective after him; three prisoners escaped from the field gang about the 21st January, 1875, and the Warden, in his annual report, says there was only one; the prisoners' names were Wylie, Deacon, and Cunningham; Wylie is the only prisoner mentioned; I captured Deacon the day after the escape between Goodwood and Stouffville; I believe there was ill-feeling between Stedman and Mr. Short, the Burser; about the end of January, 1876, I was in charge of a gang unloading stone; I had a prisoner under me by name of Fairchild, who said he was sick, and unable to work; I had to coax him to work, and said he might be better after dinner; after dinner he was no better; he complained of cold and vomiting, so I sent him into the blacksmith's shop to warm himself, and told him to come out again in about ten minutes time, and I would report him sick; while he was absent I was called away for my pay, and to relieve the Wall Guards, and while I was away the Warden, on going his rounds, found Fairchild and other prisoners in the blacksmith's shop; he asked Fairchild what he was doing there; Fairchild said that I had sent him there; I was sent for, and met the Warden in the dining-room; the prisoner was present, and so was Mr. Beaumont, the Chief Guard; Beaumont asked the prisoner if he had reported himself sick; he (the prisoner) replied, "yes, three mornings running;" Mr. Beaumont asked who he had reported himself to, and his answer was, "to a prisoner, not a guard;" Mr. Beaumont asked him if a guard unlocked him in the morning, and he said "no." In the south wing then, and in both wings now, the prisoners were unlocked by prisoners called "cleaners;" this was in accordance with Mr. Stedman's orders; the Warden gave Mr. Beaumont orders that in

future the cell doors were not to be unlocked by a prisoner in the mornings ; since Mr. Stedman acted as Chief Guard, this order has not been obeyed ; Mr. Beaumont obeyed the order during the time he was Chief Guard ; in the month of October, 1875, I was in charge of a field gang, and had Guard Mansell as supernumerary ; the prisoners were pulling turnips ; Guard Mansell left my gang and went and talked to Guards Wall and Johns for over three hours, and I left the field with my gang without Mansell having returned to me : I made a written report of this to Mr. Stedman, and he told me to take my twelve men out again, and gave me a note to Mansell, and said that he (Stedman) would see to the report, but I never heard of his doing so, and at the subsequent counts I never heard it mentioned. Captain Prince was at this time away on leave ; Mr. Stedman kept prisoner McCarthy (the man whom I found standing beside the chair in which I found my revolver) in his room, making oil paintings ; I never saw McCarthy doing anything else than painting, except during one week he was breaking stones ; McCarthy was in the Prison a year ; Mr. Stedman got a lounge made in the summer of 1874 ; the prisoner who did the upholstering was working with the Canada Car Company, under me ; Stedman came and took him away from my gang ; he kept him two days, and his time was down in the book the same as if he had been working for the Canada Car Company.

WM. GIFFORD.

FREDERICK HILL, sworn.—Am prison guard, was appointed in March, 1875. About February 1875, Mr. Stedman came to me in the guard-room, and told me to take off my slippers and to go up the further end of the crank, being the opposite end of the corridor from the stairs, and try and find out who was making a noise. I went up and found it was a prisoner in Number 8 Gallery, one whom I had supposed to be insane. I called to some of the other guards on the corridor ; “ This is the man who is making the noise ; ” he was yelling “ Capt. Prince : Murder ! ” Mr. Stedman came up with Guards Doherty, Mansell, Eames. Mansell had a lamp. Mr. Stedman unlocked the cell door and went in, and asked what he was making a noise about. I can't say just what the prisoner said, it was something about his brother, and then he called out “ Capt. Prince, Murder ! ” I saw Stedman unlock the cell and go in. I did not see anything after he went in until I heard the prisoner groaning. I then looked in and saw the prisoner lying on his right side on the bed. Mr. Stedman had his two knees on him and was striking him with a long key. He struck him several times across the back. I cannot say whether the prisoner had his coat on or not. Doherty and Mansell were both in the cell, and I could not see very well what was going on. I saw Doherty strike the prisoner with his fist, while Stedman had him down. I don't know the name of the prisoner. I heard it was Lewis. In April 1875, I was on night duty. I went on in the middle of the week in place of a guard who was found asleep. I found a prisoner named Shaughnessy, from Kingston, in irons in the East Dark Cell of the south wing. How long he had been there I could not say. Guard Eames told me five days and nights. I went in on Wednesday, he was kept in irons on Thursday. I can't say whether on Friday or not. The report book will show, as I made report to Guard Eames. I visited the prisoner every hour, as I was afraid he would die. He was constantly hanging by his hands, and when I would go to him he would say, “ Thank God there is another hour gone by.” I don't know whether he was taken down to use the buckets or not. I had not the key of the cell and could not get in. The key was locked up in the Armoury, and could not be got unless by orders of the Chief Guard. I was on night patrol.

Report book produced, entry under 1st May, 1875. “ John O'Shaughnessy for insolent language to Deputy Chief Guard, seventy-two hours in irons.”

In the spring of this year I had a prisoner named Comb in my gang. He had previously been a guard-room waiter, and had tried to make his escape. After he had been in my gang a few days he complained of being sick. I asked him if he had reported himself sick to his guard in the morning, which is the usual custom ; he said “ no,” he did not feel very sick then. I told him to wait until noon, and that if he did not then feel better I would take him before the Chief Guard. He was not better at one o'clock, and I made a verbal report to Mr. Stedman. He said he was to go out on the stone pile until the doctor came, and he would then be sent for. Prisoner replied, “ put me in the dark cell.” Stedman replied, “ I will put you where I choose.” Comb went with me to the gang ;

when he got out he said, "Mr. Hill, I can't work." I told him to go and sit on the stone pile where the sun was shining. While he was sitting there, Guard Mansell, who had charge of the loads at that time, came by, and passed a remark how sick he looked. I said I could not help it, I had reported him, and yet he was ordered to come out. About the middle of the afternoon Comb went and laid down in the box we had for measuring stones. I missed him from the place he was lying on the stone pile, and found him on the box covered up with some of the coats belonging to the prisoners. He was groaning. I thought he was very sick and did not disturb him during the afternoon. Mr. Stedman came, and I told him about Comb being so very sick. He asked where he was and I told him. He told Comb to get up, saying, "It is no good playing off like this; you used to eat plenty of butter on your bread in the guard-room, and now the dry bread sticks in your throat," and he struck him in the chest with his clenched fist. He then sent him inside. He was taken to the hospital and ultimately died. Prisoner Dillon was in my gang. He said Stedman struck him over the left eye, after he had given himself up. (Dillon had tried to escape.) He said Stedman struck him with a stick and knocked him down. The left upper corner of his forehead was cut and bleeding, and that part of his head was badly swollen. Each day he kept getting worse, the swelling increasing, he being hardly able to see out of his left eye. On the second day he fainted away. I had him taken out of the sun, put some salt in his mouth, and poured water in his mouth. He was sent inside. I saw him next day with a poultice on. He did not come out to work for three or four days. I never saw any difference in the treatment of the guards on account of their religion. I have not reported anything to the press as to the affairs of the Prison.

FREDERICK HILL.

MAURICE UNIACKE, sworn—Am prison guard. Was appointed at the opening of the Prison. One night during last year that I was on duty there was a prisoner in the dark cell of the name of Hickey. He was tied to the ring. Mr. Stedman asked me to come down as the prisoner was making a noise, and told me to loosen the prisoner. I did so, and with Mr. Stedman's assistance brought him out. I put the handcuffs on him to bring him to the dungeon underneath. Mr. Stedman gave the prisoner two blows on the side of his head with his clenched fists. The prisoner was making a loud noise. We put him in the dungeon. Hickey had been several times in the dark cell and was generally noisy. Prisoner Charles Gibbons was an old man. I was in charge of a party in the lower end of the South Wing cutting hair. I saw Mr. Stedman at the door of the cell in No. 11 Gallery, and saw him take a pipe from Gibbons who had been smoking, and strike him twice on the side of his face with the back of his hand. Gibbons has been in the Prison three times. His conduct is generally good and he was quiet. At the time prisoners Dillon and Carson were concealed I was posted at the north gate. We heard that the prisoners were found. We had been up two nights looking for them. I went into the corridor and saw the prisoners standing there. Mr. Stedman came in and I saw him strike Dillon on the head with a stick once, and once on the arm. I think the stick was a walking stick. Dillon had said nothing to Stedman. He poked the stick against Carson's ribs pretty forcibly. There was a prisoner in the North Wing named Lewis (a lunatic). I was standing on the landing leading out from the Guards' Dining Hall, in company with Mr. English (the bailiff). I heard the cry of this man, and from the nature of the cry, thought he must have been struck with something. I heard the other guards say it was with a large key. I had seen Lewis before this several times; was under the impression that he was not right in his mind. Other guards remarked to me that he was wrong in his mind. He had been in the cell for several days. I can't say what for, as I was not in charge of that gallery. I have never seen any difference in the treatment of the Guards on account of their religion. I have not made any report to the Press about the affairs of the Prison. I once left my revolver in my bed-room. I had had taken my belt off and forgot it, and went to my tea. I was reported to and brought before the Warden, but the offence was not read out at the Court. I left my revolver another time. I was not brought before the Warden that time. I never brought my gang into bathe before four o'clock; it might have been a minute or two before four o'clock. It was thereabouts at any rate. I do not know that there is any ill feeling towards Stedman on the part of any of the guards. I never saw Beaumont strike a prisoner.

M. UNIACKE.

HAMILTON LYONS, sworn.—Am prison guard ; was appointed at the opening of the Prison ; shortly after the Prison opened, three prisoners concealed themselves away in the engine house, with a view to escape ; Guard Gracey was on duty, and found the prisoners concealed in the engine house, between the top of the boiler and the ceiling ; I went to assist Stedman, who told them to come out ; they would not, and he caught hold of one of them and pulled him out between the rafters ; I caught hold of one of them and he kicked me ; I threatened to shoot him ; he said not to touch him, and he would be quiet ; I kept my revolver in my hand until we got them all out ; by that time all the guards were gathered round ; the Warden was sent for, and the prisoners taken into the corridor ; Mr. Stedman struck one of them with his fist, and knocked him from one side of the corridor to the other ; I stood within fifteen or twenty feet of Stedman at the time ; the prisoner did not say anything to Stedman previously to his being struck ; Guard O'Brien struck another ; I said it was a damned shame to knock men about in that way ; on several occasions I have seen Mr. Stedman, while the men were marching, strike them on the hands and feet with a stick, when they did not march in order, or kept their hands down. I have seen a good deal of partiality shown to guards ; on several occasions I have applied to the Warden for leave of absence, to go out on family affairs, my wife being sick ; I sent in word by Chief Guard Beaumont, and he came out and said the Warden would not grant leave. One time I asked the Chief Guard to allow me to see the Warden personally ; I did see the Warden, who refused me leave, saying I was a nuisance and a disturbance, and to put in my resignation and leave altogether ; I asked, Why ? He said all the guards said so ; I asked him to bring in any of the guards who had said so, and he refused ; he said he would transfer me from the gate to the wall. I asked him if he would allow me to see the Inspector ; he refused, saying I could go after hours ; two other guards (Johns and Eames), applied to go down town, and they were allowed to go ; they had leave twice or three times. Some time afterwards I applied to Mr. Stedman for leave to go to town for medicine for my wife, and he said it was no use as the Warden had refused to allow me to go. This year I applied to the Warden for permission to get some clothes made ; he told me it was not allowed ; the very next week Mr. Short's son, who was working with him, got a suit of clothes made ; whether the Warden gave permission or not, I cannot say. Previously to this the box at the gate was opened, and my papers and my books stolen ; I am not able to give the date. Last year I applied to the Warden for permission to get shoes made for my family, and he refused ; a short time after that, Store-keeper McCarthy and Guards Eames and Johns got shoes made for their children ; can't say if Warden gave permission. I have never given any information to the press regarding the affairs of the Prison. I have been taken from the gate and taken inside to do guard duty, and sometimes to allow other guards to go away on Sunday ; I claim that my duties should be confined to the gate, as I am gate-keeper. Mr. Stedman has put in charges against me, privately, when Mr. Beaumont was Chief Guard.

HAMILTON LYONS.

DANIEL CUNNINGHAM, sworn.—Am Cook and Baker. Was appointed 6th May, 1875. About June, 1875, there was an old man in the prison. Mr. Stedman came to me and said he was around the galleries about twenty minutes before and found this old man on his knees as though he might be praying, and that just now he found him smoking, and he (Stedman), said "come and I will show you some fun." I did not go, but Stedman went to the old man's cell, and I saw him kick him several times as he went down stairs. It was in the first or second gallery in the north corridor. I don't know the old man's name. He did not fall. Stedman kept kicking him as he went along. Not long after this, Stedman was about putting Hickey into the dungeon. I had to go down to let him in, as I had charge of the key of the doors leading to the dungeon. Mr. Stedman and Guard Uniacke were putting the handcuffs on him. After he was handcuffed, Stedman struck him with his clenched fist. The prisoner was very noisy, and was making a noise when Stedman struck him. I have never seen any difference in the treatment of the guards on account of their religion. Complaints have been made to me about the cooking of the food for the guard's room, sometimes as to its being underdone, and at other times overdone. I have given no information to the press as to the affairs of the prison. A Mr. Everest came to me to get information, and I referred

him to the Warden. Everest pressed me to give him information as to cruelty to prisoners.

D. CUNNINGHAM.

JAMES CLARKSON, sworn.—Am Engineer for the Central Prison. Was appointed at the opening of the Prison. I know nothing about the treatment of prisoners, or the discipline of the Prison.

SAMUEL DEAN, sworn.—Am Prison Guard. Was appointed 6th May, 1875. I have seen no act of cruelty to the prisoners, nor have I seen any difference in the treatment of guards on account of their religion. I have not reported anything to the press as to the affairs of the Prison. There was an undersized man with long light whiskers who wanted information as to the Prison. I told him to go to the Warden; he came to my house.

SAMUEL DEAN.

WILLIAM JOHNS, sworn.—Am Prison Guard. Was appointed 14th February, 1875. In 1875, a man by the name of Spackman was hidden away. I can't give the precise time. When he was found, and Mr. Stedman was putting him in irons in the dark cell, and after he had the irons on, Mr. Stedman struck him on the side of the head with the back of his hand, and said, "you b * * , you have got a good guard dismissed over you." I saw him strike an old man (Edwards), for taking beef from the table and putting it in his hat. About five months ago, I saw Stedman strike a prisoner named Harrigan, who came in saying he was sick, that there was something the matter with his arm. Stedman punched him in the stomach with his fist, and caught hold of the lame arm and raised it up and made the man cry out. Harrigan belonged to my wing. He told me to put him in irons, that he was not sick. He did not want to get instructions from the Warden. I put Harrigan in irons, and then told Stedman the man was moaning. Stedman then went into the cell and commenced punching prisoner in the ribs, saying "you are not sick." The prisoner kept saying "don't Mr. Stedman." The prisoner was taken down in about three hours. He was sent to Guard Dean. He was employed, before being punished, in the broom shop.

A prisoner named Farrell looked very sick when he came in from work; Guard Eames reported it to Mr. Stedman, who ordered Farrell to be put in irons; Eames went to do it and could not effect it alone, so he came for me to help him; the man was so sick he could not stand up and we had to lift him and forced his hands to the ring; I held him up while Eames put the handcuffs on; we both came away and Eames locked the dark cell door; I said to Eames "we had better see Stedman about that man;" Eames then went back to the cell door and found the prisoner hanging by his arms, his head hanging on his shoulder; we then took the responsibility of taking him down and left him lying on the floor, and Eames reported the case to Mr. Stedman who said "let him lie there," and he was left there; the doctor came the same day, and treated him as a sick man; was ordered to put prisoner Bazy (colored man), in irons, but could not do it; I told Mr. Stedman and he drew his revolver and pointed it at Bazy's head; Bazy said he would not go into irons until he saw the Warden; just then the Warden came and ordered him in irons; Mr. Stedman then put him in irons, he being quiet; I got orders from Stedman not to let him down for any purpose, and he directed me that when the prisoner wanted to use the bucket to place it on a chair and lower his pants, and when the prisoner was done with the bucket, to button up his pants after cleaning the prisoner; was ordered by Stedman to put the prisoner Wells in irons; I do not know what for, he was treated in the same manner as Bazy; I have not seen any difference in the treatment of the guards on account of their religion; I have not reported anything to the press about the prison.

WILLIAM JOHNS.

Investigation adjourned until 7.30 P.M.

Resumed at 7.30 p.m.

HENRY EAMES, sworn.—Am Prison Guard; was appointed at opening of Prison; about two years ago I was on evening duty, and heard some shouting in the north wing; I saw Mr. Stedman and Guards Doherty and Mansell going to the north wing; Mr. Stedman had a long

key in his hand ; I followed them ; when I got there I saw Stedman kneeling on (Lewis') a prisoner's chest, and striking him with the long key ; I did not stop to witness the whole, but came away ; Lewis was shouting ; Guard Doherty was holding him, while Stedman was beating him ; Mr. Beaumont told me in the morning that the case was reported ; I thought Lewis was insane prior to the beating by Stedman, and other guards told me they thought he was insane ; when Stedman came back to the guard-room he had the key in his hand ; he said the key was bent ; he did not say that Lewis attacked him ; about April, 1875, prisoner John O'Shaughnessy had been reported for talking, and the Warden stopped his supper ; Beaumont brought the report to me, and told me I was to tell him to go without his supper, as he was reported for talking ; I told the prisoner his supper was stopped, and he said " very good ;" Stedman came up behind and asked what he said, I said " very good ;" Stedman followed the prisoner to his cell ; I do not know what took place there ; Stedman came back and told me to put the prisoner in irons ; he remained in irons five days and nights ; I had charge of him in day time, and Guard Hill had charge of him at night part of the time, and Guard Stratton the balance of the time ; during the time I had charge of him (in day time) he was taken down to his meals ; his hands were loosed, but his legs remained in shackles ; the meals were given him in his cell ; his food during these five days was one pound of bread per day ; during these five days he was in irons he was very quiet ; the second day he was in irons he asked to see the Doctor ; I sent in a report to the Chief Guard that he was sick ; no answer came ; the Doctor never came to my knowledge ; on the fourth morning when I went to his cell to relieve Guard Hill he told me the prisoner had been moaning during the night, and he thought something was the matter with him ; I went into his cell to see what was the matter, and the prisoner told me that during the night he wanted the bucket, but could not get down to use it, so he had answered the calls of nature in his pants ; he also said he wanted a drink of water, but could not get it ; I had to lower him down from the ring, and when I gave him some water he dropped down on the bucket ; then I gave him his bread ; I returned to his cell after breakfast, and I found that he had not eaten his bread, and that he was asleep ; I tried to awaken him to put him up to the ring again, but could not ; I reported to Mr. Stedman that he was much exhausted, not having eaten his bread for two days, and that it would be dangerous to put him in irons any more, that he was too far gone ; he replied, " let the b—— die ;" Stedman did not go down to see him at that time ; I got one of the prisoners to help me put him up ; he remained up all that day and night until the middle of the next day ; he was then taken down and removed to his cell. He remained in his cell the remainder of that day and all the next day, lying in his bed, and the day after was sent to work. About nine months ago a young man named Farrell, about nineteen years of age, reported himself sick from one of the shops. He was brought in, and Mr. Stedman ordered him to be put up to the ring. I was not able to do so, as he would not stand, and I got Guard Johns to help me. We put him up, but he bore all his weight upon his hands, so I told Guard Johns I would wait and watch whether he would rest on his feet ; but I found he did not stand on his feet, and took the responsibility of letting him down. His head was lying on his shoulders before I let him down. When I let him down, he lay down on the cell floor. I reported the circumstance to Mr. Stedman. He left him there on the cell floor until the doctor came. The doctor came in the evening. I went with him to the cell. The doctor said he had a touch of the fever, and he was sent to his cell under the doctor's treatment. About six months ago a prisoner by the name of Collins was working as tailor on the bench in the dining-room. Mr. Stedman brought him to me and told me to put him in irons. I don't know the offence. When I got to the dark cell he refused to be put up to the ring until he had seen the Warden. I reported the fact to Mr. Stedman, and he went down to put the handcuffs on him, and afterwards abused him a great deal. He jammed his head against the wall until the blood came out of his ears, and then fastened him to the ring. He was released, by order of the Warden, next day. About nine months ago Mr. Beaumont was transferring some of the reformatory boys from the north wing to the south wing. I remained in the south wing. Mr. Stedman said to a prisoner named Gunstock, " come along with me ; I want to show you something." He took him to the dark cell, where I saw Stedman draw his revolver and put it to the prisoner's face, and say, " do you see that ? you will get the contents of it if you don't behave yourself in the south wing ;" and then sent him to his cell. Prisoner Gordon reported himself unfit for work about four months ago. Mr. Stedman brought him in and

told me to put him in the dark cell, but not in irons. I asked him if I should give him his food, and he said "no." He was there until the doctor came that evening. I heard the doctor say he was sick, and ordered him to be sent to the hospital. I have often seen Stedman use the stick to men when in marching order, but not lately. I did not think much of it. I never saw any difference in the treatment of guards on account of their religion. I have not reported to the press any of the transactions of the Prison.

H. EAMES.

MICHAEL WOODS, sworn.—Am Prison Guard. Was appointed 4th Feb., 1876. I have not seen prisoners ill-treated. Have never seen any difference in the treatment of guards on account of their religion. I am not satisfied with the food we get at mess. I think the discipline too severe.

MICHAEL WOODS.

JOHN BREADALBANE CAMPBELL, sworn.—Am Prison Guard. Was appointed 13th April, 1875. I never saw any cruel treatment of prisoners. Have never seen any difference in the treatment of guards on account of their religion. The food at mess does not suit me.

JOHN B. CAMPBELL.

GEO. FRANKS, sworn.—Am Prison Guard. Was appointed 3rd July, this year. I know nothing of ill-treatment of prisoners. Have never seen any difference in the treatment of guards on account of their religion. I don't think the food at mess is properly cooked, and we have not sufficient variety.

G. W. FRANKS.

CHAS. PRIEST, sworn.—Am Prison Guard. Was appointed 9th January, 1875. I know nothing of cruel treatment of prisoners. Have never seen any difference in the treatment of guards on account of their religion.

A. C. PRIEST.

WILLIAM HARDIE, sworn.—Am Prison Guard. Was appointed in August, 1874. About four months ago, prisoners Dillon and Carson attempted to escape, and were found at three o'clock on Sunday morning, and brought into the corridor. I saw the Deputy Chief Guard (Stedman) beat them with a stick. He struck them both several times; it was a walking stick; I saw nothing more. I have seen no difference in the treatment of the guards on account of their religion. I knew Mr. Beaumont; I served in the 13th Hussars with him; I was sergeant; he was sergeant at the same mess with me for about two years; I was with him ten years in the regiment. At the time I joined the regiment he was under arrest for theft, or something. He was tried by a District Court Martial, and sentenced to imprisonment in a military jail; I cannot say how long it was—either forty-two or fifty-six days—and he was reduced to the ranks; the crime was making away with the soldiers' clothing. He had been seven or eight years in the regiment before I entered it. Since I came to the Central Prison, Mr. Beaumont spoke to me about our being in the Hussars together, and also spoke about the cause for which he was tried, and said that at the time of his appointment to the office of Chief Guard, he explained all to the Government. He told me some one had written to the Government after the appointment, informing them as to his difficulty in the army, and I think that caused him to tell me.

W. HARDIE.

Adjourned until 2, p.m. tomorrow.‡

Investigation resumed, 3.20 p.m., 7th November.

W. J. ATKINS, sworn.—Am Surgeon for the Central Prison; was appointed at the opening of the Prison; knew prisoner Lewis; I certified on the 5th January, 1875, that he was insane; I understood Dr. Richardson and the County Judge also examined him separately, and gave similar certificates; he was sent to the London Asylum, 19th July, 1875; I have

no other entry regarding Lewis, and have no recollection of anything further as to his insanity ; I have a distinct recollection of being told that Lewis struck Stedman, or struck at him, with a part of his bed, but I cannot say whether it was Stedman told me or not ; I heard that Stedman had struck him with a key ; I don't think I examined Lewis' body ; I don't recollect Lewis making a complaint to me ; on reference to my diary, I find the following entry under date February 19th, 1875 : " Lewis, William Guard, and John Elm, prisoners insane, sent to London Asylum this morning " ; Elm had fallen while marching in the square and severely bruised his right arm ; it was uncertain whether there was a fracture without displacement and crepitus ; it was still very much discoloured when he left the Institution ; I do not recollect anything about Lewis being gagged ; I understood the rules of the prison required that I should be present on all occasions when corporal punishment was inflicted ; I was not present when prisoner Finlayson was flogged in January, 1875, and until lately never heard he was flogged ; I knew prisoner Dillon ; I remember him having a contused cut on the upper and left part of the forehead, which did not extend to the bone, or to the covering of the bone ; I ordered a poultice to be put on the wound ; I understood he had been struck by Mr. Stedman ; I think it was after his capture ; he, Dillon, had escaped and was recaptured. I knew prisoner Comb ; he was one of the Reformatory boys ; he was a soft, growing lad ; I understood one day he had been sent out to the stone pile ; on the 23rd March, 1875, he came into his cell, and on the 25th March was sent to the Hospital ; he died on 3rd May of pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs. I think I know prisoner Farrell ; on the 27th April, 1876, I visited him in a cell—I do not think it was the dark cell ; I found him feverish, and ordered him a warm bath and a powder to act as an emetic and purgative ; this statement I make on reference to the Hospital day-book ; no further entry is made with reference to him ; if he had not been better, there would have been an entry. Have heard Eamcs' evidence read, and it may be correct that I visited Farrell in the dark cell. I don't recollect prisoner O'Shaughnessy ; there is an entry in the Hospital day-book, Mar. 12, 1875, " O'Shaughnessy, constipation, dose of salts and senna " ; last night Mr. Stedman showed me some of the charges against him, and I find he was placed in irons 7th Mar., 1875. I knew prisoner Gordon ; he was being treated for gonorrhoea and swelled testicle on the 16th, 19th, and 20th June, 1876 ; on 21st was sent to the hospital ; I can't say whether I saw him in the dark cell or not ; his discharge from the hospital has not been entered, but he was evidently out of it by the 4th July, as on that day he had his testicles strapped, and was able to work, and did not remain in the hospital, and on the 9th he was treated again but was able to work. No charge of cruelty to a prisoner or any person has been made to me as Prison Surgeon ; I don't remember dressing any wound for any prisoner other than Dillon and Gunstock ; Gunstock had bruised marks across the small of the back and side, I understood he had been punished and I thought they were pretty severe ; the flesh was well discoloured, but the skin not broken ; I don't recollect any prisoner reporting any cruelty or any undue severity while in irons. I cannot give the date Guard Bollard asked me to pronounce whether a prisoner then in the dark cell, was fit to be put in irons again ; he had been in irons and I think he had been let down prior to my seeing him ; he was a delicate lad about 15 years of age, and I gave my opinion that he was not fit. On another occasion—I can't give the date or name—I was asked to see a man who was in irons, and found he was spitting and coughing and told the guard he was not a proper case to be put in irons, and he was taken down ; some six weeks ago I was asked to see a prisoner in irons and I found he was fit for that kind of punishment ; on several occasions I have been asked to visit prisoners in irons ; sometimes the Warden and at others Mr. Stedman or one of the guards would ask me to visit prisoners in irons. I don't recollect being called to see Dillon, Hickie, Spackman, O'Shaughnessy, Wells, Farrell, Bazy, or Collins while they were in irons ; I think it is likely I was called to see them, but don't recollect ; I have sometimes talked to prisoners when the tears would come into their eyes, and when they expressed penitence they were taken down without my asking ; I find no reference in the hospital day book that on August 8th, 1876, Harrigan presented himself as sick, and had a dose for alleged indigestion ; I did not consider him sick, but gave him the benefit of the doubt ; on the 11th of the same month he complained of a pain in the shoulder ; I gave him some hartshorn and water with which to rub his shoulder ; he did not appear again ; prisoners often believe they are sick when they are not, and I am satisfied they often feign sickness when well ; I have often remarked to

Stedman that prisoners feigned sickness, or that they believed they were sick ; I have heard a prisoner say who was in irons, that he would rather be in irons than work ; my opinion is that it is better to flog a man than to put him in irons for over 48 hours ; I think it would be more wholesome to the rest of the prisoners, and more effective as a punishment ; I think the prisoners prefer being in irons for a long time to flogging.

W. J. AIKINS.

ROLAND B. ORR, sworn.—I am a final student of medicine Was attending at the Central Prison Hospital under Dr. Aikens for about six weeks,—from 5th May until in June, 1876. I was there every day, sometimes twelve hours at a time. I was alone with the sick prisoners ; Beaumont was not there. Stedman was Acting Chief Guard. Don't know the time when prisoners' sentences expired. Some left during sickness ; others had to remain three or four months after they were cured. I had no conversation with prisoner Dillon. I asked several of the prisoners in the hospital how they were treated ; my reason was that I had seen charges of cruelty in the papers. A very large majority of them said they were well treated. I did not hear them express an opinion regarding Stedman. Some complained of their treatment, but it was generally confined to the Prison diet. Shortly after Dillon was struck by Stedman, some of the prisoners were questioning me about it. I said that the guard had been kept up during the night, to try and find Dillon and Carson ; and the majority of the prisoners said it served them (Dillon and Carson), right, that they had no business to try and do what they had done. Did not know a prisoner named Comb. I took my meals in the guard-room. Sometimes one or two guards would be present. I have heard the guards complain of Stedman being too strict ; I cannot recollect of any prisoner complaining of any ill-treatment by Mr. Stedman. Am twenty-four years of age. From what I heard the guards say, I should judge they had more liberty under Mr. Beaumont than under Mr. Stedman, and that they preferred Beaumont on that account.

R. B. ORR.

Adjourned.

Investigation resumed at 8.30 p.m.

Dr. AIKINS' examination resumed.—I find that on 27th April, 1876, when I ordered the warm bath for Farrel. I visited the Prison at 10 o'clock in the morning, and did not visit it in the evening. If a person's head was jammed against the prison cell wall until the blood ran from his ears, the probability would be that his skull would be fractured, and he would be insensible ; no such case has come under my knowledge since the opening of the Prison. I have known Mr. Stedman ever since the Prison opened ; I consider him a sober, exceedingly industrious, very intelligent and active man ; and, so far as I am able to judge, he has discharged his duties with a great deal of intelligence and zeal ; and if he has erred it has been from excess of zeal in endeavouring to make the management of the institution as perfect as possible. I have never seen any harshness on the part of Mr. Stedman to the prisoners ; I have frequently seen him, when a man would come up saying he was sick, give him a quiet poke in the side, and say "I guess there is not much the matter with you," and frequently the man would laugh. He has displayed an interest in the physical welfare of the prisoners, by calling my attention from time to time to the quality of the food, or the way in which it was prepared ; also to the clothing of the prisoners, and on one occasion particularly, when he called my attention to the fact that prisoners, during the colder part of the year, should not be allowed to take off a thick flannel shirt and put on a thin one. On another occasion, he called my attention to the want of ventilation in the kitchen, owing to the door leading to the store-room being closed ; he also called my attention to the prisoners being taken out in the rain. He is a thorough disciplinarian ; and any man discharging his duty fearlessly at the Central Prison will make enemies, and Mr. Stedman has made enemies. I have heard no complaints on the part of the guards against Stedman ; it was a sort of undercurrent of grumbling.

W. J. AIKINS.

RICHARD STEDMAN, sworn.—Am acting Chief Guard. Was appointed Deputy Chief Guard at the opening of the prison, and on the dismissal of Beaumont on 8th March, 1876

I was appointed acting Chief Guard. I am not aware of being overbearing to Mr. Short (the Bursar). In making requisitions, I acted under and in accordance with instructions from the Warden. I never said to bailiff English that the Chief would soon occupy Mr. Short's chair, and that I aspired to the Chief's position. I did not consider Mr. English friendly to me, and did not give him any confidence; in fact I was on my guard when talking to him. I did not indulge in expressions of hostility towards any of the guards. I have had frequently to report, more than any one else, the cook (English), for smoking, reading newspapers, and being asleep in the kitchen. Sometimes McCarthy (the Steward), is friendly, sometimes not. I have had to report him, but cannot now say what for. I have frequently had to report Guard Axworthy, as he was very careless. Guard Coutts was insane. I had to report Gracy. I have reported guards whenever I found it necessary, without fear or favour. I have never spoken to any prisoner about the officers of the prison, and have not on any occasion invited the confidence of a prisoner. I did not strike prisoner Hunt as stated by Mr. Short. Prisoners' hair was always cut short up to the day of release, until about a year ago, since which time we do not cut the hair for a month prior to their release. I used Hunt just as all the others were used, and acted in the matter of hair cutting under orders of the Warden. Willis was insolent to one of the guards, and as a punishment the Warden ordered him to be removed from the stores to the stone pile. I never cut up any prison sheets for my own use. There were four sheets made into clothes for a little coloured boy (a prisoner), we had no clothing small enough, and Mr. Beaumont ordered them to be cut up. I knew prisoner Lewis; he was one of the first prisoners moved in. He was a very treacherous man, he struck a prisoner over the head with a shovel in the foundry, about the end of December, 1874. While I was on duty in the guard room, there was a great row in the corridor, I went out and the corridor guard came up and said prisoner Lewis was breaking up all the furniture in his cell. I told Guard Doherty and two of the other guards, I forget their names, to go down and bring him (Lewis) out of his cell down to the dark cell where there was no furniture. I then reported him to the Warden. This was about half past nine p.m. I reported him to be breaking up his cell furniture, and tearing his clothes. He told me to tie his hands behind his back and gag him, to prevent his making such a noise. I went back to the guard room and got a cord and a piece of pine wood, and made a sort of gag. When I got to the gallery I found the three guards outside of Lewis's cell, and Lewis inside defying them to come in. I told them to open the door and let me get in, as soon as the door was opened Lewis flew at me with a piece of iron he had taken from his bed. I had a long key in my hand and I struck him across the buttocks, and then closed on him, and we both fell to the ground and that is the time he got the licking with the key and the rope both. When he and I were clenched together, Guard Doherty tied his hands and gagged him. We then left him sitting up on a part of his bed. Guard Doherty is not in this country. I told the night guard to visit him frequently. I reported to the Warden next morning that I had struck the man with the key, and that Lewis had struck at me. The other guards—I don't know their names—struck him with their keys when he and I were down. I struck Lewis in self defence. Up to that time I never heard of his being insane. I did not hear any of the guards speaking about his being out of his mind. I told the night guard to report to me if he saw anything wrong; I gave no orders to him about the gag being taken out if quiet. In about three quarters of an hour the guard came to me and said "It is very little use tying that man, he has got his hands in front and has pulled the gag out of his mouth." He was found tied all right, but his hands were in front of him. I gave Finlayson 15 lashes across the buttocks with a rope's end; Finlayson was about 19. The Warden ordered me to inflict this punishment. Beaumont then commenced and flogged him over the head and shoulders with a white oak stick. He was very faint when I took him down and was covered with marks from the small of his back to the top of his head. The Warden did not order the beating by Beaumont. He had secreted himself with the intention of escaping and the punishment was for that. I remember bailiff English being brought before the Warden for making a noise the night previous, but do not recollect the particulars. I had nothing to do with Newton's statement, had not spoken to Newton about it. When it was my night on, I have often sat up until 12 o'clock at night when it was known the Bailiff was coming with prisoners. There is an order preventing boys going through the prison. I did ask Mansell if he was not aware of the

order against children going through the prison. As regards the charge made by Mr. McCarthy as to my keeping on my hat at Catholic service, and not allowing the men to kneel; I may state that it was fully investigated in 1875, and Mr. Crooks disposed of it. So far as I am concerned, by ordering me to be censured. Since that I have never used any objectionable language to a Catholic guard reflecting in any way on his religion. The charge that I was ordered to hound down McCarthy is not true. The charge as to Guard Somers was investigated in 1875, and disposed of by Hon. Mr. Crooks. Mr. McCarthy's charges were all made at the investigation held in 1875, and were adjudicated upon. I produce the stick I generally use when on duty; It is a very light cane; I sometimes use other canes, but they are all light. I have often tapped Gibbons on the heels to keep him in step, as well as other prisoners. Other guards have done the same. Sometime ago, the Warden ordered that practice to be discontinued, and it has not been practised since. The Warden made the order on account of Guard Mansell striking a prisoner in the front grounds, across the back; the Warden saw it. The general practice was to tap men on the heels to get them into the step. There are standing orders that for certain offences prisoners are to be put in irons, and then reported to the Warden; and in other cases for them to be put in the dark cell and then reported. I don't think these orders were in writing. The offences referred to were:—all acts of violence, fighting, threatening the guards, and all insubordination and refusing to work; for these offences the prisoners were to be put in irons and then reported. For talking, smoking or other minor offences the prisoners were to be placed in a dark cell, and then reported to the Warden. If a prisoner said he was sick, and I thought, when reported to me that he was scheming, it was in order that I should put him in irons, and then report. There were no chairs made in the prison for me. I made two chairs for myself. I made a table in the Guard Room and inlaid it myself. I got the board plained in the prison. I made the box myself, and the inlaid work I did myself. I bought the different sorts of wood down town. The Warden gave three trees to Guard Uniacke. I gave him none. Prisoner Walter Jones was a waiter in the guard room. He cut bone work for every guard then in the prison. I can't say how much he cut for me. He worked in my room for the vice and tools are there. Prisoner McCarthy painted for me in my room. The Warden gave permission. He painted pictures for the Warden; they are now in the building. He painted pictures for Chief Guard Beaumont, Guards Newton, Hill, Gifford, Eames, Johns and myself. The pictures—all but those of the Warden—were taken away, mine by consent of the Warden; I can't say as to the rest. McCarthy was not able to work at anything else. I did not strike Jones or any other prisoner sufficiently hard to take the skin off his fingers, or to cause it to come off. I took either meat or bread from a prisoner he who had placed it in his hat, and struck him on the ear with the back of my hand. It may have been Edwards.

Adjourned.

Resumed 10 a.m. 8th November, 1876.

R. STEDMAN'S examination continued.—I knew prisoners Dillon and Carson, about two months ago they secreted themselves with a view to escaping from the prison. They were out two nights and one day before being found. I received instructions from the Warden that when I found them I was to give them a good licking. I did so. I gave them six stripes apiece over the shoulders with my walking stick. It was an ordinary walking stick and not very heavy. It was not the small walking stick produced yesterday. The cane I struck Dillon and Carson with had not a ferule on six inches long. I then put them in the bath, and after washing them, found that Dillon had a scar on his head. I don't know whether I had done it or not. I don't think I did. He had been poking around in the dead of night and may have received the injury in that way. I have no recollection of telling Dr. Aikins that I struck Dillon on the forehead. They, (Dillon and Carson) were then placed in the dark cell in irons for 36 hours, and wore leg irons during the balance of their term in prison. I did not knock prisoner Dillon down with my stick. I knew prisoner Comb. About April last, I received a report that he was sick and unable to work. I went out and found him lying in a box covered up with

prisoners' clothes. I made him get up. He said he was sick and not able to work, and that he was not scheming. I sent him inside to his cell. I have no recollection of having put a hand on him. There was no occasion, he was quite a soft boy, and well behaved up to the time of his attempted escape.

I knew prisoner Hagle. He made me boots and shoes upon requisition, and I paid for them. I can't say how many pair I got made. There were two pairs boots, and one pair shoes. There may have been more. I have had boots and shoes repaired. It was the custom of the prison, and other guards did the same. I remember reporting Gifford for bringing in his men to bathe before time. It came to my knowledge afterwards that Guard Uniacke had bathed his men before Gifford. Why I did not report Uniacke I cannot say. I do not consider Uniacke a friend of mine. I don't remember reporting Guard's Gifford and Doherty, and not reporting Uniacke, in December, 1874. I never made any change in my practice in visiting guards, owing to any supposed, or real difficulty between us. Last January, prisoner Bazy was in the guard room, as waiter. In the evening he brought a revolver to my room, stating he had found it in his cell. I took it from him, and asked him if he knew whose it was, he said "no," and I put it in my drawer. In the morning, I handed the revolver to Mr. Beaumont, and reported the circumstance. Beaumont laid the revolver on the table in my room. He then paraded the wall guards, and came back to the room, and then went out. I went up some time after, and found the revolver on the table. I placed it behind the cushion in a chair. There was no one in the room at the time, but a prisoner may have come in afterwards. The Warden investigated the matter, and it was found that the revolver belonged to Gifford. I told Gifford the revolver was on a chair behind the cushion in my room. The revolver was loaded. I did on two or three occasions, find Guard Uniacke's revolver lying on the bed in the dormitory. I did not report him, but threatened to do so the last time, and have not seen a revolver in the dormitory since. There have been two or three raffles for watches in the prison. Don't remember anything about armoury being opened. I never told Guard Gifford I had let prisoner Barber see a visitor (Joyce), and that I was afraid of being dismissed. I could not have done so, as the Warden gave his permission. I never heard an order read requiring the cells to be unlocked by guards only, and the Warden told me nothing of the kind. My recollection is, that there were two or three complaints made against Mansell, by Gifford, and that I reported to the Warden in the yard, verbally. Mr. Bamis gave me the labour of a prisoner to upholster a lounge, and the work was charged to the Canada Car Company. I knew prisoner O'Shaughnessey. On the first May, 1875, he was ordered by the Warden to be placed seventy-two hours in irons. At the breakfast hour when the men were marched down to breakfast he was not pleased with his breakfast, and threw it across the table, saying if he were the boys he would not take it; he also at that time swore at me before the prisoners and threatened me in the words, "I'll do for you, you G——d d——m son of a b——h;" I reported this to the Warden, who ordered him to be put in irons 72 hours; he was placed in irons and the instructions to the guards were that he was to be taken down to use the bucket; he should have been taken down to his meals and put in irons again; he should not have been taken down at night; I cannot say how it was as to O'Shaughnessey; prior to this O'Shaughnessey was one of the worst prisoners we had, and after that, one of the best; I never said to Guard Eames "let the b——r die;" he is correct as to the food; prisoners in irons are allowed a pound of bread a day and water; no prisoner has been confined five days and nights in irons since the opening of the Prison. When I went into the cell to prisoner Hickey (as stated by Guard Uniacke), it was between eight and nine, and it was dark; I released Hickey—he was in irons for insubordination—myself, and when I had loosened one hand and he had possession of his left, he said he would not allow any black son of a b——h like me to take him to the dungeon; when he was saying this Guard Uniacke was unfastening the shackles from his legs; I struck Hickey on the side of the ear with the back of my hand, and that but once; I don't recollect striking Gibbons; I did not poke my cane against Carson's ribs; I recollect the prisoners referred to by Guard Lyons; they were Gunstock, McKenna and Pomroy; after they were found they were struck by all the guards present; I struck McKenna; it was for secreting themselves they were struck; they were placed in irons for 24 hours; I do not know whether they worked in shackles or not for the balance of their term; I have no recollection of the cir-

cumstances referred to by Cook Cunningham as taking place in June 1875 ; I never kicked an old man down stairs ; I never struck prisoner Spackman ; Guard Johns statement as to my striking Spackman and to the expressions I used to him (Spackman), is untrue : the Warden was present all the time ; I never struck prisoner Harrigan ; he was in the north wing, and Guard Johns reported him sick ; I asked Harrigan what was the matter, he said a pain in his arm, I took hold of the arm and lifted it up to see where the pain was, and he cried out, as he had often done before ; I told him there was nothing the matter with him, and he would have to go to work, and I put him in irons and reported to the Warden who said I was to leave him there until the doctor came : I can't say how long he was left there ; I went to him some time after, he was making the same complaint, and thinking there might be something the matter with him, I took him out of irons ; the doctor visited the prison shortly after and examined Harrigan, and told him there was nothing the matter, and sent him to work ; I did not punch him in the ribs. I knew prisoner Farrell ; some time in April or May this year, I found him in his cell asleep, with his clothes on including boots and hat ; this was the marching out time in the morning ; he complained of being sick and I took the Doctor to see him ; he ordered him to have a bath, and to be sent to work next morning ; I sent him to work next morning ; the morning afterwards he came to me and said he was sick and unable to work, I said I thought there was nothing the matter, and that he could either go to work or to the dark cell ; he said he did not care a d—n whether he went to the dark cell or not : I then put him in irons ; that same morning I reported the offence to the Warden, and that I had placed the prisoner in irons ; in passing through the dining-hall a guard told me (I think Eames) he thought Farrell was sick, and I told him to take him out of irons, and to leave him in the dark cell until the Doctor came ; the Doctor came, and on examining the prisoner, pronounced him well, and sent him out to work ; he worked in the fire hole for the Car Company, and did not complain of sickness afterwards. I knew Bazy, a prisoner. I ordered him to be put in the dark cell for threatening me in the yard ; I forget the date ; Guard Johns came and told me Bazy would not be put in irons ; just then the Warden came along, and I told him I had ordered Bazy to be put in irons for threatening me, and that he had refused to be put in irons ; he went down to the dark cell with me, I went into the cell, and when Bazy refused to be put in irons, I drew my revolver to frighten him (it was not loaded at the time), but he still refused, saying he would not go in irons unless the Warden ordered him ; the Warden then gave the order, and he allowed me to put him in irons ; I never ordered Guard Johns not to lower Bazy down for any purpose, or to put the bucket on a chair when he wanted the bucket ; prisoner Wells was put in irons, but I did not order Johns or any other Guard not to lower him down for any purpose ; I saw Wells down, sitting on the bucket myself ; Wells was not in irons more than once ; I do not remember saying to Guard Eames on my return to the guard-room, after the trouble with prisoner Lewis, that the key was bent.

Adjourned.

Investigation resumed at 2.30, p.m., 11th Nov., 1876.

MR. STEDMAN recalled.—About the beginning of this year I was passing through the dining-hall and found Collins quarrelling with one of the tailors, and threatening the tailor with a pair of scissors. (The prisoner Collins was serving out a two years' sentence for stabbing). When I spoke to him he was very insolent, and I brought him before the Warden, who ordered him to be put in irons ; Guard Eames took him to the dark cell, and returned to the officer and stated that Collins would not go into irons, and he could not put him in ; I went to the dark cell and told Collins he must go into irons ; he would not, and I then threw him down, and while down he kicked me in the breast, and once in the privates ; the last kick I am not over the effects of yet ; I put the irons on, and put him up to the ring ; I did not jam his head against the cell wall ; his punishment was to have been 56 hours in irons, but the Warden visited his cell the next day, and on his promising to behave himself in future, ordered him to be let down, and he was taken down and sent to work. I never presented a revolver at Gunstock. I did order Gordou to the dark cell ; he had been discharged from the hospital by Dr. Aikins a day or two before, and refused to work, and I told him he must either work or go to the dark

cell ; he said he would go to the dark cell, and I sent him there. The same day, or the day after, Eames said he would take Gordon as a cleaner, and he was allowed to work under Eames as a cleaner. I have had conversation several times with Dr. Aikins about prisoners' shamming or pretending sickness when quite well. The Doctor has often examined prisoners who said they were sick, and has sent them down to work, as he found there was nothing the matter with them. The Surgeon visits the Prison at irregular hours, sometimes at 10 a.m., and at all hours from that until 8 p. m. He does not come every day. Sometimes Dr. Wagner comes. Sometimes a day elapses without either of them being here. The rules require the Gaol Surgeon to visit the Prison at least once a day, not later than 9 a.m., and oftener if required. It is almost impossible to tell whether a prisoner is shamming sickness or not, if the Doctor is not present.

All these charges brought against me for putting prisoners in irons, are cases when the other guards were unable to put them in.

I was sent to Albany before the opening of the Prison, under instructions from the Inspector and Warden, for the purpose of learning the management and discipline of that place ; I saw one or two prisoners punished ; they were placed in irons, and a black cap drawn over their heads, so that they could not see ; the ring is placed the same as in the Central Prison ; I don't know the character of their offences, or the term of their sentence ; the treatment of the prisoners in that institution is much more severe than here.

I never reported anything to the press since I was appointed Deputy Chief Guard in 1874. If the other guards cannot put a man in irons, they come to me. There was a prisoner of the name of Ormond who, one morning, would not come out of his cell to work ; three of the guards went to bring him out, but were afraid to go into his cell, so they sent for me, and I brought him out and placed him in irons in the dark cell ; after he was in irons, Beaumont took off the prisoner's boot, and beat him over the head, and cut his head open in two places ; that man was never reported to the Warden ; it was Beaumont's duty to report ; he was kept fifty-six hours in irons ; I told the Warden about it one or two days afterwards. A prisoner named Quinn would not leave the cell, and when I went to the cell I found Beaumont beating him with a stick ; I refused to bring the prisoner out. I once found a knife on O'Shaughnessey when I was putting him in the dark cell ; It may have been the time referred to in the evidence given by the guards.

RICHARD H. STEDMAN.

CHARLES BRANDON, sworn.—Am head foreman in the Mechanical Department of the Canada Car Company's works in the Central Prison ; I never saw any cruelty to prisoners ; they are not punished in my presence ; when prisoners have been in irons, I have noticed their wrists were swollen and their arms would be stiff. There has been no ill-treatment of prisoners inside of the shops so far as I know. I never was employed in any industrial prison before. About March, 1876, prisoner Perkins reported to Guard Kirkpatrick that he was sick and unable to work ; the guard told me he reported him ; the prisoner was brought back, and left standing near the door ; I thought Perkins unfit for work.

A. BRANDON.

Adjourned.

Resumed 3 p.m. 13th November.

GUARD NEWTON, recalled.—The bone and ivory work referred to by me in my former evidence consisted of ear-drops, crosses and other ornaments for watch chains ; I don't know whether Jones made bone-work for other guards or not ; I have seen bone ornaments on other guards, and hair-watch-chains, but don't know how they got them ; I never had any bone-work made by prisoners. This was prior to May, 1875 ; the Warden, about that date, issued an order forbidding guards having any work of the kind done by prisoners.

Mr. Stedman told me the bone-work was for him. I think prisoner Lewis was confined in his cell, because he was considered insane ; I understood so at the time ; the next morning after Lewis was beaten, I heard it talked about by the guards ; I never heard any of them say

that Lewis had offered to strike Stedman before Stedman struck him with the key, or that he resisted in any way ; nor did I hear that any of the guards were afraid to go into Lewis' cell. I have seen prisoners resist when being put into the dark cell. It is a common thing to find knives and files on prisoners. I think they get those things for carrying on bone work in the cells.

E. NEWTON.

GUARD EAMES, recalled.—After Lewis was struck by Stedman it was talked about by the other guards ; I did not hear any of them say that Lewis had offered to strike Stedman, before Stedman struck him, nor that any of the guards were afraid to go into Lewis' cell. Before Lewis was struck, he was considered insane, he was allowed to go around the prison yard, and not made to work.

I have put men in the dark cell, and on searching them have sometimes found knives and files. I never knew or heard that any prisoner had drawn a knife or file on a guard.

H. EAMES.

GUARD JOHNS, recalled.—I assisted Guard Eames in putting Farrell in irons about April of this year ; I cannot state the time I put prisoner Wells in irons ; I put the prisoners who are in the north wing in irons when ordered ; no other guard does this duty unless acting Chief Guard Stedman, who sometimes puts prisoners in irons himself ; I recollect guards in the guard-room talking about Stedman striking Lewis with a key ; I did not hear any of the Guards say that Lewis offered to strike Stedman before Stedman struck him ; I did not hear that the other guards were afraid to go into Lewis' cell ; I sometimes find knives and files on prisoners when searching them in the dark cell ; they never offered to strike me with a knife or file ; I never heard of a prisoner drawing a knife or file on a guard.

W. JOHNS.

GUARD MANSELL, recalled.—The night Stedman struck prisoner Lewis, I was not afraid to go into his cell ; Lewis did not dare me and other guards to come in ; I opened the cell door ; I could see all that took place in the cell ; I think we had a lantern with us ; Lewis had nothing in his hand, he was looking at the top of his cell, and was not looking at us ; He was shouting at the top of his voice and seemed to be frightened at something, that had occurred previously to our going in : Lewis did not take hold of Stedman ; Stedman threw him on the bed, and Lewis continued shouting, when Stedman struck him with the key, I can't say how many times, but more than once ; Stedman took hold of the key about one third of the way up ; Mr. Stedman did not say to me that Lewis had offered to strike him ; There was a stone which would weigh about three or four pounds in the cell ; it had been broken off the stone corner of the cell ; Lewis did not have that stone in his hand when we went to the cell ; the bedstead in the cell was made of iron ; I did not notice that it was broken ; the leg of the bedstead, or a piece of the frame work might be broken off by a strong man ; had the leg been broken we must have noticed it when Lewis was thrown on the bed ; I was the corridor guard on duty that night ; one of the reasons why I thought him insane was, that when he was asked a question he would answer as though quite a different question had been put to him : he appeared to be gloomy and absent minded ; he never spoke to another prisoner to my knowledge ; I considered him a man who might commit suicide ; the beating took place not over a week previous to his removal to the London Asylum ; I went round several times in the night, and the last time I went round he was still hand-bound ; his hands to the best of my recollection were behind him ; the blow was as hard as Stedman could give in the position he was placed in ; I think Stedman struck him before he threw him on the bed but am not certain. I have seen prisoners make resistance and heard of it very frequently ; I have often found knives and files on prisoners ; have never known a prisoner draw a weapon on a guard ; Mr. Stedman told the guard that a prisoner had taken up a hammer to strike him ; I have heard of guards sending for Stedman when prisoners were answering ugly ; O'Shaughnessy was evidently a very bad man, and would not hesitate to say anything, and I believe would do bodily injury ; I have never heard any expression by any guard which would indicate they desired to get rid of Stedman ; Prisoner Hickie was a nasty tempered, and a dangerous man ; I have

seen him domineering over an old man, and when the old man would not do what Hickie wanted, he got into a passion and said he would strike him if he had been outside.

WM. J. MANSELL.

Guard UNLACKE recalled.—Lewis acted very foolishly. When he was asked a question, he would not answer : I think this was before he was struck with the key ; I heard he had tied up a bundle in the shape of a man, in his cell ; I remember the guards talking about Lewis being struck ; I heard Doherty and others talking about it ; did not hear them say that Lewis offered to strike Stedman before Stedman struck him. I did not hear anything about the guards being afraid to go into Lewis' cell. I think I heard Guard Gifford say that he and Lewis had some difficulty one morning ; I remember the time Mr. Gifford refers to, about the bathing ; I met Mr. Stedman at the door, and he asked what I brought up my men for ? I said, " It is four o'clock." He said, " No." Cannot say whether I met Clifford's gang or not. I remember prisoner Hawkins ; about four weeks ago I heard some one calling in the dark cell : I went to acting Deputy Chief Guard Newton, and told him Hawkins (the prisoner,) was in a fainting condition ; Hawkins' face was pale. I did not hear Hickie say to Stedman in the cell, he would not allow any black son of a b—h like him to take him to the dungeon ; he might have said so, but I did not hear him ; I did not hear Stedman strike him in his cell. It was outside where I saw Stedman strike him. He was very noisy in his cell : outside the cell I saw Stedman strike him, as given in my evidence. When we took Hickie out of his cell, I walked by his side, and Stedman said, " Hickie, you are not going to carry on any of your capers here," and struck him. I do not think Hickie said anything after he left the cell, until he was struck. He struck him with the back of his hand ; I think his fist was clenched ; I think I am certain ; I was close to Hickie, and by the pressure of Hickie against me when struck, I think Stedman's fist must have been clenched. Hickie was a bad man,—he had a very bad character before coming here ; he had a dangerous look, and was considered dangerous, and had threatened Guard Somers. I have found knives on prisoners. I never knew or heard of prisoners offering to strike guards with knives, or files, or other weapons.

M. UNLACKE.

Adjourned.

Resumed 7.30 p.m., 13th November.

Guard GIFFORD recalled.—When Lewis was in his cell he was always reading his Bible, and would ask me the meaning of certain verses ; from the peculiar character of the questions and his manner of asking them, I thought he must be insane ; when I was on night duty I would hear him shouting in Welsh ; the next day after Stedman struck Lewis it was a matter of general conversation ; I never heard any of the guards say that Lewis had offered to strike Stedman before Stedman struck him ; I did not hear that the guards who were with Stedman were afraid to go into Lewis' cell before Stedman came up. I did not have any bone work made for me by any of the prisoners. I have found knives and files on prisoners ; I am of opinion they got the knives for the purpose of cutting tobacco, and the files to make bone work. The knives were made out of pieces of steel or iron, and stuck into a wooden handle. I never heard of a prisoner offering to strike a guard, either with a file, knife, or any other weapon. I never had any trouble with Lewis ; I never told Unlacke I had. Hickey was a quick-tempered man. O'Shaughnessy was a quick-tempered man.

WM. GIFFORD.

Guard HILL recalled.—I witnessed a raffle in the guards' sleeping apartment in April, 1876. The armoury was in the dining-room. I was in the guards' sleeping apartment when they were raffling. Guard Gifford came to me and drew my attention to the fact of the armoury door being open ; there were three or four prisoners (guard-room waiters) in the dining-room, having their breakfasts ; Mr. Stedman was in the sleeping apartment taking part in the raffle. The corridor guards keep the key of the armoury ; I did not tell Mr. Stedman or any other guard that the armoury was open, and did not

shut the door. The reason I thought Lewis insane was hearing the guards say so. I do not think a sane man would shout in the way he did ; I do not remember anything being said about it afterwards by the guards ; I did not hear that Lewis offered to strike Mr. Stedman before Stedman struck him. I have found knives and files on prisoners ; I never heard of a prisoner offering to strike a guard with a knife or file. I heard prisoner Farrell say that he would knock some person on the head with his hammer if he thought he had any extra time to put in after his sentence expired.

FREDERICK HILL.

D. CUNNINGHAM, recalled.—At the time I saw Stedman strike prisoner Hickey I was about six feet from him ; Uniacke was forcing Hickey along ; Hickey was very violent ; he used some very abusive language ; he called Stedman some very offensive names before Stedman struck him.

D. CUNNINGHAM.

Dr. AIKINS recalled.—In visiting the Prison I have been brought into constant communication with Mr. Stedman, and have had the very best opportunity of forming an estimate of his ability as Chief and Deputy-Chief Guard ; also, of forming an opinion as to his disposition, and I have no hesitation in saying that, in my opinion, Mr. Stedman is not a cruel man ; prisoner Perkins may have complained of being sick and sent out to work, but on no occasion has a prisoner been sent to work after being examined by me and found unable to work, until I discharged him as convalescent.

W. J. AIKINS.

WM. STRATTON PRINCE, sworn.—Am Warden of the Central Prison ; was appointed prior to the opening of the Prison ; previously to my appointment I held the office of Chief of Police of Toronto for about 16 years ; after being sworn in, and prior to taking charge of the Central Prison, I visited the following Prisons in the United States for the purpose of ascertaining the system of working, and particularly as to prisoners' diet, punishments, and the general discipline : Albany Penitentiary ; Massachusetts State Prison at Boston ; House of Correction at Chicago ; the Illinois State Prison at Joliette ; House of Correction at Boston ; Michigan State Prison at Jackson ; and the House of Correction at Detroit ; These are all industrial prisons. The Albany State Prison, the House of Correction at Detroit, the House of Correction at Chicago, and Munro County Prison, assimilate more nearly to the Central Prison as to term of sentence ; while in some cases the term of sentences is for life, they yet receive prisoners for as short a time as twenty days. The Albany Penitentiary ranks first among American Industrial Prisons as to strictness of discipline, also as a financial success. With the approval of the Inspector I adopted the system of the Albany and Joliette Prisons as my guide for discipline and management. During my visits to these prisons, I found the authorities exceedingly reticent as to punishments. I did not see any punishment record book. The system of punishment in Illinois, being the pumping of cold water on the spine, I did not approve of. I understood from the Deputy Warden, that in Albany, Joliette, and Massachusetts, the punishment in irons in dark cell, ranged from 12 hours to 15 days, according to the offence, and was regulated according to the conduct of prisoners when in irons. I saw a prisoner undergoing punishment in irons,—he had been in irons for a week. He was said to be a very dangerous character, and would strike any of the guards he could get at. Punishment in irons in a dark cell was inflicted for insubordination, fighting, disobeying rules after repeated warnings, assaults upon officers, refusing to work, and repeated breaches of prison discipline. On my recommendation Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Stedman were sent to visit these Institutions,—Mr. Stedman to Albany, and Mr. Beaumont to Joliette, on their return they made a full report as to discipline, diet, and everything connected with those prisons. The Central Prison opened on 1st January, 1874, Mr. Beaumont being the Chief Guard, and Mr. Stedman the Deputy Chief Guard, I may state here that the dungeons in Albany and Joliette Prisons were situated away from the corridors. In the Central Prison we had no dark cell or place of punishment. I was compelled to select 4 cells, two in each corridor, and convert them into dark cells, by putting a wooden door in front of the grated door. I adopted, as far as possible, the system

carried on in Albany as to punishment, being guided by the information I obtained on my visit to the Prisons, and that furnished by Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Stedman, and in no case has a prisoner been confined in a dark cell, and in irons, continuously for more than 72 hours, and in only one instance for that time, and he was taken down to meals, and to use the bucket; this was for insolence to the Guard and Foreman. After a prisoner has been for many hours in irons, I always ask him if he is sorry, and if he expresses penitence, I have him taken down; I do not remember the particulars of the insolence in the case referred to, when the punishment was 72 hours. In awarding punishment, I am guided by the previous conduct of the prisoner, the nature of the offence, and the age, health, and constitution of the man. As a general rule, I have found the system of punishment effective in accomplishing the object desired. Mr. Stedman's evidence as to cutting hair of prisoners' heads is correct. About eighteen months ago I issued an order that the hair of prisoners was not to be cut for one month previously to their discharge, and that order has been obeyed; I remember Stedman reporting that prisoner Lewis was shouting and disorderly, and disturbing the whole wing, and that other prisoners were following his example, and that he was tearing his bed to pieces; I ordered him to be handcuffed with his hands behind his back, and to gag him; it is so long ago, I cannot state positively as to Lewis being insane at that time; if he was a lunatic, he was a very violent one; no officer made a report to me that Stedman struck Lewis with a key; the first I heard of it was during this investigation; I ordered the Chief Guard to take Finlayson out and give him a good rope's ending; he (Finlayson) had concealed himself for two days and nights, and kept the guards up; that Beaumont struck him with a stick was not known to me, and I would not have allowed treatment of that kind had I known it. I gave verbal orders to the Chief and Deputy-Chief Guards that prisoners that are reported to them by the other guards for fighting were to be placed in the dark cell, and if in putting them into the cell the prisoners were violent, they were to put them in irons and report to me. Also, if prisoners refused to work, and on being removed from their gangs became violent or insubordinate on being taken to the dark cell, they were to be placed in irons and reported to me. If prisoners were found talking, smoking, idling, or other minor offences they were not to be removed from their gang, but reported for my disposal in the evening, after they came off labour, when they would be sent to the dark cell, or deprived of their light, and of supper, according to the nature and frequency of the offence. If the prisoner reported himself sick, it was the duty of the Deputy-Chief Guard to keep him in his cell and then report to me, but not to put him in irons. Prisoner McCarthy was not able to do any hard work, and having nothing else for him to do I allowed him to paint two pictures for my room, and some for the guards. I consider the pictures in my room the property of the Government, as part of the furniture. I did say to Stedman to lick Dillon and Carson when they were found. I did not suppose he would strike him over the head with his cane, as alleged by some of the guards. I never heard of a raffle taking place in the prison until this investigation.; If I had heard of it, I am certain it would not have occurred again. I do not think I ordered O'Shaughnessey 72 hours in irons; my impression is I ordered him in irons until further orders, and that he was obstinate and was kept in irons for 72 hours; I do not recollect being present when he was put in irons; I visited him every day and found him stubborn and unyielding. His offence was insolence to the Guard and Foreman, and refusing to work. He was a stubborn, dogged, troublesome man, and a light punishment, or a short term in irons, would not have had any effect. Prisoners in irons were in all cases to be taken down to meals, and to the bucket at 8:30 p.m., and at 6 o'clock in the morning. During the night they could not be taken down without turning the crank, which bars all the doors; nor without disturbing all the prisoners in the wing, and waking up the guards in the dormitory to get the key. Guards were not allowed to strike prisoners, except in drilling when a slight tap to call the attention of the prisoner to his feet or arms not being kept in the right place, was allowed. Even this has been discontinued, as I found one of the guards had struck a prisoner over the back with his cane. One afternoon the Deputy-Chief Guard reported that prisoner Bazy would not go into irons as I had ordered; I went to the dark cell and saw the man; He defied the guards; I told Stedman to put him in irons; Bazy defied him, and when Stedman went to put the irons on, Bazy said—"If the Warden says so, I will be put in irons." And he did not offer any further resistance. I

saw Stedman draw his revolver, and I heard him say to Bazy he would take no nonsense and that he had better be quiet. Stedman afterwards showed me his revolver and it was not loaded.

W. S. PRINCE.

Adjourned.

Resumed at 11, a.m., 14th November, 1876.

STEPHEN LETT, sworn.—I am Assistant Physician in the London Lunatic Asylum ; was appointed in September 1870 ; I remember that on the 19th February, 1875, three lunatics were brought from the Central Prison to the London Asylum, by the Prison Bailiff ; their names were John Elmes, Edwin Lewis and William Guard ; when a lunatic is received from a prison or gaol by warrant, he is handed over to one of the chief attendants with instructions to examine the patients at once, and see whether he is clean, has bruises, or eruptions, &c., and if the lunatic is not clean, or has bruises on him or eruptions, the attendant reports at once to one of the doctors ; the attendant would make a report in any case ; in this particular case, I noticed there was something wrong about the motion of Elmes' arm, and sent for Dr. Alexander to examine him ; he reported the arm as being extensively bruised, and that Elmes could not raise it without the assistance of the other hand ; William Guard was, I think, reported all correct ; Edwin Lewis was reported as having a bruise on his head ; I may have said to the prison bailiff that one of the lunatics had been badly treated ; if I did say so I must have meant Elmes ; the bruise on Lewis' head could not have been very serious or I would have heard of it ; when lunatics shout or make a great noise we remove them to the refractory ward and sometimes give them a sedative or a stimulant ; we never gag them or tie their hands behind their back ; lunatics are frequently tied by the hands to prevent them destroying property ; I have never seen lunatics with their hands tied behind their backs ; when Lewis first came in he was put in the refractory ward, owing to representations that he was an epileptic, and had hallucinations which might lead to homicidal acts ; we found Lewis quiet enough ; he may possibly have shouted but I cannot remember his doing so ; he has not had a fit of epilepsy since he came to the Asylum ; cases of tying the hands of lunatics are very rare indeed in the London Asylum, and when I say tying the hands, I mean that the leather muffs are put on.

STEPHEN LETT,
M.C.P.

Dr. Aikins' certificate as to the insanity of prisoner Lewis, is dated 5th January, 1875.

The Doctor in his certificate states " he is unwilling to communicate in conversation, looks insane, imagines persons are laying snares to get him into difficulties. Is naturally depressed, sees visions, has communications from heaven, &c., &c. He has not attempted or threatened to harm himself or others. It is alleged by the Central Prison Hospital Guard that he had an epileptic fit in church on the 3rd instant.

John Boyd's (County Judge) certificate is dated 9th January, 1875.

Dr. Richardson's certificate is dated 6th January, 1875.

S. C. WOOD.

Adjourned.

Resumed at 2.15 p.m., 14th November.

Captain PRINCE, recalled.—I recollect ordering Collins to be put in irons, I also remember visiting his cell the next day, and on his expressing contrition for his offence, I had him released from irons. I know that Stedman has been applied to, over and over again, to come and put prisoners in irons, and I have gone to the dark cell when Stedman has been putting prisoners in irons and have seen guards standing outside the cell, and they appeared as though they were afraid to put the prisoners in irons themselves. I have never shown any partiality to guards. I have found prison guards to be like any other men, some complaining of petty matters, others satisfied when fairly treated. When one has 18

or 20 guards to deal with, and all are required to submit to the rules of the Prison, it is to be expected that instances will occur when a jealous or suspicious guard will think he is treated more severely than others, and that partiality is shown, but I am not aware of giving any cause. I put in statement marked "W," and wish it to form part of my evidence.

W. S. PRINCE.

(Statement marked "W.")

WARDEN'S OFFICE, CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO,
TORONTO.

Mr. Stedman has been the support and mainstay of the discipline of the prison. He has devoted himself with energy and earnestness to enforcing my orders, and the rules and regulations; and without his watchfulness and truthfulness in reporting breaches of duty on the part of the officers of the prison, I could not have attained the discipline, order and method which exists in the working of the prison at the present time. His thorough zealously in the discharge of duty, his truthfulness (for I have never found him in a falsehood), his strict temperance, and his unflinching resolve to observe and make others observe the discipline of the prison, have been of the greatest service to the Government, and to myself, as Warden. Indeed he is the only officer who has appeared to take the same pride in the prison, as I take myself, and to assist me by unusual capacities, and strict sense of duty, to make the prison what it is. The improvement of the front grounds is due to him, the laying out of which must have saved the Government much expense, and this has been done by him in addition to his other onerous duties. The church services, Catholic and Protestant, were improved by him in the selection and organizing of an excellent choir. He has succeeded in re-capturing single-handed, four prisoners, who had escaped from the prison; and I can confidently state, that had it not been for his watchfulness in reporting circumstance to me, other prisoners must have escaped. That he has been acting Chief Guard more than eight months, during which period, the prison duties have been conducted with efficiency in every respect, and apparently with complete harmony; that in my daily contact with the prisoners, I have no recollection of one of them having preferred any complaint against Mr. Stedman; and in addition to my visiting the gangs, both morning and afternoon, I have been in the habit of visiting the cells on Sunday afternoon, when each prisoner had an opportunity of making complaints had he desired to do so; and I wish further to state, that not a single guard has ever complained to me of any ill treatment of prisoners by Mr. Stedman.

W. S. PRINCE.

ALFRED ELLIOT, was Hospital Guard in January, 1875, and now in England, states, I was standing by at the time Guard Johns refers to, when Stedman was putting Spackman in irons, and did not see Stedman strike Spackman, neither did I hear the words Guard Johns says Stedman used.

W. S. PRINCE.

Dr Wm. G. WAGNER, sworn.—I have acted at different times since the opening of the prison for Dr. Aikins, as medical attendant. I have attended prisoners in the hospital in their cells, and in the dark cell. I never heard any prisoner complain of his treatment. Have never seen any act of cruelty on the part of the guards towards the prisoners. When Mr. Stedman was Deputy Chief Guard, I was brought in contact a good deal with him during my visits to the prison. I consider him a strict disciplinarian, but I do not consider him a cruel man. I have never treated any prisoners for wounds received as punishment, except in one case; I forget the name of the prisoner; he had been fighting with another prisoner, and one of the guards struck him across the back; I don't remember looking at the wound. I prescribed oil.

W. J. WAGNER.

Mr. STEDMAN, recalled.—I have served as an executive officer in the Central Prison from its opening with faithfulness, and discharged my duties to the best of my ability.

For the last eight months I have been acting as Chief Guard. I deny the charges of cruelty preferred against me, and I assert that they are false and malicious, and that they would never have been instituted had I been indifferent to the welfare of the prison, and had been guilty of neglect of duty in concealing from the Warden derilections of duty on the part of the guards, instead of reporting them to him. I have ever upheld the discipline of the prison, enforcing the rules and regulations and the Warden's orders, with strictness and impartiality. I would respectfully ask the Commissioner to compare my record of conduct with that of other officials. I beg to state that on the 3rd of July, 1874, Guard O'Brien was seen, when out on duty, drunk at a tavern at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; and stopping a traveller on the public highway, pointed a loaded revolver at him, threatening to shoot him if he did not stop, and repeatedly fired off his revolver—loaded with ball cartridge—along the public streets. Capt. Prince dismissed him from the Central Prison, but he was shortly after reinstated by the Honourable Mr. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works. He shortly afterwards got drunk and caused disorder and disturbance throughout the north corridor at 12, midnight. On the 14th November, 1874, one of the officers named Michael English, was absent, without leave, from his duties from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m., when he returned to the prison under the influence of liquor, commenced kicking the prison doors, calling out, and creating a disturbance and excitement among the prisoners. He had already been reported three times before. No action was taken in the matter although his conduct and character were represented by the Warden as unfit for a prison official.

RICHARD H. STEDMAN.

J. B. CAMPBELL, recalled by Mr. STEDMAN.—When I came to the prison I was a stranger. I knew none of the Guards. I was told by Gifford on one occasion to look out for Mr. Stedman,—that he was a dangerous man, and would undermine me if he could, if I gave him the slightest chance. From conversations I had with other guards I was led to believe they entertained an ill-feeling towards Mr. Stedman. I thoroughly believe the ill-feeling, on the part of some of the guards, towards Mr. Stedman, is the cause of their giving evidence against him. I do not know of any conspiracy against Mr. Stedman, but I believe there is, from what I have seen and heard. Eames, Gifford, and Hill have spoken bitterly of Stedman. I have never heard Uniacke, Newton, Mansell, Jones, Dean, Kirkpatrick or Butler speak against Stedman.

JOHN B. CAMPBELL.

W. J. MANSELL, recalled.—I was on duty as night guard the time Lewis was beaten by Mr. Stedman. Properly speaking, I was the night patrol guard. There was no corridor guard on duty at night. I reported the shouting of Lewis to Mr. Stedman. I did not say to Mr. Stedman that Lewis was breaking up all the furniture in his cell. I did not know until this day, that Lewis broke up his furniture. I never saw any broken furniture in his cell. I saw the stone referred to in my evidence, but nothing else in his cell that was broken.

W. J. MANSELL.

Guard BUTLER, recalled by Mr. STEDMAN.—I have been a guard since 8th March, 1876. About two months ago Guard Eames spoke to me about Dillon's case, and, from what he said, I think he was trying to influence my mind against Stedman. Have heard Guards Eames, Gifford, Uniacke and Hill speaking unfavourably of Stedman. I cannot recollect the exact language. From what I have heard, I have believed these guards were intriguing with Beaumont against Stedman. I do not speak of my own knowledge, but of what I have heard. Their language to me confirmed it. I never saw Beaumont speaking to these guards. I did see him one evening talking to Cunningham. The subject of their conversation was a letter in the *Irish Canadian* Newspaper. Beaumont said he wrote it. Cunningham said it was not bad. I cannot give the particulars as to what the guards said, which led me to believe they were intriguing. I did not hear any of the guards say they hoped Stedman would be dismissed. Some said they thought he would. I overheard Hill say to Gifford and Uniacke, "We would be very comfortable here, if Stedman was away." This was during the investigation. The other day, after giving my evidence, Guard Eames

asked me, had I been giving my evidence, and asked me what I had said in reference to Dillon. I answered "Nothing," as I did not consider he had been ill-treated. He said he would have me brought before the Commissioner again, or expose me; that I ought to give evidence as to Dillon. The next evening I saw an article in the *Telegram* newspaper, signed "Examiner," and believe Guard Gifford wrote it, or furnished the information to others to write it.

WALTER BUTLER.

Adjourned.

Resumed at 11, a.m., 15th November.

HENRY SOFTLY, sworn.—Am Mission Agent of the Prisoners' Aid Association, and in that capacity I have visited the Central Prison since its opening. I visit the prison every Sunday afternoon; I generally remain four hours. I also attend the Sabbath School every other Sunday, along with a staff of forty teachers. We hold religious services every other Sunday, when clergymen of the various denominations officiate. The Catholic clergy have service every Sunday, early in the morning. I visit the prisoners in their cells, and converse with them on religious subjects, and give them tracts. Some few of them give me their confidence, and tell me their troubles. I remember prisoner Spaekman showing me his back. There were red-coloured marks across his back, but I did not notice that the skin was broken. He told me he had tried to escape. He was apparently a very stubborn, bad man. I could not make any impression on him; can't give dates. I recollect several prisoners, on leaving the prison, telling they had been kicked and beaten by Mr. Stedman, the Deputy Chief Guard. I have heard complaints of this kind within the past eight months, but not within the last two months. Dillon complained to me on leaving, that he had been beaten severely by Stedman, with a stick, but I did not attach much importance to it, as I considered him a bad man. I never heard him swear or pray,—he seemed to be hardened. Finlayson complained of being ill-used by the Chief Guard. Comb did not complain of being ill-used. I don't remember Lewis, O'Shaughnessey, Collins, Hickey, Bazy, Carson, Jones, Gibbons, Edwards, Hunt, Gordon, Fairchild, Farrell, Harrigan, or Perkins. They did not complain to me. I remember Gunstock, but he never complained to me. I have heard several prisoners say that very bad language is used by the prisoners, and that they are not punished for it. I never heard any bad language used in the prison myself. I have not communicated to the Inspector, or any of the officers of the prison, the complaints of the prisoners. Had I heard of any glaringly bad case, I should have considered it my duty to report it to the Inspector. Neither the Warden nor the Mayor of Toronto visited Sunday School. I don't recollect inviting them.

HENRY SOFTLY.

Adjourned.

CENTRAL PRISON, Nov. 17th, 1876.

J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons, Toronto.

SIR,—Ever since I entered the service of the Central Prison, I have had but one object in view, viz., the discharge of the duties assigned to me, to the best of my ability, without fear or favour. This I can honestly say I have done; but in so doing, I know I have raised up for myself enemies in every quarter, so many, that I am afraid my usefulness as an officer of the prison is gone; that I may have committed errors of judgment, and perhaps in a few instances, in my zeal and honest desire to make the Central Prison, what I now consider it is, the Model Prison of the continent, I may have erred sometimes in enforcing too rigid discipline; but only one having knowledge of the prisoners he has to contend with, and the necessity for promptly putting down every act of insubordination, no matter how trifling, can

judge what is best to be done ; my conscience tells me that I have done nothing wrong in this way, but everything for the best interest of the prison. I do not wish to say one word against those who have conspired against me, as I feel that time will fully clear my character. Feeling, however, as I do, that by remaining in my position, my enemies in trying to ruin me, will also try to injure the prison, and that by remaining, I would only embarrass the Government, I herewith tender my resignation of my position as acting Chief Guard, and would request to be immediately relieved.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
RICH'D H. STEDMAN.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &C., ONTARIO.
TORONTO, 21st November, 1876.

SIR,—I regret having to report, that the insubordination of a large number of the prisoners confined in the Central Prison became so general yesterday, as to amount to a preconcerted mutiny which, unless it had been promptly dealt with, might have resulted most disastrously to the discipline and government of the prison. For some time back, it would appear that serious evidences of combined insubordination have been apparent, but which became very marked at the prisoners' dinner call, yesterday, in the prevalence of a good deal of noise and turbulence. The alleged cause on that occasion was the insufficiency of the rations, which I may remark is the most liberal of any prison in Canada, and fully as liberal as any prison in America ; and if compared with the rations allowed to British soldiers will be found to be better in all respects. The average weight of solid food, besides tea and coffee, allowed to each prisoner per day is equal to 65 ounces.

When the prisoners' dinner was finished, they were marched out in gangs to their work, and 86 refused to proceed with their respective employments. The matter was reported to me, and I immediately proceeded to the prison, arriving at 2.30 p.m., I at once ordered all the prisoners to be formed into line in three gangs, the guards being present with loaded rifles and pistols.

I informed the prisoners that the rules of the prison would be rigidly enforced, both in respect to labour and discipline ; that insubordination in any and every shape would be instantly put down with a firm hand. I pointed out the liberal nature of the dietary, showing that no reasonable ground for complaint existed. I asked all the prisoners who were instantly prepared to go to work to remain in line, and those that were not, to step to the front. Four stepped to the front, and although further explanation was made to these four men, they persisted in their insubordination, when I ordered that fifteen lashes should be given to each on their bare backs, in presence of all the prisoners. On enquiry, I found that one of the four prisoners was mentally weak, and therefore not entirely responsible for his acts, and who was therefore not punished. The other three were hardened or careless, the prisoners were again formed in line, around the prison square, when the punishment ordered was proceeded with. I trust and believe that the object of the punishment has been fully accomplished, and that insubordination of this combined nature will be stopped.

I have also ordered that the use of the associated dining room shall be abolished ; and that the dinners as in the case with the breakfasts and suppers, will be served to each prisoner in his cell. This I trust, will reduce the means of communication with each other, and prevent combined action, which undoubtedly had been arranged yesterday.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

The Honourable,
The Provincial Secretary.

SCHEDULE OF LETTERS AND REPORTS RELATING TO THE INTERNAL
MANAGEMENT OF THE CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.

1875.

- March 30.—Letter from the Provincial Treasurer to the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., enclosing a Memo. on the latter's Report on an inquiry held in the Central Prison.
- Feby. 17.—Report of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., of his investigation, including minutes of evidence taken 10th February, 1875.
- “ 19.—Report of the Inspector on the escape of two prisoners, in the minutes of investigation.
- June 11.—Report of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons &c., on the escape of a prisoner from the Central Prison, on the 14th May, 1875.
- “ 17.—Letter from Assistant Secretary Eckart to the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.
- “ 30.—Report of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., on the escape of two prisoners on the 31st May, 1875.
- July 7.—Letter from Assistant-Secretary Eckart to the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

1876.

- Nov. 16.—Report of the Provincial Secretary to the Executive Council, submitting the evidence taken at the investigation into the internal management of the Central Prison.
- Aug. 17.—Letter from the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c. to the Provincial Secretary Index to the Investigation.
- Oct. 31.—Minutes of evidence relating to the general management of the Central Prison.
- Nov. 17.—Letter of resignation of Acting Chief Guard Richard H. Stedman.
- “ 21.—Report of the Inspector of Prisons, Asylums &c., on the suppression of a mutiny in the Central Prison.
- Dec. 30.—Memo. by the Provincial Secretary on his investigation of charges made by the Warden of the Central Prison against Chief Guard Beaumont.

1875.

- Sept. 13.—Letter from the Warden to the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., enclosing a letter, dated 6th September, from Guard Wall, complaining of the conduct of Chief Guard Beaumont.
- Sept. 20.—Minutes of investigation of certain charges by Patrick Wall against Chief Guard Beaumont.
- “ 22.—Letter from Chief Guard Beaumont to the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.
- Feby. 20.—Letter from the Warden to the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.
- March 1.—Letter from the Inspector to the Provincial Secretary.
- “ 3.—Letter from the Inspector to the Warden of the Central Prison.
- “ 9.—Letter from Chief Guard Beaumont to the Provincial Secretary.
- “ 17.—Letter from the Inspector to Chief Guard Beaumont.
- “ 22.—Letter from Chief Guard Beaumont to the Provincial Secretary, enclosing copy of a letter from him to the Inspector.
- “ 25.—Letter from the Inspector to ex-Chief Guard Beaumont.
- “ 29.—Letter from the Inspector to the Warden of the Central Prison.
- “ 29.—Letter from the Provincial Secretary to ex-Chief Guard Beaumont.
- “ 30.—Letter from the Warden to the Inspector of Prisons, &c.
- April 19.—Rules and Regulations Central Prison.
- “ 29.—Letter from the Inspector to the Provincial Secretary, enclosing letter dated 21st April, from the Warden to him.
- May 3.—Letter from ex-Chief Guard Beaumont to the Provincial Secretary.
- “ 10.—Letter from Assistant-Secretary Eckart to ex-Chief Guard Beaumont.
- “ 13.—Letter from ex-Chief Guard Beaumont to the Provincial Secretary.
- “ 16.—Letter from Assistant-Secretary Eckart to ex-Chief Guard Beaumont.
- June 7.—Letter from ex-Chief Guard Beaumont to the Provincial Secretary.

- 1875.
- July 3.—Letter from ex-Chief Guard Beaumont to the Provincial Secretary.
 Oct. 5.—Letter from ex-Chief Guard Beaumont to the Provincial Secretary.
 Index to the investigation into the charges against James Beaumont, late Chief Guard.
 Minutes of evidence taken during said investigation.
- 1876.
- Letters referred to in foregoing evidence.
- Nov. 8.—Letter from A. McMenery, Hamilton, to the Warden of the Central Prison.
 “ 7.—Declaration of John Henery, late Chief of Police, Hamilton.
 “ 8.—Declaration of J. B. Rousseau, of Hamilton.
 April 19.—Letter from the Inspector to the Warden of the Central Prison.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, TORONTO, 30th March, 1875.

SIR,—I beg to enclose Memo. containing my observations upon your report of the 17th February last, relating to the inquiry held by you under my instructions of 4th idem, relating to certain alleged antagonisms between certain officials in the Central Prison. A copy of my Memo. will be communicated by you to the Warden, and by him read to the guards and other officials of the prison.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

ADAM CROOKS,

Treasurer.

J. W. Langmuir, Esquire,
 Inspector of Asylums, &c., Toronto.

MEMORANDUM on the report of Mr. Inspector Langmuir, dated 17th February last, relating to the Central Prison.

The undersigned has considered the report and the evidence taken under the inquiry directed by the instructions of the undersigned dated the 4th February last, and

Firstly—He approves of the discipline of the prison being strictly maintained, and that the steward and cook must comply with such regulations as may be in force with respect to them, as well as the other officers and guards in the prison.

Secondly—That it is desirable that the suggestion of the Inspector, for separate duties of store-keeper and steward be adopted in future, and that in by-laws such distinction be adopted.

Thirdly—Deputy Chief Guard Stedman is liable to censure for the expressions which were undoubtedly used by him in regard to Roman Catholic officials; and any indication in the future, of such feelings being harboured by him, will involve his dismissal.

Fourthly—It is to be regretted that the evidence shows that liquors have been introduced on several occasions into the prison, and that the officers whose duty it was to have reported the circumstances to the Warden, omitted to do so. It is equally to be regretted that Chief Guard Beaumont and other guards have been in the habit of frequenting public houses or taverns in the neighbourhood of the prison. The regulation with respect to the use of intoxicating liquors must be strictly enforced, and the Warden, Officers and Guards will be each held responsible for the observance of it, inasmuch as the discipline of the prison depends entirely upon the strict observance of sobriety on the part of all the officials.

Fifthly—The evidence shows beyond reasonable doubt that Guard Bollard violated, on two occasions, at least, this essential and the Inspector would have been justified in his immediate dismissal, after the inquiry. I must direct that this should be done forthwith, and with the usual fines.

Lastly—Any wilful disobedience of the rules or neglect of duty will be visited in the like manner when any such case is made to appear.

ADAM CROOKS,

Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
 Toronto, 30th March, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c., ONTARIO,
Toronto, February 17th, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, that in obedience with instructions contained in your letter of the 4th instant, I held an investigation into the causes of antagonism that exists between certain officials of the Central Prison of Ontario, and the effect of such antagonism upon the discipline and management of the prison; and I herewith transmit the evidence taken under oath in connection therewith.

It appears that the want of harmony is confined to five officials of the prison, viz.: Daniel McCarthy, Steward and Store-keeper, and Michael English, Cook and Baker, on the one hand, and the Warden, Chief Guard James Beaumont, and the Deputy Chief, Richard Stedman, on the other.

The causes of disagreement, as stated by the steward and cook are:—

1st. The too rigid enforcement of prison rules and discipline by the officers named, amounting to persecution against the steward and cook, and a disposition to force them out of the prison service: also to the constant reporting by Beaumont and Stedman of alleged offences, and breach of discipline which the steward and cook think are not worthy of notice, or all too frivolous to require reporting.

2nd. That the Steward should be required to conform to prison discipline, as a guard, and that he is deprived of privileges that he should have.

3rd. To bad feeling and enmity against the Catholic officers and guards, evinced by the conduct and statements of Deputy Chief Stedman.

On the other hand it is alleged in the evidence of the Warden, and the Chief and Deputy Chief Guards, that the steward and cook constantly ignore important prison rules, and disobey the Warden's orders, thereby injuring the discipline of the prison, both in relation to the officials, the prisoners and the prison management. They further allege that although the cook and steward have time and again been reported for such offences against discipline and the rules of the prison, they persistently continue in such courses.

Such being the causes of the antagonism existing between the officials named, I propose to deal with them in the order in which they are placed.

1st. The evidence proves that the discipline of the prison, in relation to the duties and conduct of officials is generally *strict*; but for a new prison undergoing organization, I do not think that it has been or is unnecessarily or even unduly *rigid*; the opposite course I am convinced, while it might have obviated some unpleasantness, would have been most disastrous to the best interests of the prison. This rigid but wholesome discipline, as far as I can discover, has been applied to all the prison officials alike, with this result, viz.:—that the guards, some of whom chafed at first under it, have accepted the position, and now, without exception, perform the duties required of them, not only willingly and cheerfully, but with an intelligent appreciation of the necessity of strict discipline. The steward and cook, on the other hand, it would appear have kept up a continual protest, sometimes active and sometimes passive, against certain rules and orders, and not unfrequently they have ignored the one and disobeyed the other. Some of the offences and breaches with which they have been charged are trifling, and others flagrant, but their course generally has been one of antagonism to discipline. For instance, an order is made, prohibiting smoking before or with prisoners, while on duty; the order is disobeyed, openly and defiantly; it is ordered that prisoners while at work must not be left alone; but this rule is persistently disobeyed by the cook, and frequently by the steward; that all officers and guards must attend evening count, and remain until all the prisoners are accounted for, is completely ignored, both by the steward and cook; the order that they must be present along with other officers and guards when the orders for the day are read, they persistently refuse to obey; that they must not use familiarity with prisoners is so much abused, that when prisoners are removed from the kitchen to other gangs, they are found unmanageable; that all officials are to be in the prison at certain hours is frequently violated.

These, and other breaches on the part of the steward and cook, have been so frequently reported, that the officers charged with that duty now leave the offences unreported.

I have examined the orders referred to, and the circumstances that seemed to call for their promulgation, and cannot see in them, or the means taken to carry them out, any evidence of a desire on the part of the Warden or his subordinates to domineer over the steward and cook, or to annoy them or even to put them to unnecessary inconvenience. The fact appears to be that both the steward and the cook are imbued with the idea that strict discipline means tyranny, and that the officers charged with the duty of enforcing it are their enemies.

The guards of the prison being composed of soldiers, accept the position, the steward and cook being civilians protest against it.

2nd. With regard to the complaint of the steward, that he has been deprived of privileges, and also that he is required to conform to certain rules which he believes should only apply to prison guards, the evidence shows that Mr. McCarthy only comes under the rules referred to in his capacity of steward, having prisoners in his charge. In the performance of his duties as storekeeper, he has been to all intents his own master. It is very clear that if prisoners are placed under the charge of the steward or cook or any officer of the prison, they must be held responsible for them; as prison guards they must account for such prisoners every evening, and see that they observe the rules and regulations of the prison. In these respects but in no other, have the steward and cook been looked upon as *prison guards*.

It is quite possible that if By-laws had been framed at the opening of the prison regulating and defining the duties of every officer and employee, many of these troubles might have been obviated; but until observation and experience revealed the requirements of the prison in these respects, it was not considered desirable to frame By-laws that might have to be amended, when, after such observation, they were found defective and unworkable. Sufficient experience, however, has now been obtained of the working of the prison to enable such By-laws to be enacted as will clearly define the duties of all officials, and leave no doubt as to the privileges they are possessed of, or the nature of the duties required of them.

3rd. The evidence in support of the statement that Deputy Chief Guard Stedman harbours bad feeling and enmity against the Roman Catholic officers and guards, is confined to two witnesses, viz.: Chief Guard Beaumont and Guard Gifford. The statement made by Stedman to Beaumont, and which the former admits to be correct is, I think, so explained by Stedman upon oath, as to show that at least no animus or ill-feeling existed in his mind on that occasion against the Roman Catholic employees of the Prison.

Guard Gifford's statement that Stedman had invited him to join with him and one or two others, in order to get the Catholic employees out of the Prison, is pronounced false by Stedman; but as it is in evidence that Gifford told others of the conversation a short time after it took place, I am inclined to think that such an approach was made by Stedman to Gifford. For the particulars, I refer you to the evidence of both the parties; no evidence was given to prove that this feeling extended beyond the limits referred to, and it would appear that the Warden warned the chief officers to be very guarded in this respect.

These, therefore, are the sources of the antagonism that exists between the officers named, and the results of such antagonism upon the management and discipline of the prison. In addition to the want of harmony between certain officers of the prison, it also came out in evidence and, in my opinion, was clearly proven, that liquor had been introduced into the guard room and guards' dormitory, and there drunk by certain employees of the prison. This seems to have been brought to the notice of the Warden only on one occasion, although it is evident that it was of frequent occurrence; but on the occasion referred to a very stringent order was read to the employees of the prison, warning them that such an offence would meet with instant dismissal. The following rule was also promulgated, viz:—

“Intemperance will not be tolerated among employees, neither will they be allowed to keep or use intoxicating liquors in or about the prison. Intoxication will insure instant dismissal.”

Notwithstanding the order and rule referred to, it was proven clearly that liquor

has since been brought into the prison ; although this offence did not come to the knowledge of the Warden or his two Chief Guards.

It also came out in evidence that Chief Guard Beaumont, on more than one occasion, was present with some of the guards and employees when drinking was going on in the evening, at a tavern close to the Prison.

In order to remedy the results of the antagonism referred to, and the other defects in the prison discipline, I would most respectfully recommend :—

1st. That by-laws be prepared and enacted for the good government of the prison, defining the duties of every officer and employee, and the relations they must sustain to each other.

2nd. That the cook and baker shall be looked upon as a prison guard, and shall be subject to all the rules enacted for the guidance and instruction of guards.

3rd. That only the Warden, the Chief Guard, the Deputy Chief, and the ordinary guards, shall board and lodge in the prison.

4th. That the duties of steward and storekeeper shall not be performed by one and the same person. Mr. McCarthy shall only do the duty of storekeeper, and in addition shall assist the bursar in keeping the books, &c.; the duties now performed by the steward, shall devolve upon the Chief or Deputy Chief Guard, as the Warden shall direct.

5th. That a separate office from the Warden be assigned to the bursar and the storekeeper.

In the way above indicated, I think that the chief sources of antagonism will be remedied, the discipline of the prison rendered more effective, and its means of good government generally improved.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. LANGMUIR,

Inspector.

Evidence taken at an inquiry, held by the undersigned, Inspector of Prisons, &c., for Ontario, into the conduct of certain officials and guards of the Central Prison of Ontario, on the 10th Feb., 1875.

DANIEL MCCARTHY, Steward and Storekeeper of the Central Prison, being sworn, deposed as follows :—I have been informed that whiskey was brought into the guard room by Guard Bollard ; my informant was English, the cook of the prison. Of my own knowledge, I was not aware that whiskey or intoxicating liquors was introduced or brought into the prison by any officer or guard, and I have never seen it there. I was informed by James O'Brien, on Monday, the 1st February, in the morning, that he (O'Brien) had been in the habit of drinking liquor on the prison premises, with Chief Guard Beaumont ; he said he drank liquor with Beaumont, both in the guard room and the tower. The bailiff, Mr. English, also told me that he has seen liquor on the prison premises, and being drunk by officials of the prison. I have drank liquor with Beaumont, at Higgins' tavern, about seven o'clock in the evening, about two months ago. On that occasion, Mr. Stedman was away from duty, and I believe Beaumont was on duty. I have known Guards Bollard and Doherty to drink in Higgins' tavern with Beaumont ; that was on the same occasion as I drank with him. The bailiff was also present on that occasion. I do not know but what all the guards had passes to go out, as far as I know, all guards on such occasions came at 9.30 p.m.

English, the bailiff, told me that on the night the Warden came home from his leave of absence, on the 6th November, when he was delivering prisoners from the west, that he (English), said to a guard who was present, that the Captain must be home, for there was his dog on the door step ; but on looking, English said he found that it was Guard Bollard lying drunk on the steps. English stated that Bollard was then admitted, it being then about eleven, by the night corridor guard. I have known oyster suppers to take place in the guard room. On one occasion Mr. Stedman, and Guards Bollard, Gifford, Doherty, and I

think Gracey, were at the oyster supper; it was about a month ago; I was not present; I went to bed. I know of nothing more in respect to the introduction of liquor into the prison premises.

On the first Sunday that Roman Catholic service was performed in the chapel, Father Rooney was officiating. It was customary for the Catholics to kneel down at prayers. Father Rooney, observing that the prisoners were standing up, said, "how is this?" Deputy Stedman said, that is the order, sir. The clergyman demanded to see the Warden immediately, He was told by Mr. Stedman that the prisoners might kneel down on that occasion. On the Sunday following, that is the one succeeding it, Deputy Stedman kept his hat on while close to the altar sitting; he kept his hat on until after the Gospels were read; he then took it off; I think he observed that we were speaking about it; on the appointment of Somers to a guardship during the Warden's absence, I attended service in the chapel on Sunday, during church, I observed Guard Somers kneeling down, and when church was over, Mr. Beaumont told me that Mr. Stedman came running to him to say, that Somers was a Roman Catholic, and that if the Captain had been here he would not have sworn him in. The bailiff, Mr. English, told me that Deputy Stedman called Guard Gifford out of the guard room one Sunday shortly after the prison was opened, to ask him to help him to clear the Papists out of the prison; Guard Gifford said he could not do so, as he was married to a Catholic woman; I have not heard any such expressions or feelings against Catholics mentioned by anyone in the service of the prison but Mr. Stedman; Mr. Beaumont has told me that such feelings existed in Stedman's mind: I do not think Beaumont has such feelings; I am sure that the Warden has no such feelings, but I thought it strange that Stedman should be allowed to use such language, I think the Warden must have known something about it, because he heard the Warden use the expression that Beaumont and Stedman were to hound the Baker, English and myself down like dogs. Respecting the key trouble, I had a key which opened the guard-room door, the kitchen door, and I think all intermediate frame doors. Being in a hurry one evening I opened the guard-room door with this key; the next day I found that the Warden had a new lock put on the door; I asked him why the lock was put on, as there seemed to be no use for it as far as preventing prisoners from escaping; the Warden said that there was no fear of those prisoners escaping; but I think that the key and lock was changed only to bother me.

I was aware that there was a regulation that no officer or guard was to be admitted through that door, except they rapped; but I did it for dispatch.

The two prisoners who are in charge of myself and the cook require to be constantly under our notice, although their offences are slight; whereas the prisoners in the guard-room are in for longer periods, and do not require to be watched, showing that we (that is English and myself) were to be crippled.

The Warden also objected to my taking flour from the north store-room door, through the front grounds, into the large north entrance gate, and it was ordered to be taken through the corridor to the bake-house, and after that the order was changed, to take it through the kitchen, involving going down one pair of stairs and up another; it was found that that could not be done; it is now taken through the receiving lobby and receiving room, then through the dining hall into the prison yard; I believe this is all to give the baker and me trouble.

During last summer, I think in August, I allowed two friends of mine who had passes, signed by some person, I don't know who, to enter the prison by the store-room door; I did this in ignorance of any regulation against such an act, and I thought as steward that sufficient confidence would be had in me to know that I would not admit any improper person.

But in taking my friends into one of the shops, Lyons, the gate-keeper, at the instigation of Stedman I think, came up and ordered my friends out; I at once took them out.

For this I was brought before the Warden and severely reprimanded, and was told that I must not admit any body by that door; an order was also placed in the order book to some such effect.

On another occasion I was reported for admitting strangers through the store-room door, in the face of that order; the fact was, two nuns came to me with a desire to look at the prison kitchen range, and I admitted them, thinking that an exception would be made in such an instance; but I was immediately reported, and Beaumont said, "You are reported again," as if all they wanted to do was to report frequently against me.

I complain that I have no privileges whatever, and that I am hardly dealt with, and although the order had reference, I suppose, to all officers, still Mr. Short was allowed by the Warden to take friends into the prison, the Warden, I am informed, remarking that the order only referred to the Steward and Cook.

D. MCCARTHY,
Steward T. S. K.

JOHN ENGLISH, Bailiff of the Central Prison, being sworn, deposed as follows. I remember the night on which the Warden returned from his leave of absence in November. I came down as far as Hamilton with him from Windsor, and stopped off at Hamilton to get more prisoners. I arrived at the prison at 11.30, p.m. Guard Doherty met me at the train and came up to the prison with me. When we came to the steps of the south entrance I saw what I thought to be the Warden's dog, but what turned out to be Guard Bollard lying on the steps, apparently quite helpless from drink. We lifted him up and rung the bell, when the corridor guard answered the bell. He admitted Bollard; he must have seen that he was drunk as he staggered very much. I kept behind him (Bollard) on going up stairs to prevent him from falling. I did not see Deputy Chief Stedman that night at all, and I don't think that Stedman saw Bollard in the condition in which he was. I never heard that the night corridor guard reported the case of Bollard's drunkenness. He should not have been admitted, coming after 11, p.m. I came home to the Prison one night about a month ago, and on coming to the door of my room I found the door locked. On getting in I saw guards O'Brien, Bollard and Somers in the room. They were drinking out of a bottle what I took to be whiskey. I could smell it. I think there were other guards present, but I cannot tell. Stedman at the time was in his room. He knew that the persons named were in my room, but I am pretty certain that he did not know that they had liquor. I never was present when liquor was drunk at any time that Chief Beaumont or Deputy Chief Stedman had any knowledge that such was the case. I have known Mr. Beaumont to drink with guards outside the prison in Higgin's tavern, between the hours of 5.30 p.m. up till 9.30 p.m. I have seen him drink with Bollard, O'Brien, Doherty, Lyons and Uniacke. One night that the Deputy Chief was absent and Mr. Beaumont on duty, I was asked by the Warden to get Mr. Beaumont. I told the guard to go to Higgins's tavern and he would find him. As both the guard and Beaumont came in together, I suppose he found him at Higgins' tavern. I have known guards to be drunk on the premises quite frequently. I have heard boisterous talking and other evidence of drunkenness. Mr. Stedman must have heard also, as he is quite as near as I was; liquor, I think, has no effect upon Mr. Beaumont; I remarked to him on the night on which I sent the guard for him at the request of the Warden, that he would soon be caught; he (Beaumont), said that liquor had no more effect upon him than a blister on a wooden leg; I never saw any sign of liquor on Mr. Stedman; on one occasion I saw Bollard take a bottle to Lyons' bed and give him what I thought was liquor, as Lyons became noisy as well as others; this only happened about a fortnight ago. Mr. Beaumont told me that Stedman had spoken of the appointment of Somers, who is a Roman Catholic, as something that should have been prevented; as far as I know, no feelings against Catholics have been shown by any one but Stedman, and that is only hearsay.

JOHN ENGLISH,
Bailiff, Central Prison.

SAMUEL GRACEY, guard, being sworn, deposed as follows.—I have seen liquor in the guard-room of the prison; I cannot say who brought it in. The last time I saw liquor there was two weeks ago. Neither Chief Guard Beaumont or Deputy Stedman were present when liquor was being drunk. I never knew that liquor was taken to the tower by guards on duty. Guard O'Brien was the only guard that I ever saw positively drunk. I have seen others who had liquor in them. I don't drink liquor; don't know the taste of it.

SAMUEL GRACEY,
Guard.

WILLIAM DOHERTY, Guard, being sworn, deposed as follows.—I came to the Prison on the night of 6th November with the Bailiff. I had been detailed to go down to the station.

We arrived at the prison about 11 p. m. I saw Bollard standing on the south entrance steps ; he seemed to be as usual. He did not appear to be drunk. He was standing. He walked up to the guard-room all alone. I went with the Bailiff and the prisoners and locked them up. I think it was O'Brien who was acting that night as corridor guard. When we locked up the prisoners, the Bailiff and I went up to the guard-room and I went to bed. When I went into the guard-room Bollard was in bed. I did not see Mr. Stedman from the time we came in with the prisoners until I went to bed. I heard no remarks made by the bailiff or by the corridor guard who let us in as to Bollard's condition.

I swear that I never drank liquor in the guard-room. On one occasion I took liquor in the Car Company's office. Mr. Baines gave it to me. I was unwell. That must have been two or three months ago. I have been in Higgins' tavern with Mr. Beaumont. I drank with him on two occasions ; once in Higgins', and another time at the Marlborough House. We were both off duty. I was at an oyster supper at Higgins' about a month ago. Beaumont was present.

WM. DOHERTY,
Prison Guard.

MICHAEL ENGLISH, Cook and Baker being sworn, deposed as follows. " I informed the Steward, Mr. McCarthy, that I had seen whiskey or liquor being drank by officials of the prison on the prison premises on or about Christmas ; I saw Guard Bollard, Somers, and Guard O'Brien drinking in the steward's room at 8.30 p.m. The steward and bailiff were not there at the commencement, but the bailiff came in about 9 p.m. I went into the room in order to sleep in the steward's bed that night. I was in the room when the three guards named came into the room. Bollard went out for the whiskey about 8 p.m., and came into the room with one bottle first ; after that, another bottle was brought in by Bollard from the tavern. Doherty came into the room while the drinking was going on and also drank some. I drank some also. The bailiff drank none. The door was locked. I saw Mr. Stedman before the door was locked ; he did not come into the room. There was some noisy talking. I have on two occasions seen liquor being drank in the guard's bed-room ; it may have been two months ago. I don't know who brought in the whiskey on these occasions ; it was brought from the cupboard, where the guard keep their clothes. Lyons, Doherty and O'Brien drank on three occasions. I did once. I don't know who brought the liquor into the room. It was drank when we were going to bed. I have drank on three occasions with Chief Guard Beaumont in Higgins' tavern and Chambers' Tavern. On the two occasions on which I drank with him in Higgins' tavern, he (Beaumont) was on duty, as Mr. Stedman was away from the prison. After having drank with him, Beaumont returned to the prison ; it would be about half-past eight. I never drank with any other officer of the prison. I think it was in the fall that I last drank with Mr. Beaumont at the tavern. I never saw McCarthy drink liquor on the prison premises or off. I have six prisoners under me in the kitchen and two in the bake-house. The Warden told me that these prisoners were under my control. I was first reported for smoking, and on being brought before the Warden was reprimanded. That was about six weeks or two months after the prison was opened. I was in the front lower store. Stedman saw me. Since that time I was reported for smoking on a Sunday morning in the prison yard on my way from the water-closet, and one morning last week I was reported for smoking in the Steward's room ; these are the only times that I have been reported for smoking, but I have often smoked on other times ; the last time the Steward and Bailiff were smoking also, but I believe they were not reported ; I have also been reported for being asleep on duty ; I was sitting in the kitchen with my newspaper in my hand ; I saw Mr. Stedman before he was half way across the kitchen ; I have also had prisoners taken away from me when I wanted them very much ; they were kept an hour at dinner when a quarter of an hour would have done ; that was when the Warden was away on leave of absence ; I was obstructed in taking the flour out from the store in the quickest way ; on one occasion one of the prisoners was caught smoking in the bake-house, and he was put 36 hours in the dark cell, although I wanted him very much ; I was not aware at first that I was not entitled to smoke ; I have asked the Warden to get off on Sunday from 4 p.m., to 11 p.m. ; I have been granted that permission, but sometimes it has been refused ; on one night about three months ago, it was then the 4th of November, I came to the prison at 11 p.m. ; I found the

door locked ; I tapped at the north corridor window ; I saw Guard O'Brien, and thought he would have gone to the Deputy to ask to allow me to be admitted ; he did not come to the window again for about an hour, but I did not hear what he said ; I then came around to the south entrance, and tipped at the window of the receiving room ; no one came ; I then walked up and down until 3 a.m., then I rang the bell of the large gate when the Watchman Hardy let me in. I should have been in the prison at 9.30 p.m., on that occasion, but I was detained with some business ; about two weeks ago, I came about 9.27 p.m., and could not get in, and went and slept at a house on Queen Street ; I have not heard of any guard being let in after 9.30 p.m., unless he had a pass, unless I heard that Bollard on one occasion did get in. On the Sunday of the 28th of October I obtained leave of absence to leave for the whole day, that is I left on Saturday night and returned on Monday morning ; the Steward looked after the cooking ; I did not think that it was necessary to obtain leave from the Warden ; I have since learned that it was necessary to obtain the Warden's leave of absence : I consider the rule one-sided. Rule No. 4 is not carried out ; I cannot give an instance ; I have no means of knowing ; I have seen work done in the shoe-shop by prisoners for Mr. Stedman and Mr. Beaumont, and if I got anything I would at once be reported ; I have not known that anything has been done for any officer or guard since the order issued on November 18th, that only Government work was to be done ; I think both Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Stedman domineered over me ; I know my business ; they never found fault with my cooking or baking, but they interfered with my work ; I have never heard the Warden or Mr. Stedman or Mr. Beaumont speak against Catholic employ, but it was the constant picking that made me believe they wanted to get rid of me.

MICHAEL ENGLISH.

Cook and Baker.

RICHARD BOLLARD, Guard, being sworn, deposed as follows.—I have never brought whiskey into the guard-room of the prison ; I was present one night in the Steward's bedroom when the Steward was absent, along with English, the cook, and Guards Somers and O'Brien ; the Bailiff did not come in until the drinking was over ; I think Doherty drank liquor one night with O'Brien ; I remember the night on which the Warden returned from his leave of absence ; I did not get to the door that night at 9.30 p.m., but I knew the Bailiff would be up with the prisoners at about 11 p.m. ; I waited till he came, when I was let in ; I went upstairs myself ; when the Bailiff and Doherty came up to the door, I heard the Bailiff say, "the Warden must be home, because there was his dog ;" I suppose meaning me ; I was sitting down until I heard them coming, when I went out from the steps and stood up ; I have drank with Mr. Beaumont in Higgins' tavern in the evening, after the prison had closed ; the last time was about a week ago.

RICHARD BOLLARD,

Guard.

WILLIAM GIFFORD, Guard, being sworn, deposed as follows.—I am a married guard ; on one day of the week I sleep in the guard-room ; two nights in the week, and the week succeeding, three nights in the week ; I have never drank liquor on the prison premises, nor have I seen any drank ; about three or four months ago I was in the Bailiff's bedroom, when Mr. Stedman came and knocked at the door, and told me he wished to see me down in the Warden's Office ; I came down with him ; he said he had asked me down as he wanted me and one or two more to join in with him in trying to get the Catholics out of this ; I at once said he had got the wrong man this time ; my wife is a Catholic ; I stood and looked at him for a few minutes, and turned and walked away to the guard-room ; he followed me, but he has never spoken to me since on the subject ; I told this about a month afterwards to Guard Doherty, also to the Bailiff, and in the guard-room, when several were present ; I have never heard any such expressions used by any other officer of the prison ; I have not seen anything that would lead me to believe that Catholics were to be got rid of, but the statement made to myself by Stedman ; I know of no cases of favouritism being shown to any guard or employee of the prison.

WILLIAM GIFFORD,

Guard.

JAMES BEAUMONT, Chief Guard, being sworn, deposed as follows.—I came into the prison in the morning at 6.30 a.m., since the Canada Car Works have been shut down; while they were in operation, at 5.30. My house is on Wellington Avenue, I parade guards at 5.45 a.m., when the Canada Car Works were in operation, but now at 6.45 a.m., and dispatch the guards to their respective duties. I supervise the issue of breakfast to all the prisoners throughout the prison; see that it is properly and promptly served. I then post the corridor patrols, and then the guards go to breakfast, and I go with them. The prisoners are then marched out with the night buckets, and then marched back, and placed in column, when the gangs are distributed for the work of the day, whether for shop or domestic duty. When the guards report the gangs complete and correct, I then give each gang the order to march off. I then visit the various gangs, and see that they are all properly at work. I then come to the office, and go on with my writing; see that the men for discharge are got ready; when they are marched in to be seen by the Warden. I then receive the instructions of the day from the Warden, and go and see that they are carried out. The time up to dinner, is taken up with supervising the affairs of the prison generally. At dinner time, the gangs are mustered, and numbers reported to me, which I check, which I report to the Warden; after that prisoners' dinner, which takes up from about 12.5 to 12.45 p.m.; half of that time, one-half the guards are on duty, while the other half are at dinner. The gangs are then marched off at 12.45 to their respective shops, or works, each guard numbering his gang and reporting to me if correct, or otherwise, before moving off. In the afternoon, I visit the shops. Am present at visits to prisoners. Show visitors round. Do office work and general work up to supper time, when the prisoners are marched in. I superintend the issue of supper. See that all the prisoners are all marched up to their respective galleries. See that the guards are all in their proper places; give the signal for cell doors to close; parade guards and take the count; report to Warden and dismiss the guards; post the night patrol, and then go to my supper; if Mr. Stedman has leave of absence to stay out at night, I stay on the premises; if I see any dereliction of duty on the part of any guard or employee of the prison, or any infraction of the rules, I use my discretion as to whether it is sufficiently serious to bring under the Warden's notice; or whether it should at once be settled; but if I settle the matter I caution the parties that a repetition of the offence will be reported to the Warden; the number of cases that I settle are about as many as the number of cases that I report; the Deputy-Chief, Mr. Stedman, reports to me, and if his reports are of such a nature as I can settle, the report is not carried to the Warden, unless the Deputy desires it; I have frequently had occasion to report the conduct of the Steward to the Warden; I think that the first report I made against him was that he would not attend evening parade to hear the Warden's orders read; the orders are read every night; at first the Steward attended at evening parade, but about six weeks after the opening he neglected to attend. An order was then placed upon the order book requiring the attendance of all guards and every prison officer, on the 29th June. The Steward did not hear this, when an order issued on the 7th July, only requiring the attendance of the Steward at the reading of orders when an order was to be read affecting that official's duties; after that order was made on the 7th July, another order was made in respect to the duty of the Steward; I notified him of it but he did not attend; I again reported that to the Warden. The Steward has not attended at the reading of orders since before the 29th June, although frequently orders have been made in respect to his duties. Since that, I have taken the book to him and read the order affecting him, although an order was made rendering the Steward liable for the care of the prisoners in the kitchen and bake-house gang; I have noticed very frequently that the Steward ignores all rules in the manner of dealing with and speaking to prisoners; he generally calls them by their Christian names—"my boys"—or Mr. them; and instead of giving a direct order he asks if they will be good enough to do so and so. The Cook (English), follows the same course, which does away with all discipline, and is most observable in the conduct of prisoners removed from the kitchen and bake-house to other gangs. Both Steward and Cook smoke before prisoners. I have reported both of them for this; and the Deputy was reported to me for the same offence.

The Steward has stated to me that he would not obey the Warden's orders. Only last week I told him that he must give up at night, the key of the outside door of the

storehouse ; he dashed it down on the floor and used the language stated in my evidence before the Warden, and which I now swear is true and correct.

(Statement referred to.)

JAMES BEAUMONT, Chief Guard, Central Prison, states as follows :—I am the Chief Guard, Central Prison ; my duty is to take over all of the outer doors Central Building, at " evening count," in accordance to orders. On the evening of the 1st of February instant, finding a key deficient which should have been handed over to me by the steward, I proceeded to the store, and asked the steward for it. The steward became very violent,—jumped up from his seat, and dashed the key upon the floor, saying, " There is the G—d d—d key ; it has been an eye-sore to Prince, yourself and Mr. Stedman ever since I have been here, and if I am to be reported, I'll make statements, true or false, and swear to them, and get others to swear to them, which will make it hot for you and other d—d Englishmen in the Institution, for neither Prince, you nor Stedman shall make me subject to your d—d army discipline." The steward cursed every one in the prison, and snapping his fingers in my face, addressed me, saying, " Do you call yourself a man, a thing, or an ape ?" Finding it was impossible to reason with him, I left the store. This took place in presence a prisoner and the cook ; the latter stood by laughing.

JAMES BEAUMONT,
Chief Guard.

A short time before the last occurrence happened, the guards complained of the bad quality of the coffee. I sent to the kitchen for more tea, when I received a message that we must make up our minds to have either all tea or all coffee. I then went to the cook and asked him if he had sent that message, he acknowledged in a very sulky manner that he did. When the Steward came into the prison that morning about 10 a. m., I asked him where he had been ; he said he had been in the city in connection with the stores. I called the cook up before the Steward and related the circumstance about the tea, and impressed upon them that I would not allow such a message to be sent to me ; that it was the Warden's orders that both tea and coffee were to be served and that it must be properly cooked. The Steward said the cook was wrong, and promised that a repetition of it should not again take place. Except this I was not aware of any cause for their invocation and anger shown by the Steward on the occasion of my asking this key. He had sent in one key at the proper time, and as I had occasion to go into the store-room to order some tallow, I merely reminded him of the other, when he broke out as stated. I had not spoken of the Guard Mansell letting the Steward in at the time I went to get the tallow, and to remind him about the other key. But when he spoke of Mansell having reported him to me, I merely reminded him that I was acting as a medium between the prison officers and the Warden.

I had previously reported to the Inspector that the Steward had let persons into the prison through the store-room door, contrary to the regulations. Before reporting him that he was violating the rules, and that I would have to report him, he said, " report it, and do your best, I don't care."

From all I can see the steward and the cook are getting more defiant of the Prison rules. I have over and over again, reasoned with them, thinking they would come under the discipline the same as the other guards. They both said that they would not be classed as guards.

During the Warden's leave of absence, on the first Sunday that Somers was on duty, Mr. Stedman came up to me and said " Why Somers is a Catholic." I said " what matter, if he does his duty," I said that very sharply. Mr. Stedman turned round and walked away. The Warden before that, had frequently warned us not to introduce or discuss religious matters, as he had much trouble with that in the Police Force. That is the only occasion that the matter of religion was alluded to between us ; and that is the only time I heard a religious matter referred to in the prison by an officer or guard. I never, on any occasion whatever, saw liquor drunk on any portion of the prison premises. I was of opinion that O'Brien brought liquor in secreted upon his person. Meehan was also suspected of doing the same thing. I have called in on my road home at Higgin's

tavern on several occasions, perhaps three or four times. On these occasions, I have seen some of the guards, and have drunk with some of them in Higgins' private room, never at the bar at the tavern. I never visited Higgins' tavern while I was on duty. I believe I remember the night that the Warden rang the bell for something, and that I was sent for, I believe that either Eames or Elliott the guards, came and found me waiting in the door of the waiting room. I was not at Higgins' tavern that night. I have seen the bailiff at Higgins' tavern, we have had oysters together there. I think one or two guards were present. Twice, I think I have been to Higgins' with my uniform on. No prison officer ever cautioned me upon this subject. I did not think I was doing wrong in associating with the guards, who held non-commission rank, the same as myself. I have never known that Bollard was drunk. I thought he was a very sober man. The guards perform their duties cheerfully and faithfully. I never have any trouble with them. The steward and the cook are the only persons I have had any trouble with, and the principal trouble with them has been the non-conforming with the rules of the Prison.

Frequently I go down to the kitchen, and find the prisoners alone. About four mornings ago I went down five distinct times, and found the cook away. I then went into the store and found him smoking and reading. I spoke to him, asking him if he considered it right to sit in the store-room, when he had so many prisoners in the kitchen, he said "yes, if it suits me." When I expressed my surprise, he repeated his answer.

JAMES BEAUMONT,
Chief Guard.

RICHARD STEDMAN, Deputy Chief Guard, being sworn, deposed as follows.—I have never seen liquor drank upon the prison premises. I have seen guards drunk and have reported them; I have for this offence reported guards Meehan and O'Brien. These are the only guards or employees of the Prison that I have seen intoxicated on duty. O'Brien was discovered on Sunday the 31st January, quite drunk. I sent him home and reported him; on the same morning, I saw a bottle, of what I supposed to be liquor, in the steward's room. I came down to inform the Warden, and when I went back I found that the bottle had been taken away. I knew that O'Brien, Bollard and Somers, were locked in the steward's room one night, as they were noisy, and thought that they were drinking, but as the door was locked I could not go in; Guard Gracey was only in for a short time, when he came out, I tried to find out what was going on but Gracey would not say; This took place a few nights before O'Brien was dismissed; I reported to the Chief Guard that I suspected that drinking was going on; I have reported the following guards for various offences and breaches of the regulations, Guards Doherty, Gracey, Meehan, O'Brien, Coutts, and Axworthy; Coutts and Axworthy were dismissed upon my evidence; I have also reported the steward and cook on three or four occasions; the offences for which they were reported were repeated; the cook was reported on one occasion for being asleep, on another for smoking and reading a paper while in charge of prisoners; I have very frequently reported the cook for smoking while on duty; so much, that I thought there was no use of reporting him any more; the cook is altogether too friendly with the prisoners; he associates with them, whenever I go through the kitchen he is talking, sometimes joking with them, frequently sitting down with them. I have reported the steward for smoking on the prison premises; twice in the kitchen, when prisoners were present; twice I reported him for coming in late; I have stopped reporting offences or breaches of rules on the part of the steward and cook. The guards are most obedient—do their work cheerfully; I never had any conversation with Guard Gifford about the religions of the guards or officers of the prison; and never asked Gifford or any other guard, or any officer of the prison to join me in trying to get Catholics out of the prison service; I am not crazy enough to do such a thing; I have had private conversations with Gifford, but never on the prison premises, about religion, but I decline to say what it was; it was a private conversation, but it was not against Roman Catholics; I never said anything to Gifford that would lead him to believe that I wished to get rid of Catholics. I have not reported Gifford or have had any misunderstanding with him. For the first four or five months I led the life of a dog in the prison, simply because I did what I conceived to be my duty; but now that they all know that I will do it I have no trouble. The guards

can't do too much for me. I remember the first morning that Guard Somers attended the Roman Catholic service; when it was over I said to Mr. Beaumont that Somers is a Catholic, Mr. Beaumont said, I thought rather sharply, "what of that if he does his duty." I thought he was rather sharp, and walked away; I was going to say to him the Roman Catholics cannot say anything now as I was the one that recommended him to the Warden as being a capital man. At first he served as a guard for the Car Company, I had heard from conversation in the guard-room that there was some feeling against me by the bailiff and the cook; I learned from the conversation that it was supposed I was against them because they were Roman Catholics. The feeling at that time was general against me because they said I was too strict, that I carried out the Warden's cast-iron orders. That is now completely changed. I think the way the trouble in respect to Roman Catholics arose, as far as I was concerned was, because I first reported the cook for some offence; I did not know that he was a Roman Catholic then; then I had to report the steward, then I had to report Meehan; as they all happened to be Roman Catholics, I think the feeling first came out in that way; I was convinced that it was the case because the next day after I reported Meehan I heard the steward say in the guard-room "the Deputy is going for the Catholics;" that made no difference to me; I had no ill-feeling against Roman Catholics, the best friends I have in Toronto are Roman Catholics; at the first Roman Catholic service that was held in the prison chapel, I was on duty; the Warden told me that prisoners were not to kneel; I was sent to Albany Penitentiary to observe the discipline of that prison, prior to the opening of the Central Prison; prisoners were not allowed to kneel, neither at the Roman Catholic or Protestant service; I reported that fact to the Warden; The priest on the occasion of the first Roman Catholic service in the Central Prison, said that we can't go through our service unless we kneel down; I tried to explain the matter but as he would not bear of it, I told the priest that the prisoners might kneel and that I would speak to the Warden; having done so, the Warden said that kneeling might be continued. When I came into the prison chapel on that morning with the prisoners, I had on my official cap; I removed it as soon as I gave the knock for the prisoners to sit down; I did not allow the prisoners to walk about in the chapel before the priest came; of course, as soon as the priest came I took my seat, and never interfered after the first Sunday; I have heard the bailiff offer to pay all expenses if Guards Gracey and Doherty would go with him to a house of ill-fame; I never saw Mr. Beaumont drink with guards in a tavern. The orders made by the Warden affecting the steward's department are not carried out; I have heard the steward say, when he was in his flying temper, that he would not obey such damned orders; I remember the occasion on which the cook came up to the prison late, and was not admitted; at 11 p.m. I heard knocking and kicking on the outside of the building; I was going to get up, when the guard on duty came to tell me that the cook was outside wanting to get in; I told him he must not admit him; the noise continued until it woke me again, and the noise of kicking and knocking continued until he was let in in the morning; he would have been admitted at 5 p.m. if he presented himself; the rule in respect to locking up and non-admission is strictly carried out; Guard Powell reported the cook that morning.

RICHD. STEDMAN,
Deputy Chief Guard.

MARTIN SOMERS, guard, being sworn, deposed as follows.—I was present in the steward's room one night; I think about the 27th January; Guards Bollard and O'Brien were present; we drank whiskey in the room; Bollard brought the whiskey in; I don't know from where; Bollard brought a second bottle; I don't know where he obtained it; The bailiff came in about nine, and we left the room and went to bed about 10 p.m. I am a Roman Catholic; I have seen no bad feeling against Roman Catholics in the prison service.

M. SOMERS,
Guard.

WILLIAM STRATTON PRINCE, being sworn, deposed as follows.—At the time a change was made, Guard O'Brien, I think, in the month of September, it came to my knowledge, by the report of one of the guards, that liquor had been introduced into the guard's room by

Guard O'Brien. I reported the matter to the Inspector in conjunction with other charges, and dismissed O'Brien. I also produce a copy of an order published in the prison order book, and read to the guards and employees of the prison on the 13th of August, the day of the reinstatement of Guard O'Brien.

Order referred to.

Prison Order, June 4th.—II. Intemperance will not be tolerated among employees, neither will they be allowed to keep or use intoxicating drinks in or about the prison. Intoxication will insure dismissal, and will never be overlooked.

CENTRAL PRISON,

August 13th, 1874.

Order No. 1.—With reference to order No. 2 of the 1st August, disposing of a charge proved against Guard James O'Brien:—The Warden having taken into consideration that the offence therein specified has been the first of the kind that has been reported to him in connection with the officers of the Central Prison since its organization, he cancels that part of the order dismissing Guard O'Brien from the service of the Central Prison, but with the distinct understanding that upon a repetition of the offence of intoxication, dereliction of duty, or that of bringing the character of the Institution into disrepute by *frequenting and drinking at taverns*, will result in his dismissal, as it is determined that the strictest discipline shall be enforced in the Institution, and that those officers, who are wanting in habits of discipline and sobriety shall not be retained upon its staff.

I think that the promulgation of the order referred to, had the desired effect for the time being, as I heard of no cases of drunkenness on the prison premises, until I found Guard Meehan asleep when on duty, as corridor night guard, and evidently under the influence of liquor. I had previously noticed that Meehan had been a hard drinker, and refused to accept him on the prison staff, owing to that failing, advanced years, and nervous temperament. Meehan was dismissed. The charge against Meehan was published in the order book on the 21st November, and read to the prison officers and guards on that day, with the result thereof, viz: dismissal. The third case of drunkenness reported, was that of Guard O'Brien, in the guard room and corridors. I had strong suspicions that O'Brien brought in liquor, and made himself drunk on the premises. O'Brien was dismissed, and the charge and result published in prison orders, of the 2nd February. These are the only three cases of drunkenness reported on the premises. I have had several conversations with the Deputy Chief, which led me to believe, that on two occasions, guards were locked in the steward's room, drinking, but evidence that such was the case, could not be produced. I was aware that Guard Bolard was physically unfit for the performance of guard's duty, and so expressed myself; but I never thought until this investigation that he was addicted to drinking, nor had he ever been so reported; on the contrary, that he was a sober man. It was reported to me on the 29th January, that great noise was made by the guards after lights were out, and that they had been in the habit of going into the steward's dormitory. I suspected that drinking was going on, and published an order, which was read to the guards, &c., on the 1st February, enjoining strict silence, and that the officers confine themselves to the rooms set apart for them, after "lights out," or 9.30 p.m. I have never seen the slightest evidence of intoxication on Chief Guard Beaumont, and until a short time before this investigation, I had never heard that he was in the habit of visiting taverns, either by himself or with guards. I cautioned Mr. Beaumont against such a course. About September, after the re-installment of Guard O'Brien, I suspected that then, a degree of jealousy existed; that a degree of favouritism was shown to O'Brien, because he was a Roman Catholic. Deputy Chief Guard happened to report, among the first reports, English, the cook, Meehan and O'Brien guards, and Mr. McCarthy, steward; all these happened to be Roman Catholics, and the charges were proven against all, and the offences against prison discipline. Orders repealed. From the remarks of the steward, who complained that they were so closely watched by the Deputy, I gathered that he (the steward), and the cook, thought that they were being persecuted, because they were Catholics. I explained to them, that no feeling of the sort could possibly exist, as they well knew that no such thing would be tolerated by me, as had also been the

case in the police force ; that I did not care what religion they belonged to, so long as they did their duty. I have frequently enjoined upon the Chief Guard, and the Deputy, to guard against such feelings ; and a short time after the organization of the prison, I published an order to that effect (Order No. 4, of June 5th) Nothing in connection with that feeling has been reported to me. When the steward first came to the prison, he complied with the prison orders ; shortly afterwards he refused to attend the evening count, which I considered important, as he had prisoners in his charge which he had to account for. Upon his neglecting to attend, an order was made and read to the steward requiring the attendance of every prison officer at the evening count, as it appeared to me to be most important for the safe keeping of the prisoners, that "the officers attend the evening count, and do not absent themselves until the count was ascertained to be correct." Up to this moment the steward has ignored this order. He also ignores the order requiring the attendance of officers and guards at the reading of the General Orders, in accordance with Order No. 3, of the 7th July. I originally required that the steward should attend the reading of all orders, believing that it is essential that every officer and guard should know what is required of them in relation to the prison service and in their relation to each other ; but finding that he neglected or refused to obey this general order, I amended order in his case, only requiring his attendance when the orders touched upon his own duties. He still ignores the order, and won't attend, and I am obliged to send the Chief Guard to read such order to him. I produce copies of orders from the Central Prison Order-book, in respect to the delivering up of all keys of the outer entrance to the centre building, and not admitting persons to the prison after "lights out." These orders the steward has ignored. He has retained the key of the store-room door, and let himself into prison after hours ; he has also let others in. He has also disobeyed order of June 4th, 1874, and June 24th, requiring that visitors shall enter and depart from the south entrance from the central building ; and prescribing that no one must be admitted to the prison until a pass, signed by the Warden, and countersigned by the Chief Guard or Deputy. The steward has generally ignored the discipline of the prison, and has stated that he did not consider that he was called upon to obey the order published the same as a guard. The cook has taken the same course, and sets my orders and the orders of the officers under me at defiance. I have heard the evidence of Chief Guard Beaumont and Deputy Stedman respecting the breaches of discipline and disobedience of orders on the part of the steward and cook ; and from investigations made, and of my own knowledge in many instances, I state that they are strictly correct. I have frequently reasoned with both of them, but without any good effect.

WILLIAM STRATTON PRINCE,

Warden Central Prison.

Central Prison Order, June 4th, 1873.—No. 11. All duties are to be conducted in a quiet and determined manner, and a *boisterous tone of voice in talking, whistling or singing*, in the guard-room and other parts of the Prison, are strictly prohibited.

12. Discussions or disputes of any nature, as to politics or anything else, within the prison premises are strictly prohibited ; and the Chief Guard and Deputy will report to the Warden any infringement of this order that may come under their recognition.

CENTRAL PRISON, February 1st.

Order No. 1.—In consequence of the improper practice that has prevailed, of the officers creating a disturbance in the guard-room, by talking, arguing, &c., after "lights out,"—a practice which is contrary to all prison rule and discipline, and which is peremptorily forbidden in other Institutions of the same kind, the Deputy Chief Guard, who, in the absence of the Chief Guard, is held responsible for the quietude and regularity of the prison at night time, will report to the Warden any deviation from the following order :

2. It is ordered that silence shall be observed in the guard-room and officers' apartments, after "lights out," and that the officers confine themselves to the rooms set apart for them.

Prison Order No. 4, 5th June, 1874.—16. Guards are expected to be courteous and respectful towards each other, never using improper language, and always cultivating a proper and respectful deportment ; and they are to abstain from the expression of any political or religious opinions calculated to give offence.

June 5th, Order.

15. Lights are to be out in the guard-room at 9.30, p.m. at which hour all officers and employees quartered in the prison are expected to be present, except any who may be specially permitted an extension of time for one evening.

CENTRAL PRISON, July 6th, 1874.

Order No. 1.—The Deputy Chief Guard is to have in his possession all keys belonging to the entrance doors of the centre building at night time; these keys are to be taken charge of by the Deputy at 9.30, p.m., after personally seeing that the doors are locked; and he will enter of a morning in the book designated “the Chief and Deputy Chief Guards’ Note Book,” a certificate as follows:—

9.30, p.m. 1874.

I certify that all officers were present and correct, and lights out at 9.30, p.m. (or otherwise, as the case may be.)

DEPUTY CHIEF GUARD.

CENTRAL PRISON July 12th, 1874.

Order No. 1.—The attention of the officer is called to Paragraph 15, Rules and Regulations, which is as follows:—“Lights are to be out,” &c.

* * * * *

The Deputy Chief Guard will see that this Order is not deviated from, and that no admittance into the prison is permitted after the prescribed hour.

CENTRAL PRISON, Sept. 26th, 1873.

Order No. 1.—The Chief Guard will deliver over to the charge of the Deputy Chief Guard, every evening before he leaves the prison, the key of the north entrance gate.

CENTRAL PRISON, February 1st, 1874.

Order No. 2.—All keys of the outer doors of the central building are to be delivered up to the Chief Guard at the evening counts.

CENTRAL PRISON, June 4th, 1873.

Order No. 4.—(19). Visitors to the Central Prison must enter and depart through the south entrance of the centre building, and when passing through the prison will conduct themselves in a quiet and orderly manner; loud talking, laughing, and personal allusions to prisoners, by pointing or otherwise, are strictly prohibited.

CENTRAL PRISON, June 24th, 1873.

Order No. 1.—No person shall be admitted to the Central Prison, other than employees and officials connected with the prison, without they produce a pass according to the prescribed form, which is signed by the Warden, and must be countersigned by the Chief Guard or deputy.

CENTRAL PRISON, August 31st.

Order No. 1.—It having come to the knowledge of the Warden that persons have been improperly admitted into the Central Prison, by prison employees, it is ordered as follows:—

1st. No person will be admitted into the prison after 6, p.m., and not after 4, p.m., on Saturdays; and no admittance on Sundays (Clergymen excepted).

- 2nd. No person, whether a friend of a prison officer or not, will be admitted without a pass, previously countersigned by the Chief Guard or Deputy; and these officers are strictly enjoined to use great discretion in allowing people into the prison works; indeed it is better to apply to the Warden, when applications are made to visit the prison works, as it is not at all desirable that these works should be open to visitors, except under special circumstances; and no employees of the prison will be permitted to obtain a pass for a friend to visit the prison yard or works, unless with the express permission of the Warden.
- 3rd. Admittance to the prison will take place during the specified hours, by the south entrance, centre building, and through the east entrance gate. Persons having been found in the premises, admitted through any other medium, are to be arrested.
- 4th. It is distinctly ordered, that the north entrance of centre building is to be used only for admission of stores for prison use.

Form of pass :

Good only when countersigned by the Chief Guard or Deputy, and good only from the gate to and from the place designated.

CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO.

Warden's Office, 1874.

Pass

From Gate to

.....

.....

W. S. PRINCE.

The person holding this pass will be arrested and reported to the Wardens's office, if found in any other than the places designated in writing in this pass.

CENTRAL PRISON, June 19th.

Page 8, Regulations.—15. Employees are strictly prohibited at all times from smoking inside the walls or cell-houses.

CENTRAL PRISON, August 20th.

Order No. 4.—The employees of the prison are referred to the prison rules and regulations. Paragraph 15, page 8. The Chief Guard will see that this is read to them.

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

TORONTO, February, 19th, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for your information, the escape of two prisoners named Lake and McKeown, transferred from Woodstock and Toronto Gaols to the Central Prison, under the following circumstances, viz. :—

The prisoners having by some means, cut through the bars of their cell doors, so as to obtain a space of 9½ x 7½ inches, crawled through and reached the floor of the corridor, from

the 3rd and 4th galleries of the south wing, by means of a crank shaft. They then concealed themselves in the dining room, and taking advantage of the door being opened, to admit the yard night guard and engineer, *and its* being left open during the time he was examining the thermometers to ascertain the temperature of the building, the prisoners stepped into the yard, broke open the clothes store, dressed themselves, gained the top of the wall by forcing one of the tower doors, and made good their escape. They have not since been heard of.

An investigation was made by me into the circumstances of the escape, and I found as follows:—

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

2nd. To the inadequate arrangements made by the Warden to ensure a proper observance of duty by the night guards, and to the loose manner in which that duty had hitherto been performed, a knowledge of which encouraged these prisoners in their attempt to escape.

3rd. To the fact that the entrance to the wall towers is from the inside of the yard, instead of being as recommended by me on the outside of the walls. This is the second escape that has been facilitated by this means.

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

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

J. W. LANGMUIR,

Inspector.

The Hon. A. McKellar,
Provincial Secretary.

WILLIAM HARDIE, Prison-yard Guard and Foreman, being sworn, deposed as follows.—My duty is to keep the steam up at night and Prison yard Guard; I go on duty at 5 p.m., and go off duty at 7 a.m.; I visit the corridors at various times during the night, in order to examine the steam-pipes and find out the state of the heating; I enter by the centre dining-room door leading out to the yard, then I open the wooden outside door and knock on the iron gate for the night-guard to admit me; entered four times last night,—at 9, p.m., 10.30, p.m., 1, a.m., and 4, a.m.; knocked three times, but at 4, a.m. found iron gate open; have found it open several times before this; Guard Powell on duty last night, was on duty when I found the gate open; found it open when O'Brien was on duty; don't remember any other guard's name who has been on duty when gate was left open; never reported that I found the gate open before this. After entering at, as usual, the north and south corridors to examine the dormitories, saw and spoke to Guard Powell on each occasion of my entering; Powell followed me to the door on each occasion of my going out; Powell knew about what time I would come, so that he expected me. Have sometimes knocked at the door and waited for a quarter of an hour, and had to go away without being admitted. I have told guards that I have been obliged to go away. Saw nothing unusual when I went out at 4 a.m., last night; heard no noise in the yard; could not say whether the gate was locked when I went in at 4, a.m., before Powell left it to follow me to north corridor.

WILLIAM HARDIE,

Prison-yard Guard.

JOHN POWELL, Guard, being sworn, deposed as follows.—Went on duty last night as night guard at 6, p.m.; went off duty at 6.30 a.m.; saw Chief Guard at 7 and 8, p.m.; Guard Hardie about 10 and 11.30, p.m., at 12.30 and 2 and 4, a.m.; did not come in at 11.30; saw the Warden at 11.30, and spoke to him; passed through guard room and saw guards on duty at 7.30, 9, 9.30, p.m.; saw the Deputy Chief at 9.30; passed through guard-room on my way to hospital; went to hospital through south corridor stone steps at 1.30 and 4.40, a.m.; saw no guards on these occasions; went nowhere else than from one corri-

door to the other through dining room, except on these occasions ; have key to open wicket gates, hospital, key of outer gate from dining hall to yard, the dark cell key and key of sleeping-room. when on duty as night guard always keep these keys in my pocket ; Yard-guard Hardie did not knock when he wanted to come in at 4, a.m. ; had opened it for him, and stood waiting for him at the door of the north corridor ; left key in the door and did not go back to lock it until Hardie went away about five minutes ; went with Hardie into corridors at 2, a.m., and 4, a.m. ; sometimes hang key of gates on the ledge over dining room door ; I frequently leave it there ; sometimes carry it, with wicket key in my hand ; meant that I carried a small key in my pocket ; door was left unlocked when I went round with Hardie at 2, a.m. ; door was not locked when Hardie was in at supper at 12.30, a.m. ; stayed with Hardie at that time. close to gate ; did not follow Hardie into corridors at other times, when he came in ; stood at the door till he came out ; door was unlocked ; spoke to one prisoner in his cell, No. 14 gallery, south wing, at about 8, p. m. ; he was making a noise laughing ; heard no other unusual noise during night ; went to top gallery south wing at 7.30 ; heard talking there ; visited top gallery, both sides, about 1, a.m. ; did not visit galleries 7 and 8 ; visited 5 and 6 once, about 11 ; visited 3 and 4 once 10.15, p.m., and once, a little earlier frequently passed round 1 and 2 ; visited 9 and 10 frequently ; visited 11 and 12 about 6.45, p.m. ; a part of 14 about 9 or 10 p.m., visited first cell only ; did same thing 10 and 12 galleries ; did not visit these galleries again : did not visit 13 and 14 till between 1 and 2, a.m., and then only went to the end, except when I went to prisoners in 14 gallery early in the evening ; visited 15 and 16 galleries three times, once at 7.30, 8 and 9 p.m., and 15, gallery, went only part of the way about 7.30. Did not visit 15 again through the night. When Guard Hardie went out at 4, a. m. I followed him to the gate and locked it, then walked around south wing, north wing, and then up to the hospital. Visited dark cell before I went up to the hospital. I took key of gate in my hand when I went up to hospital, kept key in my hand from that time till I was relieved. Put key on ledge over door frame, at 11.30 ; it was there all the time until after 4, a.m., used wicket key at about 4.30, and came into the Warden's office, remained six or seven minutes, locked gate and took key with me, came into office to make out my report.

My instructions are that I am to visit the galleries frequently ; no time is mentioned. Guard Hardie has told me that he has knocked without being able to gain admission. I told him I came as soon as I heard him. Did not see Prisoner McKeown last night, did not look into his cell ; knew him ; did not know him to be a dangerous prisoner. Saw him sitting reading one night, did not speak to him that I am aware of. Did not know Lake. Heard no noise from these galleries last night. Thought it unnecessary to visit galleries frequently, as I heard no noise. My opinion is that the prisoners got out of the gate into yard, while unlocked at about 4, a.m., while I was in north corridor with Hardie. Prisoners might have concealed in dining room as it is dark. Heard the orders read with reference to escape of prisoners ; extraordinary vigilance enjoined. Warden has frequently called my attention to necessity for going round galleries, when visiting me at night. Understood from night guards who I relieved, that I should come into Warden's Office to make out reports.

JOHN POWELL,

Guard.

Prisoner W. HOWARD, No. 335, cell next Lake's.—Heard no noise during night. Heard guard, or thought it was guard, pass once through night.

Prisoner J. TURNER, No. 306, gallery 15.—About 10 or 11 p.m., was lying in bed awake, heard some one pass, and saw two prisoners as they passed ; went very quietly. Stood at end of gallery, some time. Staid awake for two hours in order to tell the night guard. Did not see the night guard at all. Heard them climb down crank bars at south end. Heard no other noise.

WILLIAM BREET, No. 290, Gallery 14, next to McKeown.—Heard whispering in gallery 16, and slight noise about twelve, p.m. Heard no other noise. Thought it was the guard.

WILLIAM THORNTON, No. 292, next to McKeown.—Heard noise like filing every night this week. Heard telegraphing with spoons on door at night.

Rules and Regulations for the government of the Central Prison of Ontario, Toronto.

DEPARTMENT OF
INSPECTION OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &C., ONTARIO.
TORONTO, 9th April, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the approval of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, a copy of the Rules and Regulations framed by me, in conformity with the provisions of 34th Victoria, cap. 17, section 7, defining the duties of the various officers and employés of the Central Prison, and regulating the management, discipline, and routine of that institution ; all of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. LANGMUIR,

Inspector.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary,
etc., etc., etc.

—————

“The annexed Rules and Regulations, for the Government of the Central Prison of Ontario were approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on this 19th day of April, 1875.”

J. G. SCOTT,

Clerk Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
Toronto, 19th April, 1875.

—————

I.

1. The Officers and staff of the Central Prison shall be as follows :—

- A Warden.
- An Accountant.
- A Surgeon.
- A Storekeeper.
- A Chief Guard.
- A Deputy Chief Guard.
- A Bailiff.
- An Engineer.
- A Cook (and Baker.)

And such guards as may from time to time be required.

II.

WARDEN.

2. The Warden is the responsible head of the prison, and superior in authority to every other officer. It is his duty to see that the rules and regulations are strictly observed, and he is responsible for the proper administration of the affairs of the prison, except in the financial department.

3. He shall, with his family, be required to reside in the prison, but shall not use the prison labour (except for purposes specified by the Inspector), nor shall he use the services of any officer or servant of the prison for his private advantage. He shall, in virtue of his residence, be entitled to fuel, light, and water, in addition to furnished apartments; but shall receive no other perquisite whatever.

4. The Warden is responsible for the discipline of the prison, but shall not use the and prisoners ; he shall carry out all orders made, and instructions given by the Inspector of

Prisons; he shall frame and issue from time to time such orders as may be necessary in furtherance of the prison rules and regulations, entering such orders in the "Warden's Order Book"; he shall interpret all rules and instructions, in cases where a doubt arises, and his decision shall be binding on the other officers, and relieve them from responsibility; he shall see that all the officers under him are careful, vigilant and zealous in the performance of their duties: he shall report to the Inspector of Prisons any neglect of duty, carelessness, insubordination or disobedience of orders on the part of any officer of the prison, and shall see that any orders made by the Inspector for such misconduct under the provisions of 34 Vic., Cap. 17, sections 8 and 9, are strictly carried out; he shall see that justice and morality characterize the conduct of all officers, that no unnecessary severity or harshness is used towards any prisoner, that no profane or indecorous language is used by any officer or prisoner, and that the prison service generally is carried out with humanity and discretion.

5. In giving effect to the rules framed for the encouragement of good behaviour and industry, great responsibility is thrown upon the Warden, and every officer of the prison, that, by giving to every prisoner the exact measure of justice to which his behaviour entitles him, the true intention of the rules may be carried out; and as the discipline of the prisoners depends upon the impartiality, intelligence and discrimination of the subordinate officers of the prison, it shall be the duty of the Warden by constant examination and supervision to satisfy himself that the reports as to the conduct of prisoners are correct and reliable.

6. The Warden is responsible that the rules and regulations in respect to the dieting and clothing of the prisoners are strictly enforced; that the food is well cooked, and cleanly and wholesomely served, and punctually at the times appointed; he is to see that due economy is exercised in the preparation of the food, and that any changes in the dietary recommended as necessary by the Surgeon are properly carried out. He shall be present at least once a day at the meals furnished to the prisoners, to see that all regulations are observed.

7. The Warden is responsible that any prisoner, who is reported sick by the Surgeon, shall be placed in the hospital and supplied with the diet ordered by the Surgeon. He shall visit the hospital at least once a day to see that the regulations and the orders recorded in the Surgeon's Minute Book are duly observed.

8. The Warden is responsible for the preservation of cleanliness and order in every part of the building, yards and grounds, and shall see that the shops and grounds occupied by the contractors are at least once a week cleared of filth, dirt, cinders and refuse matter, and that no lumber or material is piled on the grounds that will endanger the safe-keeping of prisoners; and shall see that the persons of the prisoners, their clothing, bedding and cells are clean and well kept. He shall see that the walls are whitewashed as often as necessary, and that no cutting, writing, or mark of any kind (except the necessary prison marks), is allowed to remain on the furniture or walls or on anything belonging to the prison.

9. The Warden is responsible that the prison is properly heated, ventilated and lighted. He shall see that thermometers are kept in the various positions known to be the warmest and the coldest portions of the corridors, which shall be visited at stated hours during the night, and a record kept of the temperature at such times.

10. The Warden is responsible for the security of the prison, and shall see that the following rules are observed.

- (1.) That the locks are secure and in good order.
- (2.) That the entrance doors of the prison shall never be left open, or a key left in any lock, and that the keys are in the custody of the person in charge at all times.
- (3.) That before a guard enters a cell, while any prisoner is in the corridors, the bolt shall be shot and the keys shall be removed so that the door cannot be closed upon him.
- (4.) The Warden, or an officer deputed by him, shall once a day at least examine all cell doors, stair and passage doors, and carefully examine each window grating.
- (5.) That all implements, or materials of work calculated to facilitate escape, shall be carefully collected and removed each night from cells and corridors and locked up in a secure place. No ladders shall be allowed to remain inside the prison proper, but shall be kept in a securely locked store.
- (6.) That all prisoners employed in domestic offices shall be closely watched, and

never left unwatched. No prisoner shall have access to the main door of the prison, or be allowed to communicate with prisoners in their cells.

(7.) That all prisoners, cells, furniture and bedding shall be carefully searched at irregular intervals to see that no improper articles are concealed.

11. The Warden is held responsible that each night, before the hour of retiring, every part of the prison in which prisoners are confined shall be visited either by himself personally, or by the Chief Guard, and he shall cause the night guards to be visited on each night at irregular times to make sure that they are on the alert.

12. The Warden is held responsible that all guards who are placed on duty for the night, shall be fit for duty in every respect, and shall so arrange the Roster for night duty that no excuse can be offered for sleeping on their post.

13. The Warden is responsible that the working gangs are paraded at proper hours, and marched off to their various workshops; that in the case of sickness or discharge of a prisoner, another shall be selected to fill his place, and thus keep up the complement; that the shop guards, instructors, and workmen employed within the prison walls observe all the regulations of the prison; that the regular hours for work be not exceeded; that the gangs are mustered and counted at each meal and before locking-up, so that each prisoner may be present when closing the prison for the night; that the workshops, boiler-houses, engine rooms, store-rooms, sheds, water-closets and lumber yards shall be examined every night after locking-up, to see that all is safe; that the fastenings of all gates or doors leading to the outside shall be secure and locked, and that no person, other than the employees of the Prison, is on the premises; that no material is placed at or near the walls to facilitate escape, on the inside or outside; that the yard night guard is vigilant and alert in the performance of his duty; that the wall guards are at their posts before the prisoners are allowed into the yards in the morning, and do not leave their posts until after locking up at night; that they are properly armed, that their rifles are in good order, and that they have a sufficient supply of ammunition; and that every means are taken to ensure the security of the prisoners during working hours.

14. The Warden shall visit each workshop at least once every day during the time the prisoners are working, and shall satisfy himself as to the behaviour of each prisoner, his industry, alacrity and zeal in the execution of his work. He shall observe the relations that exist between the prisoners and guards, instructors and workmen, with a view to check undue familiarity or intimacy; and shall see that no prisoner is worked beyond his capacity or strength; and that no favouritism exists.

15. He shall satisfy himself that no prisoner receives any gift, reward or letters from any guard, instructor or workman, and that no communication is carried on by such means with parties outside the prison. Should he discover such correspondence, he will at once suspend the offender, and prevent further intercourse with the prisoner, reporting the circumstances to the Inspector of Prisons.

16. The Warden shall not absent himself from the prison for more than twelve hours, without giving notice to the Inspector of Prisons; nor shall he absent himself from prison duty for more than forty-eight hours without leave of absence; or in case of sickness, reporting himself sick to the Inspector of Prisons. On all occasions of his absence he shall leave the next senior officer in charge, who shall perform all his duties, and be subject to his responsibilities; but it will be the duty of such officer to reserve for the Warden's consideration all important matters that do not demand immediate settlement. Should an extraordinary emergency arise, reference will at once be made to the Inspector of Prisons.

17. When any subordinate officer is found by the Warden to be unfit for his duties, or defective in moral character, it shall be his duty to report the case to the Inspector of Prisons; suspending him from all prison duty, pending the Inspector's investigation into the case. The Warden will not, however, summarily dismiss any officer without such investigation. When any officer is so suspended, and from the date of such suspension, no wages accruing or in arrears will be paid to him, as he is held liable to fine under the Inspector's authority.

18. The Warden shall consider it his duty to make himself acquainted with the social habits and conduct of every officer of the prison; particularly whether, when off duty, he is a frequenter of taverns or houses of similar resort, or associates with idle or loose characters; reporting the facts to the Inspector.

19. The Warden shall use every means in his power to forward the reclamation of the

prisoners under his charge. He shall see that they attend Divine Service regularly, or such religious meetings as may be held for their benefit and instruction; and shall facilitate their communication with clergymen of their respective denominations for religious instruction; he shall see that the books of the library are regularly issued to those entitled to their use; and that morality and decorum characterize their behaviour.

20. When a prisoner is received into the prison, the Warden shall cause him to be bathed, his hair cut and beard, &c., shaved, and he will then be examined by the Surgeon. should he be suffering from any disease he shall be disposed of as the Surgeon shall request. He shall be clothed in prison dress, and the Warden or Chief Guard shall read over to him the rules of the prison, and if free from disease, he shall then be removed to a cell, and be placed in a working gang.

21. The Warden shall cause a complete inventory to be made of all property or clothing found on the person of a prisoner, in a book to be called "Prisoners' Effects Book;" should any money be found, it will be handed to the Accountant to be deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank, in trust for the prisoner, and it shall be paid to him on his discharge, with any interest that may have accrued. Upon the serious illness of a prisoner, he shall notify a clergyman of the denomination to which the prisoner may belong, and shall consult the wishes of the prisoner as to any particular person he may desire to see. Upon the death of a prisoner, he shall at once report to the Inspector of Prisons in writing, giving particulars as to name, sentence, where from, duration of illness, nature of disease, etc.; and when practicable, shall inform the nearest relations of the deceased, and shall record the facts in his Journal. In case of the escape of a prisoner he shall instantly give information to the Inspector of Prisons, and to the Chief Constable of the City and neighbouring towns, giving a description of his person. Before any prisoner is discharged, he shall cause him to communicate with his relations or friends, stating on what day and at what time he will be released, that they may have an opportunity of sending him money to procure a passage to his home. Passage money, so supplied will be expended by the Warden, who will cause a ticket to be purchased for the prisoner, and have him placed on the train in order to ensure his departure. In the case of a prisoner having no means to enable his reaching home, the Warden may recommend to the Inspector that a ticket shall be procured for him, and, if granted, he shall be placed on the train by an officer of the prison.

22. The Warden shall cause to be kept the following books, viz:—

- (1.) The Prison Register, containing the name and descriptive details relating to the prisoner, nature of offence, term of sentence, &c., &c.
- (2.) The Punishment Book, showing the nature of offence and extent of Punishment awarded.
- (3.) The daily Journal of occurrences at the Prison, with any remarks he may think called for respecting them.
- (4.) The Warden's Order Book, in which all orders issued from time to time must be entered.
- (5.) The Reference Book, in which must be entered all minor cases submitted for decision to the Inspector of Prisons, with a margin for remarks.
- (6.) The Inspector's Minute Book.
- (7.) Prisoners' Effects Book.
- (8.) The Prisoners' Labour Distribution Book.
- (9.) Officers' Misconduct Book.
- (10.) Prisoners' Visiting Book.

23. The Warden shall make the following returns to the Inspector of Prisons, viz:—

- (1.) A weekly return showing the movements of prisoners in the prison for the preceding week, with distribution on back, showing occupation at time of return.
- (2.) A quarterly return of all punishments inflicted, and for what offence.
- (3.) A quarterly return of clothing, &c., issued to prisoners, showing the condition of that which is in use.
- (4.) A quarterly return showing the work performed in the prison workshops for the preceding three months, with value of material, &c., used, and value of stock manufactured.

- (5.) An Annual Report for the year ending 30th September, showing the operations of the prison for the year, and containing the following tables.

Table showing movements of prisoners during the year.
 Remarks upon working of the prison.
 Distribution of prisoners on 30th September.
 Nationality and religion of prisoners.
 Social condition and habits of prisoners.
 Education of prisoners.
 Ages of prisoners.
 Terms of sentences.
 Counties from whence committed.
 Offences for which committed.
 Occupation previous to committal.

III.

ACCOUNTANT.

24. Subject to the control and authority of the Inspector, the Accountant shall act as Financial Agent of the Prison, and shall have general superintendence and charge of its financial affairs.

25. He shall purchase and pay for all supplies and stores for every department of the prison, when authorized by the Inspector to do so, and no bills for the same, or for any service connected with the prison, shall be paid without his knowledge and without having been first submitted to and marked approved by the Warden.

26. He shall keep the accounts of the prison, and prepare monthly statements of the receipts and expenditures thereof, which shall be sent to the Inspector for audit, to be forwarded by him to the Treasurer of the Province for payment.

27. He shall make an exact copy in the day-book of every account paid by the prison, and shall accurately analyse the same under proper heads of service, on the Journalizing side; he shall post such entries in the Prison Ledger every month, immediately after the accounts have been paid, and shall then make out a statement of all expenditures *in duplicate*, to be laid before the Inspector and the Warden, showing the balance unexpended on the appropriations for the year's maintenance under each heading.

28. He shall examine and check all invoices, and, with the Storekeeper, shall check all goods by the invoices, and shall see that all quantities are entered in the stock book, and that the quantities of goods received agree with those charged on the invoice, and shall procure the signature of the Storekeeper to the invoice as "received and correct," before forwarding the same for payment.

29. He shall, from time to time, check the "Stock Book" with the "Issue Book," and see that the quantities issued and in store agree with the quantities in the stock book, and that these books are properly and neatly kept.

30. He shall be held responsible that the quantities of supplies in store are adequate for the requirements of the prison, and shall, from time to time, as requisitions are made upon him by the Storekeeper, marked "approved" by the Warden, make purchases of the same, when authorized by the Inspector, if such goods are not then in store.

31. Supplies for the prison shall, whenever practicable, be obtained by contract, which will be entered into by the Inspector of Prisons. The Accountant shall take care to give timely notice of the termination of every contract, so that a new one may be entered into. It shall be the special duty of the Accountant to see that all contracts made for supplies are faithfully executed, that the articles are strictly of the quality specified in the contracts, and delivered at the time or times required. Especially with reference to articles of food, he shall take care that if any part is unwholesome, or not fully according to the specification of the contract, he shall cause it to be at once taken away by the Contractor, and if the Contractor does not immediately replace it according to contract, he shall cause a quantity sufficient to replace it to be purchased forthwith in the market, the price of which shall be charged in the Accountant's books against the Contractor.

32. If any doubts arise as to the fitness of any article of food, he shall, together with the Warden and the Surgeon, decide whether the same shall be received or rejected.

33. In order that a strict system of economy may be insured, the Accountant is enjoined to make such inspection and inquiry into the expenditure under each head, that he may be satisfied that the expenditure is legitimate, that the appropriation for each service is not exceeded, or that there has been no apparent want of economy in the use of that which has been consumed.

34. He shall receive from the Warden, weekly, the time books of the various shop guards, which he shall see are properly certified in the manner prescribed in the contract leasing certain prison labour: and when examined and found to be correct, he shall charge in the books kept for that purpose, the amount of convict labour furnished to Contractors under the terms of their contract.

35. He shall also keep in a book provided for that purpose, a record of prisoners' labour expended upon any alteration, improvement, repair, or addition to any of the buildings, works, machinery, drains, yards, grounds, or property of the prison, or any prison labour expended on the farm or garden, and in the various branches of the domestic and disciplinary services of the prison, such statement of prisoners' labour to be made up weekly and certified by the Warden, so that the precise value of prison labour may be ascertained and preserved.

36. He shall receive from the Warden from time to time, lists of prisoners, their ages, and previous occupations, in order to enable him to make tender of their labour to the Contractors. He will note in a book to be kept for that purpose, the number, names, and dates of such tenders, and he shall furnish to the contractors all accounts and statements called for by any existing contract.

37. He shall attend at his office regularly from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. in summer, from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m. in winter, and at such other hours as may be necessary for him to leave no arrears of work.

38. He shall prepare and make out the following statements for the office of Inspector of Prisons:—

- (1) Statement of expenditure (monthly) in duplicate, to accompany monthly accounts, by the 18th of each month.
- (2) Statement of revenue and expenditure (monthly) to accompany vouchers of receipt.
- (3) Statement of labour account as furnished to Contractors (monthly.)
- (4) Statement of casual revenue (monthly), by the 18th of each month.
- (5) Requisitions for supplies (quarterly), and stock list of articles in store, on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October in each year.
- (6.) Abstract from stock and issue book, showing losses of clothing by wear and tear during half year.
- (7.) Inventory of prison property (yearly) on the 1st January.

39. He shall also prepare a statement of expenditures for the year ending 30th September, together with,

a. A statement of labour account furnished to Contractors for the year ending 30th September.

b. A statement of casual revenue for the year ending 30th September. These statements must be in the Inspector's Office by the 5th of October.

40. He will also prepare similar statements for the year ending 31st December, which must be in the Inspector's Office by the 20th December, as no payments can be made from the Treasury Department after that date. On furnishing this statement he will close his books for the year.

IV.

SURGEON.

41. The Surgeon shall visit the Prison at least once a day, not later than 9 a.m., and oftener if required: he shall have the general charge of the health of the prisoners, and the officers and employees of the Prison resident upon the premises, and shall be responsible for the professional treatment of those who require such treatment.

42. He shall see every prisoner as soon after his admission as practicable, and he shall see that the weight of each prisoner is recorded on being received into the prison, shall carefully examine him as to the hardness or softness of his muscles, the pliancy or stiffness of his limbs, and the general state of his health; the result being duly recorded. He shall note any evident peculiarities in the mental qualities of prisoners.

43. He shall visit sick prisoners as often as the different cases may require; and at least once in every month he shall go into every room and cell in the prison, and see every prisoner, He is responsible in the course of his visits or otherwise, for discovering whether there is any cause of sickness in operation, especially from the following, viz.: want of cleanliness, either in the person of the prisoners, or in their clothing or bedding; insufficient supply of food or of water; unwholesome quality of food or of water; want of warmth, either from the coldness of the cell or from the insufficiency of the clothing or bedding; want of ventilation; dampness or malaria; imperfect drainage; insufficiency of exercise in the open air.

44. Whenever he discovers any cause of sickness, he must give immediate information of it to the Warden, and if the evil be not remedied immediately, it shall be his duty to communicate the fact in writing to the Inspector of Prisons.

45. The Surgeon shall keep a book to be called the "Medical Register," also a book to be called the "Surgeon's Minute Book," both of which shall be open to inspection in the Prison and Hospital. He shall enter in the Medical Register the nature of every case of illness which is sufficient to prevent a prisoner from working, giving the date of commencement of such illness, the name of the prisoner, the ailment or disease, whether the prisoner was treated in the hospital or in cell; the result of such treatment, and the number of days that the prisoner was incapacitated for labour, while under his care; also every death and the causes of the same. In his "Minute Book" he shall record daily, for the information of the Warden and the Hospital Guard, opposite the name of the prisoner requiring medical treatment, his orders for exempting such prisoner from labour, giving the period of such exemption, his prescription for medicine and treatment in every case; orders for extra diet, and the continuance of the same, and all directions and orders for the proper treatment and care of sick prisoners.

46. At his morning visit he shall first see the prisoners who report themselves sick, and he shall then decide whether they shall be returned to their work, or shall be ordered to the Hospital or their cells for medical treatment, reporting the names of the sick to the Warden. In performing this duty, he must bear in mind that with many prisoners every means will be resorted to, in order to shirk their work, and much depends upon the skill of the surgeon in detecting feigned sickness.

47. He shall visit daily those prisoners who are under confinement for prison offences, and he shall be present on all occasions that it may necessary to inflict corporal punishment.

48. In attending the prison officers, resident upon the premises, who may be incapacitated by illness from the performance of their duties, he shall report to the Warden the nature of their illness, and when they are able to return to their duties. And when desired by the Warden, shall visit officers at their houses and report similarly upon their case. If prevented from attending to his duties through illness or other unavoidable causes, he shall submit for the approval of the Inspector, the name of another medical practitioner, who shall perform his duties during his absence.

49. He shall report to the Warden from time to time as may be required, upon all matters pertaining to his duties; and annually, or oftener, if required, he shall report to the Inspector upon the health of the prisoners, and the sanitary condition of the Prison, with such recommendations as he may deem necessary for the preservation of health and improvement of the service; and he shall also give such statistical returns as are, or may be required.

50. A guard styled the "Hospital Guard," is detailed to assist the medical officer in the execution of his duties. His duties are at all times, to follow the directions of the medical officer, and obey his orders in the treatment of the sick.

V.

STOREKEEPER.

51. The Storekeeper shall take charge of the stores and store-rooms of the Prison, subject to the supervision of the Accountant, and he shall be held responsible for the condition of the goods committed to his care, and for the order and neatness of the store-rooms.

52. He shall see that every article of clothing and bedding, and all general stores that will admit of it, are properly marked with the prison stamp, as soon as they are received into store, and before they are issued for service.

53. He shall keep the following books:—A book to be called the “Stock Book,” in which a separate account shall be opened for every article of food, clothing, bedding, furniture furnishings and property belonging to the Province, for the use and purposes of the Central Prison, charging on the debit side of the account, in weight, quantity, or measure, every such article received into store for prison use, and crediting monthly, all issues of the same for consumption and use; a book to be known as the Issue Book, in which shall be entered daily, the weight, quantity, &c., of all stores or supplies issued for consumption, or use, and which shall be made up monthly, and entered on the credit side of the Stock Book.

54. A book to be called the “Ration Book,” in which shall be entered weekly, in detail the provisions and supplies used for rationing the prisoners, showing the entire cost of the whole for the week, and the average daily and weekly cost per prisoner, also giving the same information in respect to the guards’ mess; two copies of these abstracts shall be prepared and handed to the Accountant at the end of each week, one for transmission to the Inspector, and the other for the Warden.

55. The Storekeeper shall make requisitions upon the Accountant for all provisions, stores and supplies for the use of the prison and prisoners, such requisitions to be first submitted for signature, and marked as approved by the Warden.

56. The Storekeeper shall deliver such provisions, stores and supplies to such officers of the prison, and at such times as the Warden shall designate, upon such officer presenting a requisition for the same, signed and marked “approved” by the Warden.

57. He shall assist the Accountant in keeping the books of the prison, and in the preparation of the monthly accounts, and shall render such other assistance to the Accountant as the duties above detailed will allow. He will also perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Inspector of Prisons, and shall remain in his office from 8 a.m., until 6 p.m.

58. He will remain in the Bursar’s office during office hours in the absence of the Bursar.

VI.

CHIEF GUARD.

59. The Chief Guard shall reside upon the premises, and, under direction of the Warden, take principal charge of the premises day and night, and shall see that all the disciplinary officers and employees faithfully perform the duties assigned to them by the rules and regulations, and the Warden’s order book.

60. He shall be present at the opening and closing of the prison, keeping a record of the reception and discharge of prisoners, inspect the prison at closing and see that all is in good order.

61. He shall report to the Warden every morning, the names of prisoners reporting themselves sick, stating what is their complaint. He shall take the medical officer to see the sick or complaining in the cells or hospital.

62. He shall prepare requisitions upon the storekeeper for such articles of stores as may be wanted, confining his requisitions to that which is necessary, and preventing all waste and extravagant expenditure, but such requisitions must be marked “approved” by the Warden before the stores can be drawn.

63. He shall every day cause to be examined, the blankets, beds, furniture, locks, doors, and cells generally, and see that they are not injured and that no attempt at escape has been

made, and that no implements are concealed. Whenever he discovers anything wrong, he shall report the same to the Warden.

64. He shall spend the whole day in general supervision of the disciplinary officers and employees, and shall direct them in their respective duties. He shall receive reports from such officers and employees of all cases of disobedience or violation of rules, and shall report the same to the Warden—attending before the Warden on his disposal of offending prisoners. In the absence of the Warden, the Chief Guard shall have the Warden's power and authority, so far as relates to discipline, &c., and shall be obeyed and respected accordingly.

65. He shall be minute in the inspection of the guards when coming on duty, especially the wall-guards and their arms.

66. It shall be his duty generally to see that the whole establishment exhibits thorough neatness, good order, and cleanliness.

67. He shall at all times have a strict supervision over the internal affairs of the prison, and especially of its police; and he shall be held responsible to the Warden that his orders are strictly obeyed, and to this end the Chief Guard must be present day and night, that he may be able during the evening and night to see that all is safe, and that the officers on duty are vigilant, and that the officers in the guard room are correct, and the guard room quiet, reporting anything otherwise to the Warden.

68. He shall constantly reside at the prison.

69. He shall visit the several working parties frequently, and see that the prisoners are kept steadily at their work. He shall diligently observe the behaviour of the officers and prisoners, see that they strictly adhere to orders, and shall immediately report to the Warden any neglect or misconduct that may come to his knowledge.

70. He shall see that all the officers are fully instructed in their particular duties.

71. He shall see that all prison keys are delivered up to him every evening, at the "the evening counts," and that they are securely disposed of for the night, under such regulations as may be established by the Warden.

72. He shall deliver to the cook daily, a return of rations required the following day, and compare those of the preceding day with the total number of prisoners. He shall notify the Storekeeper of any changes in the guards' mess, and shall see that no extra clothing is issued to a prisoner without the authority of the Warden.

73. He shall keep a minute book, in which shall be entered his daily routine of duty and special occurrences.

74. He shall see that the books and registers in the Warden's office are properly kept.

75. It shall be his duty to set an example of sobriety, vigilance and energy to the officers under him. The practice of frequenting public houses and groceries where spirits are sold, and of drinking in them is so disreputable, and so calculated to lower the efficiency and respectability of the officers of the Central Prison, that the Chief Guard shall bring under the notice of the Warden, any officer who entertains this habit, as he cannot be permitted to remain upon the prison staff.

76. He shall also consider it a main part of his duty to exercise a sound moral influence over both the officers and prisoners placed under his supervision.

77. He shall frequently visit the prisoners in their cells. He shall restrain, by his authority, every tendency to oppression or undue harshness on the part of officers, and likewise every tendency to levity, rudeness and insubordination on the part of prisoners, and shall discourage by his own example, and by the maintenance of a high moral standard, every disposition to deceit and falsehood, and impress upon the prisoners a sense of their responsibility, and the benefits arising from a conscientious discharge of their duties.

78. He shall retain in his possession all keys of the grated doors leading into the north side centre building; also the key of the grated door between the prison proper and the meat department, and shall attend and open the same whenever required for the admission of stores, meat, and discharge of refuse, &c., locking the same after reception or discharge thereof.

79. The Chief Guard shall fill up every morning, in the book designated "Prison daily labour distribution book," the distribution of labour for the day, specifying under the heads of their several employments the nature of the work they are employed upon, and submit the same for the inspection of the Warden.

VII.

DEPUTY CHIEF GUARD.

80. He shall reside in the prison. He shall assist the Chief Guard in the general superintendence of the officers and prisoners, &c., in the execution of his duties.

81. He shall be constantly patrolling and visiting the working parties, reporting to the Chief Guard any infraction of discipline, neglect or dereliction of duty that may come under his notice.

82. He shall whenever required, take the place of any Shop Guard who may be absent.

83. He shall see that all prisoners on arrival are thoroughly cleaved, their beard removed, and their hair cut close, and that they are supplied with a suit of prison uniform.

84. He shall also personally supervise the bathing of prisoners at the stated periods.

85. He shall promptly report to the Chief Guard any indications of disease that he may discover, and shall see that the plain clothes taken from prisoners on their arrival are properly cleaned, repaired if necessary, and then securely tied up in a bundle, marked, and put away in the "clothes store room," for safe keeping, to be restored to them when discharged.

86. He shall personally superintend the change of dress by prisoners to be discharged, this change is invariably to take place in the "Drying Room," and the deputy shall see that every article of prison clothing is taken and delivered over to the Storekeeper.

87. He shall lose no time in communicating to the Chief Guard for the information of the Warden, every circumstance which may come to his knowledge affecting the safety and health of the prisoners, and the efficiency of the officers, or in any other way requiring the Warden's attention.

88. He shall pay particular attention to prisoners confined in the dark cells for punishment.

89. If, under any circumstances, the Warden and Chief Guard are both absent, the charge of the prison shall devolve upon the Deputy Chief Guard.

90. The rule of conduct to be observed, and example to be set by the Chief Guard, apply also to the Deputy Chief Guard.

VIII.

BAILIFF.

91. The Prison Bailiff shall be attached to the Central Prison for purposes of pay, but shall be considered as an Officer of the Department of Inspection. He will, however, be amenable to all general rules for the guidance of officials of the prison while within its walls, and when not otherwise employed, shall do such duties as may be assigned to him by the Inspector of Prisons, in connection with the service of the Central Prison.

92. He shall be responsible for the safe conveyance and transfer of all prisoners from Common Gaols to the Central Prison, and shall make such reports, and prepare such transfer papers as may be necessary for the purposes of the prison.

93. He shall account for the expenditure of all moneys entrusted to his charge, and shall sign a monthly statement of expenses incurred in the transfer of prisoners.

94. He shall be responsible for the conveyance of all money and valuables found on the persons of prisoners, when committed to gaol, until he can hand them over to the Warden of the Prison, and receive his receipt therefor.

95. He shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Inspector of Prisons, under the provisions of Sec. 1, Cap. 24, 38th Victoria.

IX.

ENGINEER.

96. The Engineer shall have general charge of all fittings and matters connected with the supply of water, gas, steam, &c., and of the repair of locks, bolts, &c. He shall also be responsible for the serviceable state of the fire hose and hydrants, engines, boilers, &c.

97. He shall keep accounts of all consumption of coal, wood, gas, &c., connected with his department, and use every exertion to promote economy in these particulars.

98. He shall make such daily or other reports, and keep such records connected with his department as shall be required by the Inspector of Prisons. He shall attend to the steam boilers, engines, fires, &c., during his period of duty, and see that the machinery is kept clean and in good order.

99. He shall attend with the other guards, every evening at the "evening count," accounting for the safety of the prisoners under his charge; he shall not leave the premises until the withdrawal of the Wall Guards, upon the evening count being found correct, and on his being relieved by the "Prison Yard Night Guard and Engineer."

100. He shall not absent himself from the Prison during his hours of duty without leave from the Warden.

X.

COOK AND BAKER.

101. The Cook and Baker shall superintend the cooking and baking for the whole prison, including the prisoners' and guards' mess, and shall be held responsible for the proper cooking of the food, and for the cleanliness of the kitchen and bakery, the coppers and all utensils in use in his department.

102. He shall board and lodge upon the prison premises, and not absent himself therefrom without permission of the Warden.

103. He shall make requisitions upon the Storekeeper, which are to be signed by the Chief Guard, and countersigned by the Warden, and delivered by the Chief Guard to the Storekeeper, for the supply of rations for the use of the prisoners and the guards' mess. A certain hour each day shall be set apart by the Warden for the delivery and reception of stores to and from the storekeeper's department, for the kitchen and other parts of the Prison proper, after which the communication between these departments shall be closed, except for special requirements.

104. He shall every morning receive from the Chief Guard a list of the number of prisoners to be dieted, and shall keep such an account of the number of prisoners, and the quantity of food received into the kitchen, as may be required of him by the Warden.

105. He shall be exact in measuring or weighing the provisions to be served out to the prisoners and guards' mess at each meal, and it shall be his duty to see that due economy is observed in the management thereof, and that no waste takes place in his department, and to report to the Chief Guard, for the information of the Warden, any defects he may observe in the quality of the articles of food.

106. He is strictly forbidden to employ any prisoner in the kitchen unless authorized by the Warden. He shall be responsible for the good conduct and obedience to prison rules and discipline of all prisoners employed under his charge, and he shall immediately report to the Chief Guard any infringement of the prison rules and regulations, on the part of the prisoners detailed as his staff, such as unnecessary talking, wrangling or smoking; and it will be the duty of the Chief Guard and Deputy Chief Guard to visit the kitchen and adjoining apartments frequently during their tour of duty, to see that the rules are enforced.

107. The Cook shall conform to the rules and regulations of the prison, and such orders and regulations as shall be issued from time to time, in the same manner as any other guard, and account personally for the number of his squad to the Chief Guard at the evening count.

108. He, together with the prisoners comprising his staff, shall confine himself wholly to those departments which are placed under his supervision within the prison proper, viz., the kitchen and bakehouse.

109. All prison keys entrusted to his charge during the day, shall be delivered up to the Chief Guard at the evening count.

110. The Chief Guard, or the Deputy, will always attend at any hour named by the Warden, for the purpose of opening the gates or doors to which the Cook or his staff shall have access.

111. The Cook shall lock up and keep out of the prisoners' reach food of any description, such as that which goes down to the kitchen from the Guards' mess, &c., which they

might otherwise be tempted to take ; and he is on no account to give the prisoners any food beyond their proper allowance and quality.

XI.

PRISON YARD NIGHT GUARD AND FIREMAN.

112. He shall mount duty at the evening "count," and shall patrol in and about such parts of the prison yard and buildings, and during such hours as the Warden may direct. He shall vigilantly watch the premises through the night. He shall note down in "The Night Patrol Report Book," for the Warden's information, the precise nature of any irregular or extraordinary occurrence during the night.

113. In case of fire or other emergency, he will instantly communicate with the Night Corridor Guards, they in their turn arousing the guard room officers. He must attend to the engines, boilers and fires during the night time, keeping a record during the winter months of the register of heat, as shown by the thermometers in the corridors. He shall observe due economy in the consumption of fuel and gas.

XII.

HOSPITAL GUARD.

114. He shall reside upon the premises, and not leave them without the permission of the Warden.

115. He shall attend the sick under the direction of the Prison Surgeon, and shall assist in preparing and dispensing the medicines ordered by the medical officer, and see that the medicines so ordered are taken by the patients at the proper time, and that the diet ordered by the surgeon is given and properly entered in a book.

116. He shall see the complaining sick every morning before the prisoners are sent to work, having them in readiness for the visit of the surgeon.

117. He shall on no account suffer his prison keys to be in the possession of any other person, or lay them carelessly about, or admit any stranger into the hospital without obtaining the Warden's authority.

118. He shall keep the hospital books properly filled up according to order. He shall be particular in calling the surgeon's attention to any case that may require instant attention.

119. All orders for the removal of prisoners from the cells to the hospital must be signed by the Surgeon ; also those returning prisoners from the hospital, and these orders are to be registered in a book to be kept for that purpose, termed the "Hospital Guard Book."

120. He shall see that the prisoners in the hospital are clean in their persons, and wash themselves properly, and that every prisoner has clean sheets at least once a fortnight, and that their linen and stockings are changed every Sunday morning.

121. He must be particular as to the number of articles sent from the hospital to the wash, and take an inventory of the same, and that there are no deficiencies on their return.

122. He shall be particular in enforcing cleanliness in any part of the hospital. He shall keep such light burning during the night as the Warden or Surgeon may direct.

123. He shall keep a report book, in which he shall daily report to the Warden and Surgeon all occurrences of importance in the hospital, such as want of repairs, the misconduct of any prisoner, any irregularity in the supply or quality of provisions, &c.

124. He shall be responsible for the safe custody of all provisions or medical comforts provided for the hospital, and of all medicines, bedding, necessaries, &c., committed to his charge, keeping inventories of the same, and he shall render such account of them as may from time to time be required.

125. He shall not issue any drugs or other articles without written directions from the medical officer, except in cases of emergency. He shall not upon any pretence bring wine or spirits into the hospital for his own use, or unauthorized books or papers.

126. He shall conform to all orders and regulations.

127. The Hospital Guard shall take charge of the library, and issue the books for the prisoners' use, under such orders and regulations as may be issued by the Warden.

128. In the event of his time not being fully occupied in the discharge of the duties hereinbefore stated, he shall be liable to the performance of such duties as the Warden may order.

129. He shall attend the evening "count" with the other guards.

XIII.

SPECIAL RULES FOR GUARDS.

130. Guards will under no circumstance leave the prison without permission from the Warden or Chief Guard, but hold themselves in readiness for active service, night and day.

131. The first and most important duty of a guard is, at all times, to maintain the safe custody of the prisoners, and should prisoners attempt to escape, the laws of the Province justify the shooting of such, or of any persons who may be assisting in such attempt, if such action is found necessary in order to prevent the escape. Except in extreme cases, offenders should be distinctly warned of the consequence before shooting is resorted to.

132. Wall Guards are required to pace their beats while on duty, with rifle in hand, only stopping for rest MIDWAY ON THEIR BEAT, AND WITHOUT SITTING.

133. Guards while on duty are strictly prohibited from smoking, and from reading books, papers, letters or communications of any kind, and from conversing with any person, except as the nature of their duties may require.

134. Guards must keep their arms and accoutrements clean and in perfect order, constantly ready for use, and neither cut, mark, nor deface them in any manner. Wilful or careless loss, destruction, or damage to the arms will be charged to them, and they will be required to pay for the same.

135. Guards or employees must never leave their posts or duty assigned them, until relieved by proper authority; and guards, when relieved, will report at the guard-room, and remain in readiness for duty at a moment's notice, until permanently dismissed.

136. The guards will require on the part of the prisoners such strict compliance with such rules of the Prison, as may come within the province of their special duties to enforce, and report at the earliest practicable moment any infraction thereof.

137. The Chief Guard and Deputy Guard are held strictly accountable for the management of all ARMED GUARDS, their arms, accoutrements, and everything pertaining to their several duties. A willing and cheerful obedience to them is expected in whatever they may direct.

138. It shall be the duty of the Night Guard in the corridors, during the night, to keep patrolling round the block of cells, and upon the galleries, with worsted slippers on, "noiselessly," that he may be able to detect and suppress any unnecessary violation of the required silence, and it is strictly enjoined upon him not to suffer the prisoners to speak, except to make known to him their immediate wants.

139. Guards are to be at all times properly shaved and dressed, neat and clean in their persons, and properly equipped.

140. All duties are to be conducted in a quiet and determined manner, and boisterous tones in talking, whistling, or singing in the guard-room and other parts of the prison are strictly prohibited.

141. Discussions or disputes of any nature, as to politics or anything else, within the prison premises, are strictly prohibited, and the Chief Guard and Deputy will report to the Warden any infringement of this order that may come under their recognition.

142. Guards are expected to be courteous and respectful towards each other, never using improper language, and always cultivating a proper and respectable deportment, and they are to abstain from the expression of any political or religious opinion calculated to give offence.

143. Guards will be respectful in their manners, and courteous in their language to all officials, or strangers, visiting the prison under the proper authority.

144. Lights are to be out in the guard-room at 9.30 p.m., at which hour all officers and employees quartered in the prison are expected to be present, except any who may be specially permitted an extension of time for the evening.

145. Guards, when off duty, will not be permitted to wear their uniform, but will wear plain clothes.

146. The uniform clothing is to be kept in good repair at the Guard's own expense, except when torn in the execution of duty. The uniform is not to be the property of the Guard at any time, but is merely for his official use whilst an officer of the Central Prison.

147. Guards are directed not to use as topics of conversation at any time and in any place, the incidents occurring in the performance of their several duties, in regard to the prison or prisoners, or their own or others' sphere of duty in the prison.

148. Visitors to the Central Prison must enter and depart through the south entrance of the centre building, and when passing through the prison must conduct themselves in a quiet and orderly manner. Loud talking laughing, and personal allusions to prisoners by pointing or otherwise, are strictly prohibited.

149. Two guards shall every night (at 7, p.m., in winter, and 8, p.m., in summer), visit all the workshops, engine rooms, and cellars upon the premises where fire has been used during the day, and search thoroughly for any sign or indication of fire, and shall report to the Warden and Chief Guard the slightest want of care that may there be discovered. These officers are not to handle, touch, or disturb any of the tools or machinery or other property of the contractors.

150. Guards are constantly to keep in mind that it is required of them to prevent any prisoner making his escape AT ALL HAZARDS.

151. All guards sent on escort duty shall wear their belts and pistols outside their tunics.

152. Guards taken ill shall immediately report themselves to the Chief Guard, who will send them to the Surgeon and ascertain the cause of their illness, and report such to the Warden.

153. On guards being taken ill off duty, and unable to report themselves as usual for duty, they shall despatch without delay a written report to that effect to the Chief Guard, the latter sending the report to the Medical Officer, who shall attend the Guard's residence and report his case to the Warden.

154. The Corridor Night Guards shall be armed.

155. It shall be the duty of each Corridor Night Guard, immediately on his coming on duty, to carefully examine the door of each cell and see that it is secure and not tampered with. The grated doors leading from the guard-room and dining-hall into the corridors, are to be closed and locked on the night guards mounting duty.

156. The night guards are ordered to search and patrol every gallery in their respective corridors continuously. The patrolling of a gallery means not simply walking along it, but moving along noiselessly, closely observing the cell doors on passing, stopping frequently and listening in the event of any noise, such as *tilting bars*, or other indications of attempts to escape betraying themselves. Upon inspection of the cell doors on a night guard coming on duty, he shall see that a prisoner is in the cell, *assuring himself that what he sees is a real living person*.

157. A book shall be kept on each corridor during the night-time, to be designated "The Night Patrol Report Book," in which the night guards shall register the incidents that occur during their period of night duty, the time they mount and the hour they are relieved, the hours that they are visited, and the degree of heat every two hours as registered by the thermometer. These books to be laid in the Warden's office for his inspection every morning by the Chief Guard.

158. The "tell-tale" clock is to be checked by the night guard every hour; and every time the clock is checked, the guards shall proceed to the dining-hall grated gates, which face each other, and wait until they see each other, and signal "all right" or otherwise. In the event of a guard not appearing and signalling within *ten minutes* of the proper time, the guard waiting shall instantly repair to the guard-room, arouse the officer, and procure the keys. Should the guard *not* answering in time be unable to account for his absence satisfactorily, it shall constitute a breach of prison discipline, and shall be treated accordingly; and if a guard is disabled by an escaped prisoner, the escape will, by the observance of this rule, be soon discovered.

159. All property in the possession of prisoners on their arrival at the Central Prison, shall be registered in a book kept for that purpose at the time their description is registered, commencing with the prisoner's No. and name, then description of property, and lastly the

condition of their clothes, specifying whether in good condition or the contrary ; this is to be signed by the prisoner, and witnessed by the Registering Prison Officer. Prisoners are on no account to be placed in cells without being examined and properly registered ; their boots shall be invariably removed.

160. The wall guards are not to leave their posts from the hour of mounting, until the evening signal is sounded for their relief ; their mid-day meals will be served to them in the towers, and extra vigilance is required of the wall guards during the prisoners' dinner hour. The wall guards are required to be vigilant and on the alert, and they are never to keep inside the towers unless forced in by stress of weather, when they must keep a sharp look-out through the windows of the towers. The wall guards are to be reminded that they hold the key to the safety of the officers and security of the prisoners ; it is therefore essential that their attention should be concentrated upon the action of prisoners within their view, and especially those near the base of the walls.

161. The Guards and employees of the prison shall be particular in keeping their watches by the time of the guard-room clock, as the small entrance door shall be closed and locked at 10 p.m., according to prison time, and not opened for the admission of any official after that hour.

162. No person will be admitted into the prison after 6, p.m., and after 4, p.m. on Saturday, and no person shall have admittance on Sundays, Clergymen excepted, unless accompanied by the Inspector of Prisons, who shall have access at all times.

163. No person shall be admitted without a pass, previously countersigned by the Chief Guard or Deputy Chief Guard.

164. The north entrance gates, centre building, are to be only used for admission of stores for prison use.

165. In the event of an officer being suspended or dismissed, he shall not be permitted to enter the prison premises.

XIV.

RULES FOR SHOP GUARDS.

166. Shop Guards shall under no circumstances leave the prison without permission, but must hold themselves in readiness for active service both day and night.

167. Shop Guards are required to be promptly at the Cell House at the appointed hour in the morning, to receive their respective gangs, and from that time until the prisoners are again locked in their cells, they will be held strictly responsible for the conduct and safe custody of their entire gang.

168. The duties of the Guards should be understood as separate and distinct from those of Foremen for Contractors, and the Guards will not interfere with or attempt to instruct the prisoners in the manner in which they shall work or on what particular part they shall labour, or on what amount of work they shall perform ; but they shall listen to all reports the foreman may desire to make, and dispose of the cases as they may have been instructed.

169. It is desirable that the Guards should understand that their success in controlling prisoners depends very much on their own deportment, and a sharp and close observation of all that occurs around them.

170. Shop Guards will require on the part of the prisoners a strict compliance with such rules of the Institution as may come within the province of their special duties to enforce, and report at the earliest practicable moment any infraction thereof.

171. All Guards while on duty are strictly prohibited from smoking, and from reading books, papers, letters, or communications of any kind, and from conversing with any person, except as the nature of their duties may require.

172. Shop Guards in charge of sections at work, shall not allow their prisoners to make any enquiries relative to any subjects not immediately connected with their duty, employment or wants, or to speak or hold any conversation with each other, or to leave their work without permission, or to speak to or gaze at visitors, but shall see that they are continually employed, and that they labour diligently in order and in silence.

XV.

PRISON GATE GUARD.

173. The Gate Guard shall allow no team or person unaccompanied by the Inspector of Prisons, the Warden or Chief Guard, to pass in or out of the prison yard, except such persons whose names shall be placed from time to time upon a list signed by the Warden, and in possession of the Prison Gate Guard, and persons being at such times engaged in the performance of their duties as officers or employees in connection with the prison works, except any person be in possession of a pass in writing, signed by the Inspector of Prisons, the Warden or Chief Guard, and he will take up all passes as the holder leaves the yard, and return them daily to the Warden's office. He will examine all teams passing in and out, and see that nothing is concealed.

174. He shall have charge of the keys of the gate and shall unlock it in the morning for the admission of the officers and employees, and such persons who are authorized to enter, and lock them for the night at such hour as the Warden shall from time to time direct. He shall not leave his post from the time he mounts duty to the hour of relief.

175. The Gate Guard shall not allow any officer or employee attached to the prison to pass through the gate during the hours of duty, without the authority of the Warden.

176. The Guard shall keep a list of all employees residing in the prison who shall go out on leave, in order to know if they enter at the proper time.

177. In case of doubt as to an order for admission into the prison being genuine or properly obtained, the Gate Guard shall apply to the Warden or Chief Guard, before allowing admission. He shall be watchful to prevent escape, and he shall be watchful to observe closely the appearance of workmen, carters, &c., passing out through the gate, in order that he may detect any attempt on the part of a prisoner to escape in disguise.

178. The Gate Guard shall only admit to the prison yard, vehicles which have loads for the use of the Works or Prisca, cabs, carriages, &c., must remain outside.

179. The Gate Guard shall be armed, and his hours of duty shall be the same as those of the Wall Guards.

XVI.

GENERAL RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF GUARDS AND OTHER EMPLOYEES.

180. All persons entering upon, or retaining any position as an employee of this prison, must do so with the full understanding that they are to lend a prompt, willing and positive obedience to the rules of the prison, and the instructions of its officers, and devote their best energies and abilities industriously and faithfully to the performance of the duties to which they may be assigned; and all who cannot do so cheerfully, must neither accept nor expect to retain any position here.

181. Any employee desiring to leave the service of the prison will be required to give thirty day's notice of his intention to do so, otherwise all pay due will be forfeited.

182. All employees who are subordinate to the Chief Guard will be required to report to him, and he shall keep their time and send in the time book to the Accountant.

183. No employee will be allowed to absent himself from duty under any circumstance, without permission from the Warden or Chief Guard.

184. Employees are strictly prohibited from taking newspapers, books, or other reading matter inside the walls or cell-houses, AND ARE ABSOLUTELY PROHIBITED FROM LEAVING ANY CITIZEN CLOTHING INSIDE OF THE YARD OR CELL-HOUSES.

185. Employees are strictly prohibited from talking with prisoners at any time, except as the nature of their business may require, and all familiarity between employees and prisoners is absolutely prohibited.

186. Employees are prohibited from selling to, or buying anything from, a prisoner; or giving to or receiving from them anything in the nature of a gift or present, or conveying to or from them any message, either written or verbal. Any ministers or other religious instructors, or Sunday School teachers, permitted to attend the prison, shall not receive from or confer any present upon the prisoners, or become the medium of communication between them and their friends or others, and they shall conform to the rules and regulations adopted

for the government of the prison ; any infringement or departure from which rule shall debar them from future intercourse with the prisoners.

187. Employees will be required to pay for the wilful or careless destruction, loss, waste, or damage by them, of any property of the prison.

188. Employees are prohibited from using profane, indecent, abusive or insulting language towards prisoners, and it is especially desirable that they should refrain at all times from the use of such language in or about the prison.

189. All employees are prohibited from discussing within the limits of the prison, the manner in which any officer or employee performs his duty, and from making any remarks which might tend to reflect upon the character or management of such officer or employee. They are also prohibited from discussing in the presence of prisoners, matters relating to the discipline or management of this or other similar Institutions.

190. Intemperance will not be tolerated among employees, neither will they be allowed, to keep or use intoxicating drinks in or about the prison. Intoxication will insure dismissal and will never be overlooked.

191. Employees will refrain from visiting the shops or yard while off duty, and from receiving visits from friends while on duty.

192. Employees are prohibited from replying in like terms to what they may conceive to be impudent or insulting language on the part of a prisoner. Their duty is to report such infraction of discipline.

193. Employees are prohibited from passing in and out of the gates except when official duties render it necessary for them to do so.

194. Employees are strictly prohibited at all times from smoking inside the walls or cell-houses.

195. No officer or employee shall directly or indirectly have any interest in any contract or agreement with reference to any supplies to the prison, nor shall he receive directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatsoever, any fee or gratuity, or present from any contractor, or person tendering for supplies, nor from any prisoner or prisoner's friend, nor from any person visiting the prison.

196. All wrangling and disputes upon points of duty between the officers of the prison are strictly prohibited ; questions of this kind must be referred to the Warden, and all complaints rendered in writing to him ; such complaint must be rendered within twelve hours of the occurrence complained of, or it will not be received, and if it should be found that the complaints are frivolous or vexatious, or arise from a spirit of malice or revenge, the complainant will render himself liable to dismissal. Officers and employees having any grievance connected with their duties must state the same in writing for the Warden's consideration.

197. Every officer or employee who shall knowingly bring in or carry out, or endeavour to bring in or carry out, or knowingly allow to be brought in or carried out, to or from any prisoner, any money, clothing, provisions, tobacco, letters, papers, or other articles whatsoever, shall be at once dismissed and criminally prosecuted.

198. Any officer or employee who has been found guilty of an act of negligence, carelessness or insubordination, will be reported to the Inspector of Prisons, who has authority to impose a money fine, proportionate to the gravity of the offence, upon such officer or employee.

199. Any employee of the prison obtaining leave of absence shall leave the prison premises at the announcement of his leave, and not return until the expiration of his leave ; should he return before, he shall be considered on duty from the time he returns.

200. All prisoners on their arrival at the Central Prison shall be handed over to the Receiving Officer detailed for that duty, and be by him marched to the "Drying Room." They will then be stripped and washed, during which process all bodily marks are to be recorded, the whole of the clothing worn by them removed, and a prison suit furnished them, and care is to be taken that no opportunity is afforded to the prisoner to convey any article into his cell. Trinkets or money taken from the prisoner are to be handed over to the Chief Guard, who shall register the same in the "Prisoner's Property Book ;" the record to be read over to the prisoner, who shall sign to the same, and his signature is to be witnessed to by the Receiving Officer ; a register of his clothing shall also be entered specifying whether it is in good condition or otherwise. After washing, the prisoner shall be examined by the Prison Surgeon. Any prisoner being found medically unfit for the prison labour is to be immediately re-

ported, in writing, by the Prison Surgeon to the Warden, in order that the information may be forwarded by him to the Inspector of Prisons. The prisoner's hair is to be cut short and his face shaved. Previous to his being marched to his cell, the prisoner's description is to be taken and registered in the "Entrance Examination Book." All property taken from any prisoner shall be made up in parcels and docketed with the name of the prisoner to whom the property belongs. After prisoners are received at the prison, the rules relating to the conduct of prisoners, their treatment, and that which affects the prisoner as to his present and future conduct, shall be read over to him by the Chief Guard.

201. The Guard Room is for the exclusive use of the discipline officers of the prison. It consists of an associated dormitory for the Guards, the Chief Guard's Room, the Deputy Chief Guard's and the Guard's Mess Room. Silence and decorum shall be preserved in the Guard Room. Conversing in a loud tone of voice is strictly forbidden.

XVII.

ROUTINE OF DUTY.

202. All Guards will parade and report themselves daily for duty to the Chief Guard at a quarter to six o'clock in the morning.

203. At a signal from the Chief Guard, the Shop Guards will take their keys and proceed to their respective galleries and unlock the cells; the other Guards taking up such positions in the corridors as the Chief Guard may direct, where, by their presence and watchfulness, they shall endeavour to prevent any communication between the prisoners, and other improper conduct on their part.

204. At the next signal the prisoners shall all step out of their cells, and move off in file down stairs to the ground floor, where they will form up in columns of galleries. On their return to their cells, each prisoner will take up his breakfast ration and proceed to his cell and stand with his left hand on the gate till the first gong is sounded, he will then step inside, closing the door up to the lock, but not fastening it; on the second gong signal all doors shall be pulled home, and the crank immediately put on, the Balcony Guards remaining at their posts until this is done. The guards will then form in line, and report to the Chief Guard that their respective galleries are correct or otherwise.

205. If the number is correct, upon a signal from the Chief Guard the guards will break off and go to their breakfast, with the exception of one, who will remain to patrol the corridors.

206. At 6.45, a.m. each working day, the guards will again assemble, and on a signal from the Chief Guard will unlock their cells as before, form their prisoners in line, and march them with their night buckets to the "bucket stand," returning to the parade ground opposite the dining hall door, where they will form up in column of galleries, ready to be formed into working parties, under the personal supervision of the Chief Guard.

207. Prisoners shall continue at their work until the whistle sounds at 12 o'clock, noon, when the gangs will be formed in close file outside, and well clear of their shops, in the order in which they are arranged in their cells, and be marched into the "dining hall," each guard giving his "count" in writing to the Chief Guard as they are marched in. The prisoners will remain standing until the gong sounds, when they will take their seats and proceed with their dinner. Half the guards will then proceed to dinner, for which twenty minutes shall be allowed, after which they shall relieve the other half. At ten minutes to 1 o'clock, the prisoners will be moved out to their respective shops, each gang rising on a signal from its guard, who will hold up his right hand, and then march off his squad without word of command.

208. At the 6 o'clock whistle to "cease work," the gangs will again form up in close file as at midday, and be marched to the bucket stand, when each prisoner will take up his night bucket, and carry it on his left arm, using his right hand to take up his evening meal, and proceed to his cell, place the bucket and supper inside, and stand facing his cell as in the morning; the first and second sound of the gong being always the signal for his entering and closing the cell door. He will then stand inside his cell with his right hand grasping the grated grate while the gates are being doubly locked and the "counts"

are being made. The guards in double locking, shall see that each prisoner "stands to his front," with the right hand grasping the grated door of his cell.

209. The wall and gate guards will remain at their posts till the second signal whistle is sounded; until this sounds, the security of all the prisoners is in abeyance, and should the second whistle be delayed, the wall guards will at once understand that there is a prisoner missing, and be on the alert accordingly.

210. Upon "Counts" being taken previous to marching in, the gangs are to fall in outside, and well clear of their workshops, and the "Count" is to be taken from front to rear. In marching off, the guard's place is in a line with the rear file, and whilst marching the prisoners' faces are to be turned, and heads inclined towards the flank that the guard is on.

XVIII.

RULES FOR CONTRACTORS' FOREMEN.

211. The chief duty of the Contractors' Foremen is to instruct and direct prisoners in that particular branch of the business to which they are assigned, and to do so in a mild, but firm and dignified manner.

212. Foremen are not required for the purpose of governing or disciplining prisoners; therefore it is not necessary that they should use force or threatening language in the discharge of their duties, and the use of such is strictly prohibited; except, of course, in case of self-defence, in defence of others, or to preserve the peace of the prison and maintain the safe custody of the prisoners.

213. When prisoners wilfully fail to carry out the instructions of a foreman, or use threatening, defiant or impudent language, or commit any other act endangering the peace and good discipline of the Institution, it shall be the duty of the foreman to immediately report the same to the guard in charge.

214. All foremen must be promptly at their respective shops, at least ten minutes before the hour fixed for prisoners to commence work, and will be required to remain there during working hours, and make a thorough examination of their premises personally (after the prisoners have left), at noon and night.

215. All officers, foremen, instructors, or other employees of the Contractors who may, under the regulations, be permitted to enter the Prison workshops or yard, must strictly conform to all rules and regulations laid down for the guidance of Guards or employees of the prison, and any infraction of such rules and regulations by the employees of Contractors will be promptly dealt with.

216. A copy of these rules is furnished each employee, and they are to be enforced on all occasions.

XIX.

RULES FOR PRISONERS.

217. The following rules shall be observed by prisoners:—

(1.) The first duty of the prisoner is strict obedience, and it will be to his interest to obey all rules and regulations.

(2.) On entering the Prison strict silence must be observed. No conversation between prisoners is allowed, except by permission of the officer under whose charge they may be.

(3.) The prisoner must not speak to any visitor; give to or receive from them anything, without the permission of the Warden or Chief Guard.

(4.) Prisoners must not leave the ranks or their place of employment without permission. If sick, or unable to work, they must make it known to the officer in charge, and act as he may direct.

(5.) Prisoners must approach an officer in a respectful manner—always touching his cap or forehead before speaking. He must be prompt in taking his place in line, march lock-step with his right hand upon the shoulder of the man in advance, incline his face toward the officer, and attend to and promptly obey his orders. Prisoners passing through the yard must walk in file; never abreast.

(6.) On reaching the cells, prisoners will stand at cell with their left hand on the door. At a given signal will step in, close the door up to the lock, keeping hold until the second signal is given, when they will close it altogether, remaining with their hand upon the door until the bar is closed and the count is made. In case of miscount, he will resume his position at the door until the count is correct.

(7.) He must keep his cell and furniture clean and in good order. No marking or scratching the walls, nor spitting upon the floor, will be allowed. At the sounding of the 9 o'clock gong, P.M., all prisoners must put out their lights, undress and retire.

(8.) At the sounding of the morning gong, he must turn out, dress, make up his bed neatly, and be ready for marching out. At the signal, he must open the door, step out, and stand erect until ordered to march.

(9.) No prisoners will be allowed to stare idly at visitors or strangers passing through the Prison; neither will they be allowed to make any alteration in their clothing or the furniture of their cells.

(10.) All prisoners are required to attend religious services on Sunday, unless sick or excused by the Warden or Chief Guard. In Chapel silence must be observed. No reading will be allowed, and strict attention must be given to the service. Spitting upon the floor, shuffling of the feet, or any unnecessary noise is strictly forbidden.

(11.) Insolence in any form will not be tolerated. No smoking by prisoners is allowed on the prison premises.

(12.) Prisoners will be required to bathe once a week in summer, and once in two weeks in winter, unless excused by the Physician, Warden, or Chief Guard.

(13.) Every prisoner shall have permission to write to his friends once in four weeks. In case of necessity for special letters, permission must be obtained from the Warden or Chief Guard. All letters written or received must first be examined at the office, under the direction of the Warden, before being sent or delivered. Visits from friends allowed once in eight weeks. The permission to write or to receive letters and visits from friends, or books from the library, is dependant upon general good conduct, and obedience to rules.

(14.) The use of books and all reading matter may be suspended by the Warden for violation of rules.

(15.) Prisoners must apply by letter to their friends or relatives, for money to take them home, a month prior to the expiration of their sentence.

(16.) Prisoners shall be required to labour diligently during those hours detailed for work, and in marching to and from their cells they shall observe such order as may be directed by the Warden; they shall be required to communicate with their Guards in a respectful manner, and with the greatest brevity; they must conduct themselves with perfect order, and in strict obedience to the direction of their officer.

(17.) Each prisoner shall have a Bible in his cell, a hymn book, and may take such tracts and books as shall be approved of, and furnished to him.

(18.) Punishment will be resorted to as rarely as necessity will admit; the regulations of the prison are, nevertheless, to be observed and maintained inviolate; and all infraction thereof, or any resistance to the lawful commands and authority of the Guards, shall subject the offenders to solitary confinement, and to be placed in irons at the discretion of the Warden; and the Warden is authorized to employ and permit the use of weapons by the Prison Guards, to put down insurrection by force, and to prevent escape at all hazards from the prison.

(19.) No visitor will be permitted inside the prison unless accompanied by a Prison Guard.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &C., ONTARIO.
TORONTO, 11th June, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, that a prisoner named Richard Clancy, escaped from the Central Prison, Toronto, on the 14th May, at 11.45, a.m., by placing a plank against the rear wall of the yard, by

which means he effected his escape. I have examined into the circumstances with this escape, and find, that if the instructions that I gave, that at all times when prisoners were in the yards, the wall guards must be on duty, had been strictly adhered to, the attempt to escape would in all probability never have been made. The escape, therefore, in my opinion, was attributable to the fact, that the wall guards were allowed to go to dinner before the prisoners were "counted in" to dinner. The Warden has forwarded me a copy of an order, issued immediately after the escape took place, which if attended to, should prevent escapes in the same manner.

On the first instant, two prisoners escaped by entering the tunnel drain running through the front grounds of the prison, where a gang of prisoners were employed in improving and ornamenting the grounds. The gang was under the supervision of five guards at the time.

I consider that the guards were guilty of neglect in allowing the escape to be successful, and the Warden should not have allowed prisoners who were sentenced to long periods, to have been taken into the front grounds. The names of the prisoners who thus effected their escape, were Robert Purcell, and Robert McCulloch; the former having an unexpired period of about four months to run, and the latter having a period of about one year and a quarter to run.

I have instructed the Warden not to take prisoners to work outside the prison walls, who have more than three months of their sentence to fill, and only then, under the most rigid supervision.

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

J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

To the Honourable,
The Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ONTARIO.
TORONTO, 17th June, 1875.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 11th inst., with reference to certain escapes of prisoners from the Central Prison, I am to direct you to institute an inquiry into all the particulars so as to ascertain to whose neglect any of such escapes is to be attributed. Your inquiry will be specific, in order that such guards or other officials, to whom neglect is attributable, may fully understand the reason for whatever subsequent action the circumstances may call for.

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

I. R. ECKART,
Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Inspector Langmuir,
Toronto.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &C., ONTARIO.
TORONTO, 30th June, 1875.

SIR,—In obedience with instructions contained in the communication of the Provincial Secretary, of the 17th inst., I visited the Central Prison, yesterday, for the purpose of making a more specific inquiry, than that already instituted and reported upon, into the escape of two prisoners from the Central Prison grounds, on the 31st ult., that the officers who were guilty of neglect or carelessness may be dealt with as the Government may direct. I

examined, at the same time, into the circumstances connected with the escape of three prisoners named Deacon, Wylie, and Cunningham, from the field attached to the prison for garden purposes, on the 21st inst., making five prisoners which have escaped from the prison grounds within three weeks, only one of whom, up to the present time has been recaptured.

The circumstances and facts connected with the escapes from the front grounds on the 31st ult., are as follows:—About forty prisoners were selected to work on the front grounds in draining, levelling, and ornamenting. These prisoners were divided into three gangs under three regular, and two supernumerary guards, as follows:—Guard William Gifford, had charge of 10 prisoners; Guard William Johns, assisted by supernumerary Guard Wall, had charge of 14 prisoners, and Guard Frederick Hill, assisted by supernumerary Guard Henry Langman, had charge of 20 prisoners. The prisoners were selected by Chief Guard Beaumont, and the gangs *and the guards* were being *generally* supervised by Deputy Chief Guard Stedman. The duties of these guards appeared to be sufficiently well defined by the Warden, and understood by the guards, viz., that each guard was to be responsible for the safe custody of the squad under him, and in the event of any emergency all were conjointly to act for the safe keeping of all the prisoners. It appeared, however, that Deputy Stedman had other duties to perform besides supervising the work referred to, and sometimes was called away to attend to them.

The tunnel drain through which the prisoners escaped is of sufficient diameter to admit a man. Commencing at the Grand Trunk Railway, it runs into the prison grounds about 200 yards, with an opening at each end.

The danger of this drain, as a means of escape, was fully known to the Warden and the guards, and the work of putting in a covered box drain, from the opening in the grounds to the point where it intersected with another drain, was about to commence. The prisoners comprising the gangs were all counted at one o'clock, p.m., on coming out from dinner, and found correct. The gang in charge of Guard Gifford was placed at work north of the drain opening; that in charge of Johns, north-east; and that in charge of Hill, south of the drain opening, and in full view of it. At two o'clock, the man in charge of the semaphore on the Grand Trunk Railway, gave the alarm that two prisoners had escaped through the drain; but though pursuit was made by some of the guards, the escaped prisoners were never seen by them. What time between one and two o'clock the escaped prisoners entered the drain is unknown. The conclusions I have arrived at, after a careful examination into all the circumstances, are:—

1st That the Warden erred in judgment—

1. In sending too great a number of prisoners out into the grounds to work.

2. In not personally examining the rolls to see that no long-date prisoners were allowed to get into the out-door gangs, instead of leaving such important work to the Chief Guard.

3. That he did not arrange to have the Chief or Deputy Chief Guard constantly present with such a large number of prisoners and guards.

2nd. To neglect, on the part of the Warden, in not having the mouth of the drain staked, or partially stopped up, when his attention was called to the danger connected with it.

3rd. To disobedience of orders on the part of supernumerary Guard Langman, who left only for a short time between one and two, without reporting or obtaining leave. This guard has since been dismissed for drunkenness.

4th. To neglect of duty on the part of Guard Frederick Hill, in not keeping a proper watch over the prisoners committed to his care; in not frequently counting them to assure himself of their presence in the gang, particularly as he was aware that the drain might be used as a means of escape: and in not noticing that the wheelbarrows which the escaped prisoners had been working with were lying idle.

I have to state, that for this neglect on the part of Guard Hill, I have caused him to be suspended from duty, pending your decision upon the matter now reported upon.

Respecting the escape of the three prisoners from the field attached to the prison, on the 21st instant, I have to report as follows:—The prisoners, Wylie, Deacon, and Cunningham,

were part of a gang of nine prisoners, under the charge of Guard Mansell, who has made the following statement :—

I am the guard in charge of the garden gang, Central Prison; the gang consisted of nine men. About 5 20, p.m., on the 21st June, the three prisoners, Deacon, Cunningham, and Wylie, were at the further end of the nine acre field, engaged in planting potatoes, and I told them: I should require them in about five minutes, to go on with the rest, in watering newly planted cabbages. I collected the rest of the gang, and sent them down to go on with watering the cabbage patch; was *nearly three hundred yards away from the three prisoners planting potatoes*. I followed the prisoners to the cabbages, and was engaged from five to ten minutes telling them in what way to water them; I then proceeded to bring in the other three at the potatoe patch; when I observed they were not in the field, I immediately gave the alarm, and after getting the remainder of my gang into the prison, started in pursuit. Prisoner Deacon had been working under me in the field for two months; prisoner Cunningham has been with me since last summer, and out with me when I was in charge of prisoners working outside; prisoner Wylie had been in the garden for a month. The working of a piece of ground of the dimensions of the prison field necessitates the scattering of prisoners, the different kinds of vegetation requiring each daily labour in their culture.

“ WM. MANSELL,
“ *Guard.*”

I am of the opinion that these three escapes were attributable,

1st. To a serious error in judgment on the part of the Warden in allowing nine prisoners to be taken out into the field to work in charge of only *one* guard, although armed with a pistol, for it is obvious that if eight of the nine prisoners had run away, it would have been the guard's duty to remain in charge of the only remaining one until he was relieved, or had brought him back to prison. There should have been at least two guards, one of whom should have been armed with a rifle.

2nd. To the placing of too much confidence in the prisoners he had charge of, by guard Mansell, as shown by his own statement, through which mistake he lost control over at least three of the prisoners committed to his care.

For this mistake on the part of Guard Mansell, I have caused him to be suspended from duty until I am further instructed. I have also instructed the Warden of the prison not to take any more prisoners out to work in the grounds beyond the prison walls, *except* in the garden, and then only prisoners selected personally by himself, and under the charge of not less than two guards, one of whom shall be armed with a loaded rifle.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. W. LANGMUIR,

Inspector.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ONTARIO.
Toronto, 7th July, 1875.

SIR,—With further reference to the correspondence respecting the escape of two prisoners on the 31st of May last from the Central Prison, I am now directed to say that, the matter having been referred to the Hon. the Treasurer, the conclusions set forth in your Report of the 30th June, have been approved of by him. I am further to intimate that the neglect on the part of the guard, Frederick Hill, should be visited with a reduction of a

week's pay, to serve as a caution against his being again found guilty of a similar neglect. With respect to the escape of three prisoners on the 31st June last, the Treasurer coincides in the conclusion of your Report. The guard, Mansell, appears to have been sufficiently punished by his suspension from duty, which he may now be ordered to resume; his pay for the period of his suspension having been forfeited. You will be good enough to intimate officially the purport of the above to the Warden.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

I. R. ECKART,

Assistant Secretary.

J. W. Langmuir,
Inspector, &c.,
Toronto.

EXTRACTS

From the Report of the Inspector of Prisons for the year 1876, in relation to the foregoing matters.

“When it is considered that a very large proportion of these prisoners are habitual offenders of the petty order, who have for many years been oscillating between one Gaol and another in the Province, and not a few of whom have been committed to the Central Prison two or three times already, I cannot but think that the periods of sentence, as indicated in the above summary, are much too short for the accomplishment of the objects aimed at in the establishment of this Prison. There is a class of offenders, the frequency of whose offences against law and order renders them pests to society, and whom, after their third commitment to a Gaol, it would be much better to send to the Central Prison for the full term that the law allows, than for two or three short periods every two years or less. The civil condition of this class of prisoners—three-fourths of whom are unmarried—point to the fact that protracted incarceration would involve little or no hardship to families dependent upon them for a living. On the contrary, but for the humiliation thereby caused to relatives, their enforced absence from the family relation would, in most instances, be a relief not only to their friends but to the community.

“The fact that 441 of the 637 prisoners who were committed during the past year, were, from their own admissions, of intemperate habits, affords additional evidence of the correctness of this conclusion.

“The mistaken leniency of awarding short periods of imprisonment to this class, is not only demonstrated by the very serious charge that their repeated trials cost the Province, but also by the persistency with which they return to their evil courses. No sooner is the dilapidated physical condition of these habitual offenders rehabilitated by the healthy regimen of a prison, and the enforced suspension of dissolute habits, than they are set free only to return in a short time for a repetition of the same kind of treatment. Apart from the mistaken leniency of short sentences in such cases, both from a moral and social standpoint, it is not fair to the Province which, at a great cost, has established an industrial Prison, that just as soon as this class of prisoners are restored to such a bodily condition as to perform hard labour in the prison, their sentences expire and they are discharged. For this class of offenders, constituting about one-third of the commitments to the Central Prison, it is most desirable that cumulative sentences be given, until they reach the period of two years.

“Although this Prison was largely designed for the class of prisoners I have been speaking of, still, an examination of the table of offences will show that if this intermediate establishment had not been in existence, the crimes of many of the prisoners who were committed to it were of sufficient enormity to have consigned them to the Penitentiary. It would appear that 23 were convicted of burglary, robbery, and kindred offences; 14 of assault with intent to rape; 34 of aggravated assault; 12 of cattle stealing; 11 of forgery, embezzlement, &c., while no less than 258 were convicted of larceny in its various degrees. Many of these prisoners were hardened criminals who had expiated sentences, for previous crimes, in the Penitentiaries of Canada and the United States. These two classes of prisoners—the petty but chronic offender against law and order, and the old *habitué* of many penitentiaries, are, of all others, the most difficult to deal with. In this connection I may now refer to the system of

DISCIPLINE

that prevails in the Central Prison. In recommending the establishment of the Prison, I pointed out in my Annual Reports of that period the many serious defects and deficiencies of our Common Gaol system, chief among which was the indiscriminate association of old and young, tried and untried, innocent and guilty. Not only were these classes of prisoners indiscriminately associated, but they were so kept in utter idleness, which, above all conditions, is the most fruitful source of vice and crime, and in addition, discipline and order were the rare exception, instead of being the rule, in the government of these Gaols. It was to remedy these defects, and to supply the deficiencies in our Gaol system, that the Central Prison was

founded. And in the administration of its affairs, keeping in view this object, I have no hesitation in saying that it is better to err on the side of rigid discipline than in a laxity of it, and with respect to the two classes of prisoners referred to that have to be dealt with, it will be apparent to all, that, so far as these criminals are concerned, the strictest kind of discipline becomes necessary.

“Admitting, as I do, that for the proper protection of society, the punishment of crime and the reformation of the criminal must be the ground-work of all effective systems of prison discipline, the very first step in the accomplishment of these objects is the entire subordination of the will of every prisoner to constituted authority. The lives of habitual offenders having been one continued revolt against law and order, with little or no subjugation of the will, or exercise of moral restraint, the very first lesson that these men have to learn on entering the Prison is implicit submission. Failing that, the application of reformatory measures to those of this class who are not beyond such influences must prove abortive—whilst deprivation of liberty only, to those who are, is no punishment whatever, unless it be accompanied by strict prison discipline and enforced hard labour.

“The labour that has to be performed by the prisoners in the Central Prison is no harder than what honest mechanics or labourers outside of the Prison have to do, and the hours are the same as in ordinary shops and in labouring employments; the dietary being infinitely better than what a large majority of mechanics and labourers can supply themselves with by their honest exertions. Cleanliness, both in the persons of the prisoners and in every department of the Prison, together with the greatest promptness, punctuality and order in the performance of duty are strictly enforced.

“The rules and regulations in respect to these matters, and for regulating the general conduct of the prisoners, constitute the discipline of the Prison, and its enforcement neither involves harshness nor severity, unless a prisoner renders that treatment necessary through disobedience or insubordination. The discipline of the Prison, however, must be maintained, and the rules and regulations obeyed, otherwise

DISCIPLINARY PUNISHMENT

must be resorted to. This consists, firstly, of deprivation of a meal or certain privileges; secondly, confinement in the dark cell on bread and water diet; and thirdly, confinement in the dark cell in irons. The latter punishment is administered by causing the refractory prisoner to be handcuffed to a ring in the wall about even with his eyes, the anklets being used to secure the legs to another ring in the floor. Physical pain is, of course, caused by the elevation of the hands and arms and the general fixity of the body, which, however, does not prevent the prisoner from shifting his position and resting the head and shoulders against the wall. When it was found necessary to administer this kind of punishment for the first time, the prisoner is given to understand that its duration, after an hour or two, will depend upon himself. If he expresses contrition for the offence committed, he is at once taken out of irons. If a prisoner, however, has to be punished in this way more than once, he has to remain in irons for a fixed time, but if for a longer period than 24 hours he is taken down in the night and to his meals. This placing of a prisoner in irons is not resorted to except in cases of gross insubordination, or of continued disobedience of the rules.

“And here I may refer to certain charges, or rather insinuations, that were made, and which subsequently were formulated into charges against the Warden and the acting Chief Guard of the Prison, involving cruel treatment of the prisoners on the part of these officers. Although the examination into these charges of alleged cruelty took place after the close of the official year, it is but proper that the matter should be alluded to in this report.

“It would seem that every instance of what was looked upon as cruelty was carefully noted by persons who had been dismissed from the prison service, and by certain others who were disaffected towards the rule of one or both of the officers alluded to. The acts of alleged cruelty extended from the opening of the Prison in June, 1874, up to the time of the investigation, but not in a single instance were they made known to me as Inspector, either verbally or in writing, or as the evidence shows, to the Warden. Whatever spirit may have animated the persons from whom the information was obtained, and however disingenuous its sources, it will, under the circumstances, be readily understood that due prominence would be given to every case of the kind that might come under the notice of the witnesses.

“The instances of alleged cruelty, as stated by all the witnesses in their evidence, numbered twenty-three, and a careful analysis of each case shows that they may be here divided into seven distinct categories, to each of which I will refer as briefly as possible.

“1st. In six instances, prisoners while at drill or in marching order, and in three cases while at work, were tapped on the feet, legs, hands, or some other part of the body, with a cane used by the Acting Chief Guard, in order to get them to keep step or for other slight causes. The evidence, however, pointed to the fact that this tapping—for it was nothing more—was very frequent for the first year after the opening of the Prison, and that it was not confined to the Acting Chief Guard, but was done more or less by nearly all the Guards. The practice having been noticed by the Warden, an order was issued, prohibiting it, which, from the evidence, it would seem, had the desired effect.

“2nd. In six cases, prisoners attempted to escape from the Prison by secreting themselves until the Guards should be withdrawn, which rendered it necessary to keep the Guards on duty and without sleep for sixty hours. When these prisoners were discovered, the Warden ordered that five of them should receive six stripes with a small cane, and the sixth a rope's ending. Three of these prisoners had been transferred from the Reformatory to the Central Prison, as being utterly incorrigible and beyond the reach of reformatory influences.

“3rd. In five instances, prisoners upon reporting themselves sick, were ordered by the Acting Chief Guard to return to their work, as he believed they were malingering—a practice which is of frequent occurrence, and that requires guarding against. In some of these cases the prisoners refused to go to work and were, in consequence, placed in the dark cell, and upon being examined by the Gaol Surgeon, the decision of the Chief Guard, in every instance except one, was sustained by the Surgeon, who pronounced the prisoners to be well and fit for work. The exception was a case of temporary faintness.

“4th. One night, at the close of 1875 or the beginning of 1876, a prisoner named Lewis became so noisy that he disturbed the entire dormitory, causing other prisoners to join in the noise. Upon reporting the case to the Warden, the Acting Chief Guard was instructed to place a wooden gag in the prisoner's mouth to keep him from shouting, and to handcuff his hands behind his back to keep him from breaking up the furniture in his cell. On going into the cell to carry out this instruction, the Chief Guard alleges that the prisoner attacked him with a piece of iron broken from his bedstead, upon which he clenched the prisoner and beat him several times across the shoulders and hips with a key he had in his hand, after which the order of the Warden was carried out. The Turnkey, who was present, states that he did not see Lewis attack the Chief Guard. It is possible that the attack may have been made without the Turnkey seeing it, but in corroboration of the Chief Guard's statement it was clearly proven that the iron bedstead and cell furniture were broken, and that the prisoner had broken off a large piece of the stone jamb of the cell door. It was stated by several witnesses that the prisoner had given evidence of insanity prior to this occurrence, and subsequent events proved that the surmise was correct; but on the other hand, the Prison Surgeon did not certify to insanity for a considerable time after it took place. Under any circumstances, there is no proper place or means for the care of lunatics in the Prison: the alleged cruelty, therefore, considering this fact, did not consist in the means taken to prevent the other prisoners from being disturbed, but in the charge, if true, that the prisoner was struck other than in self defence.

“5th. One prisoner was kept in irons for 72 hours without being taken down, except to his meals and other purposes of necessity, but it was clearly proven that he had been guilty of gross insubordination, threatening, and insolence on that, as well as on many other occasions, and that he was a violent and dangerous man. From the statements of the Warden and Chief Guard, it just became a question whether the officers or the prisoner should be masters. From the date of that punishment, the prisoner became one of the best behaved men in the Prison.

“6th. The Acting Chief Guard was said to have knocked a prisoner's head against the wall until the blood came from his ears. This the Acting Chief Guard denies, and the Surgeon states that it is impossible that this could have been done without causing a fracture, which neither the Surgeon nor anyone else saw.

“7th. Three prisoners were placed in irons for insubordination, and while in that position were exceedingly noisy and violent. Upon being visited by the Acting Chief Guard with a view to stopping the noise, and while the irons were being removed from

them in order to take them to another cell, it was clearly proven that two of them used the vilest language to the officer mentioned, and one of them kicked him. Under this provocation the Acting Chief Guard struck them with his clenched fist. All of these prisoners were proven to be violent men, requiring frequent punishment.

“In the foregoing categories are comprised all the acts of cruelty that were brought to light, after a most patient investigation extending over two weeks; during which time every officer of the Prison was placed under oath and examined.

“To sum up in respect to these various charges, it would be absurd to designate what is referred to in the first and second categories as acts of cruelty, inasmuch as the same practices are being carried on every day in our Common Schools. They had, however, been stopped in the Central Prison a year prior to the investigation.

“With respect to what is comprised in the third category, it is clear that so long as prisoners will feign sickness, prison officers will now and then make a mistake in their decisions in that relation. In order, however that such mistakes of judgment may be reduced to the minimum, the Prison Surgeon has been directed to visit the Prison every morning at nine o'clock, so that every case of sickness reported may be pronounced upon by the proper medical officer of the Prison.

“It is much to be regretted that such harsh measures had to be adopted in the case of Lewis, in order to prevent him from disturbing the dormitories at night and breaking the cell furniture: the more so as subsequent events proved that the prisoner must have been insane at the time. A short time previous to the occurrence, a prisoner had been transferred from the Prison to Rockwood Asylum under certificates of insanity, but after a very short observation on the part of the Medical Superintendent of that Asylum, he certified that the man was not and never had been insane, although afflicted with an ungovernable temper. I have recommended that some better provision be made for the custody of violent and refractory prisoners, and it is most desirable that when the Hospital is erected a room should be provided for insane prisoners, pending their transfer to an asylum.

“That part of the charge in respect to the Acting Chief Guard striking the prisoner Lewis, other than in self-defence, is reduced, as the statement shows, to a question of veracity between that officer and a witness.

“The class of prisoners referred to in the fifth category are found in all prisons; and although few in number, their stubborn and unyielding temper, and the pertinacity with which that spirit is maintained, even when they clearly know that they are in the wrong, constitute one of the most difficult problems that prison officers have to deal with. The punishment awarded in this particular case, severe as it had to be, had the desired effect, although in many prisons some of this class are almost constantly under punishment.

“It was in dealing with the prisoners alluded to in the seventh category that the Acting Chief Guard committed serious indiscretions as a prison officer, but which, in the light of the facts elicited, cannot possibly be characterised as acts of cruelty. Under no circumstances, except in a clear and well-defined case of self-defence, should a prison official strike a prisoner. That the prisoners were beyond endurance, only showed the necessity and importance of the Guard controlling his own temper, and of using lawful means of punishment, which are always at his command.

“Before closing my remarks in connection with this subject, I desire to say that I wish it were possible for the discipline of the Prison to be maintained without inflicting physical pain, and that moral suasion and kindly admonishment alone could accomplish that object; but as far as I can ascertain, both agencies are necessary in all well-regulated prisons. To well-behaved prisoners, however, and they comprise the large majority, there is no terror in the fact that dark cells and irons have to be resorted to, in order to keep the unruly and insubordinate under control.

“The severe check that the industrial operations of the Prison received through the failure of the Canada Car Company to carry out its original contract with the Government for the employment of the prisoners, has prevented me from inaugurating such a scheme of rewards and remissions of sentences as will tend to encourage and promote good conduct, and stimulate industrious habits on the part of the prisoners. Now, however, that the industrial success of the Prison bids fair to be permanently established, I trust that I will be warranted in submitting a scheme for the approval of the Government at an early day.”

RETURN

Of Correspondence and Papers relating to the "Hamilton and North-Western Railway," subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of January 25th, 1876.

By Command,
S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, February 16th, 1877.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE "HAMILTON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY."

1876.

April 28.—Letter from Secretary of the Company transmitting Petition of the Company to the Lieutenant-Governor, of like date.

1877.

Feb., 13.—Petition of Company to the Lieutenant-Governor.

(Copy.)

HAMILTON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY,
HAMILTON, 28th April, 1876.

The Hon. S. C. WOOD,
Provincial Secretary.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you a petition addressed by this Company to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in Council, praying for a variation of the terms of the Order in Council of 19th March, 1874, granting aid to their Railway.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant
(Signed) MAITLAND YOUNG,
Secretary.

To the Honourable DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, in Council.

The Petition of the Hamilton and North-Western Railway Company

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

That an Order in Council was approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the nineteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, granting certain aid to your Petitioners from the Railway Aid Funds of this Province, and that, by the terms of the said Order, payment is authorized to be made in respect of each twenty miles of the railway when fully completed and ready for conveyance of traffic.

That the contract entered into by your Petitioners, approved by your Honour in Council, on the second day of December last, provides for construction of your Petitioners' railway in sections, of which the first is from Hamilton to Georgetown, a distance of about thirty-five miles, which is to be completed, ready for conveyance of traffic, during the present year.

That, to complete financial arrangements for construction of the said section, your Petitioners find it necessary that the Government aid should be available on the full mileage to Georgetown.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that an Order in Council may be passed, varying the terms of the Order of nineteenth of March, 1874, so that payment may be authorized to be made upon the full mileage to Georgetown, when completed, ready for conveyance of traffic.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

{ L. S. }

JOHN STUART,
President.

Hamilton, 28th April, 1876.

(Copy.)

Unto the Honourable DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, in Council.

The Petition of the Hamilton and North-Western Railway Company

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

1. That under the contract approved by your Honour in Council, on the second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, the section of your Petitioners' line between Hamilton and Georgetown has been constructed and is now ready for traffic, making a continuous line of sixty-seven miles now in operation, from Jarvis to Georgetown, connecting the five great lines of railway of the Western Peninsula.

2. That the next section of their line, viz: from Georgetown to Barrie, is, by the terms of the aforesaid contract, to be constructed during the present year; that the right of way, for the most part, has been already procured, and the rails purchased, and the arrangements of the contractor for the prosecution of the works are completed; so that this section will also be in operation during the present year. Your Petitioners' line will then extend from Jarvis to Barrie, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles, and if completed from Jarvis to Port Dover, as hereinafter referred to, a total distance of one hundred and thirty-five miles.

3. That the timber districts bordering on the Georgian Bay are relied upon by your Petitioners, to supply the chief southward bound traffic over their line, and the intention of your Petitioners to extend their line from Barrie thereto, has been prominently set forth in

all the communications which they have heretofore addressed to the Government, on the subject of aid from the Railway Aid Funds; and to these, they respectfully invite the attention of your Honour in Council, but more particularly to their memorials of eleventh and twenty-fourth January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy six. Your Petitioners are more than ever impressed with the necessity of their line being so extended, and ultimately connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the districts bordering on Lake Nipissing.

4. The construction of this extension—a distance of about thirty miles from Barrie—into the Township of Tay, in 1878, is provided for in the aforesaid contract. The municipalities through which the line will be extended, are the Townships of Vespra, Flos, Medonte and Tay; and from communications which your Petitioners have had with the representatives and leading ratepayers, they have every reason to believe, that were they assured of adequate Government aid, the remainder can be obtained from the municipalities as soon as the works between Georgetown and Barrie are in active progress, which section of your Petitioners' line, as before stated, will be completed during the present year, and it is of vital consequence to this Company that the required Government aid should be granted before the close of the present Session of Parliament.

5. That your Petitioners respectfully, but urgently invite the attention of your Honour in Council to the representations of this Company in the aforesaid petitions of eleventh and twenty-fourth January, in reference to the action of the Northern Railway Company and the North Simcoe Railway Company, in so suddenly entering into an agreement; (which was as speedily abandoned) and would point to the fact that the said Railway Companies have again professed to enter into an arrangement, with the evident design of frustrating the plans and hopes of your Petitioners of procuring Government aid, on the said section of their line from Barrie to the Township of Tay.

6. That in respect of the extension of your Petitioners' line from Jarvis to Port Dover, a distance of about ten miles, also provided for, in the before mentioned contract, your Petitioners respectfully urge that a grant in aid may also be made during the present Session. Reliable assurances have been given that municipal aid will be granted on this part of the line, which, with the same proportionate aid from Government as has been granted on other sections, will enable your Petitioners to begin forthwith, and complete their line from Jarvis to Port Dover, during this year.

On these grounds, and others more fully set forth, in their memorials of eleventh and twenty-fourth January, above referred to, your Petitioners respectfully pray, that in any measure which the Government may introduce during the present Session of Parliament, providing aid to railways, aid may be granted to the extension of their line from Barrie into the Township of Tay, and from Jarvis to Port Dover, as prayed for in the said petitions.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

{
L. S.
}

(Signed)

JOHN STUART,
President.

Hamilton, 13th February, 1877.

RETURN

Of Correspondence relating to the "Belleville and North Hastings Railway," subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers, 31st December, 1875.

By Command,

S. C. WOOD,
Secretary,

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
3rd February, 1877.

1877.

Jan. 12th.—Letter from the President of the Railway to the Honourable the Attorney-General.

Letter from President to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by Extracts from Geological Reports by Sir William Logan.

(Copy.)

OFFICE OF BELLEVILLE AND NORTH HASTINGS RAILWAY COMPANY,
Campbell Street, Belleville, January 12th, 1877.

HON. O. MOWAT, *Premier, etc., Ontario.*

SIR,—The Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company beg to submit the following application for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and respectfully refer the Government to the correspondence brought down to the House in December, 1875, for the general grounds on which a Subsidy or Bonus was asked for. On examination of the return referred to, it will be seen that in Schedule "C" the financial basis is stated as follows:—

Cost of constructing and equipping 22 miles of railway at \$22,000 to \$24,000 per mile.....		\$490,000 00
Madoc bonus	\$30,000 00	
Belleville bonus.....	50,000 00	
(Expected) county bonus.....	50,000 00	
Stock subscribed	170,000 00	
Expected aid from Government of Ontario \$4,000 per mile	88,000 00	
Still to be provided.....	102,000 00	
		\$490,000 00

The Company failed to realize the above financial basis to the following extent:—The Government of Ontario only gave \$3,000 per mile, leaving the Company short of calculations the sum of \$22,000. After active canvassing the Company only succeeded in getting from the County of Hastings \$30,000, owing to the fact that the road was looked upon by many (though a very erroneous opinion) as a local road; hence the Company came short on this calculation \$20,000, making a total loss in the estimated financial basis on 22 miles of road, \$42,000.

While this is a serious item in the estimated cost of construction, there have been increased difficulties in the actual construction. One mile, where the road crosses Hog Lake, in the Township of Huntingdon, will cost between fifty and sixty thousand dollars, being nearly the full amount voted for by the Legislature in aid of the whole enterprise.

By a Return, 2nd Session 3rd Parliament, 40 Victoria, 1877, showing aid to Railways from Ontario Governments, it would appear quite correctly, that only five miles on this road have been constructed; but when attention is called to the fact, that these five miles embrace the most difficult parts of the road (the one mile referred to above being a part), it can be readily understood that a larger expenditure has been made than would seem by the Return.

The Company would also beg to state, that since the middle of December the force of men has been largely increased, and the work is proceeding vigorously with the object of completing the same by the first of July next.

Up to the present moment no assistance by way of bonus has been realized by the Company, as the bonuses granted are contingent on the completion of the road.

The Company would also beg to call your attention to another important feature so far as the Company and the country are concerned, that the realizing of the \$50,000 bonus granted by the Town of Belleville is dependent on the erection of Smelting Furnaces in the Town to the value of \$225,000. To these Furnaces the Town gives a bonus of \$75,000.

These enterprises, as a whole, for they must be taken in this way, then stand as follows:—

Cost of road as estimated by engineers, (see estimated cost in report of last Session.. .. .)	\$490,000 00	
Smelting Works in Belleville	225,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$715,000 00
Town of Belleville bonus	\$125,000 00	
Government of Ontario Subsidy	66,000 00	
Township of Madoc bonus.....	30,000 00	
County of Hastings.....	30,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$251,000 00
Amount to be furnished by the Company.. .. .		\$474,000 00

The Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company would therefore respectfully ask the Government to recommend such further aid to these enterprises as will secure to them as good a financial basis as they had good grounds to expect when they entered into the carrying of them out, which sum the Company think should not be less than \$50,000, inasmuch as the building of the road means largely increased value to the public domain, in the northern part of this and adjoining counties; and the construction of the Furnaces, the development of Iron industries that eventually must be of vast importance to this Province, making it foremost in Iron industries in the Dominion as hitherto in agriculture and manufactures.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed) A PARDEE,
President B. & N. H. Ry. Co.

W. SUTHERLAND, JR.,
Secretary.

To his Honour the Honourable D. A. Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, in Council.

SIR,—I have the honour to call the attention of the Government to the following extracts from the Geology of Canada of 1863 and 1866 by Sir William Logan, LL.D., F.R.S. and F.G.S., on the iron ore deposits of North Hastings, which are submitted as supplementary to other papers already in the hands of the Government, referring to an application for aid by the Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company.

The Hon. the Attorney General was kind enough to express a wish to have these extracts filed, and they are accordingly respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Government.

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

A. F. WOOD,
President of B. & N. H. R. Company.

IRON.

“The ores of iron, of economic importance in Canada, are the magnetic oxyd, the anhydrous peroxyd, and the hydrous peroxyd. The most abundant ore of iron in the Province is probably the magnetic oxyd. The deposits of it in Canada occur in the Laurentian series; it is met with in beds of great extent, which have been noticed on pages 26, 509 and 593.”

“The anhydrous peroxyd of iron assumes very different forms; when uncrystalline, it is dark red, constituting the varieties known as red hematite. This ore frequently replaces the magnetic species among the crystalline rocks of the Laurentian series.”

“The ores which consist of hydrated peroxyd of iron are, for the most part, included under the specific name of limonite. To the purer and more solid varieties the name of brown hematite is often given, while the less pure and more earthy varieties are known by the names of bog iron ore and iron ochre. Bog iron ore, which is of recent formation, is widely distributed throughout Canada; and is an important ore of iron.”

IRON ORE DEPOSITS OF NORTH HASTINGS.

On page 674, for the year 1863, Sir William Logan, referring to the iron ore deposits of North Hastings, says: “The contiguous townships of Madoc, Marmora, Belmont and Seymour contain several beds of magnetic iron ore. On the 11th lot of the 5th range of Madoc is a bed, from which ore was formerly raised and brought to the village of Madoc, where it was smelted in a blast furnace by Messrs Seymour & Co., and yielded excellent iron. The greatest observed breadth of the bed was found to be 30 feet. The ore is black, fine grained, and apparently very pure, and yields to analysis about 70 per cent. of iron. On either side of the above named lot, the ore is said to have been traced, westward on the 12th lot of the 4th range, and eastward on the 10th of the 6th, and the 9th of the 7th range; the distance between the extreme points being about two miles. On the north side of Crow Lake, on the 12th lot of the 3rd range of Marmora, magnetic iron ore is met with. An opening exposes a breadth of from 20 to 30 feet—the bed was traced for about 300 yards. Portions of this ore, which were used in the Marmora furnace, were said to be of excellent quality, and it is very free from pyrites.” “The magnetic ore formerly smelted at the Marmora iron furnace was obtained from the 8th lot of the 1st range of Belmont. This deposit, known as the big ore bed, has usually been called 100 feet thick. It appears however not to be a single bed, but a succession of beds of ore, occupying a breadth across the strike of about 500 feet, the first hundred feet of the iron-bearing strata show a vast bulk of ore, often very nearly pure, the upper part of which chiefly was mined for smelting. Many years ago a blast furnace was erected at the Village of Marmora, for the purpose of smelting the ore from this deposit, and iron of a superior quality was manufactured. More recently different companies have, for short periods, made renewed attempts to smelt the ore, with very satisfactory results, so far as the quality of the metal was concerned. The distance of the place from a shipping port was, however, found a serious obstacle to success, and the furnace is for the present abandoned.”

In the report of 1866 the following occurs on page 102 :—“ The deposits of iron ore just described may be classified as follows : Deposits where the ore occurs in large, or at least in apparently remunerative quantities :—

Elzevir	-	-	-	-	-	-	Range V, Lot 3
Madoc	-	-	-	-	-	-	“ V, “ 11
“	-	-	-	-	-	-	“ I, “ 19
“	-	-	-	-	-	-	“ VI, “ 25
“	-	-	-	-	-	-	“ V, “ 17
“	-	-	-	-	-	-	“ V, “ 12
Marmora	-	-	-	-	-	-	“ III, “ 13
Belmont	-	-	-	-	-	-	“ IX, “ 6
“	-	-	-	-	-	-	“ I, “ 7 and 8.”

Since the date at which the foregoing reports were written further developments have been made in North Hastings by explorations, fully confirming the importance and extending the areas of these extraordinary deposits of iron ore.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON.

PAGE 107. “ Although the deposits of iron ore already described are in many cases quite undeveloped, there are others of such extent as fully to justify any attempt which might be made to smelt the iron on the spot. Until this is done, OR UNTIL RAILWAY COMMUNICATION RENDERS THE EXPORTATION OF THE ORE POSSIBLE, it is unreasonable to expect that the proprietors of the iron deposits recently discovered will exert themselves much to develop them. The establishment of railway communication with the front would, of course, give a great impetus, as well to the development of the iron manufacture, as to that of a trade in ore with the United States.”

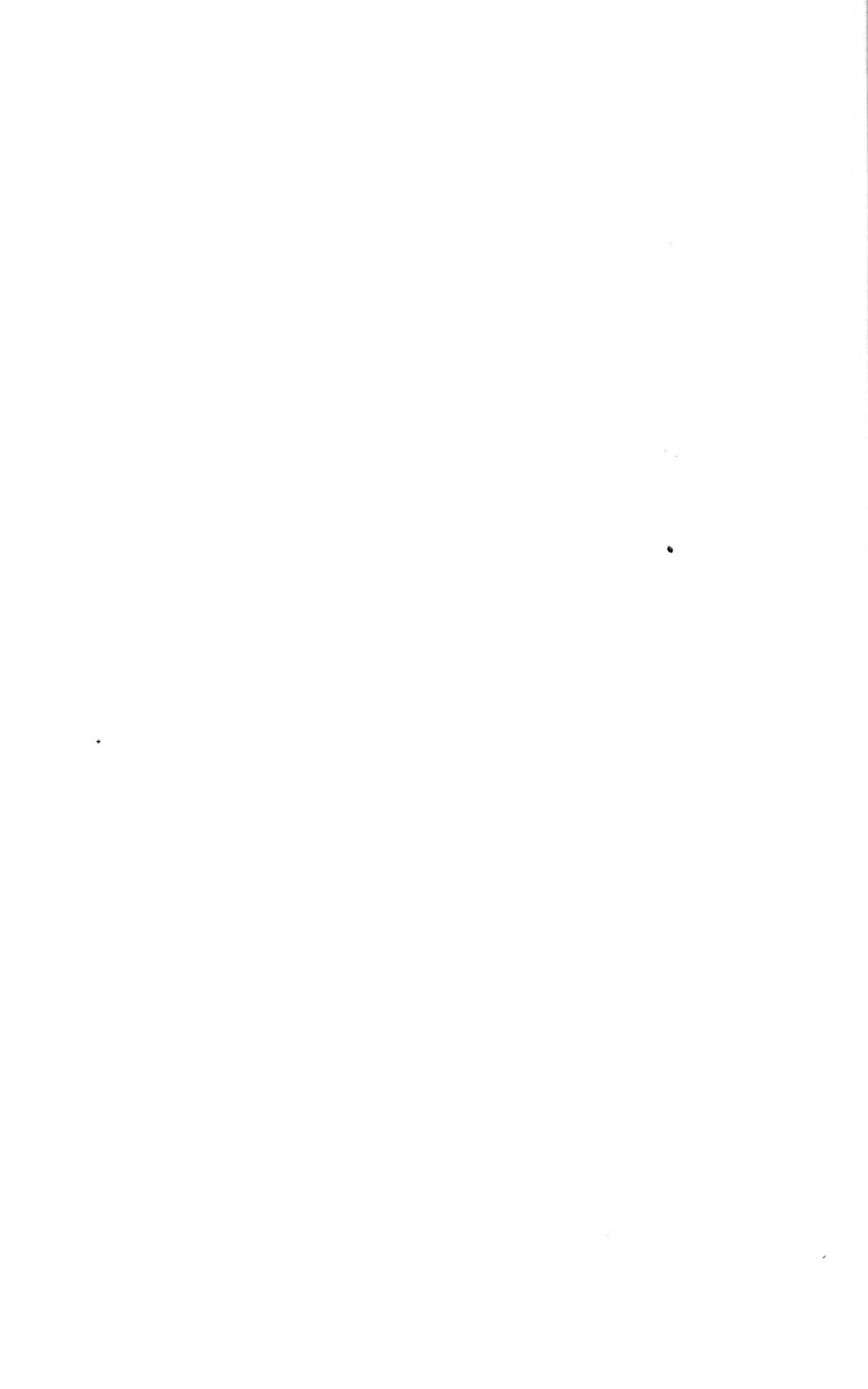
Page 109. “ The ore bed occurring on the 11th lot of range 5 of Madoc furnished the ore smelted by Mr. Uriah Seymour in his furnace at Madoc Village. The first experiment with the ore was made by Mr. Seymour in his furnace owned by him and his partners at Wolcott, Wayne County, New York. Three and a half tons were treated, and it was found to improve the quality of the iron previously made there. First one-fourth and then one-half of the Canadian ore was used, and the iron produced became softer and stronger. Ultimately the Canadian ore alone was charged into the furnace, and a still better quality of iron was obtained. These results being considered satisfactory, Mr. Seymour erected a furnace at Madoc, in 1837, and put it in blast. The iron was of excellent quality, but at this time the stock of charcoal became exhausted. About 80 tons was produced in all, during the blast, and cast in stoves, potash-kettles, &c., besides a small quantity of pig iron. The latter found a ready sale in Belleville, at \$27 per ton, and was considered of first-rate quality for machinery.” An impression has always prevailed in smelting the magnetic ores of the district, that the operation would be rendered less difficult by the admixture of soft ore, that is, of bog ore or hematite. There is, in all likelihood, some foundation for this opinion, and if so, there ought to be no obstacle to the success of smelting in Madoc, where, besides the excellent ore of the Seymour bed, the hematite on the 12th lot of range 5 is easily procurable. In future attempts at smelting in Madoc the course to be adopted would resemble somewhat that proposed in the case of Marmora. Owing to the purity of the Madoc ore, a roasting could, however, be altogether dispensed with.

On general grounds it would seem reasonable to suppose, that when properly conducted, the same success would attend the iron manufacture in Madoc and Marmora, as has attended it in other countries where similar conditions exist. In Sweden and Norway, as in Canada, the ores are generally magnetic, the fuel charcoal, the motive power water, the means of transport and communication imperfect; labour is certainly cheaper, but the ores are less rich (33 per cent. being the average in Norway). The same conditions as to ore, fuel &c. obtain in New York where the smelting of iron ore seems to be very successful; and if care be taken to employ the same skill, and with due care and judgment, the same apparatus and processes which are there applied, iron would doubtless be as successfully made in Canada as in New York. The protective duty in the latter country is to a great extent balanced by the higher prices of labour and fuel.”

EXPORT OF IRON ORE.

Page 112. "The fact of the existence of a most extensive trade in iron ore between the south shore of Lake Superior and the lake cities, and also between the latter and Lake Champlain, has frequently caused attempts to be made to bring the Canadian ores to the same market. From information which I have gathered, it would appear that the demand for ore from Lake Superior has greatly diminished lately, and that the quantity shipped last summer was not more than one-third of the quantity of the previous year. This, however, would not so materially affect the export of ore from Canada as might at first be supposed. The magnetic ores from Canada would not compete with the hematites from Lake Superior. They are required rather for mixing with the latter, and are a substitute for the magnetic ore of Lake Champlain. The price paid recently for Champlain ore, delivered in Cleveland, was \$10 per ton, American currency, and pure Canadian magnetic ore would bring almost as much. The Lake Superior ore only brings \$7.50 per ton, American currency. Assuming \$6.50 in gold as the value of a ton of pure Canadian ore, and also assuming THAT RAILWAY COMMUNICATION WERE ESTABLISHED WITH THE FRONT, many of the ores of the district could doubtless be worked for exportation with much advantage."

On page 687, Report of 1863, Sir William Logan, in his concluding remarks on the great iron ore deposits of Canada, says: "It will be seen from the preceding pages, that, with the exception of St. Maurice and Batiscan, but little has been done to turn to advantage the iron ores of Canada. The exportation of iron ores from Brome and Stanbridge to Vermont in former times, and more recently of those from Hull and Newborough to Pittsburg, has been mentioned; as also the furnace for smelting the bog ore at Normandale, and those erected at Madoc and Marmora. Canada, however, possesses, in the crystalline ores of the Laurentian rocks, inexhaustible supplies of rich ores of this precious metal, which may compare with those of the United States, or with Sweden. It is from these magnetite and red hematite ores, reduced by charcoal, that the finest iron of the world is manufactured; and it cannot be doubted that skilled labour and capital will one day make the iron mines of Canada great sources of national wealth."



RETURN

Of Correspondence and Papers relating to the "Credit Valley Railway," subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers, 21st January, 1876.

By Command,

S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
3rd February, 1877.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE "CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY."

1876.

Feb. 3rd.—Letter from Charles Clark to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, enclosing Memorial of the County Council, County of Wellington, addressed to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Dec. 13.—Letter from the President of the Company to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, asking for an increased Grant.

1877.

Feb. 8.—Letter from President of Company to the Provincial Secretary, enclosing a statement of Capital Accounts, &c.

(Copy.)

TORONTO, 3rd February, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith a Memorial of the County Council of the County of Wellington, to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, praying that any grant of aid to the Credit Valley Railway Company may be upon condition that the Municipal Directors of the Company shall have the same voice in financial affairs as the Directors appointed by the Stockholders.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES CLARK.

(Signed)

Hon. S. C. Wood,
Provincial Secretary
Toronto.

(Copy.)

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The Memorial of the County Council of the County of Wellington,

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

That the moneys expended in the construction of the Credit Valley Railway have been contributed principally from Provincial and Municipal sources, a very small proportion being contributed by the Stockholders of said Company. Your memorialists would, therefore, respectfully submit that the Directors appointed by the Municipal Corporations should have the same voice in managing the financial affairs of the said Company as the Directors appointed by the Stockholders.

Your Memorialists would, therefore, pray that Your Honour in Council grant further aid to said Railway Company, on the condition that the Municipal Directors have the same voice in the financial affairs of the Company as the Directors appointed by the Stockholders.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN REA,
Warden.

(Signed)

JOHN BEATTIE, [L.S.]
Clerk.

Court House, Guelph, 28th January, 1876.

CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,

Toronto, December 13th, 1876.

SIR,—I regret having to advise you that the Credit Valley Railway Company have been obliged to suspend work on their railway for a whole year, and that a very large amount of money sunk in grading bridging and fencing on the line is now lying dormant, and subject to depreciation and waste.

I regret also to be obliged to state that the persistent hostility of other Companies to the successful construction of the Credit Valley Railway, more or less affects the credit of the Company, and that it is absolutely necessary for the Credit Valley Railway Company to appeal to the Government and Legislature of the Province of Ontario for an increased grant of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per mile of railway.

I beg further to request that the Government will submit these figures for verification to the Engineer of the Public Works' Department, who can also examine and certify to the value of the work already performed.

I further beg, for the more complete satisfaction of the Government and the public, that the Engineer of the Public Works' Department, or one enjoying the confidence of the Government, should be sent to examine our works, plans, and profiles, when it will be seen that the quantity of bridging and earthwork on the Credit Valley Railway between the City of Toronto and the Brock Road, and between the Village of Streetsville and the Village of Alton per mile of railway, is double that of any other railway which has been or is being built under the bonus system in this Province, there being more earthwork in a single mile of the Credit Valley Railway than on the entire Port Dover line from Woodstock to Port Dover, or from Hamilton, on the Hamilton and North-western line, to Georgetown, and that one of our bridges has more timber and stone work in it than is contained in all the bridges of either of the lines just mentioned between the points named.

I beg also to state that in a few days I will send to your Department a Report from Mr. Frank Shanley, on the value of the work performed by the Company, which has

been done directly by the Company without the assistance of contractors. This you will be able to compare with the total expenditure of the Company.

It is quite unnecessary to add anything to the facts already before the Government in relation to the Petition of the Company for further assistance. I may say, however, that the Company have had adverse times and circumstances to contend with. The influence of the City of Hamilton and the Town of Guelph publicly in the House of Representatives, and privately, has been used with effect in preventing the successful construction of the Credit Valley Railway; and notwithstanding that the Hamilton and North-western Railway Company have been granted by the Government three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per mile of railway for a certain distance, the Credit Valley Railway Company, under similar circumstances, have been granted only two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per mile of railway.

I am happy to say that the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) asked from the City of Toronto, and which formed a part of the Company's estimated capital account, is now, in the more confident state of public opinion certain to be granted.

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

(Signed)

G. LAIDLAW,
President C. V. R. Co.

Hon. S. C. Wood,
Provincial Secretary.

CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY,
President's Office,
Toronto, February 8th, 1877.

Honourable S. C. Wood,
Provincial Secretary.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose a statement of the Capital Account of the Credit Valley Railway Company, and estimate of amounts yet to be expended. It may not be necessary for the Company to raise the whole amount estimated by our Chief Engineer, as per statement, as rolling stock may be leased, terminal buildings obtained temporarily on lease, and sundry economies may be effected in other matters consistent with the full use and working of the Railway.

Commencing with a reasonable traffic, the line will, no doubt, be able to acquire for itself, out of its own traffic receipts, conveniences and accommodations, such as workshops, &c., which must be represented in the Capital Account.

A considerable amount of money will be required to straighten up the grading of the line on account of the suspension of the works for over a year.

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

G. LAIDLAW,
President C. V. R. Co.

CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Capital Expended.

Bonus capital expended.....	\$655,379 00
Expended by the Company other than proceeds of bonuses.....	279,000 00
	<hr/>
Total amount expended.....	\$934,379 00
	<hr/>
Total amount of bonus capital unexpended.....	\$112,960 00
	<hr/>
Total amount expended.....	\$934,379 00
Total amount to be expended.....	2,761,959 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,696,338 00

Or, cash per mile (158 miles) say \$23,395, to be made up as follows :—

Municipal bonuses, inclusive of \$319,000 to be obtained	\$7,070 00	per mile.
Government aid.....	4,000 00	“ “
Proceeds of \$12,000 per mile, of bonds, total authorized, say.....	9,000 00	“ “
Floating debt.....	3,325 00	“ “
	<hr/>	
	\$23,395 00	“ “

Deduct for rolling stock, terminal buildings, and workshops, which can be had temporarily on lease, \$3,500 per mile.

RETURN

Of Correspondence and Papers relating to the "Erie and Huron Railway."

By Command,

S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, February 14, 1877.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE "ERIE AND HURON RAILWAY."

1877.

Jan. 30.—Letter from the County Clerk of Kent to the Provincial Secretary, enclosing petition from the County Council, praying for aid to construct the road. Petition from residents and freeholders of the County of Kent, for a like object.

Memo.—Financial scheme of the Company.

Memo.—Estimated cost of forty-one miles of railway.

Do. Ditto of seventy-two miles.

Feb. 14.—Letter from President of the Company to the Provincial Secretary, enclosing Certificate of Deposit of same date ; together with Letter from Alex. Manning to the President of the Company, dated Feb. 12th, 1877.

CHATHAM, 30th January, 1877.

Hon. S. C. WOOD,
Provincial Secretary, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith a petition from the County Council of the County of Kent, to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of Ontario, praying for aid to the Erie and Huron Railway Company.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL KERR,
*Co. Clerk Co. Kent,
Ontario.*

To His Honour the Honourable DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD, *Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Council.*

The humble Petition of the County Council of the County of Kent in Council assembled, humbly complaining,

SH EWETH :

A charter for the construction of the Erie and Huron Railway, through the Counties of Kent and Lambton, running from Lake Erie, on the South, to Lake Huron, on the North, has been granted by the House of Assembly of this Province.

The necessary stock has been subscribed for the said railway, and the payments required by the said charter have been paid thereon, and is at the credit of the Company. The line of the road has been surveyed, and all the terms of the charter complied with, and the stockholders are now prepared to proceed with the construction of the said railway. A portion of the County of Kent has granted a bonus of one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars in aid of that part of the said railway running through it.

That although the County of Kent and the municipalities in it contribute largely to the revenue of this Province, and have spent, and are annually spending, very large sums in developing the resources of the county, more than almost any other county in the Province, yet it has never received any aid or assistance in any way, to any of its enterprises, from the Province of Ontario, and has received no sum in aid of railways.

The proposed line of railway when completed will be a most important and beneficial link in the railway system of Ontario, and will do much towards settling and developing one of the finest and most productive parts of Ontario, which has hitherto been kept in some places almost in a state of nature for want of, and the impossibility to make, good roads, and for the want of railway facilities.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that a sufficient sum may be granted by Your Honour and Council to the said Railway Company, in order to secure the construction of the said railway.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray,

(Signed) DANIEL KERR,
County Clerk.

(Signed) ROBERT FERGUSON,
Warden.

(Copy.)

To the Honourable DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD, *Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Council.*

The humble Petition of the undersigned residents of, and freeholders in, the County of Kent,

SH EWETH :

A charter for the construction of the Erie and Huron Railway through the Counties of Kent and Lambton, running from Lake Erie, on the South, to Lake Huron, on the North, has been granted by the House of Assembly of this Province.

The necessary stock has been subscribed for the said railway, and the payments required by the said charter have been paid thereon, and is at the credit of the Company. The line

of the said road has been surveyed, and all the terms of the charter complied with, and the stockholders are now prepared to proceed with the construction of the said railway.

A portion of the County of Kent has granted a bonus of \$155,000 in aid of that part of the said railway running through it.

Although the County of Kent and the municipalities in it contribute largely to the revenue of this Province, and have spent, and are annually spending, very large sums in developing the resources of the County, more than almost any other County in the Province, yet it has never received any aid or assistance in any way, to any of its enterprises, from the Province of Ontario, and has received no sum in aid of railways.

The proposed line of railway when completed will be a most important and beneficial link in the railway system of Ontario, and will do much towards settling and developing one of the most productive and finest parts of Ontario, which has hitherto been kept, in some places, almost in a state of nature, for want of, and the impossibility to make, good roads, and for the want of railway facilities.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that a sufficient sum may be granted by Your Honour and Council, to the said Railway Company, in order to secure the construction of the said railway.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

RICHARD MONCK, *Mayor of Chatham.*

THOMAS HOLMES, *Reeve of Chatham.*

WILLIAM MCKEOUGH, *Hardware Merchant.*

HENRY EBERTS.

HENRY SMYTH, *Real Estate Dealer.*

H. J. EBERTS, *Writer.*

EDWARD ROBINSON, *Solicitor.*

And Ninety-eight Others.

(Copy.)

FINANCIAL SCHEME OF THE ERIE AND HURON RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Company propose building a line of railway, with four feet six inches gauge, from the Rondeau Harbour, on Lake Erie, to the Grand Trunk Railway Company's line at or near the Village of Erroll, in the County of Lambton, on the south shore of Lake Huron, with a branch to the Village of Wallaceburg, through the Counties of Kent and Lambton, and will pass through the Village of Blenheim, the Town of Chatham, the Villages of Dresden, Wallaceburg, Oil Springs, Petrolia, and Erroll, being about seventy-two miles in length.

The Company propose for the present building from the Rondeau to Dresden, and the Wallaceburg branch, as the first section, being about forty-one miles in length, until a bonus is granted in aid of the road by the County or Municipalities in Lambton, the bonus of \$110,000 heretofore granted in aid of the road having lapsed, by the road not being begun within the time limited in the by-law granting the same.

In the Statement hereto annexed is given an estimate in detail of the whole cost of the road when constructed, from the Rondeau to the Grand Trunk Railway. The financial statement, as now submitted, is only for the completion of the forty-one miles proposed to be constructed at once, as above stated.

The following Statement shows the estimated cost and resources for building the road :

Estimated cost at 41 miles,—total..... \$445,860 00

Resources for Construction.

Bonus granted by Kent.....	\$155,000 00
Stock subscribed, 10 per cent. paid.....	82,000 00

Bonuses are expected to be granted by the following places:—

Blenheim.....	\$15,000 00
Chatham	25,000 00
Dresden.....	15,000 00
Wallaceburg.....	10,000 00
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$302,000 00
Government aid, say \$3,000 per mile.....	123,000 00
It is proposed to raise by bonds on the road the sum of \$2,000 per mile.....	82,000 00
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	\$507,000 00

The amount of bonds to be issued, if not sold, will be taken by the contractor.

The bonus granted by the County of Kent has been confirmed, and the other four Municipalities will, beyond doubt, grant the full amount stated above in aid of the road.

*ERIE AND HURON RAILWAY.

Estimated cost of construction of the forty-one miles of the Railway in the County of Kent, from the Rondeau Harbour *via* Blenheim, Chatham, Dresden, and Wallaceburg:

330 acres, for right of way, @ \$50.....	\$16,500 00
120 acres, for chopping, cleaning, and grubbing, \$30	3,600 00
200,000 cubic yards earth excavation, @ 25c.....	50,000 00
40,000 rods of rail fencing, @ 70c.....	28,000 00
25 public road crossings, each \$200	5,000 00
30 farm crossings, each \$40.....	1,200 00
30 culverts	6,000 00
Bridge masonry, bridges, and trestle work	50,000 00
101,200 railway ties, each at 40c.....	40,480 00
3,872 tons of iron rails, per ton \$40.....	154,880 00
3,872 bolts, spikes, and fish plates per mile, \$300.....	13,200 00
44 miles of track-laying, including sidings, \$250.....	11,000 00
44 ballasting do do \$700.....	29,000 00
Erection of stations, engine sheds, turntables, tanks, railway signs	10,000 00
Frogs and switches, &c.....	2,000 00
Engineers and assistants' expenses, law, stationery, and office expenses	15,000 00
Contingencies	10,000 00
<hr/>	
Total cost.....	\$445,860 00

Average price per mile, exclusive of rolling stock, \$10,875 00.

 ERIE AND HURON RAILWAY.

Estimated cost of construction of seventy-two and one-half miles, from Rondeau Harbour, through Blenheim, Chatham, Dresden, Wallaceburg, Oil Springs, Petrolia, to the Grand Trunk Railway :

300 acres chopping, clearing, grubbing, &c.. \$40.....	\$12,000 00
612 acres, right of way, \$40.....	24,480 00
50,000 rods of rail fencing, 70 cts.	35,000 00
300,000 C. yds. earth excavation, 25 cts.	75,000 00
Public roads crossings	7 000 00
Farm " "	3,000 00
Culverts	8,000 00
Bridge masonry, bridging and trestle work	80,000 00
176,000 railway ties, 40 cts.....	70,400 00
6,996 tons of iron rails, \$35	244,860 00
Bolts, nuts, fish plates, and spikes per mile, \$300	22,000 00
75 miles track-laying, \$250	18,750 00
75 miles of ballasting, \$700	52,550 00
Erection of station sheds, turntables, tanks, railway signs	15,000 00
Frogs and switches	3,000 00
Engineers' and assistants' expenses, law, stationery and office expenses.....	20,000 00
Contingencies.....	15,000 00
Total cost	\$705,990 00

Average price per mile, \$9,737, exclusive of the rolling stock.

The population of Kent is about	60,000
" " Lambton	50,000
" " the Town of Chatham.....	8,000
" " Village of Blenheim.....	1,800
" " Dresden	2,000
" " Wallaceburg.....	1,500
" " Oil Springs	500
" " Petrolia	2,700
" " Erroll	400

During the season of navigation, *two* steamers leave Chatham daily, carrying passengers and freight for Windsor and Detroit.

Three times per week a steamer leaves Chatham for Wallaceburg. Three steamers run between Wallaceburg and Sarnia daily; one steamer leaves Dresden daily for Wallaceburg, Windsor and Detroit.

Besides, a large number of sailing vessels and small crafts are employed in the carrying trade.

The following stages run between the Town of Chatham and the following places :—

Two stages to and from Chatham to Blenheim.

Four stages to and from Chatham to Charing Cross.

Two stages to and from Chatham to Dresden,

One stage to and from Chatham to Wallaceburg.

Between Chatham and Blenheim there are four teams constantly employed hauling goods, besides all the traffic by farmers and casual work.

One manufactory at Blenheim (Spoke and Hub) export two car loads per week; and there are several other large mills and manufactories there largely engaged in exporting.

The amount of stuff shipped at Chatham is very large. The Great Western Railway Company received at that station alone, in the year 1872, the sum of \$200,000.

The amount of stuff to be carried by rail at Dresden would not be so large as at Blenheim, as the country north of Dresden is still unsettled, owing in a great measure to the impossibility of getting to a market, and a portion of the year the roads are impassable; but the business to be done there is large, as there are several large mills and wooden-ware factories, which export a large amount of stuff.

It is estimated that, apart from the grain and agricultural products, there would be three car-loads of goods shipped daily from Dresden, five from Blenheim, three from Wallaceburg, and ten from Chatham; and the agricultural products would double this.

The exports from the Town of Chatham amount to about \$4,000,000 yearly; from Dresden, \$1,000,000; from Wallaceburg, \$1,000,000; and from Blenheim, \$1,500,000. The imports amount to nearly two-thirds of these sums.

For reasons mentioned in the financial scheme, the very large trade, particularly in oil at Petrolia, is not mentioned.

A large part of the business of the Counties of Essex, Lambton, and Elgin is done in Chatham, the trade of that district naturally coming to Chatham.

The Southern Railway is six miles distant from Chatham, which is a great injury to the town, and railway connection with the Canada Southern is absolutely necessary.

There are a large number of mills and manufactories springing up through the section of country to be served by the proposed railway, for manufacturing and developing the products of the country; but business is injured, exportation hindered, and enterprise almost paralyzed for want of railway connections.

The Counties of Kent and Lambton have received no aid from the Government in any way in promoting enterprises through these counties. Much of that section of the country is still unsettled, owing to the want of railway facilities; and this road will do as much to aid the settlement of the country and development of its resources as any road hitherto aided by the Government.

TORONTO, February 14th, 1877.

SIR,—Enclosed I forward a certificate of deposit, and a letter from Alex. Manning, Esq., which you will have the goodness to lay before the Government in Council, with the papers already forwarded relating to the Erie and Huron Railway.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. MCKELLAR,
President, Erie and Huron Railway.

Hon. Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,
Toronto, 14th February, 1877.

The Hon. ARCHIBALD MCKELLAR,
President Erie & Huron Railway Co.

DEAR SIR,—I have to advise that an amount of \$8,200 was deposited with this Bank, on 27th December last, to the credit of the Erie and Huron Railway Company, and that a balance of \$7,000 now stands at their credit. The former sum, I understood, represented a payment of 107. on the stock of the Company.

I am, Yours truly,

(Signed)

W. N. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

TORONTO, February 12th, 1877.

A. MCKELLAR, Esq.,
President Erie & Huron Railway.

DEAR SIR,—In the event of any objection being taken by the Government to the financial basis submitted by you, in order to obtain aid for your Railway, I beg to state, that the statement is ample for the construction thereof, and I will guarantee to build the Railway complete, providing that a reasonable amount of assistance be given by the Government in aid of the work.

I am, Yours truly,

(Signed)

ALEX. MANNING.

RETURN

Of Correspondence and Papers relating to the "Huron and Quebec Railway," subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers, December 20th, 1875.

By Command,

S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
3rd February, 1877.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE "HURON AND QUEBEC RAILWAY."

1877.

Jan. 5th. — A Letter from the President of the Company to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, enclosing,

- (1.) Memorial of the Company asking for aid to the Road.
 - (2.) Report of the Chief Engineer of the Company.
-
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(Copy.)

TORONTO, January 5th, 1877.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary.

I have the honour to send herewith for the information of the Government,

1. Memorial of the Huron and Quebec Railway Company asking for aid to the Road.
2. Report of the Chief Engineer of the Company.
3. Map or Diagram showing the proposed line.

I have the honour to be,

&c., &c., &c.,
(Signed)

W. H. SCOTT,
President of the Company.

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

The Memorial of the Huron and Quebec Railway Company,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

1. That your Memorialists are a Railway Company incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario originally for the construction of a road from the waters of Lake Huron to the City of Ottawa, but by the Act continuing their Charter, the object in the contemplation of the Company was limited to the construction of a road between the Cities of Toronto and Ottawa direct.

2. Your Memorialists beg respectfully to point out the obvious necessity of, and the manifest advantages that would flow from, the contemplated work, both as regards its Provincial and local relations.

3. Meeting at its western terminus the centre of Provincial trade and commerce and connecting easterly with the road now being pushed forward towards early completion by the Provincial Government of Quebec, it will form a material element in facilitating the transportation easterly to tide water of the various productions of the Province [whether gathered from the locality proposed to be traversed by it or drawn from various parts of the Province] by the numerous roads converging at the Provincial Capital, such increased facilities involving as well a reduction of freightage as expedition and certainty of transit, upon which the movement of produce so largely depends.

4. The contemplated road would form the final and completing link of a through trunk line of railway communication from the great west to tide water at Montreal, composed of the projected road, the Great Western Railway and connections in the west and the Quebec Government road in the east.

5. There would be opened up to settlement and cultivation a very considerable section of country between Peterborough and Carleton Place, whose development has been hitherto retarded by its remoteness, and the absence of available means of communication.

6. There would be afforded direct communication with, and transportation from, the large and frequent deposits of mineral wealth in the same section of country whose existence and value are recognised, whereby new and important industries hitherto kept in abeyance, would be largely fostered to the general advantage of the Province.

7. The local importance and necessity of the projected road are such as to make it deserving of consideration in relation to public aid. It must be borne in mind that the only lateral communication easterly or westerly afforded to the section of country proposed to be traversed, is to be found upon the waters or upon the immediate shore of Lake Ontario, from which even the inconsiderable portion of the section in question now served by railways are removed not merely by distance, but by the more onerous burden of the heavy freights and other inconveniences inseparable from the operation of short local roads, and with which the more considerable portion of the section has no available communication.

8. Taking the Town of Peterborough for illustrative purposes, its position being analogous to the remaining portions of the section served by railways, extending southward, the freightage to and from the frontier, a distance of some thirty miles, is upon the average eight, ten and twelve times the mileage rate on the front, or about equal to the cost of transportation from Montreal to Toronto. During considerable portions of the year, an hour's business cannot be transacted in Toronto, without leaving home on the afternoon of one day, only to return on the afternoon of the third day. For all practical purposes therefore, both as regards cost of transportation and time and convenience, the section in question would be just as convenient to the centres of trade if, having direct communication, it were removed four or five hundred miles further from Toronto or Montreal. For all practical purposes Goderich and Owen Sound are, by the equivalent of four or five hundred miles, more convenient to Toronto than points on the projected road at a distance of

fifty or seventy miles from the City. To those portions of the section not served by railway communication southward, the greater inconvenience of situations is of course obvious.

The facts conveyed in the last paragraph indicate not merely the importance of the enterprise from a local point of view, as tending to remove the large annual transportation tax, and to foster and bring into operation productive facilities that have hitherto, of necessity, lain dormant, but as well the impetus that would be given to the development and progress of the Province as a whole, and particularly of its Capital, by bringing within easy accessibility a very considerable and highly productive section of country.

9. For a distance of seventy or eighty miles, namely, between the Counties of Lanark and Peterborough, with portions of these counties, the proposed road would partake eminently of the character of a colonization road, traversing a sparsely settled locality from which municipal aid towards the project will necessarily be very limited. Here, there is much unoccupied land whose early occupation would be encouraged, and not inconveniently situated to the north, are the Free Grant lands of the Crown.

10. Your Memorialists submit the following as the basis of their financial expectations, viz :

MUNICIPAL AID VOTED.

Peterborough Town	\$150,000
Peterborough County.....	150,000
Lanark Group.....	90,000
	<hr/>
	\$390,000

MUNICIPAL AID EXPECTED.

Toronto	\$250,000
Ottawa.....	200,000
North Hastings.....	100,000
Frontenac and Addington.....	50,000
Lanark Village.....	10,000
Carleton County.....	100,000
Group in East Peterborough.....	20,000
Peterborough to Toronto.....	200,000
	<hr/>
	\$930,000

GOVERNMENT AID EXPECTED.

From Toronto to eastern limit of County of Peterborough, 105 miles at \$3,000.....	315,000
From County of Peterborough to County of Lanark, 64 miles at \$7,000.....	448,000
Through the County of Lanark, 31 miles at \$3,000.....	93,000
	<hr/>
	\$856,000
	<hr/>
	\$2,176,000

AVERAGE MUNICIPAL AID.

Average Municipal Aid per mile, 195 miles.....	\$6,500
Average Government Aid.....	4,390
Proceeds of Mortgage Bonds for \$12,000 per mile at 80.....	9,600
	<hr/>
Total per mile	\$20,490

The Stock of the Company now subscribed and remaining valid to the extent of \$96,000, has not been taken into the above Statement, but on the other hand the engineer's estimate of cost does not include the promoting and preliminary expenses.

11. Your memorialists intend during the present winter and early in the coming summer to seek the submission of by-laws for the expected municipal aid, and from the very general favour with which the project is looked upon and accepted by the interested municipalities, they have little or no doubt but that such aid substantially to the amount above indicated will be voted in the earlier part of the present year, and thus enable the work of construction to be commenced during the approaching summer season, should Government aid in the meantime be assured.

12. That as to those portions of the projected road extending from Peterborough eastward to the eastern limit of the County of Peterborough, and from Carleton Place westward to the junction with the Kingston and Pembroke Road, being a distance in all of about sixty-six miles, municipal aid to the expected extent has already been voted, except by the City of Ottawa, which city will probably vote on a by-law for that purpose during the present winter, and such by-law will no doubt provide for a considerable portion of their proposed aid being expended upon the said portion of road from Carleton Place westerly.

13. Each of these portions of the projected road would penetrate sections of country entirely remote from railway communication, and for that reason largely undeveloped, though abounding in various sources of wealth.

14. That while your memorialists are convinced that action may with safety be taken upon the basis of the anticipated municipal aid above indicated; yet, if a different conclusion were formed, and Government aid to the enterprise, as a whole, for that reason in the meantime deferred, your memorialists would respectfully point out the very great local importance of these specified portions of the entire scheme, as bringing into direct communication with existing railways considerable sections of undeveloped territory.

15. Your memorialists submit herewith the Report and Certificate of the Company's Engineer as to the cost of the projected road, together with a plan or diagram exhibiting its precise location and the section of country proposed to be served.

Your memorialists therefore pray that the aid hereinbefore indicated be granted towards the construction of the said proposed road, or that the portions of the projected road hereinbefore specified may in the meantime be aided by the Province to such extent as may, under the circumstances, be deemed expedient.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE HURON AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

W. H. Scott, Esquire, President H. & Q. R. R.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following preliminary report of the proposed Huron and Quebec Railway, with estimate of the probable cost, and statistics of the resources of the section of the country through which the railway will pass. The Huron and Quebec Railway is intended to connect the City of Toronto on the west with the City of Ottawa on the east, passing through the Town of Peterboro', situated nearly midway between the two cities.

The Railway will touch Lake Ontario at Toronto and extend from thence in a north-easterly direction to the Town of Peterboro' about 75 miles; after leaving Peterboro' the line will continue in a direction a little to the north of east to the Township of Kalador, in the County of Addington, and from thence to Carleton Place on the Canada Central, the direction will be a little more towards the north east.

As it is proposed to utilize that part of the Canada Central lying between Carleton Place and Ottawa,—so far as the question of construction is concerned the Huron and Quebec may be regarded as terminating at the former.

The total distance from Toronto to Carleton Place by this line will be about 195 miles, and will run from 30 to 50 miles back from Lake Ontario, and pass through the following counties, viz :—York, Ontario, Victoria, Durham, Peterboro', Hastings, Addington, Frontenac, Lanark and Carleton.

It will thus be seen that the road will run through one of the richest sections of the country, and the interests of the agriculturist, the miner, and the lumberman, must be materially served by its construction.

The country from Toronto to the eastern extremity of the County of Peterborough is essentially agricultural. That, from thence to Ottawa contains the richest minerals found in the Dominion, and the whole country in rear of the proposed railway is that from which the greatest proportions of our forest productions are derived.

The Free Grant and other new townships forming the rear of the Counties of Victoria, Peterborough and Hastings, and on through to the Ottawa River, will, on the completion of this railway, be placed in the same advantageous position as the old townships of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham are now with reference to the Grand Trunk Railway.

The proposed railway will unite directly by rail the Capital of the Dominion with that of the Province of Ontario, and will form the connecting link between the railway system centering in Toronto on the west and that terminating at Ottawa on the east, and its duties will consist in a great measure, in conveying the traffic from one of these systems to the other, in consequence of which it is expected that a large amount of rolling stock will not require to be provided in the first place, that otherwise would be necessary. Motive power will be the principal thing required under the circumstances.

The railways at present terminating in Toronto, and from which this traffic may be derived, are the Great Western, the Credit Valley, the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, and the Northern. Those at the Ottawa end are, the Northern Colonization, the Prescott & Ottawa, and the Canada Central. The road will also be intersected by several lateral railways, running from north to south, and their traffic may be transferred at the points of crossing.

It is quite impossible to estimate the quantity of traffic that will be offered for transportation on the completion of this railway, connecting as it will with such large commercial centres as Ottawa and Toronto, the trade of which is already so well developed by the railways centering there. Besides which, the local traffic must soon tax to its utmost any road traversing a country presenting such wealth, population and variety of natural productions, as that through which this railway will pass.

To afford some conception of the traffic that may be derived from the different localities through which the railway will pass, I have appended a table taken from the last census (1871), showing the population and some of the natural productions of the several counties through which it will extend, and also a table showing the same with regard to the townships and towns on the line of railway, and immediately adjacent thereto.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. A. STEWART,
Engineer H. & Q. R. R.

Dec. 30th, 1876.

ESTIMATE of Cost of Constructing the Huron and Quebec Railway. Total length, 195 miles. Cost, \$3,911,895. Cost of one mile—

QUANTITIES.	DESIGNATION.	RATE.	AMOUNT.
			8 cts.
10 acres.....	Right of Way.....	\$50 00	500 00
3 acres.....	Chopping and clearing.....	25 00	75 00
2 acres.....	Grubbing.....	60 00	120 00
600 rods.....	Fencing.....	1 00	600 00
20,000 yards.....	Earth excavations.....	25	5,000 00
500 yards.....	Rock excavations.....	1 00	500 00
2,400 F.....	Ties.....	25	600 00
90 Tons.....	Iron (steel rails).....	45 00	4,050 00
	Spikes.....		250 00
	Fish-plates.....		400 00
26 feet.....	Bridging.....	25 00	500 00
2,500 yards.....	Ballast.....	25	625 00
20.....	Culverts and cattle-guards.....	60 00	1,200 00
	Tracklaying.....		300 00
	Station buildings, &c.....		1,000 00
	Engineering, Stationery, &c.....		1,100 00
	Contingencies 5 per cent.....		841 00
	Rolling Stock.....		2,400 00
	Total.....		\$20,061 00

TABLE showing the population and quantities of grain raised in 1871, in the Counties through which the proposed Huron and Quebec Railway will pass. Taken from the Census of 1871.

COUNTY OR TOWN.	POPULATION 1871.	WHEAT RAISED, 1871.	OTHER GRAINS, 1871.	SQUARE MILES.
Toronto.....	56,092			9
York.....	59,882	686,274	2,391,798	903
Ontario.....	50,652	533,480	1,666,565	859
Victoria.....	30,200	350,279	890,099	1,305
Peterborough.....	30,473	360,540	710,152	2,470
Hastings.....	48,364	239,908	989,477	2,336
Addington.....	21,312	78,291	514,633	2,057
Frontenac.....	16,310	59,379	415,747	329
Lanark.....	33,020	79,639	178,198	1,197
Carleton.....	21,739	153,640	177,718	647
Ottawa City.....	21,545			3
Totals.....	389,589	2,541,630	7,934,387	12,115

Statistics of Townships on the Line of the Huron and Quebec Railway.

TOWNSHIP AND TOWN.	POPULATION.	WHEAT RAISED, 1871.	OTHER GRAINS, 1871.	ROOTS, 1871.
Toronto	56,092			
Yorkville	2,293			
York	10,008	63,728	282,067	304,402
Scarborough	4,615	44,513	246,821	289,417
Markham	8,152	106,009	400,562	274,062
Whitchurch	5,014	74,027	270,865	333,675
Pickering	7,375	91,548	363,288	932,140
Uxbridge	4,762	72,389	169,328	360,241
Reach	6,809	88,552	231,493	556,196
Brook	5,175	83,307	204,539	285,668
Cartwright	2,514	52,312	93,338	202,911
Manvers	4,114	68,996	142,282	187,231
Maraposa	5,363	85,326	257,857	428,495
Ops	3,350	62,012	152,896	135,905
Ennily	3,790	72,294	128,530	116,414
Cavan	4,761	98,827	166,046	120,768
Ennismore	1,104	22,407	30,943	36,808
Monaghan	1,479	14,279	32,795	75,002
Smith	3,428	73,033	108,600	215,234
Peterborough, &c.	5,808	1,859	1,175	17,204
Otonabee	3,992	82,120	165,900	159,704
Douro	2,671	42,189	75,790	96,054
Ashphodel	3,247	40,756	80,072	103,933
Dummer	1,951	27,523	67,118	62,984
Seymour	4,289	56,096	110,687	71,122
Belmont	1,575	7,549	21,446	30,952
Rawden	3,688	36,104	158,591	62,399
Marmora	1,699	7,308	33,162	32,338
Huntingdon	2,853	17,873	87,987	60,415
Madoc	3,479	19,388	96,656	65,618
Tudor, &c.	1,055	3,774	12,035	34,004
Hungerford	4,633	18,190	104,458	81,851
Elzivir and Greensthorpe	1,393	1,918	14,868	18,000
Sheffield	2,615	13,738	62,820	45,049
Kaladar and Anglesea.	749	1,079	7,351	11,774
Barrie	316	510	2,922	5,557
Kenebec	802	949	6,268	13,718
Hinchinbrook	997	2,191	21,062	21,556
Bedford	1,839	8,312	20,013	7,807
Osa	492	1,712	3,164	194,567
Olden	560	817	4,760	14,348
Clarendon	408	1,944	2,519	12,564
Palmerston	546	2,368	4,906	14,006
S. Sherbrook	833	3,052	5,118	9,220
Bathurst	3,220	24,558	53,829	42,857
Dalhousie, &c.	2,295	11,165	27,164	41,096
Lanark	2,270	12,572	25,599	39,631
Drummond	2,467	21,728	47,336	42,772
Beckwith	1,977	12,797	46,488	55,420
Ramsey	3,218	32,766	66,913	72,023
Huntly	2,634	21,800	102,032	92,514
Goulburn	3,234	21,001	84,365	108,153
Marsh	1,347	7,447	37,581	39,944
Nepean	5,069	32,546	159,504	194,531
Ottawa	21,545			
Totals	239,772	771,558	5,288,911	6,769,042

RETURN

Of correspondence relating to the "Kingston and Pembroke Railway,"
subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers, 28th January, 1876.

By Command,

S. C. WOOD,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, 3rd February, 1877.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE "KINGSTON AND PEMBROKE RAILWAY."

1877.

Jany. 8th.—Memorandum of the Company asking for aid.

Feby. 2nd.—Letter from President of the Company, stating their financial position.

(Copy).

*Memorandum submitted for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor in
Council, by the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company.*

KINGSTON, 8th January, 1877.

At the last Session of the Legislature of Ontario, an Act was passed increasing the amount of Provincial aid to the Company for the section of their line between Sharbot Lake and Oso, and the Mississippi River in Palmerston, from \$3,250 per mile to \$7,000 per mile.

The Company understood and believe, the Legislature also understood such increase to recognize the Company's Railway as a Colonization Railway, entitled to increased aid through unsettled tracks where the municipalities were unable to grant aid.

The Company deem it unnecessary now to refer to the great benefits to accrue from the completion of their railway. The best practical proof of these benefits, is the impetus already given to the section of country thus far opened up by the railway.

Since said last Session, although the section referred to between Sharbot Lake and the Mississippi River had been located, the Company were led to believe that improvements could be made on the survey, and caused a re-survey to be made. This re-survey, owing to the rough character of the country occupied the spring and earlier portion of the summer. The result was a shortening of distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Immediately upon the completion of this re-survey, construction was commenced with a large force; the grading is now largely done, the ties are purchased, as also the rails, the latter

now lying partly in Kingston, and partly out upon the line. A portion of the rails will be laid during the present winter, and the section will be ready for traffic during the ensuing summer.

To enable arrangements to be made for the completion of the remaining portion of the line through the unsettled territory between the Mississippi River and the Junction with the Canada Central Railway near Douglas, the Company would respectfully request that legislation may be instituted during the present Session of the Legislature, to increase the amount of Provincial aid for such remaining portion. The exertions already made, and the difficult character of the country through which the line is still to be built, entitle the Company to the fullest aid granted to any railway.

From present data it is probably safe to estimate that the length of the remaining portion mentioned will not exceed forty-seven miles, making the total mileage for which aid will have been contributed by the Province, 107 miles, instead of 135 miles originally estimated. This saving in distance, will of itself contribute largely to any increased aid.

(Signed)

C. F. GILDERSLEEVE,
President K. & P. R. Cy.

TORONTO, 2nd February, 1877.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

SIR,—In answer to the enquiry of the Attorney-General, as to the financial position of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company, I would state:—

The amount (with interest accrued) contributed by Municipalities of		
Kingston and Frontenac		\$475,000
Do. by Shareholders and Contractors		225,000
		\$700,000
Government aid 20 miles, @ \$2,000	\$40,000 00	
“ “ 15 “	2,650	39,750 00
“ “ 10½ “	3,250	34,125 00
	Already paid.....	\$113,875 00
Government aid, 14 miles to Mississippi, to be paid		
@ \$7,000 per mile		98,000 00
Total Government aid on, say 60 miles.....		211,875 00
Required to be raised in stock or bonds, for additional		
Sidings, Rolling Stock, Terminal facilities at Kings-		
ton &c	180,000 00	
Total cost of 60 miles to Mississippi River		\$1,091,875 00

On the above the liabilities of the Company are as follows:—

Stock paid in full	106,000 00	
Bonds	106,000 00	
For sidings, &c., as above	180,000 00	
		392,000 00
Total liabilities on 60 miles to Mississippi River.....		392,000 00

The present estimated cost of construction of remaining 47 miles to junction with Canada Central R. R. is as follows:

30 miles to Madawaska River, complete with Rolling		
Stock, estimated at \$18,000 00 per mile.....	540,000 00	

17 miles to junction with Canada Central R. R. at \$16,000 00 per mile	\$272,000 00	
Total cost of 47 miles to be built.....		\$812,000 00
Government aid asked on above, at \$10,000 00 per mile.	470,000 00	
Balance to be raised by Company	342,000 00	
		812,000 00
Estimated liabilities of the Company :—		
On 60 miles to Mississippi River		392,000 00
On 47 miles to be built from Mississippi River, to junction with Canada Central R. R.....		342,000 00
		<u>734,000 00</u>
Being at the rate of about \$7,000 00 per mile.		

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
C. F. GILDERSLEEVE,
Pres. K. & P. R.

P.S.—On the above, the aid asked from Government will stand as follows :—

Amount due to Mississippi River.....	\$211,875 00	
“ asked from Mississippi River to Canada Central Junction	470,000 00	
Total		\$681,875 00
Amount original grant.....	400,500 00	
Interest accrued on original grant, at 5 per cent half-yearly, to 1st. Jan., 1877.....	100,019 00	
Interest to accrue before balance earned, say three years.	40,725 00	
		541,244 00
Extra amount now asked over original grant and interest.		140,631 00

In reference to the character of the country, it is necessary to bear in mind, that after passing through the first 20 miles of settled country, and 15 miles of thinly settled country, the remainder of the distance—72 miles—is entirely through unsettled and free grant lands.

RETURN

Of Correspondence and Papers relating to the "Lake Simcoe Junction Railway," subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers, December, 1875.

By Command,

S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 5
Toronto, February 16th, 1877.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE "LAKE SIMCOE JUNCTION RAILWAY."

1877.

Feb. 12th.—Letter from President of the Company to the Provincial Secretary, transmitting memo. showing amounts required to complete the Lake Simcoe Junction Railway.

Feb. 14th.—Letter from President of the Company to the Provincial Secretary, enclosing Report of the Chief Engineer of the road.

LAKE SIMCOE JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.
10 Adelaide Street East, TORONTO, Feb. 12, 1877.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that a contract for the construction of this Railway was let to Messrs Naismith & Co, in July last, as far as the available means of the Company, inclusive of borrowed capital, and the Legislative subsidy of \$2,000 per mile, for 26½ miles, granted last session, would admit.

There are, however, certain works necessary in the interest of the district to be served, which yet remain to be constructed, a full statement of which I herewith enclose.

The Company have no means available to pay for the extra works and material in the above statement referred to. I would therefore respectfully urge upon the Government and Legislature, the propriety of making an additional grant in aid of the under-

taking, sufficient to enable the company to pay for the works and material mentioned, and complete their line.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. N. BLAKE,
President.

LAKE SIMCOE JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY,
10 Adelaide Street East,
TORONTO, February 12th, 1877.

Memorandum shewing amounts necessary to meet extra items required to complete the Lake Simcoe Junction Railway,—being for materials and work not included in contract with Messrs. Naismith & Co., Contractors for the above-named Railway :—

20 tons extra weight of rails, per mile at \$700 00.....	}	18,550 00
26½ miles at 700 00 per mile.....		
Extra weight of fastenings		3,400 00
Extra length in wharf at Jackson's Point, including crib work....		700 00
Telegraph Line.....		1,200 00
Station and sidings at Ballantrae		1,750 00
Extra land at Stouffville.....		280 00
Extra Engineering.....		960 00
4 Grain houses.....		6,000 00
Siding at Franklin Mills.....		1,000 00
		<hr/> \$33,840 00

(Signed) J. C. BAILEY,
Chief Engineer, L. S. J. R.

(Copy.)

LAKE SIMCOE JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY,
10 Adelaide Street East,
Toronto, Feb. 14th, 1877.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

LAKE SIMCOE JUNCTION RAILWAY,

SIR, I beg to enclose herewith, report of the Chief Engineer of this Company, as to the progress of the works.

I am Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. N. BLAKE,
President.

LAKE SIMCOE JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY,
10 Adelaide Street East,
TORONTO, Feb. 13th, 1877.

Dear Sir,—I beg leave to report that out of the twenty-six and one-half miles of the L. S. J. Railway, twenty-two have been graded up to the first of this month, the

greater number of the bridges have been built, and all the culverts with one or two exceptions. Several miles of fencing are built, and the material for the part that is unfinished, is delivered on the line. Three-fourths of the ties have been delivered, and distributed all along the line, and others are being got out to complete the number called for.

Nearly all the right of way has been purchased except at two points, the terminus and Junction.

The works included in the contract for the line, have been vigorously and satisfactorily pushed forward by the contractors, Messrs. Naismith & Co., from the commencement of operations in August last; but to complete the road in such a way as to serve the district it traverses, certain works mentioned in my report to you a few days ago, in addition to those covered by the contract and specification, remain to be provided for. It is important that I should know as soon as possible, whether these works are to be proceeded with, so that the necessary timber and other material may be got out before winter closes.

Yours truly,

J. C. BAILEY,

Chief Engineer, L. S. J. R.

J. N. BLAKE, ESQ.,

President L. S. J. Ry.

R E T U R N

Of Correspondence and Papers relating to the "London, Huron, and Bruce Railway," subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 31st December, 1875.

By Command,
S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, February 5th, 1877.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE "LONDON, HURON, AND BRUCE RAILWAY."

1876.

Jan. 13.—Petition of the Company to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for aid.

" 29.—Letter from Assistant Secretary Eckart to the Solicitor of the Company, enclosing copy of Order in Council.

Feb. 1.—Letters Patent granting aid

May 25.—Order in Council.

" 30.—Letters Patent granting aid.

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario in Council assembled.

The Petition of the London, Huron, and Bruce Railway Company,

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

1st. That your Petitioners were incorporated by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, passed in the thirty fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter forty-two, the provisions of which Act have been amended and extended by various other Acts of the said Legislature relating to your Petitioners.

2nd. That on the twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, an Order in Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was made, whereby a payment of two thousand dollars per mile of the railway of your Petitioners, between London and Wingham was (subject as in the said Order mentioned), ordered to be made to your Petitioners out of the Railway Fund, which Order was amended and extended by an Order in Council, made on the fourteenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

3rd. That your Petitioners' railway was completed and ready for traffic prior to the thirty-first day of December, now last past, and your Petitioners have complied with the terms of, and are entitled to the moneys authorized to be paid to them by, the said Order in Council.

4th. That your Petitioners' railway from its junction with the Great Western Railway near London, to Wingham, is sixty-nine miles and three hundredth of a mile in length.

5th. That the municipalities along the line of the said railway have granted aid to your Petitioners to assist them in the construction of their said railway, the total amount so granted being three hundred and eleven thousand and five hundred dollars, to secure the payment of which the said municipalities have issued their Debentures payable in twenty years with interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

6th. That the said Debentures are estimated to be worth only the average rate of ninety per cent. of their par value, from which your Petitioners would realize only two hundred and eighty thousand and three hundred and fifty dollars, which, together with the moneys from the said Railway Fund, make the total subsidy or aid granted to your Petitioners, four hundred and eighteen thousand and four hundred and ten dollars.

7th. That your Petitioners have already expended in works of construction, and for right of way, and other necessary disbursements, the sum of one million, seventeen thousand, eight hundred and thirty-six dollars, and the amount yet to be expended for right of way, completion of buildings and other works, together with interest on money borrowed during construction, is estimated at the sum of one hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars, at the least, making the total cost of the railway, one million two hundred and one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars, or seven hundred and eighty-three thousand, four hundred and fifty-four dollars, in excess of the subsidy or aid so granted, or eleven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars per mile of railway.

8th. That by the second section of the Act passed in the thirty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter eighty-nine, your Petitioners are authorized to issue Bonds to the extent of twelve thousand dollars per mile of their railway, but your Petitioners believe that they cannot rely upon realizing therefrom more than eighty-five per cent. of the par value thereof, or ten thousand two hundred dollars per mile of railway, which will not be sufficient by one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars per mile, to pay for the cost of construction.

9th. Your Petitioners further show that the cost of construction of the said Railway has been very much reduced by uniting the same with the Great Western Railway at Hyde Park, four and a half miles from London; but they will have to pay the Great Western Railway Company a reasonable sum for the privilege of forwarding your Petitioners' traffic over the said four and a half miles of the Great Western Railway.

10th. The utmost economy has been used in the construction of your Petitioners' railway; it has been built in an unusually short period of time, and your petitioners have obtained on very favourable terms, temporary advances of money to apply towards payment of the cost of construction, so that by every means in your petitioners' power the outlay has been kept down to the lowest possible point.

11th. Your Petitioners, however, have no means whereby they can meet their liabilities for cost of construction of the said railway except those hereinbefore set forth, and unless they can obtain assistance to cover the deficiency of one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars per mile, they will be placed in a position of financial embarrassment, so imperilling their prospect of selling their bonds even at eighty-five per cent of their par value, and tending also to cause like embarrassment to other companies occupying a similar position.

Your Petitioners therefore pray, that the payments authorized by the said Order in Council, may be extended to the four and a half miles between Hyde Park and London; and that your petitioners may be paid out of the Railway Fund an additional sum of one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars per mile of railway from Wingham to London.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

Dated this Thirteenth day of January, A.D. 1876.

(Signed)

CHAS. PERCY,
Secretary.

[L.S.]

(Copy.)

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 29th January, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of an Order in Council, relating to the “London, Huron and Bruce Railway.”

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) I. R. ECKART,
Assistant Secretary.

Samuel Barker, Esq.,
Solicitor, &c.,
Hamilton

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 22nd day of January, A.D. 1876.

Upon consideration of the Report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, dated 15th January, 1876, stating that the London, Huron and Bruce Railway Company has completed forty-five miles of its road, extending in a continuous line from Hyde Park Junction northerly, within the meaning of the Act in aid of railways, and also the Memorandum of the Honourable the Treasurer, dated 19th January, 1876, in respect thereof, the Committee of Council advise that payment under Order in Council, dated 14th December, 1874, be authorized to be made out of the Railway Subsidy Fund to the said Company, of the yearly sum of one hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty cents per mile of the said portion of railway, such sum to be payable by half-yearly payments of ninety-seven dollars and twenty cents each, on the 30th day of June and 31st day of December in each year during the period of twenty years, to be computed from the first day of January, 1872, and to the full end thereof.

The Committee further advise that a warrant be issued for the immediate payment of the sum of thirty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety-two dollars, being the amount of eight half-yearly payments, which have become due up to and inclusive of the 31st day of December, 1875, and that Letters Patent be issued for the purpose of more formally witnessing the title of the said Company to the half-yearly payments yet to be made as hereinbefore mentioned, and that transferable certificates be issued by the Treasury Department for the said half-yearly payments.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council.

27th January, 1876.

The Honourable Provincial Secretary.

Province of Ontario.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen,
Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

TO ALL to whom these presents shall come,

GREETING :

Whereas, by an Act of the Legislature of Our Province of Ontario, passed in the thirty-fourth year of Our reign, chaptered two, and intituled “An Act in aid of railways,” after reciting that it is expedient to give aid towards the construction of railways, leading to or

through sections of the country remote from existing thoroughfares, or passing through thinly settled tracks, or leading to the Free Grant Territory, or to the inland waters, it was enacted that for the purposes aforesaid, the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars should be set apart from and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province of Ontario, and should form a fund to be designated and known as the "Railway Fund;" and it is also further enacted, that from and out of the said Railway Fund, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council might, by Order in Council, authorize payments to be made from time to time to any incorporated Railway Company, of a sum or sums of not less than two thousand dollars per mile, nor more than four thousand dollars per mile of any portion or portions of such railway, and that any of such payments might be made after the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works should have reported for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that such company had completed such portion of its road in respect of which payment was to be made, including sidings and stations within the period for completion of the road named in the Act or Acts relating thereto, provided that no payment should be made under any such authority till the said Commissioner should have reported as aforesaid.

And whereas, by another Act of the said Legislature of Our said Province passed in the thirty-fifth year of Our reign, chaptered twenty-four, and entitled "An Act to make further provisions in aid of railways," it was enacted that the sum of four hundred thousand dollars should be set apart from and out of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund, and should be added to and form part of the said Railway Fund, and it was also further enacted, that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars yearly, for twenty years, should be set apart from and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the said Province, and should form a fund to be designated and known as the Railway Subsidy Fund, and that the provisions of the Act of the said Province in aid of railways, and of any Act amenduig the same should (save in so far as they might be inconsistent with the said in part recited Act) apply to the authorization and payment of any grant out of the said Railway Subsidy Fund, and that the sum to be granted to any railway company out of the Railway Subsidy Fund should not be less than one hundred and twenty nor more than two hundred and forty dollars per mile per annum for twenty years on the portion aided, and that scrip in certificates might be issued in respect of any grant out of the said Railway Subsidy Fund, after payment thereof had been duly authorized;

And whereas, under the provisions of the said recited Acts, an Order was made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, whereby it was ordered that, subject to the ratification of such Order in Council, by resolution of the Legislative Assembly (without which it is declared that the said Order should be inoperative), payment should be authorized to be made out of the Railway Fund to the London, Huron, and Bruce Railway Company, of a sum equal to two thousand dollars per mile of their Railway between London and Wingham, and that payment should be authorized in respect of any portion of the said Railway, not less than twenty miles in length, on the fulfilment of the conditions of the said Acts as to such portion, and subject also to the further condition that the said Company should, on or before the first day of December, thereafter, furnish proof to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, of the existence of a *bona fide* and sufficient contract for the completion of the works (exclusive of track-laying) of their Railway extending from London to Wingham;

And whereas, the said Order was afterwards duly ratified by resolution of the said Legislative Assembly;

And whereas, application having been made on behalf of the said Company to vary the terms of the said recited Order, it was, by an Order made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated the fourteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, ordered that, subject to ratification of such Order in Council, by resolution of the Legislative Assembly (in default whereof it declared that the said Order should be inoperative), the time limited by the said Order in Council of the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, for furnishing proof of contract for the construction of the works therein mentioned, should be extended until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and that the said Order in Council should be amended so that the Grant of Aid and the conditions thereof, should apply to such portions of the said Railway as from time to time might be constructed between London and Wingham, and for such line, and portions

thereof, as the Company, and the Great Western Railway Company, might agree to construct, whether as far as Wingham or for a less distance, upon the condition that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council might, at his option, in lieu of the payment of two thousand dollars per mile for the said portions of Railway, direct that the payment should be authorized to be made out of the Railway Subsidy Fund to the Company, of the sum of one hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty cents per mile of the said portions of railway, such sum to be payable by half-yearly payments of ninety-seven dollars and twenty cents each, on the thirtieth day of June and thirty-first day of December in each year during the period of twenty years, to be computed from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, and to the full end thereof, and that the time for the completion of the said works should be extended till the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy six ;

And whereas, the said Order was afterwards duly ratified by resolution of the Legislative Assembly ;

And whereas, on the 30th day of June, 1875, proof was, by the said Company, furnished to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, of the existence of a *bona fide* and sufficient contract for the completion of the works (exclusive of track-laying), of the said railway, extending from its point of junction with the Great Western Railway near London, to its junction with the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway near Wingham, in accordance with the exigency of the said last recited Order ;

And whereas, under the authority of an Act of the Legislature of our said Province, passed in the thirty-seventh year of our reign, chaptered two, intituled, "An Act respecting the Executive Council," the office of Commissioner of Agriculture has been separated from the office of Commissioner of Public Works, and the duties imposed by the said first recited Act upon the Commissioners of Agriculture and Public Works, have been assigned and transferred to the officer or member of the Executive Council, holding the office of Commissioner of Public Works ;

And whereas, the Commissioner of Public Works, upon the fifteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, reported, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that the said Company had completed forty-five miles of its road, extending in a continuous line from Hyde Park Junction (being its junction with the Great Western Railway), northerly, within the meaning of the said Act in aid of railways ;

And whereas, it was by a certain other Order made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated the twenty-second day of January aforesaid, ordered that payment under the said Order in Council, dated the fourteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, be authorized to be made out of the Railway Subsidy Fund to the said Company of the yearly sum of one hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty cents per mile of the said portion of railway so reported to have been completed, such sum to be payable by two half-yearly payments of ninety-seven dollars and twenty cents each, on the thirtieth day of June, and thirty-first day of December, in each year, during the period of twenty years, to be computed from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and to the full end thereof, and was further ordered, that a warrant should be issued for the immediate payment of the sum of thirty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety-two dollars, being the amount of eight half-yearly payments which have become due up to and inclusive of the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and that letters patent should be issued for the purpose of more formally witnessing the title of the said Company to the half-yearly payments yet to be made as aforesaid, and that the transferable certificates should be issued by the Treasury Department for the said half-yearly payments ;

And whereas, payment has been duly made to the said Company of the said sum of thirty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety-two dollars aforesaid, in accordance with the said Order ; and whereas the amount to be paid to the said Company half-yearly in respect of the said distance of forty-five miles amounts to four thousand three hundred and seventy-four dollars ;

Now know ye that, in consideration of the said recited premises, and for the purpose of carrying the same into full effect, We do, by these Our Letters Patent, issued by the direction

of Our Lieutenant-Governor in Council, testify that We have in manner aforesaid, granted, and we hereby confirm, unto the London, Huron, and Bruce Railway Company, its successors and assigns, the said thirty-two half yearly payments of four thousand three hundred and seventy-four dollars each yet to be made, by virtue of the said Orders, and payable out of the Railway Subsidy Fund, on the thirtieth day of June and 31st day of December in each and every year during the residue yet unexpired of the said period of twenty years, to be computed as aforesaid, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two; such semi-annual payments to be made without any abatement, from time to time, by the Treasurer of Our said Province, to the London, Huron, and Bruce Railway Company, its successors or assigns, upon the delivery to the Treasurer of Our said Province at Toronto, of the certificates issued therefor respectively, from the Treasury Department of Our said Province, and bearing even date herewith, the first of such certificates to fall due on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and the last on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

Witness.—The Honourable Donald Alexander Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of Ontario, at Toronto, this first day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and in the thirty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By command of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

S. C. WOOD,

Secretary.

(Copy).

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1876.

Upon consideration of the report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, dated the 12th day of May, 1876, stating that the London, Huron and Bruce Railway Company, has within the meaning of the Act in aid of railways completed twenty-four miles, and one hundred and forty-six thousandths of a mile of its railway, being that portion thereof extending from a point 45 miles northerly from Hyde Park Junction, to the point of Junction with the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Southern extension, and of the further report of the Honourable the Treasurer, dated the 22nd day of May, 1876, in respect thereof, the Committee of Council advise that payment under the Orders in Council of the 24th of March, 1873, and the 14th of December, 1874, be made to the said company for the said twenty-four miles, and one hundred and forty six thousandths of a mile out of the Railway Subsidy Fund, at the annual rate of one hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty cents per mile for the period of twenty years from the first day of January, 1872, the same to be paid half-yearly, on the 30th day of June, and the 31st day of December in each year, during the residue of the said period, in even sums of two thousand three hundred and forty-six dollars and ninety-nine cents each.

The committee further advise that a warrant be issued for the immediate payment of the sum of eighteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars and ninety-two cents, (\$18,775.92), being the amount of the eight half-yearly payments which have become due up to and inclusive of the 31st day of December, 1875, and that Letters Patent be issued for the purpose of more formally witnessing the title of the said company to the half-yearly payments yet to be made as hereinbefore mentioned, and that transferable certificates be issued by the Treasury Department for the said half-yearly payments.

(Certified)

J. G. SCOTT,

Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

26th May, 1876.

Province of Ontario.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc., etc.

To ALL to whom these presents shall come,

GREETING :

Whereas, by an Act of the Legislature of Our Province of Ontario, passed in the thirty-fourth year of Our reign, chaptered two, and intituled "An Act in aid of Railways," after reciting that it is expedient to give aid towards the construction of railways leading to or through sections of the country remote from existing thoroughfares, or passing through thinly settled tracts, or leading to the Free Grant Territory, or to the inland waters, it was enacted, that for the purposes aforesaid, the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars should be set apart from and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province of Ontario, and should form a fund to be designated and known as the "Railway Fund;" and it is also further enacted, that from and out of the said Railway Fund the Lieutenant-Governor in Council might, by Order in Council, authorize payments to be made, from time to time, to any incorporated railway company, of a sum or sums of not less than two thousand dollars per mile, nor more than four thousand dollars per mile of any portion or portions of such railways, and that any of such payments might be made after the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works should have reported for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that such Company had completed such portion of its road in respect of which payment was to be made, including sidings and stations, within the period for completion of the road named in the Act or Acts relating thereto; provided that no payment should be made under any such authority till the said Commissioner should have reported as aforesaid.

And, whereas, by another Act of the said Legislature of Our said Province, passed in the thirty-fifth year of Our reign, chaptered twenty-four, and intituled "An Act to make further provision in aid of Railways," it was enacted, that the sum of \$400,000 should be set apart from and out of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund, and should be added to, and form part of the said Railway Fund; and it was also further enacted, that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars yearly, for twenty years, should be set apart from and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the said Province, and should form a fund to be designated and known as the Railway Subsidy Fund, and that the provisions of the Act of the said Province in aid of Railways, and of any Act amending the same, should (save in so far as they might be inconsistent) with the said in part recited Act, apply to the authorization and payment of any grant out of the said Railway Subsidy Fund, and that the sum to be granted to any Railway Company out of the Railway Subsidy Fund should not be less than \$120, nor more than \$240 per mile per annum, for twenty years on the portion aided, and that scrip or certificates might be issued in respect of any grant out of the said Railway Subsidy Fund after payment thereof had been duly authorized;

And whereas, under the provisions of the said recited Acts, an Order was made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated the 24th of March, 1873, whereby it was ordered that, subject to the ratification of such Order in Council, by resolution of the Legislative Assembly (without which it is declared that the said Order should be inoperative), payment should be authorized to be made out of the Railway Fund, to the London, Huron, and Bruce Railway Company, of a sum equal to \$2,000 per mile of their railway between London and Wingham, and that payment should be authorized in respect of any portion of the said railway, not less than 20 miles in length, on the fulfilment of the conditions of the said Acts as to such portion and subject also, to the further condition that the said Company should, on or before the first day of December, thereafter furnish proof to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, of the existence of a *bona fide* and sufficient contract for the completion of the works (exclusive of track-laying) of their railway, extending from London to Wingham; and whereas, the said Order was afterwards duly ratified by resolution of the Legislative Assembly;

And whereas, application having been made on behalf of the said Company, to vary the terms of the said recited Order, it was, by an Order made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated the 14th day of December, 1874, ordered that, subject to ratification of such Order in Council, by resolution of the Legislative Assembly (in default whereof it was declared that the said Order should be inoperative), the time limited by the said Order in Council of the 24th day of March, 1873, for furnishing proof of contract for the construction of the work therein mentioned, should be extended until the first day of July, 1875, and that the said Order in Council should be amended, so that the Grant of Aid, and the conditions thereof, should apply to such portions of the said railway, as from time to time might be constructed between London and Wingham, and for such line, and portions whereof, as the Company and the Great Western Railway Company might agree to construct, whether as far as Wingham or for a less distance, upon the condition that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council might, at his option in lieu of the payment of \$2,000 per mile for the said portions of railway, direct that the payment should be authorized to be made out of the Railway Subsidy Fund, to the Company of the sum of \$194.40 per mile of the said portions of the railway, such sum to be payable by half-yearly payments of \$97.20 each, on the 30th day of June and 31st day of December in each year, during the period of twenty years, to be computed from the first day of January, 1872, and to the full end thereof, and that the time for the completion of the said works should be extended till the first day of January, 1876; and whereas, the said Order was afterwards duly ratified by resolution of the Legislative Assembly; and whereas, on the 30th day of June, 1875, proof was, by the said Company, furnished to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, of the existence of a *bona fide* and sufficient contract for the completion of the works (exclusive of track-laying) of the said railway, extending from its point of junction with the Great Western Railway near London, to its junction with the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway near Wingham, in accordance with the exigency of the said last recited Order.

And whereas, under the authority of an Act of the Legislature of Our said Province passed in the thirty-seventh year of Our reign, chaptered two, intitled "An Act respecting the Executive Council," the office of Commissioner of Agriculture has been separated from the office of Commissioner of Public Works, and the duties imposed by the said first recited Act upon the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, have been assigned and transferred to the officer or member of the Executive Council, holding the office of Commissioner of Public Works.

And whereas the Commissioner of Public Works upon the 12th day of May, 1876, reported for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that the said Company had within the meaning of the Act in Aid of Railways, completed twenty-four miles and one hundred and forty-six thousandths of a mile of its road, being that portion thereof extending from a point 45 miles northerly from Hyde Park Junction to the point of junction with the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway, Southern Extension, near Wingham;

And whereas it was by a certain other Order made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council dated the 25th day of May aforesaid, ordered that payment under the said Orders in Council of the 24th March, 1873, and the 14th December, 1874, be made to the said Company for the said twenty-four miles and one hundred and forty-six one-thousandths of a mile out of the Railway Subsidy Fund, at the annual rate of \$194.40 per mile for the period of twenty years, to be computed from the 1st day of January, 1872, the same to be paid half-yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in each year during the residue of the said period in even sums of \$2,346.99 each; and was farther ordered, that a warrant should be issued for the immediate payment of the sum of \$18,775.92, being the amount of the eighth half-yearly payments which have become due, up to and inclusive of the 31st day of December, 1875;

And that Letters Patent should be issued for the purpose of more formally witnessing the title of the said Company to the half-yearly payments yet to be made as aforesaid and that transferable certificates should be issued by the Treasury Department for the said half-yearly payments;

And whereas payment has been duly made to the said Company of the said sum of \$18,775.92 aforesaid, in accordance with the said Order; and whereas the amount to be paid to the said Company half-yearly in respect of the said distance of twenty-four miles

and one hundred and forty-six thousandths of a mile, amounts to \$2,346.99, as aforesaid ;

Now know ye, that in consideration of the said recited premises and for the purpose of carrying the same into full effect, We do by these Our Letters Patent issued by the direction of Our Lieutenant-Governor, testify that We have in manner aforesaid granted, and We hereby confirm unto the London, Huron and Bruce Railway Company, its successors and assigns the thirty-two half-yearly payments of \$2,346.99 each, yet to be made by virtue of the said Orders and payable out of the Railway Subsidy Fund, on the 30th day of June, and the 31st day of December, in each and every year during the residue yet unexpired of the said period of twenty years, to be computed as aforesaid from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, such semi-annual payments to be made without any abatement from time to time by the Treasurer of our said Province, to the "London, Huron and Bruce Railway Company," its successors or assigns, upon the delivery to the Treasurer of Our said Province at Toronto, of the certificates issued therefor respectively from the Treasury Department of Our said Province, and bearing even date herewith ; the first of such certificates to fall due on the 30th day of June, 1876, and the last on the 31st day of December, 1891.

Witness :—The Honourable Donald Alexander Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of Ontario, at Our Government House in Our City of Toronto, in Our said Province, this thirtieth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and in the thirty-ninth year of Our reign.

By Command of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council,

(Signed)

S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

RETURN

Of correspondence and papers relating to the "L'Original and Caledonia Railway," subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of the 28th January, 1876.

By Command,

S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 9th February, 1877.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE "L'ORIGINAL AND CALEDONIA RAILWAY."

1876.

Jan. 13.—Petition of the Company for a grant in aid.

Memo.—Statement showing the Capital Stock of the Company, and the amount of work performed on the road.

Memo.—List of subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Company.

(Copy.)

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, in Council Assembled :

The Petition of the L'Original and Caledonia Railway Company,

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :

1. That the amount of work mentioned in the memorandum hereunto annexed has been completed on said Railway.

2. That in view of the public benefit to be derived from the construction of the Railway, as set forth in the annexed memorandum, your Petitioners respectfully request that

a grant of three thousand dollars per mile towards the construction of said Railway may be made, or such sum as may seem just and reasonable, under all the circumstances.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.,

E. MCGILLIVRAY,
President.
AUGUSTUS KEEFER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa, 13th January, 1876.

THE L'ORIGINAL AND CALEDONIA RAILWAY.

1. The Capital Stock of the Company is \$50,000.
2. Within three weeks after the Stock Books were opened, the amount subscribed for was \$21,350, and the Municipality of Longueuil having promised a bonus of \$4,000, and Caledonia \$2,000, and the Ottawa River Navigation Company having agreed to take stock to the extent of \$10,000, it was then supposed the whole amount of stock remaining could be taken up in Montreal in a few days.
3. As the road was only $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, over a level country, and about 30 per cent. of the \$50,000 having been paid in, the Directors deemed themselves justified in proceeding with the work, especially as it was then intended to use a light iron rail of 25 pounds to the yard.
4. The right of way is 66 feet wide, the embankment 10 feet wide on the top, the ties 6 feet long, flatted 6 inches face—the gauge 3 feet 6 inches.
5. The whole ties required, over 15,000, have been purchased and are now distributed on the right of way; the heaviest part of the grading has been completed in first-class style; \$1,500 will purchase the remainder of the right of way; and \$2,750 will complete the grading (including one small bridge), ready to lay the iron rails.
6. The Steamboat Company now want to make it a condition of their taking \$10,000 stock, that we shall run to their wharf (commonly called Hartwick's), below L'Original, and will lend \$5,000 to the Company, on Rolling Stock, under any consideration.
7. The Townships of Longueuil and Caledonia ask that the line shall be continued through, to form a junction with the Coteau and Ottawa Railway at High Falls, in the Township of Cambridge.
8. The Village of L'Original have applied for an Act of Incorporation, and if obtained, offer to continue the Railway to the end of the Long Wharf, and building a new wharf adjoining it, at an outlay of \$8,000.
9. During the stringency of the money market commencing about July last, the Directors did not deem it prudent to ask for further subscriptions for stock at Montreal, or elsewhere.
10. The projectors of this Railway were actuated by motives of public interest, in trying to secure to invalids and visitors, more comfortable and speedy means of communication with the Caledonia Springs, the medicinal qualities and general advantages of which, are unsurpassed on this Continent; and those Springs are resorted to by invalids and visitors from all parts of Canada and the United States. In 1875 between the three hotels and two boarding houses, there was an average of over 400 visitors daily, during the season. One of the finest summer hotels in Canada was completed and in operation there last year. The Railway Company are distinct from, and have no connection with, the proprietors of the Caledonia Springs.
11. The projectors of the Railway further had in view the extension of the Railway from the Springs to the Nation River, which is less than 6 miles from the Springs, and which is navigable for 35 miles, between Plantagenet (The Pitch Off) and the High Falls in Cambridge; and the Ottawa River Navigation Company undertake to put on a steamer if the line is extended to the Nation River, as 7 feet water can be had at the lowest water, during the season; and after reaching the Nation, at the nearest point, it is proposed to extend the Railway through Fourmierville and Riceville, to the High Falls

in Cambridge, to connect with the Coteau and Ottawa Road, also if necessary to extend from L'Original to Hartwick's (The O. R. N. Co's) wharf, as shown on the plan now filed with the application for an amendment of the Charter of this Company.

The survey for the extension was completed at the expense of the people of the Townships through which it will pass, and they have promised to give a bonus, or take stock to the extent of \$5,000 per mile towards the extension.

12. This is the first line of Railway that will be constructed in the Counties of Prescott and Russell (which have heretofore received no Government assistance), and although short, it will no doubt be the means of inducing the Townships to undertake the extension of this line, or the construction of other lines, as shown by the fact that since the grading of the present road has been nearly completed, the inhabitants of Alfred, South Plantagenet and Cambridge have ordered the present survey, and propose to give large bonuses, if they can have the road extended to the High Falls in Cambridge.

13. The Railway even as far as the Springs, will be of great public benefit, and independent of accommodation afforded to the large amount of annual visitors to the Springs, it will open up the most extensive Peat Beds in Canada within half a mile of the Springs, and a market for the supply of ties, cedars, cordwood, pressed hay and produce of every description, which can be brought to the Ottawa River and sent to Ottawa and Montreal by boat, or cross at L'Original and be sent east and west by the Northern Colonization Railway.

And if this short line is completed now it will without doubt be the means of inducing the Townships to complete the line to the Nation River, and thence to High Falls, opening up a splendid country on both sides of the river, affording an outlet to passengers and traffic, which for the want of good roads and means of communication is closed for nearly all but the winter season.

14. The great drawback to the Springs is the want of scenery, river-air, &c., and this Railway, will afford visitors an opportunity to run to the Ottawa River and back again, during the day. And as the banks of the Ottawa at L'Original are well adapted for summer residences, no doubt any number of cottages will be built there by people from Montreal, Ottawa and elsewhere.

E. MCGILLIVRAY, *President.*

Ottawa, 13th January, 1876.

AUGUSTUS KEEFER, *Secretary-Treasurer L. & C. R.*
SAMUEL H. HAYCOCK, *Chief Engineer L. & C. Ry.*

(Copy).

List of Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the L'Original and Caledonia Railway.

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	No. of Shares.	Amount.
John W. Marston	L'Original	10	250 00
Eden P. Johnson	do	8	200 00
John Miller	do	10	250 00
John D. Cameron	Caledonia Springs	4	100 00
A. Hamilton	do	4	100 00
Wilfred Labelle	L'Original	4	100 00
George Furniss	do	4	100 00
Thomas O. Steel	do	4	100 00
Wm. Wright	do	4	100 00
Robert S. Parke	Hawkesbury	10	250 00
James Murray, junior	L'Original	4	100 00
Joel Rochon	Caledonia Springs	4	100 00
G. H. Cross	do	4	100 00
Nicholas Butler	do	4	100 00
Jonathau Cross	do	4	100 00

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	No. of Shares.	Amount.
Vincent Lortie	Hawkesbury	4	100 00
Felix Meyeth	L'Original	4	100 00
Samuel J. Kelly	Henry	1	25 00
James Butler	Caledonia	1	25 00
Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Foster	Montreal	20	500 00
J. A. Gouin	Ottawa	20	500 00
Hon. James Skead	do	20	500 60
Richard Nagle	do	20	500 00
Satchell Brothers	do	20	500 00
W. Champness	do	20	500 00
Alonzo Wright	do	20	500 00
A. J. Parker	do	20	500 00
Cosgrave & Co.	Toronto	40	1,000 00
Dufresne & McGarity	Ottawa	20	500 00
J. M. Currier	do	20	500 00
A. Bowie	do	20	500 00
E. McGillivray	do	20	500 00
J. Russell	do	20	500 00
N. Valois & Co.	do	10	250 00
N. Germain	do	10	250 00
C. T. Bate & Co.	do	10	250 00
T. C. Keefer	do	10	250 00
G. Mann	do	10	250 00
Augustus Keefer	do	10	250 00
Magee & Russell	do	10	250 00
Russell & Watson	do	10	250 00
Frederic Champness	do	10	250 00
W. McKay Wright	do	10	250 00
J. Sweetland, M. D.	do	10	250 00
X. Groulx	do	10	250 00
B. Batson	do	10	250 00
Thomas McKay & Co.	do	10	250 00
A. Baptist	Three Rivers	10	250 00
Dion & Gellay	Thurso	10	250 00
W. F. Powell	Ottawa	10	250 00
H. V. Noel	do	10	250 80
T. Hunton, Son & Larmouth	do	10	125 00
J. H. P. Gibson	do	5	100 00
James Warnock	do	4	100 00
Keough & Strang	do	4	100 00
S. & H. Borbridge	do	4	100 00
Margaret Hilliard	do	6	150 00
Jos. R. Esmonde	do	4	100 00
D. Stark	Montreal	5	125 00
A. Perry	do	4	100 00
M. McNaughton	Ottawa	4	100 00
W. McClymont	do	4	100 00
R. W. Cruice	do	4	100 00
J. & E. Smith	do	4	100 00
M. Kavanagh	do	4	100 00
D. H. Chabot	do	4	100 00
W. McCaffery	do	4	100 00
James Birkett	do	4	100 00
W. G. Bedard	do	4	100 00
Fitz-simmons & Brown	do	4	100 00
John Graham	do	5	125 00
G. M. Holbrook	do	4	100 00
Blyth & Kerr	do	5	125 00
George Hay	do	4	100 00
Harris & Campbell	do	4	100 00
J. W. Currier	do	4	100 00
George Boulter	Montreal	2	50 00
James Turgeon	Ottawa	1	25 00
L. S. Thompson	do	2	50 00
R. E. O'Connor	do	1	25 00
A. Rowe	do	2	50 00
J. Boyden	do	2	50 00
John Henry	do	2	50 00
James Hope	do	2	50 00
H. & J. Gowan	do	2	50 00
James Worthington	Montreal	4	100 00
Thomas Birkett	Ottawa	4	100 00
J. W. McRae	do	4	100 00
Joseph Kavanagh	do	3	125 00

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	No. of Shares.	Amount.
S. Daniels	Ottawa	5	125 00
D. O'Connor	do	4	100 00
J. L. Orne & Son	do	4	100 00
Cirice Tetu	Quebec	4	100 00
R. J. Devlin	Ottawa	4	100 00
M. A. Whinfield	Montreal	4	100 00
E. Miles	Ottawa	4	100 00
S. K. Clisby	do	4	100 00
W. Schoolbred	do	4	100 00
T. McGaw	Toronto	4	100 00
A. H. Coleman	Ottawa	1	25 00
Albert Hagar	do	8	200 00
Thomas Iliffe	do	4	100 00
A. Fleck	do	5	125 00
James McGavern	Treadwell	4	100 00
J. D. Wells	Montreal	4	100 00
Duncan McMillan	London	4	100 00
McL. Stewart	Ottawa	4	100 00
J. W. Pomroy	St. John, N.B.	5	125 00
Andrew Irving, junior	Pembroke	4	100 00
J. W. Duffy	Ottawa	4	100 00
F. McDougall	do	1	25 00
J. F. Caldwell	do	1	25 00
John Scott Sullivan	Nepean	4	100 00
Wm. Ralph Bell, M.D.	New Edinburgh	4	100 00
W. Hearn	Ottawa	1	25 00
M. K. Dickinson	Manotick	4	100 00
Robert Parker	Ottawa	4	100 00
James Rosamond, junior	Almonte	4	100 00
Allan Fraser	Kimburn	4	100 00
H. Meadows & Co.	Ottawa	4	100 00
Claude McLachlin	Arnprior	4	100 00
Robert Campbell	Eganville	4	100 00
		854	21,350 00

(Signed)

A. KEEFER,

Secretary Treasurer,

L'O. and C. R.



RETURN

Of Correspondence and Papers relating to the "Midland Railway,"
subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of January 24th,
1876.

By Command,

S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 3rd February, 1877.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE "MIDLAND RAILWAY."

1877.

Feb. 13.—Letter from President of Company to the Provincial Secretary, enclosing Petition of the Company, praying for an increased subsidy.

(Copy).

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA, GENERAL OFFICES,
PORT HOPE, 13th February, 1877.

Hon. S. C. Wood, Toronto.

Dear Sir,—I enclose the petition of the Midland Railway, which I beg you to transmit to Mr. Mowat.

I feel that we are fully entitled to the amount asked for.

Yours truly,
(Signed) A. HUGEL,
President.

(Copy).

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA.

PORT HOPE, 13th February, 1877.

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Honourable the Executive Council of the Province of Ontario.

The Petition of the Midland Railway,

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

The Midland Railway, reverting to the Petition which they laid before your Honour in Council, on the 21st January, 1876, have been compelled according to the facts then set forth, to make very heavy additional outlays on their line from Orillia to Waubaushene, during last year, which amounted to the sum of \$32,552.04.

The whole system of their extension line—54 miles—still remain unproductive and paralyzed, owing to the non-completion of their road between Waubaushene and Midland.

A serious loss is entailed on the various Municipalities who contributed to such extension, by the incompleteness of the traffic, and the inability of extending their business to the terminal point of the road.

The continual depression in the trade of the country, and more especially in lumber, and consequent falling off in the receipts of the Railway in common with others, has added greater difficulties to the completion of the line, which cannot be finished without additional aid being granted by the Government.

The works on the remaining section of their line, from Waubaushene to Midland—14 miles—are exceptionably heavy, and will cost, even with the depressed rates of wages and the low price of rails, a sum of \$232,000, according to the detailed statement furnished the Department of Public Works.

The Midland Railway has received far less assistance from the Government, for its Extension from Orillia, than the Northern, though it traverses a precisely similar country in character, and the Company always contended that they were entitled to the same assistance.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that the subsidy already granted to them may be increased to \$6,000 per mile for the distance from Waubaushene to Midland, which is a less amount than the Company held they were entitled to, had they been subsidized with \$4,000 per mile, from Orillia, and thus enable them to complete their line this present year.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed) A. HUGEL,
President.

RETURN

Of Correspondence and Papers relating to the "Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway," subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 31st December, 1875.

By Command.

S. C. WOOD,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 16th February, 1877.

(COPY.)

OTTAWA, 7th February, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Government and Legislature, the condition in which the Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway stands.

Shortly after the President of our railway made his Report to you, 31st December, 1875, which Report will be found in number 33, Sessional Papers, an action in Chancery was brought against the Company by the late contractors of our road; and it was only on the 6th inst. that judgment was given, and in favour of the Railway Company.

This will account for the delay which has occurred in sending to you this statement, at an earlier date.

In consequence of the above suit pending, the Directors were unable to let the road; but parties have made proposals for the building of the railway as soon as the suit was decided, on condition that the Company would ensure a sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, over and above the amount already expended on the road.

The following is the financial condition of the Company, as well as the expenditure already laid out on the road:—

Expended in grading twenty-six miles of the road	\$201,000 00
Paid additional for right of way.....	3,000 00
Balance in hand in municipal bonus, cash, and stock	183,000 00
Three thousand dollars per mile, Ontario subsidy	198,000 00
	\$585,000 00

I regret to have to state that the Company were obliged to reduce the subscribed stock to the amount stated above, the parties subscribing being unable to pay.

To enable the Company to complete the grading, masonry, and all the other works connected with the line, it will be absolutely necessary that a further grant of one thousand dollars per mile be made by the Ontario Legislature.

The Company are offered by responsible parties, to furnish all the iron and also all the rolling stock, so soon as the line is graded; and will accept in payment the bonds of the Company, together with a certain sum in cash, which the Company will be able to advance once the road is graded.

I have, therefore, most respectfully to request that the Legislature will be pleased to grant an additional aid of one thousand dollars per mile, which will be the means of enabling the Company to relet the road, and thereby to secure at an early period the completion of the railway.

I would respectfully draw your attention to the President's last Report, which more fully sets forth the just claims our railway has for an additional aid.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Signed)

E. MCGILLIVRAY,

Vice-President,

Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway.

To the Honourable the Attorney-General,
Toronto.

COPY of an Order in Council approved by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 15th day of February, A.D. 1877.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Treasurer, dated the 15th of February, 1877, the Committee of Council advise that, having regard to the circumstances connected with the contract of the Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway, which are set forth in the documents presented to the Legislature, the period for proof of contract for the construction of the works of the said railway mentioned in the Order in Council of the Fourteenth day of December, 1874, be extended to the First day of January, 1878.

Certified,

(Signed)

J. G. SCOTT,

Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

16th February, 1877.
The Honourable Provincial Secretary.

RETURN

Of Correspondence and Papers relating to the "Norfolk Railway," subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of the 22nd January, 1876.

By Command,
S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 3rd February, 1877.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE "NORFOLK RAILWAY."

1876.

March 16th—Order in Council.

Government Grant to "Norfolk Railway Company."

COPY of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the 16th day of March, A. D., 1876.

Upon consideration of the report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, dated the 8th of March, 1876, stating that the "Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell Railway Company," formerly styled the "Norfolk Railway Company," has within the meaning of the Act in aid of Railways, completed thirty miles of its railway being that portion thereof commencing at the Canada Southern Railway and terminating one mile west of the Town of Brantford, and of the further report of the Honourable the Treasurer, in respect thereof, the Committee of Council advise that payment under the Orders in Council of 20th March, 1874, and 14th December, 1874, be made to the said Company for the said 30 miles out of the Railway Subsidy Fund, at the annual rate of \$194.40 per mile, for the period of twenty years from the first day of January, 1872, the same to be paid half-yearly on the 30th day of June and 31st day of December in each year, during the residue of the said period.

The Committee of Council further advise that a warrant be issued for the immediate payment of the sum of \$23,328, being the amount of the eight half-yearly payments which have become due up to and inclusive of the 31st day of December, 1875, and that Letters Patent be issued for the purpose of more formally witnessing the title of the said Company to the half-yearly payments yet to be made as hereinbefore mentioned, and that transferable certificates be issued by the Treasury Department, for the said half-yearly payments.

Certified,

(Signed) J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

17th March, 1876.

 PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

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

TO ALL to whom these presents shall come greeting :

Whereas, by an Act of the Legislature of Our Province of Ontario, passed in the thirty-fourth year of Our reign, chaptered two, and intituled "An Act in Aid of Railways," after reciting that it is expedient to give aid towards the construction of railways leading to or through sections of the country remote from existing thoroughfares, or passing through thinly settled tracts, or leading to the Free Grant Territory or to the inland waters, it was enacted that for the purposes aforesaid the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars should be set apart from and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province of Ontario, and should form a fund to be designated and known as the "Railway Fund;" and it is also further enacted that from and out of the said Railway Fund the Lieutenant-Governor in Council might, by Order in Council, authorize payments to be made from time to time to any incorporated Railway Company of a sum or sums of not less than two thousand dollars per mile, nor more than four thousand per mile, of any portion or portions of such railway, and that any of such payments might be made after the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works should have reported for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that such Company had completed such portion of its road in respect of which payment was to be made, including sidings and stations, within the period for completion of the road named in the Act or Acts relating thereto: Provided, that no payment should be made under any such authority till the said Commissioner should have reported as aforesaid;

And whereas, by another Act of the said Legislature of Our said Province, passed in the thirty-fifth year of Our reign, chaptered twenty-four, and intituled "An Act to make further provision in aid of Railways," it was enacted that the sum of \$400,000 should be set apart from and out of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund, and should be added to and form part of the said Railway Fund; and it was also further enacted that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars yearly for twenty years, should be set apart from and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the said Province, and should form a fund to be designated and known as the Railway Subsidy Fund, and that the provisions of the Act of the said Province in aid of Railways, and of any Act amending the same, should (save in so far as they might be inconsistent with the said in part recited Act) apply to the authorization and payment of any grant out of the said Railway Subsidy Fund, and that the sum to be granted to any Railway Company out of the Railway Subsidy Fund should not be less than one hundred and twenty dollars nor more than two hundred and forty dollars per mile per annum for twenty years on the portion aided, and that scrip or certificates might be issued in respect of any grant out of the said Railway Subsidy Fund, after payment thereof had been duly authorized;

And whereas, under the provisions of the said recited Acts an Order was made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council dated the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, whereby it was ordered that payment be authorized to be made to the Norfolk Railway Company (now styled the Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell Railway Company), out of the Railway Fund, to the extent of two thousand dollars per mile or its annual equivalent of one hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty cents for the period of twenty years from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, for the distance of the railway between the Town of Brantford and the Village of Port Burwell, on the fulfilment of the conditions of the Railway Aid Acts, and upon condition that the company did on or before the first day of December thereafter, furnish proof to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, of a *bona fide* and sufficient contract for the completion of the works of the railway, exclusive of tracklaying for the said portion between Brantford and Port Burwell;

And whereas, the said Order was afterwards duly ratified by resolution of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario;

And whereas, another Order was made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council dated the fourteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, whereby it was ordered, that subject to the ratification of such Order in Council by resolution of the Legislative Assembly, in default of which ratification it was declared that the said Order should be inoperative, the time limited by the said Order in Council of the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, for furnishing proof of contract should be extended to the said fourteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and that the contract of the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, between the Company and Benjamin Coleman Brown, for the construction of the works of the railway upon the specifications and conditions therein mentioned, should be declared as duly proved, and to be *bona fide* and sufficient within the condition in that behalf of the said Order in Council of the sixteenth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and was further ordered that the company should be entitled to receive payments under the conditions of the said order for the portion of the railway between Brantford and Tilsonburg without waiting for the completion of the line to Port Burwell ;

And whereas the said last recited Order was duly ratified by resolution of the said Legislative Assembly ;

And whereas, under the authority of an Act of the Legislature of our said Province, passed in the thirty-seventh year of Our Reign, Chaptered two, intituled " An Act respecting the Executive Council," the office of Commissioner of Agriculture has been separated from the office of Commissioner of Public Works, and the duties imposed by the said first recited Act upon the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works have been assigned and transferred to the office or member of the Executive Council holding the office of Commissioner of Public Works ;

And whereas, the Commissioner of Public Works, upon the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, reported for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that the said Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell Railway Company had within the meaning of the said Act in Aid of Railways, completed thirty miles of its railway, being that portion commencing at the Canada Southern Railway and terminating one mile west of the Town of Brantford ;

And whereas, it was by a certain other order made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, ordered, that payment under the said Orders in Council, of the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and the fourteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, should be made to the said Brantford, Norfolk, and Port Burwell Railway Company, for the said thirty miles, out of the Railway Subsidy Fund, at the annual rate of one hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty cents per mile for the period of twenty years, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two ; the same to be paid half yearly, on the thirtieth day of June and thirty-first day of December each year during the residue of the said period, and was further ordered that a warrant should be issued for the immediate payment of the sum of twenty-three thousand three hundred and twenty-eight dollars, being the amount of the eight half yearly payments which had become due up to and inclusive of the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and that Letters Patent should be issued for the purpose of more formally witnessing the title of the said Company to the half-year payments yet to be made as aforesaid, and that transferable certificates should be issued by the Treasury Department for the said half-yearly payments ;

And whereas, payment has been duly made to the said Company of the said sum of twenty-three thousand three hundred and twenty-eight dollars aforesaid, in accordance with the said Order ; and whereas, the amount to be paid to the said Company, half yearly, in respect to the said distance of thirty miles, amounts to two thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars ;

Now know ye, that in consideration of the said recited premises, and for the purpose of carrying the same into full effect, We do by these Our Letters Patent, issued by the direction of Our Lieutenant-Governor in Council, testify that We have in manner aforesaid granted, and We hereby confirm unto the Brantford, Norfolk, and Port Burwell Railway Company, its successors and assigns, the thirty-two half yearly payments of two thousand

nine hundred and sixteen dollars each, yet to be made by virtue of the said Orders, and payable out of the Railway Subsidy Fund, on the thirtieth day of June and thirty-first day of December in each and every year during the residue yet unexpired of the said period of twenty years, to be computed as aforesaid, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two; such semi-annual payments to be made without any abatement, from time to time, by the Treasurer of Our said Province, to the Brantford, Norfolk, and Port Burwell Railway Company, its successors or assigns, upon the delivery to the Treasurer of Our said Province at Toronto, of the certificates issued therefor respectively, from the Treasury Department of our said Province, and bearing even date herewith, the first of such certificates to fall due on the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and the last on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

Witness:—The Honourable Donald Alexander Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of Ontario, at Toronto, this twenty-ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and in the thirty-ninth year of Our reign.

By command of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

(Signed)

S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

RETURN

Of Correspondence and Papers relating to the "North Simcoe Railway," subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of the 24th of January, 1876.

By Command,
S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
3rd February, 1877.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE "NORTH SIMCOE RAILWAY."

1876.

Feb. 2.—Letter from F. Shanly to the President of the Road, giving estimate of cost of construction of the road.

Oct. 24.—Letter from the County Clerk, County of Simcoe, enclosing memorial of the Warden and Council of Simcoe, with map showing the location of the proposed road.

1877.

Jan. 3.—Letter from the President of the Road to the Provincial Secretary, enclosing papers marked severally Schedules A. B. C. D. and E., having reference to the said road.

Feb. 2.—Memorial of the Warden and Council of the County of Simcoe, praying for aid to assist in constructing the North Simcoe Railway.

" 5.—Letter from the President of the Railway Company to the Provincial Secretary, enclosing an agreement with the "Northern Railway Company," dated 1st February, 1877, together with a Resolution passed at a general meeting of shareholders, 1st February, 1877.

TORONTO, February 2nd, 1876.

JAMES S. McMURRAY, ESQ.,
President North Simcoe Railway.

DEAR SIR,—According to your request I have examined the estimates for and quantities required in the construction of your railway, and am of opinion that they are ample, taking them all through, to cover the proposed work, except, perhaps, the prices for right

of way, but taking into consideration the low price of iron and labour, as well as of materials of all kinds, I am of opinion that you can complete your road ready for the rolling stock, and with sufficient station accomodation, for the sum of \$10,500 per mile.

Yours truly,
(Signed) F. SHANLY.

(Copy).

COOKSTOWN, 24th October, 1876.
County Clerk's Office, County of Simcoe.

May it please Your Honour:

I am instructed by the Warden of the County of Simcoe to forward to Your Honour the enclosed Memorial of the Warden and Council of the Corporation of the County of Simcoe, with the accompanying map showing the location of the North Simcoe Railway.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's very obedient humble servant,
(Signed) R. T. BANTING,
County Clerk County of Simcoe.

To His Honour,
The Hon. D. A. McDonald,
Lieutenant-Governor of the
Province of Ontario.

To His Honour the Honourable Donald A. Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, in Council Assembled.

The Memorial of the Warden and Council of the Corporation of the County of Simcoe in Council Assembled.

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That your Memorialists are deeply interested with the speedy construction of a line of Railway through the central Townships of this County which have hitherto been without railway facilities ; that we believe the North Simcoe Railway will fully supply that deficiency, and this Council has every confidence in the benefits to be derived from the early completion of this said road ;

That the Municipalities through which the line passes have already given large bonuses in aid for its construction ;

That the most difficult portions of the line have already been constructed, ready for receiving the rails.

Your memorialists are confident that should the same aid be extended to this Company which has been granted by the Government to other Railways in opening up new sections of the country, they would be enabled to fully complete and open their road for traffic within a period of twelve months from the granting of the same.

Your memorialists therefore pray that similar aid may be given to the North Simcoe Railway Company.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Council Hall, Barrie, October 24th, 1876.

T. W. McDERMOT, [L. S.]
Warden.

R. T. Banting,
County Clerk County of Simcoe.

(Copy.)

THE NORTH SIMCOE RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICES, 31 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO, 3rd January, 1877.

To the Hon. S. C. Wood, Provincial Secretary, Ontario, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—Since the last session of the Parliament of Ontario and during the past summer our Company has continued work upon its line as far as our means would permit. We have also made important and valuable surveys through the Township of Vespra, which has resulted in an alteration of our line from Barrie as its terminal point, owing to the report of our Engineer, showing a saving in construction alone of \$53,608 (exclusive of right of way). The altered route saves three miles in construction, and avoids all serious grades and cuttings, as appears by our profiles of the line, submitted herewith.

I have the honour to enclose herewith *Schedule "A,"* showing the entire work on the line of the North Simcoe, from Penetanguishene to some point on the line of the Northern Railway, between Barrie and Angus. *Schedule "B"* shows total amount of work actually done upon the line to date.

Schedule "C" shows what remains to complete the road ready for traffic, so as to connect with the Northern, as before indicated.

Schedule "D" is a report of our Engineer, showing the saving to the Company by making a more desirable connection with the Northern mail line, as before mentioned.

Schedule "E" is our proposed financial scheme.

From the foregoing explanations of our prospects and resources, we hope His Honour in Council may see fit to afford aid to the North Simcoe Railway during the present Session of the Legislature, and to the same extent per mile as has been extended to other lines running in the same direction—viz., \$4,000 per mile. I shall be glad at any time to furnish you with any further information or explanation you may desire.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. McMURRAY,
President of North Simcoe Railway Co.

SCHEDULE A.

NORTH SIMCOE RAILWAY.—Total cost of Construction between Penetanguishene and Angus.

QUANTITIES.	DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	Price.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
32 Miles	Right of way, Main Line	80 00	2,560 00	
5 Each	do Station yards	Given.		
104 Acres	Clearing	17 00	1,768 00	
15 do	Grubbing	100 00	1,500 00	
52 do	Close cutting	30 00	1,560 00	
328,623 Cubic yards.	Earth-work, cuttings, etc.	22	72,297 06	
4,000 do do	do foundations	25	1,000 00	
20,480 Rods.	Fencing (snake), including gates	1 00	20,480 00	
70,400 Each	Track ties, 32 miles, main line	20	14,080 00	
4,400 do	do 2 miles, sidings	20	880 00	
90,000 F. B. M.	Pine timber in 18 bridges	30 00	2,700 00	
30,000 do	do in 2 truss bridges	30 00	900 00	
150,000 do	do trestles	30 00	4,500 00	
96,000 do	do 32 cattle guards	20 00	2,880 00	
13,000 do	do 32 road crossings	20 00	300 00	
9,000 do	do 40 farm crossings	20 00	180 00	
30,000 Per 100 feet	Cedar in bridges, culverts, &c	20 00	6,000 00	
30,000 Pounds	Wrought iron, bolts, &c	10	3,000 00	
10,000 do	Cast iron, washers, prisms, &c	08	800 00	
1,000 Lineal feet	Tile drains	1 00	1,000 00	
2 Each	Terminal stations	1,000 00	2,000 00	
3 do	Way stations	300 00	900 00	
1 do	Flag do	100 00	100 00	
2 do	Engine sheds	600 00	1,200 00	
2 do	Water tanks	300 00	600 00	
2 do	Turn-tables	600 00	1,200 00	
64 do	Notice boards (Railway Crossing)	8 00	512 00	
4 do	Whistling posts	5 00	20 00	
32 do	Mile posts	2 00	64 00	
14 do	Switch gates, with lamps	24 00	336 00	
34 Miles	Iron rails, 80 tons per mile	40 00	108,800 00	
34 do	Iron fish plates, 4 tons	45 00	6,120 00	
34 do	Iron bolts, 1 ton	80 00	2,720 00	
34 do	Iron spikes, 2½ tons	80 00	6,800 00	
32 do	Track laying, main line	240 00	7,680 00	
2 do	do sidings	480 00	960 00	
24 do	Ballasting	560 00	19,040 00	
	Engineering and contingencies		9,000 00	
	Law expenses		3,000 00	
			309,437 06	309,437 06
32 Miles	Rolling Stock		64,000 00	
	Telegraph	100 00	3,200 00	67,200 00
				376,637 06

I certify this to be correct.

(Signed.)

JOHN DICKINSON,

Chief Engineer,

North Simcoe Railway.

BARRIE, 28th December, 1876.

SCHEDULE B.

NORTH SIMCOE RAILWAY.—Total Amount of Work done up to 31st December 1876.

QUANTITY.	DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	Price.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
20 miles	Right of way, main line		520 00	
5, each	do stations	given		
58 $\frac{70}{100}$ acres	Clearing	17 00	997 90	
4 $\frac{44}{100}$ acres	Grubbing	100 00	441 00	
2 $\frac{07}{100}$ acres	Close cutting	30 00	60 30	
105,876 cubic yards	Earth work, cuttings, &c.	22	23,292 72	
2,953 cubic yards	do foundations, &c.	25	738 25	
45 rods	Fencing (snake)	1 00	45 00	
47,032, each	Track ties	20	9,406 40	
90,683 F. B. M.	Pine timber in bridges	30 00	2,720 50	
7,775 per 100 feet	Cedar	20 00	1,555 00	
7,889 lbs.	Wrought iron, bolts, &c.	10	788 90	
5,000 lbs.	Cast iron, washers, &c.	08	400 00	
				40,965 97
	Engineering, hall and other expenses			4,000 00
	Material on ground		450 00	450 00
				45,415 97

I certify this to be correct.

(Signed)

JOHN DICKINSON,

Chief Engineer,

North Simcoe Railway.

BARRIE, 28th December, 1876.

SCHEDULE C.

NORTH SIMCOE RAILWAY.—Balance of Work remaining to complete Line.

QUANTITIES.	DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	Price.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
12 miles	Right of way, main line		2,040 00	
45 $\frac{30}{100}$ acres	Clearing	17 00	770 10	
10 $\frac{50}{100}$ acres	Grubbing	100 00	1,059 00	
49 $\frac{00}{100}$ acres	Close cutting	30 00	1,499 70	
222,747 cubic yards	Earth work, cuttings, &c.	22	49,004 34	
1,047 cubic yards	do foundations, &c.	25	261 75	
20,435 rods	Fencing (snake)	1 00	20,435 00	
23,368 each	Track ties, main line	20	4,673 60	
4,400 each	do sidings	20	880 00	
245,317 F. B. M.	{ Pine timber in bridges	30	7,359 50	
	do trestles			
	do cattle guards			
22,225 per 100 feet	Cedar	20 00	4,445 00	
30,000 F. B. M.	Pine timber in trusses	30 00	900 00	

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

NORTH SIMCOE RAILWAY.—Balance of Work remaining to complete Line.

QUANTITIES.	DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	Price.		Amount.		Total.
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$
15,000 F. B. M.	Pine timber in 32 road crossings	20	00	300	00	
9,000 F. B. M.	Pine timber in 40 farm crossings	20	00	180	00	
22,111 lbs.	Wrought iron, bolts, &c.	10		2,211	10	
5,000 lbs.	Cast iron, washers, prisms.	08		400	00	
550 lineal feet	Tile drains	1	00	550	00	
2 each	Terminal stations.	1,000	00	2,000	00	
3 each	Way stations.	300	00	900	00	
1 each	Flag stations	100	00	100	00	
2 each	Engine sheds	600	00	1,200	00	
2 each	Water tanks	300	00	600	00	
2 each	Turn tables	600	00	1,200	00	
64 each	Notice boards (railway crossings).	8	00	512	00	
4 each	Whistling posts.	5	00	20	00	
32 each	Mile posts	2	00	64	00	
14 each	Switch gates, with lamps	24	00	336	00	
34 miles	Iron rails, 80 tons per mile.	\$40	per ton	108,800	00	
34 miles	Iron fish plates, 4 tons per mile	45		6,120	00	
34 miles	Iron bolts, 1 ton per mile	80		2,720	00	
34 miles	Iron spikes, 2½ tons per mile	80		6,800	00	
32 miles	Track laying, main line	240		7,680	00	
2 miles	do sidings	480		960	00	
34 miles	Ballasting	560		19,040	00	
	Engineering and contingencies.			6,500	00	
	Law expenses			1,500	00	
						160,120 00
						264,021 09
32 miles	Rolling stock			64,000	00	
	Telegraph	100	00	3,200	00	
						67,200 00
	ABSTRACT OF SCHEDULES A, B & C.					331,221 09
	Schedule (A)—Total amount of work.			376,637	06	
	Schedule (B)—Amount of work completed					45,415 97
	Schedule (C)—Amount remaining to be done					331,221 09
						376,637 06

I certify this to be correct.

(Signed)

JOHN DICKINSON,

Chief Engineer,

North Simcoe Railway.

BARRIE, 28th December, 1876.

SCHEDULE D.

THE "NORTH SIMCOE RAILWAY COMPANY,"
ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT,
Barrie, 28th December, 1876.

To the President and Directors of the North Simcoe Railway:

GENTLEMEN:—Having surveyed and permanently located the line of the North Simcoe Railway, from Penetanguishene to Barrie, as mentioned in my letter of 10th January, 1876, I deemed it advisable to make additional surveys to see whether we could connect with the Northern Railway at some more feasible point than Barrie, in order to avoid the additional cost of construction and the heavy grades which a junction at that point would entail. With that view, I had a line surveyed to the Village of Angus, giving the following results:

I found the line from Penetanguishene to the Northern Railway could be shortened over three miles; the grades would be considerably reduced, and consequently, both the building of the road and maintenance of it hereafter would be proportionably diminished.

The direct saving in cost of construction, taking contract prices, would be:

24 Acres, Clearing, at \$17 per acre.....	\$ 408
170,000 Cubic yards earthwork, at 22c. per yard.....	37,400
2,000 Rods Fencing, at \$1 per rod.....	2,000
3 miles, Ties, Rails, laying and ballasting.....	13,800

Total	\$53,608
-------------	----------

The improvement attained in the grades can be seen from the accompanying profiles. The grade to Barrie, although not excessive, as compared to other lines in Canada, still would greatly diminish the net receipts, from increasing the working expenses, whereas the grade into Angus may practically be considered level.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

(Signed) JOHN DICKINSON,

Chief Engineer,
North Simcoe Railway.

E.—PROPOSED FINANCIAL SCHEME.

DR.	
Total cost of construction	\$376,637 06
Interest and contingencies, 5 %, trustees, &c.	18,831 85
	<u>\$395,468 91</u>

CR.	
Tiny bonus voted.....	\$50,000 00
Less 10 %	5,000 00
	<u>\$45,000 00</u>
Floss bonus voted.....	\$25,000 00
Less 10 %.....	2,500 00
	<u>\$22,500 00</u>
Stock subscribed ..	50,000 00
Government aid, \$4,000 per mile.....	128,000 00
\$6,000 per mile, bonds, at 80 %, 32 miles	153,600 00
	<u>\$399,100 00</u>

To the Honourable DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, in Council assembled.*

The memorial of the Warden and Council of the Corporation of the County of Simcoe, in Council assembled.

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

That your memorialists are deeply interested in the early construction of a line of Railway through the central Townships of this County, which have hitherto been without railway facilities.

That we believe the North Simcoe Railway will fully supply that deficiency, and this Council has every confidence in the benefits to be derived from the early construction of the said road.

That large bonuses have already been granted by the different townships through which this line passes, and that as this portion of the country is to a great extent unsettled from the want of proper railway communication, the completion of this line would be of a great benefit to this county, and would also afford direct communication with the Provincial Reformatory at Penetanguishene.

That as regards the grants made by the municipalities they have been expended in the construction of the most difficult portion of the road, and which are now ready for the rails

Your memorialists are confident that should the same aid be extended to this company which has been granted by the Government to other railways in opening up new sections of the country, they would be enabled to fully complete and open for traffic, within one year from the granting of the same.

Your memorialists therefore pray that similar aid may be granted to the North Simcoe Railway, to assist in its construction.

And your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

R. N. BANTING,
Co. Clerk.

Council Hall, Barrie,
February 2nd, 1877.

WM. NOBLE RUTLEDGE,
Warden.



The "NORTH SIMCOE RAILWAY,"
Offices 31 Front Street East, Toronto, 5th Feb., 1877.

To the Honourable S. C. WOOD,
Provincial Secretary, Ontario,
Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith an agreement recently entered into between the North Simcoe Railway Company and the Northern Railway Company; also a Resolution passed at a general meeting of the shareholders of the former company, approving of the same. I beg that you will lay these documents before the Government at your early convenience.

I have already sent you the specifications of our Chief Engineer, showing: 1. The total cost of the railway. 2. The work already performed and materials provided. 3. The work yet to be performed.

From the documents, therefore, now in the possession of the Government, the financial scheme upon which we propose to complete our road, will appear to be as follows:—

<i>Estimated cost of Road.</i>		
32 miles, at \$12,358.40 per mile.....		\$395,469.00
Stock subscribed.....	50,000.00	
Municipal bonuses, \$75,000 less 10%.....	67,500.00	
Estimated amount to be received from sale of bonds, at \$6,000 per mile.....	153,600.00	
Government aid, \$4,000 per mile.....	128,000.00	
	\$399,100.00	\$395,469.00

You will see from the map of the route, already sent you, that the road passes through the centre of three townships, Tiny, Flos, and Vespra. These townships compare favourably as to soil and situation, with any other townships in the Province, but they are new, and the settlers are comparatively poor.

The special grounds which I wish the Government to consider in determining the amount of aid to be granted are:—

1. The country in question is entirely without railway facilities.
2. No public aid has ever been granted to it, if we except that expended upon the Reformatory at Penetanguishene.
3. The townships have been only recently settled, and the people are poor, and have taxed themselves more in proportion to their means, than in any other part of Ontario.
4. The road competes with no other road; but on the contrary brings to other roads, the Northern, and the Hamilton, and North-western, a very large and new business.
5. The lumber business of the country in question, amounts in the aggregate, to over 100 millions of feet of lumber, per annum; and our road will of course add largely to the value of that business, and indirectly to the value of all those timber limits which lie not only in the townships named, but along the eastern shore of the Georgian Bay.
6. The harbour of Penetanguishene is one of the best if not the best in this Province, but hitherto, it has been hardly anything more than a harbour of refuge. The average depth of water as shown upon Bayfield's Chart is about thirty feet, a depth which it maintains quite up to the shore. It is surely of consequence that such a harbour should be developed into what it has a right to be, a harbour of Provincial importance.
7. There will be a considerable saving to the Government, in transit to and from the Reformatory at Penetanguishene; the yearly cost to the Government on this account is about \$2,000.00 per annum.

8. The Midland Railway, which traverses at its northerly end, a country in many respects similar to that traversed by the North Simcoe Railway, received from the Government at the rate of \$4,000.00; and the Hamilton and North-western Railway although a competing line along its whole length, and traversing a country reasonably well supplied, already received about \$3,000.00 per mile,

I beg to add that the estimated cost of the road has been made upon the basis of actual contract. The contract was, however, a very close one, and in every other respect the cost has been kept within the narrowest limits. I may mention amongst other things, that nearly all our right of way has been given to us for nothing, including a large and valuable frontage, and station ground at Penetanguishene. I venture to think, that now having complied with what was required of us last session, viz.: the enclosed arrangement with the Northern; and in view of all the circumstances above detailed, we are entitled to most liberal assistance. In making out our specifications we have deemed it our duty to show with the utmost candour what we believe we can do; but it will be evident nevertheless, that our Engineer has, at all events, not exaggerated the cost of the road; and it will be obvious to any one that the cost of the road might with great advantage, be increased by one or two thousand dollars per mile.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES S. McMURRAY,

President of North Simcoe Railway Company.

THIS INDENTURE made this first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, between the North Simcoe Railway Company, hereinafter called the lessors of the first part, and the Northern Railway of Canada, hereinafter called the lessees of the second part.

1. Whereas the North Simcoe Railway Company are authorized to construct a railway from the Village of Penetanguishene to some point of junction with the Northern Railway of Canada, at some point between Barrie and Angus, as may be mutually agreed upon.

2. And whereas some progress has been made in the construction of said railway.

3. And whereas the said lessors are authorized among other things by their Charter, to enter into an agreement to lease unto the lessees their said railway, and such an agreement is hereby declared to be valid and binding, and enforceable by courts of law and equity, according to the terms and tenor thereof.

4. And whereas it is the mutual interest of the said lessors and lessees to secure connections between the line of the said lessees and the projected line of the said lessors; and whereas to accelerate the construction and completion of the said projected line, and secure thereafter the efficient and profitable working thereof, the said lessees have agreed to enter into an agreement with the said lessors, to lease and work their said road when completed, for twenty years, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned.

5. Witnesseth that the lessors and lessees, each for themselves, their successors and assigns, respectively covenant and agree with the other, in manner following, that is to say :—

6. The said lessors will forthwith, by all reasonable means and resources within their power and control, build and complete the said line of railway, as a first-class railway, including all necessary station buildings for the efficient working of the traffic, and sufficient wharf accommodation, subject to the approval of the Government Engineer, whose certificate shall be conclusive. The said lessors agree to lease to the said lessees, the whole of the said railway from the point of junction with the Northern Railway, to the terminus thereof, on the waters of the Village and harbour of Penetanguishene, and to place the said lessees in possession thereof, when completed and opened, and approved as aforesaid for the period of twenty years, to commence and take effect when the same is so completed and opened, and approved as aforesaid, for traffic.

7. Yielding and paying therefor half yearly, to the said lessors during the said term, such sum or sums per annum, as shall amount to thirty per cent. of the gross earnings or receipts arising from the public traffic carried upon or over the said railway of the said lessors, in each of the first five years of the said term; and provided further, that after the expiration of the first five years of the term as aforesaid, the proportion or percentage of the gross earnings or receipts payable by the lessees to the lessors, in the way of rental, shall, in case they exceed one thousand six hundred dollars per mile, be thirty-five per cent. thereof, but in no case shall they be less than thirty per cent.

8. And it is also agreed by and between the said lessors and lessees, that the issue of debentures and bonds upon the security of the said railway, shall not unless with the consent of the said lessees, exceed in the whole a sum equivalent to six thousand dollars per mile of main line, exclusive of sidings, and the said bonds and debentures shall be from time to time issued as may be mutually agreed upon; and in cases of dispute as to the amount to be issued, the time or times when they shall be issued, the manner in which the proceeds thereof shall be protected and applied, and all other matters in relation thereto, shall be left to arbitrators to be chosen as hereinafter mentioned; but in no case shall an issue be made before at least two-thirds of the works of the whole line shall have been completed ready for the rails.

9. And the said lessees, covenant and agree with the said lessors to apply the said rental or proportion of gross receipts as far as may be necessary, directly in payment of the interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, upon such issue of bonds or debentures, at the rate of six thousand dollars per mile, and to pay the balance if any, thereof, to the said lessors.

10. The said lessees further agree that they will indemnify and keep harmless the said lessors with respect to such interest, and not suffer the same to get into arrear, such

interest to be payable at some banking-house in London, or such other place as may be mutually agreed upon.

11. That the production by the lessees, from time to time, of the interest coupons of the said debentures, shall be taken and received by the lessors in payment or part payment of the portion of gross receipts to be paid to the lessors, as rental for the said line of railway as aforesaid.

12. In the event of the said proportions of the gross receipts being insufficient in any one year to pay the interest upon the said mortgage bonds, at the said rate of six thousand dollars per mile, the deficiency shall be advanced and paid by the said lessees, who shall be entitled to retain the amount so advanced, out of any surplus moneys thereafter coming to the said lessors hereunder, and until such advances shall be repaid, the said lessees shall be entitled to charge the said lessors with interest thereupon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

13. And it is declared that the payment of such interest by the lessees is in the nature of a rent; and on account thereof, and in default thereof, it is hereby declared that in addition to other remedies the ordinary remedies for rent in arrear, may be applicable to the recovery thereof.

14. In the event of the said lessees failing for the period of one year from the date of payment herein provided, to pay to the said lessors the said proportion or percentage of gross earnings, as in the nature of a rental herein provided, or of being in arrear for one year in the payment of the said rental, the said lessors shall have the right to treat this lease as at an end, and may thereupon re-enter and resume possession and control of the said railway.

15. The said lessees agree to pay taxes and maintain the said line of railway of the lessors, from the time of completion and transfer of possession thereof, during the whole of the said term, in good order, and to deliver the same at the expiration of the said term to the said lessors in as good a plight and condition, as the same shall be received by the said lessees at the commencement of the said term, reasonable wear and tear thereof excepted.

16. In the event of the said lessees constructing any new or additional works or improvements of a permanent character, or re-constructing the then existing works of the said road upon a higher or more permanent standard than required by the original specifications, the said lessees shall be entitled, provided that the specifications for the same shall have been first approved, and the additional works sanctioned by the Board of Directors of the lessors, to charge the additional or extra amount so expended, as an advance of additional capital to the said lessors, which amount shall be ascertained at the close of each year, and thereafter the same shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent., and may be retained by the said lessees out of any moneys coming to the said lessors, under this lease, after the payment of the interest upon the said mortgage bonds, and at the expiration or other sooner determination of this lease, shall be repaid to the said lessees who shall be entitled until payment thereof, to retain possession of the said road, or in the event of a renewal of this lease, then the terms of payment shall thereby be provided for, and agreed upon.

17. In the event of the lessees requesting the sanction of the lessors to any new or additional works or improvements, upon the ground that the same are essential to the proper and more profitable working of the traffic of the line of the lessors, and shall prepare and present specifications and estimates for the same, and the lessors shall thereupon refuse or neglect to sanction the same, it shall be lawful for the lessees to appoint one indifferent person, who together with another to be appointed by the lessors, who together with a third to be chosen by them, shall decide whether the proposed works are essential to the proper and more profitable working of the traffic of the said lines, and whether the same, if constructed by the lessees, shall be chargeable against the lessors in manner hereinbefore mentioned.

18. The said lessees agree to provide a sufficient number of engines and cars for the use of the lessors for laying and ballasting the track, and such other engines and cars as may be required in the construction of the said line, at a fair rental.

19. The said lessees do hereby agree and become bound to provide the necessary locomotive engines, cars and other rolling equipment, requisite for the proper and efficient work

ing of the said railway, so soon as the same shall have been completed as before specified ; and shall during the continuance of this lease, daily work the said railway, and efficiently keep in order and maintain the same, and shall also keep open and maintain stations at such places as have been prescribed by the by-laws, granting bonuses to the said lessors.

20. The said lessees shall have, during the continuance of this lease, entire control and management of the said railway hereby leased, as well in regard to the regulating and settling from time to time, the amount and rate of tolls, fares, freights and other charges to be paid, collected and taken thereon ; and the mode of collecting and receiving the same, and also all other matters and things in any way touching or incident to the using, operating and working of the said railway, and the development of its traffic ; and all the powers conferred to the said lessors by their Act of incorporation, so far as the same can be transferred or are applicable, are hereby assigned and transferred to the said lessees, and shall relate and extend to the working of the said railway, during the term hereby granted ; but the traffic for freight and passengers on the said railway of the lessors, shall be relatively the same as that in operation from time to time over the railway of the lessees ; the rates, nevertheless, from Penetanguishene to Toronto shall not exceed those between Collingwood and Toronto.

21. The Directors and the chief officers of the Lessors shall have free passes over both lines of railway.

22. The said lessees shall make and keep separate and accurate accounts to be made out at the end of each half year, ending on the thirty-first day of December, and the thirtieth day of June, and on the first days of the months of March and September, in each year, and at such other convenient dates as may be mutually agreed upon by the parties hereto ; the said lessors and lessees shall severally appoint an Auditor to examine the same, who shall if they deem it necessary, have free access to, and liberty to investigate, inspect and take copies of the books and vouchers of the said lessees, at any station or office on either line, so far as they relate to the traffic in this lease referred to ; and in the event of any difference in the adjustment of such half yearly accounts between the said two auditors, they shall appoint some third person as referee between them, and the decision of such referee shall be binding upon all parties ; and in computing the earnings upon such traffic as may be common to both railways, the rate charged therefor shall be credited to each railway in proportion to the respective mileage of each railway over which the said rate may have been charged.

23. And it is also agreed between the parties hereto, that in case any dispute arises between them as to any of the matters or things in this Indenture contained, the same shall be referred to the award or arbitrament of two disinterested persons, one of whom shall be appointed by each of the said parties, who shall jointly choose a third disinterested person to act as Arbitrator ; and the decision of such Arbitrators shall be final and binding ; and in case either of the said parties refuse or neglect to appoint an arbitrator within twenty days after notice in writing for that purpose, may have been given to either of them, then the decision of the Arbitrator of the party giving notice, shall be binding on both parties.

24. And it is hereby agreed that in all cases hereinbefore provided for arbitration, the award of the Arbitrators or of the majority shall be binding.

As witness our hands and seals of the said Corporations, the day and year first above written.

T. RICHARD FULLER,
Sec. North Simcoe Railway Co.

JAMES S. McMURRAY,
Pres. North Simcoe Railway Co.

{ L. S. }

JNO. E. FOREMAN,
Secretary.

WILLIAM THOMSON,
President.

{ L. S. }

Moved by H. E. Jeffery, seconded by Charles Beck.

Whereas it is proposed to enter into an agreement with the Northern Railway Company of Canada, for leasing the North Simcoe Railway to them for the period of twenty years ; and whereas it is necessary to the validity of the said agreement, that the said

agreement shall be approved of by two-thirds of the shareholders of this company, voting in person or by proxy at a special general meeting to be called in accordance with the statute in that behalf for that purpose ; and whereas this is a special general meeting of the shareholders of the North Simcoe Railway Company, called for that purpose in accordance with the said statute ;

And whereas the engrossed copy of the Indenture by way of lease, containing all the terms of the said agreement, as settled and agreed upon by the boards of the said two companies, has been submitted to this meeting : be it therefore resolved, that the said agreement be, and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed ; and the Directors of this company are hereby authorized by a vote of all the shareholders except one, and representing forty-five fiftieths of all the stock of this company, to affix to the said Indenture by way of lease, the seal of this company, and the signatures of the President and Secretary of this company.—Carried.

JAMES S. McMURRAY,
President North Simcoe Ry. Co.

Dated at the City of Toronto, this first day of February, A.D. 1877.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

Of Correspondence and Papers relating to the "North Simcoe Railway," subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of the 3rd February, 1877.

By Command,

S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 22nd February, 1877.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE "NORTH SIMCOE RAILWAY."

1877.

Feb. 16th.—Letter from the President of the Company to the Provincial Secretary.

" " Letter from J. M. Ferris, M.P.P., to the Provincial Secretary, transmitting
Memorial of the Municipal Council of Penetanguishene, dated 10th
February, praying for a grant to complete the road.

(Copy.)

THE "NORTH SIMCOE RAILWAY COMPANY,"
Offices 31, Front Street East,
TORONTO, 16th February, 1877

To the Honourable S. C. Wood, Provincial Secretary, Ontario, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I think it right to say with reference to the application of the North Simcoe Railway Company, that the arrangement with the Northern Railway Company has enabled this Company to deduct the cost of *Rolling Stock* from the estimated cost of the Road. By reference to our estimates you will see that the sum to be deducted on that account is about \$60,000.00. No doubt the whole amount we asked for could be spent upon the Road with advantage; but we cannot in fairness ask for more than we actually require: Say \$2,000.00 per mile.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. S. McMURRAY,
President North Simcoe Railway Company.

(Copy.)

TORONTO, February 16th, 1877

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary.

I have the honour to transmit for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the Memorial of the Municipal Council of the Village of Penetanguishene in *re* the North Simcoe Railway Company.

I have the honour to be,
Your most obedient,
(Signed)

J. M. FERRIS.

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The Memorial of the Municipal Council of the Village of Penetanguishene,

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

The Harbour of Penetanguishene is admitted to be the best, the safest, the most convenient, and the most commodious harbour on the Georgian Bay. Its average depth is at least twenty feet, a depth which it possesses quite up to the shore. Owing to the great number of Islands all along the eastern shore of the bay, rafts of timber can be brought from a point as far north as Spanish River to Penetanguishene with the utmost safety ; there is however a wide open stretch of water between Penetanguishene and Collingwood, which makes it extremely dangerous to proceed to the latter harbour. The Harbour of Penetanguishene, therefore, is and must be for all time, the best and safest point at which to tranship the timber and lumber from that extensive timber district which lies upon the eastern and northern shore of Georgian Bay.

Your memorialists therefore submit that the project of building a Railway from Penetanguishene to Barrie, connecting at that point, *via* the Northern Railway, with Toronto, is one of immense importance to the trade, and can hardly fail to greatly increase the value of the crown domain in that district.

The North Simcoe Railway is also designed to assist and develop an enormous trade not only in the Townships through which it passes, but in the adjoining Townships. It is estimated that the Lumber now cut annually in these Townships amounts to upwards of 115 millions of feet, made up as follows :—

Byng Inlet.....	30
Parry Sound.....	30
Muskosh.....	10
Midland.....	20
Penetanguishene.....	10
Other Mills.....	5
Total.....	115 millions

the whole of which will reach the Market *via* that Road.

The Townships of Tiny, Tay, Flos, and the greater part of Medonte and Vespra are wholly without Railway accommodation, and their settlement has of course, been greatly hindered and delayed. These Townships are yet comparatively new and undeveloped, and the settlers are still undergoing many of the hardships of pioneers.

The Townships of Tiny and Flos have testified their eagerness for their Road by giving it a bonus of \$75,000, a very large sum indeed, considering their population and assessment.

Your memorialists are informed that a bonus of \$4,000 per mile, was given by the Government to the Midland Railway Company, in respect of their extension to Midland. This extension passes through a country of the very same general character as that of the Townships above named. It terminates at a point within three miles of Penetanguishene, and the only municipal aid it received was from the Township of Tay, amounting to \$25,000, where it passes through and serves five Townships—North and South Orillia, Matchedash, Medonte and Tay.

Many circumstances have combined to reduce the cost of the North Simcoe Railway to a minimum. The preliminary expenses were paid by private subscriptions raised by the people of Tiny and Tay, the expenses of the Engineer's staff were (compared with other roads) a mere trifle, and the right of way was for the most part a gift. The Township of Tiny for instance, in addition to a bonus of \$50,000, gave to the Company the use of its road allowances whenever they could be made available.

Your memorialists submit that having by these means, and by exercising the utmost economy in every way, reduced the estimated cost of the Road to a point hitherto unprecedented, they should not on that account receive a less favourable consideration at the hands of the Government.

Your memorialists are also informed that a lease of the North Simcoe Road to the Northern Railway Company has been executed, and that the specifications sent to the Government have been approved of between the Engineers of the two Roads, and that so soon as a reasonable Government bonus is granted, the speedy completion of the Road will be secured.

The said Company was, last year, refused aid by the Government, upon the ground that the then proposed agreement with the Northern Railway Company had not been carried into effect, and the work of construction was in consequence stopped; no great pecuniary loss accrued to the Company on that account. The delay of another year however would be very serious. Amongst other things the Company has 56,000 Ties on hand which would to a large extent become valueless.

Your memorialists submit that the Company has now done everything in its power. No further municipal aid can possibly be given, and unless sufficient Government assistance is now granted to it, not only will the Townships of Tiny and Flos lose all the money they have contributed to it, but the whole work must be abandoned.

Your memorialists venture to hope that the Government will grant such adequate assistance as will enable the Road to be completed during the approaching summer.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

(Signed)

P. H. SPOHN.

Reeve.

Dated this 10th day of February, A.D. 1877.

(Signed) M. L. MCGRATH,

Treasurer.

RETURN

Of Correspondence and Papers relating to the "Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiquia Railway."

By Command,

S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, December 31st, 1875.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING AND KAMINISTIQUIA RAILWAY.

1877.

Jan. 31.—Letter from the Solicitors of the Company, transmitting petition of the Company praying for aid, with the following enclosures, viz. :—Report of the Chief Engineer, 15th November, 1876, with memo. of like date, being a form of certificate to be attached to cheques. Memoranda. Statement of estimated cost of the line. Total amount of capital. Estimated traffic. Quantity of land owned by the Province near the road. Certificates in favour of the road, Jan 20th, 1877. Petition of freeholders of Shuniah and others.

56 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, 31st January, 1877.

SIR,—We have the honour to forward herewith a petition of the Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiquia Railroad Company, asking for aid towards the construction of their Railway ; to which is attached a memorandum signed by various influential parties who have considered the scheme and who are interested in the communication between the Canada Pacific Railway and the Province of Ontario ; also the plans and documents referred to in the petition, and a petition signed by freeholders of the District to be served by the Railway. These Petitioners are parties who did not vote at the almost unanimous vote granting a bonus to the Company by the Municipality of Shuniah, and they express their approval of the scheme in this manner.

We will be glad to supply any further information in our power, that might be asked for.

We have the honour to be,
Your obedient servants,

ROAF & ROAF

The Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

To the Honourable D. A. MACDONALD, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

The Petition of the Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiquia Railroad Company,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

1. That the line of your petitioners extends from the Village of Prince Arthur's Landing in the District of Algoma, to the Town Plot of Fort William, in the said District, and connects the said Village with the Canada Pacific Railway; and the length thereof, as shown by the plan thereof transmitted herewith, marked "A," is about six miles.

2. That the said railway when completed, will connect the said Canada Pacific Railway with the harbour at the said Village of Prince Arthur's Landing, which harbour is open to navigation for about six weeks or two months longer in each year, than the river at the Town Plot of Fort William.

3. That the construction of the said railway will thus enable the products of Manitoba and the Great North-west to pass through Ontario and over our great lakes, for the said space of about two months in each year, which is equal to an increase of traffic of about twenty-five per cent. per annum, and so enable the forwarders and people of Ontario to retain the profits and trade connected therewith; which profits and trade would otherwise go to the people of the United States, and become lost to our country.

4. That the said Village of Prince Arthur's Landing is the centre of the mining districts of Thunier Bay, Lake Superior, and is also destined to become the terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway upon the great lakes.

5. That on the line of the said the Canada Pacific Railway, there are large and very valuable deposits of gold, silver, and other ores, and metals, together with large and extensive deposits of slate and other building stones; and at the said Village of Prince Arthur's Landing, there are extensive crushing and reducing mills and works; and the construction of the said railway will enable the ores and metals from the said mines to be brought to the said Village at a comparatively small cost, and thus enable many of the said mines to be opened up and developed, which said mines would not be otherwise opened up, on account of the great expense connected with procuring and putting up the necessary works for crushing and reducing the said ores.

6. That the opening up and development of the said mines would cause large numbers of workmen to be employed about the same, which workmen would derive their supplies from the Province of Ontario, and thus raise up a large lucrative business to the great profit of the said Province.

7. That the construction of the said railway, and the opening up of the industries aforesaid, would cause large numbers of farmers and other persons to settle in the said District of Algoma, where the Province of Ontario has large possessions of land, which settlers would take up, and purchase large quantities of land from the said Province; and the price to be paid therefor would greatly increase the public moneys of the said Province.

8. That the Municipality of Shuniah, through which Municipality the said railway passes, has granted aid to the said railway, to the extent of thirty-five thousand dollars; copies of the by-laws relating to which are herewith transmitted.

9. The inhabitants of the section through which the line will pass, have taken stock in the same, to the extent of nearly four thousand dollars per mile, a circumstance unparalleled in the history of such undertakings in Canada, and demonstrating the anxious desire of the people of that District for the construction of the said railway.

10. That up to the fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, there had been work done by your petitioners to the extent of fifteen thousand dollars, as appears by the certificate of the Engineer of your petitioners, a copy of which is herewith submitted.

11. That the whole expenses of the said construction, have up to this time, been borne by your petitioners, as on account of some alleged informality, the trustees of the bonus mentioned in section eight of this petition, have not been enabled up to the present time, to dispose of the Debentures given for the said bonus, and your petitioners accordingly

have not received any of the proceeds thereof, on account of the construction of the said works.

12. A Report of the Engineer of the Company, showing the progress of the said railway is forwarded herewith.

13. Statements showing the estimated cost of the said railway, and the ability of the Company to construct the same, marked 1 and 2 respectively, are also forwarded herewith.

14. That it has been understood that the parties who are to work the Canada Pacific Railway, with which the Company's line connects, are to work the line of the Company, and to supply all necessary rolling stock.

15. That the inhabitants of the said Municipality are hard-working, industrious people, and on account of the sparsely settled country, and the difficulty of communication with the better settled Districts of this Province, are not largely endowed with the means of constructing and aiding the said railway.

16. That the inhabitants of the said Municipality have contributed largely to the surplus funds of this Province, and have built and improved that section of the country to the best of their means and ability, and have received very little aid from the Public Exchequer of this Province.

17. That the terminus of the said railway being at the said Village of Prince Arthur's Landing, upon the North-west shore of Lake Superior, it may be necessary to construct additional piers and harbour works at the said village; and as there is very little harbour accommodation at present existing at the said North west shore of Lake Superior, such works will enure to the benefit of the trade of the lake generally; and your petitioners therefore venture to hope that upon this, as well as the other grounds hereinbefore detailed, aid may be extended to this Company in excess of the minimum amount of two thousand dollars per mile, heretofore granted to such undertakings.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that an Order in Council may be passed, granting aid at the rate of three thousand dollars per mile, to the said the Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaminstiquia Railroad.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

(Signed) JAS. R. ROSS,

Attorney for the Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaminstiquia Railroad Company.

[L.S.]

PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING,
15th November, 1876.

SIR,—I beg leave to give you the following Report of work done on the Prince Arthur's and Kaminstiquia Railroad, since the commencement of the survey in June last.

The total length of line from the Government dock at Prince Arthur's Landing, to the Junction with the Pacific Railway at Fort William Town Plot, is thirty-one thousand five hundred and eighty-one (31,581) feet, or five miles and ninety-eight hundredths of a mile (5.98). The gradients are light and the curves flat.

Contractors commenced on the sixth of September, since which time, the heaviest portion of the grading from Station O to Station 146 has been fully completed, and amounts to nearly 45,000 cubic yards, and the culverts are now in course of erection.

Besides the grading and culverts, we have two bridges, one of one hundred and fifteen (115) feet span, and the other of one hundred and fifty (150) feet span, both of which are to be pile trestles. Tenders are now called for the construction of these bridges, and it is intended to proceed with the work during winter, as far as it is practicable.

Some five thousand ties (5,000) have been delivered on the line, and the remaining seven thousand (7,000) will probably be delivered during the winter.

In conclusion, I would beg to suggest that it would be advisable, in view of the many difficulties we have had to encounter in this isolated country, in the construction of a Railroad, to apply to the Government of Ontario for aid sufficient to allow us to complete

the line. So far, large revenues have been drawn by the Government from this District, and but a very small amount has been expended on public works here ; so that we are justly entitled to ask for some substantial aid from the Ontario Government in the shape of a subsidy, for a work that will tend so much to develop this district.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) FRANK MOBERLY,

Thomas Marks, Esq.,

President Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiquia Railway.

(Copy.)

PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING AND KAMINISTQUIA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE,
 Engineer's Department, 15th November, 1876.

Certificate to be attached to cheques drawn on the Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiquia Railroad Company, Municipal Trust Account, given under Section 31 of Cap. 83, 39 Victoria.

I, Frank Moberly, Chief Engineer of the Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiquia Railroad Company, do hereby certify that the said Company has fulfilled the terms and conditions necessary to be fulfilled under the by-law No. 47, of the Municipality of Shuniah, to entitle the said Company to receive from the said Trust the sum of fifteen thousand dollars (15,000), as set forth in the annexed statement.

(Signed) FRANK MOBERLY,
Chief Engineer.

THE PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING AND KAMINISTQUIA RAILROAD.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Estimated cost of the line as located			90,000	00
2. Ability of the Company to construct the Railway :				
Municipal bonus of \$35,000	29,500	00		
Stock, good	20,000	00		
Government bonus, 6 miles at \$3,000	18,000	00		
Bonds to be issued, \$5,000 per mile, \$30,000, less discount	24,000	00		
			91,500	00
			91,500	00

THE PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING AND KAMINISTQUIA RAILROAD

Memorandum showing the total amount of capital which will be invested from all sources other than from Government :

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Bonus voted.	35,000	00		
Stock, good.....	20,000	00		
Bonds, value of.....	24,000	00		
Rolling equipment &c., to be supplied by Lessors.....	60,000	00		
			139,000	00
Government aid for 6 miles at \$3,000.....			18,000	00

THE PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING AND KAMINISTIQUIA RAILROAD.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Estimated traffic:				
Passengers	3,200	00		
12,500,000 feet lumber	6,250	00		
General merchandise	2,000	00		
Minerals and ores	4,000	00		
Agricultural products.....	1,000	00		
Stock.....	300	00		
Mails, express &c.....	200	00		
			16,950	00

THE PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING AND KAMINISTIQUIA RAILROAD.

Memorandum showing the quantity of land owned by the Province of Ontario, near Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiquia Railway :

Name of Township.	Acres Sold.	Acres Unsold.
MacGregor	42,070	
“		30,923
McIntyre	46,447	
“		6,806
Neebing	9,947	
“		208
Paipoonge	12,628	
“		31,218
Crooks, Blake, and Pardee together	78,949	
“ “ “ “		48,282
Oliver	21,158	
“		19,347
Total acres.....	221,199	136,784

The undersigned having considered the project of the construction of the Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiquia Railway, from the Village of Prince Arthur's Landing to the Town Plot of Fort William, to connect with the Canada Pacific Railway, and having read the annexed petition of the Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiquia Railroad Company, to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for aid to the said Railway, view with satisfaction, the project of constructing the said railway, and consider that the same is a work of material importance to the Districts and to the Municipality of Shuniah, in the manner indicated by the petition.

R. BARBER.

Dated 20th January, A.D. 1877.

The undersigned having considered the project of the construction of the Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiquia Railroad, from the Village of Prince Arthur's Landing to the Town Plot of Fort William, to connect with the Canada Pacific Railway ; and having read the annexed petition of the Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiquia Railroad Company to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for aid to the said railway, view with satisfaction the project of constructing the said railway, and con-

sider that the same is a work of material importance to the District and the Municipality of Shuniah, in the manner indicated by the petition.

J. MOFFATT,
 JOHN CRICKMORE,
 J. C. AIKINS,
 JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,
 N. BARNHART,
 SMITH & KEIGHLEY,
 CHARLES PERRY,
 J. McMURRICH,
 JOHN TURNER,
 WM. RAMSAY,
 WM. I. CLARKE,
Councillor for Shuniah.
 FRANK SMITH,
 WM. McMASTER.

Dated 20th January, A.D. 1877.

To His Honour the Honourable D. A. MACDONALD, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

The Petition of the undersigned freeholders of the Municipality of Shuniah, and the adjacent Districts and Townships,

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

1. That the construction of Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiquia Railroad is in the opinion of your petitioners of great importance as a work of public improvement, and that the same is necessary to the material welfare of the Municipality of Shuniah through which the said line of railway as projected and located passes, and for the full development of the resources of that Municipality and the adjoining districts.

2. That the said Municipality has granted a liberal bonus towards the construction of the said railway.

3. That in order that the said Municipality should derive the full benefit of the construction of the said railway, it is necessary that the same should be completed as soon as possible.

4. Your petitioners believe that in order to carry the said railway to successful completion, it is necessary that the Legislative aid usually granted to such undertakings be extended to the said Company.

Your petitioners therefore pray that an Order in Council may be passed, granting aid to the said Company to the same extent as such aid has hitherto been usually granted to such undertakings ; or to such extent and in such amount as may be necessary or most conducive to secure the early completion of the said railway.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE DOUGHTY,
 THOMAS THORNE,
 JOHN PATERSON,
 and thirty-three others.

RETURN

Of Correspondence and Papers relating to the "Prince Edward County Railway," subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers, January 24th, 1876.

By Command,

S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
February 6th, 1877.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY RAILWAY.‡

1876.

June 19.—Petition of Prince Edward County Railway Company to the Lieutenant-Governor.

“ 28.—Letter from Assistant Secretary Eckart to the President of the Company enclosing
Copy of an Order in Council.

1877.

Jan. 27.—Letter from President of the Company to the Provincial Secretary, giving a statement of the position of the Company.

“ 29.—Petition of the Company to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying for additional bonus of \$1,500 per mile.

To His Honour the Honourable DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, &c., &c., in Council.

The petition of the Prince Edward County Railway Company,

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

That by an act of grace of your Honour in Council, the time for filing the contract for the construction of the Prince Edward County Railway has been extended to the first day of July next.

That on the 8th day of December last, by the direction of the Board of Directors of said Company, I entered into a contract with William S. McDonald, Esquire, Kingston, whereby he, the said Macdonald, covenanted and agreed to construct and complete the said Prince Edward County Railway, in accordance with the by-laws passed in granting aid to the said railway and the Charter of the same.

Owing to a proposed further grant by the Legislature of Ontario in aid of Railways during the last Session of the Legislature, which would involve the necessity of a change in the construction contract, the Company were induced to delay for a few days the filing of said contract, when without the least agitation, public discussion, or petition, the Municipal Council of the County for the year 1876, gave notice of their intention to repeal the County by-law granting aid to the said Railway.

Your petitioners immediately applied to the Court of Chancery, and obtained an injunction restraining the Council, which they resisted, and the case is still pending in the Court of Chancery, and from prudential motives, your petitioners have not thought it advisable to prosecute the work pending the suit in Court.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray, That your Excellency in Council will be pleased to extend the time for filing the said contract, to the first day of July, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

CHAS. BOCKUS,
Pres. P. E. C. Co.

Office of the Prince Edward County Railway,
Picton, 19th June, 1876.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 28th June, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith for your information and action, copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 27th day of June, instant, extending the time allowed the Prince Edward Railway Company, for furnishing proof of the existence of a *bona fide* and sufficient contract for the completion of the works (exclusive of tracklaying) on that portion of the said Company's Railway between the G. T. R., and Picton, to the first day of July, 1877.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. R. ECKART,
Assistant Secretary.

CHAS. BOCKUS,
President P. E. Co., R. Co., Picton.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 27th day of June, A.D. 1876.

Upon consideration of a petition of the Prince Edward County Railway Company, and the recommendation of the Honourable the Attorney-General in that behalf, the Committee of Council advise that, subject to the ratification of this Order in Council by resolution of the Legislative Assembly (in default of which ratification this order is inoperative), the time allowed the said Prince Edward County Railway Company for furnishing proof to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of the existence of a *bona fide* and sufficient contract for the completion of the works (exclusive of tracklaying) on that portion of the said Company's Railway between the Grand Trunk Railway and Picton, be extended to the first day of July, A.D. 1877.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. SCOTT,
*Clerk Executive Council,
Ontario.*

The Hon. Provincial Secretary.
28th June, 1876.

OFFICE OF THE PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY RAILWAY,

Picton, January 27th, 1877.

SIR,—I beg to state for the information of the Government of the Province of Ontario, that the present position of the Prince Edward County Railway is as follows :

The estimated cost of the railway, based upon actual survey and measurements, including a moderate equipment is.....	\$400,000 00	
The cash assets of the Company are, 1st. subsidy from the Province of Ontario, due on completion of the road	40,500 00	
Sixty per cent. additional asked for, equivalent of a grant of \$1,500 00 per mile.....	24,300 00	
		\$64,800 00
2nd. Subsidy granted by County of Prince Edward.....	87,500 00	
Less deduction to get an amicable settlement..	15,500 00	
	\$72,000 00	at 95 per cent. 68,400 00
3rd. Capital stock subscribed, \$100,000 00, on which first call of 10 per cent. has been paid.	\$10,000 00	
Additional calls to be made as required.....	40,000 00	
		50,000 00
		\$183,200 00

To provide the balance, it is proposed to issue 6 per cent. road bonds, for the sum of \$220,000 00, the interest upon which will be guaranteed by the following income, possessed by the Company under the above arrangement, over and above anything that may be derived from earnings of the road.

1st. Semi-annual payments due from the Province of Ontario, of \$197.40 per mile, or 33½ miles, amounting annually to.....	\$12,960 00	
2nd. Subsidy from Town of Picton, \$20,000 00; subsidy from Village of Wellington, \$2,500 00—22,500 00; of this sum 5 per cent., and interest at 6 per cent. on the unpaid principal is payable annually for 20 years, equal to an annual payment of...	2,040 00	
		\$15,000 00

Upon this showing, were I with confidence upon being able to complete the Railway during the incoming season.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

CHAS. BOCKUS,

President.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.

To His Honour the Honourable DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, &c., &c., &c., in Council.

The Petition of the Prince Edward County Railway Company,

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

That from the continued depression of the money markets of the world, and from the hostile acts of the opponents of the road, delay, and consequent discredit, has, to some extent, attached to the undertaking of your Petitioners, and they have been prevented from carrying forward their Railway as they had reason to expect, and they now reluctantly, but with confidence, appeal to the Government for an additional grant, to enable your Petitioners to commence work upon their road, with a certainty of being able to carry the same forward to completion during the present year.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that Your Honour in Council will be pleased to grant an additional bonus to the said road of fifteen hundred dollars per mile, or the equivalent of that sum, out of the Railway Subsidy Fund: And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed)

CHAS. BOCKUS,
President P. E. Co. Ry.
WALTER ROSS, JUN.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Office of the Prince Edward County Railway,
Picton, January 29th, 1877.

RETURN

Of Correspondence and Papers relating to the "Victoria Railway,"
subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers, 28th January, 1876.

By Command,
S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 3rd February, 1877.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE "VICTORIA RAILWAY."

1876.

- March 7.—Letter from President of the Company to the Provincial Secretary.
 " 18.—Letter from Assistant Secretary Eckart to the President.
 " 20.—Letter from the President to the Provincial Secretary.
 Oct. 23.—Order in Council.
 " 23.—Letters Patent granting aid.
 Dec. 8.—Order in Council.
 " 12.—Letter from President of the Company to the Provincial Secretary, enclosing estimates of the cost of constructing the Road between Kinmount and Haliburton; also, between Haliburton and Ottawa River.

1877.

- Memoranda to accompany estimates.
- Jan. 2.—Letter from the Engineer of the Company to the Provincial Secretary.

VICTORIA RAILWAY,
President's Office, Toronto, March 7th, 1876.

HON. S. C. WOOD,
Provincial Secretary.

SIR,—The Victoria Railway Company have succeeded in making arrangements by which the Railway will be completed between Lindsay and Kinmount by October or November of this year.

The Provisional County of Haliburton in August, 1874, granted \$55,000.00 of Debentures to be applied in aid of the Railway through Snowdon, and Dysart, from Kinmount to Haliburton.

The English Land and Emigration Company offered to sell their lands and rights to the Victoria Railway Company or to make it a grant of \$20,000.00 in 6 per cent. Debentures and 20,000 acres of land without the timber, to aid the V. R. Company in constructing its Railway through the Free Grant Township of Snowdon (17 miles), and through the English Company's Township of Dysart (7 miles), these grants to be in addition to their share of the \$55,000 bonus.

The Government, in explanation of their policy in not subsidizing this year the Victoria Railway beyond Kinmount, stated in effect that it would first be necessary that arrangements should be made with the English Company for aid to build the railway through that Company's territory. If it be expected that under the aforesaid policy the English Company will subsidize the Victoria Railway from Kinmount, through the free grant Township of Snowdon to the borders of its (the E. L. Co.'s) property, the Victoria Railway Company are desirous of knowing to what extent the Government desire that the English Company should subsidize the railway.

If the Government do not expect the English Company to subsidize the railway through the free grant townships, then how much are they (the E. L. Co.) expected to give through their own townships to their northern boundary? Perhaps the Government itself intends to treat with the English Company.

In the event of the Victoria Railway Company being left to negotiate with the English Company, and to prevent the year 1876 from being lost, and as the V. R. Company are bound by the terms of the bond given to the Provisional County of Haliburton, to proceed with the construction of the line north of Kinmount within a fixed date, it is desirable to understand from the Government as soon as possible, the terms to which the English Company are expected to agree, so that work may be resumed on the section between Kinmount and Haliburton, under the provisions of the aforesaid bond.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. LAIDLAW,

President Victoria Railway Company.

(Copy.)

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 18th March, 1876.

SIR,—With reference to your communication of 7th instant, stating that the Victoria Railway Company had made arrangements by which that railway would be completed between Lindsay and Kinmount by October or November of this year, and asking what action the Government propose taking with reference to the position of the "English Land and Emigration Company" in the matter, I am directed to say that the Government cannot anticipate the judgment of the Legislature in regard to its decision upon any question or grant in aid of any railway company; and that it must be left to the judgment of the Company as to the position they should place themselves in with the view to obtaining the favourable consideration of the Legislature. Only after the Company have submitted reasons, and a basis that warrant the bringing of the matter before the Legislature, does the Government come under any responsibility in the premises. The adjusting of their respective shares in the burthen of the work rests with the Land Company and the Railway Company themselves; but it would appear that the Land Company should be under no further obligation through the construction of the works through Snowdon, than it has already assumed as ratepayers in the Provisional County of Haliburton, under the \$55,000 bonus. Only in respect of actual mileage constructed through the Company's lands, should it be called upon for any special additional burthen. In this view it must be a matter for consideration between the two companies, as to what amount it would be reasonable for the one to ask and the other to grant; and the

aggregate of the Company's resources in respect of any further given mileage beyond Kinmount should appear, before the matter will eventually require to be considered by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

I have, etc.,
(Signed)

I. R. ECKART,
Assistant-Secretary.

GEORGE LAIDLAW, ESQ.,
President Victoria Railway Company,
Toronto.

(Copy.)

VICTORIA RAILWAY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.
TORONTO, March 20th, 1876.

HON. S. C. WOOD,
Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge your favour of 18th inst., in relation to the negotiations for the construction of the Victoria Railway, as between the Canadian Land and Emigration Company, the Victoria Railway Company and the Government.

The Victoria Railway Company propose at once to enter into negotiation with the Canadian Land and Emigration Company, concerning an equitable contribution towards the construction of the railway from the south-western boundary of the Canadian Land and Emigration Company's lands at their junction with the Township of Snowdon, to the northern boundary of either of the Townships of Eyre or Clyde, where the government territory begins.

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

G. LAIDLAW,
President V. R. Co.

Copy of an Order in Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 23rd day of October, 1876.

Upon consideration of the report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, dated the 14th of October, 1876, stating that the Victoria Railway Company has within the meaning of the Act in aid of Railways, completed 20 miles of its railway, being that portion thereof extending from the head block of the switch on the Midland Railway, at the Town of Lindsay, to a point 1,659 feet southerly, from the southerly end of Burnt River bridge, and of the further report of the Honourable the Treasurer, dated the 18th of October, 1876, in respect thereof, the Committee of Council advise that the payment under the Orders in Council, of the 19th day of March, 1874, and 14th day of December, 1874, be made to the said Company, for the said twenty miles out of the Railway Subsidy Fund, at the annual rate of two hundred and ninety-one dollars and sixty cents per mile, for the period of twenty years from the first day of January, 1872, the same to be paid by half yearly payments of one hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty cents each, on the 30th day of June, and 31st day of December, during the said period of twenty years. The Committee further advise that a warrant be issued for the immediate payment of the sum of twenty-six thousand two hundred and forty-four dollars, being for the payments accrued from the said 1st January, 1872, up to and inclusive of the 30th June, 1876, and that Letters Patent be issued for the purpose of more formally witnessing the title of the said Company to the half yearly payments yet to be made as hereinbefore mentioned, and that transferable certificates be issued by the Treasury Department for the said half yearly payments.

The Committee further advise that payment under the provisions of the Act, 39 Vic., Cap. 22, entitled "An Act respecting aid to certain Railways and for other purposes," be made to the said Company for the said distance of twenty miles, at the rate of one thousand dollars per mile, amounting in all to the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and that a warrant be issued in favour of the said Company for the said sum of twenty thousand dollars.

Certified.

(Signed.) J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council,
Ontario.

24th October, 1876.

D. A. MACDONALD,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Province of Ontario.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c. To all to whom these presents shall come
GREETING :

O. MOWAT,
Attorney-General.

Whereas, by an Act of the Legislature of Our Province of Ontario, passed in the thirty-fourth year of Our reign, chaptered two, and entitled "An Act in aid of Railways," after reciting that it is expedient to give aid towards the constructing of railways leading to or through sections of the county remote from existing thoroughfares, or passing through thinly settled tracts, or leading to the Free Grant Territory or to the inland waters, it was enacted, that for the purposes aforesaid, the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars should be set apart from and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province of Ontario, and should form a fund to be designated and known as the "Railway Fund," and it was also further enacted, that from and out of the said Railway Fund the Lieutenant-Governor in Council might, by Order in Council, authorize payments to be made from time to time to any incorporated railway company, of a sum or sums of not less than two thousand dollars per mile nor more than four thousand dollars per mile, of any portion or portions of such railways, and that any of such payments might be made after the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works should have reported for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that such company had completed such portion of its road in respect of which payment was to be made, including sidings and stations, within the period for completion of the road named in the Act or Acts relating thereto: provided, that no payment should be made under any such authority till the said Commissioner should have reported as aforesaid; And whereas, by another Act of the said Legislature of Our said Province, passed in the thirty-fifth year of Our reign, chaptered twenty-four, and intituled "An Act to make further provision in aid of Railways," it was enacted, that the sum of \$400,000 should be set apart, from and out of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund, and should be added to, and form part of the said Railway Fund; and it was also further enacted, that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars yearly, for twenty years, should be set apart from and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the said Province, and should form a fund to be designated and known as the Railway Subsidy Fund, and that the provisions of the Act of the said Province in aid of Railways, and of any Act amending the same, should (save in so far as they might be inconsistent with the said in part recited Act), apply to the authorization and payment of any grant out of the said Railway Subsidy Fund, and that the sum to be granted to any railway company out of the Railway Subsidy Fund, should not be less than \$120, nor more than \$240 per mile per annum for

twenty years on the portion aided, and that scrip or certificates might be issued in respect of any grant out of the said Railway Subsidy Fund after payment thereof had been duly authorized ;

And whereas, by an Act of Our said Legislature passed in the 37th year of Our reign, entitled " An Act respecting the Railway Fund, and the Railway Subsidy Fund," it was amongst other things enacted, that every Order in Council made under the provisions of the said recited Acts, or of such Act, and which Order was, or should become operative by the ratification of the Legislative Assembly, should be so construed and read, that upon the fulfilment of the conditions contained in such Order in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council might, at his option, direct that the payment by the said Order in Council authorized, might be made out of the Railway Fund, or out of the Railway Subsidy Fund, from any part of the said Funds respectively which had not been exhausted by actual payments directed to be made thereout by Orders in Council, and in directing the said payment at the yearly rate of one hundred and ninety-four dollars forty cents per mile of railway, payable half-yearly for the full period of twenty years, computed from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, such yearly payments should be deemed and taken as equivalent to the payment in hand at the rate of \$2,000 per mile of railway, and *vice versa*, and in like proportion where the grant in aid per mile is greater or less than at the said rate of \$2,000 per mile, or the said yearly rate of one hundred and ninety-four dollars forty cents per mile, notwithstanding the same may be less than \$120 or in excess of \$240 per annum :

And whereas, under the provisions of the said recited Acts, an Order was made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated the 19th day of March, 1874, whereby it was ordered that, subject to the ratification of such Order in Council by resolution of the Legislative Assembly (without which it is declared that the said Order should be inoperative), payment should be authorized to be made out of the Railway Fund to the Victoria Railway Company, out of the Railway Subsidy Fund, of the sum of \$291.60 per mile for that portion of the Company's railway between Lindsay and the Bobcaygeon Road, *via* Fenelon Falls, such sum to be payable by even half-yearly payments of \$145.80 each, on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in each and every year during the period of 20 years, to be computed from the first day of January, 1872, and to the full end thereof, subject to the requirements of the said Railway Act, and also to the following conditions :—

First. That the Company should, on or before the 1st day of December, 1874, furnish proof to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, of a *bona fide* and sufficient contract for the completion of the work of the railway, exclusive of tracklaying, for the said portion of their line of railway.

Second. That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council might direct that payment should be made to the said Company out of the Railway Fund, should the same become applicable thereto, at the rate of \$3,000 per mile of the said portion of railway, instead of the annual rate of \$291.60, at the option of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Third. That the said Company should agree to enter into an arrangement at any time thereafter with any other railway company for the haulage of the passenger and freight cars, for the through business of such last-mentioned company, upon terms to be fixed by arbitrators to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, in case the said companies fail to agree thereupon.

And was further ordered that payment should be made in respect of each section of the railway,—that is to say between Lindsay and Fenelon Falls, and thence to Bobcaygeon Road, when fully completed and ready for the conveyance of traffic.

And whereas the said Order was afterwards duly ratified by resolution of the said Legislative Assembly;

And whereas it was, by another order made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated the 14th day of December, 1874, ordered that subject to ratification of such Order in Council, by resolution of the Legislative Assembly (in default whereof it was declared that the said Order should be inoperative), the condition of the said Order in Council of the 19th day of March, 1874, which required proof of contract for the completion of the works therein mentioned, to be furnished on or before the 1st day of December, 1874, should be dispensed with, and that the company should be relieved from such condition, and that the time

for the completion of the said works should be extended to the 1st day of January, 1876, and that payments should be made to the company as portions of the railway in Victoria of 15 or 20 miles should be completed;

And whereas, the said last recited Order was duly ratified by resolution of the Legislative Assembly; And whereas, by an Act passed in the 39th year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act respecting aid to certain railways, and for other purposes," the time limited for the completion of the said railway was extended to the 1st day of January, 1878;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has not thought fit to exercise the option given to him by the said second condition to direct payment at the rate of \$3,000 per mile in lieu of the said annual rate of \$291 60 ;

And whereas, the said Company has duly performed the said third condition ;

And whereas, under the authority of an Act of the Legislature of Our said Province, passed in the 37th year of Our Reign, chaptered two, entitled "An Act respecting the Executive Council," the Office of Commissioner of Agriculture has been separated from the office of Commissioner of Public Works, and the duties imposed by the said first recited Act upon the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works have been assigned and transferred to the officer or member of the Executive Council holding the office of Commissioner of Public Works ;

And whereas, the Commissioner of Public Works upon the 14th day of October, 1876, reported for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that the said Company had within the meaning of the Act in aid of Railways, completed twenty miles of its road, being that portion thereof extending from the head block of the switch on the Midland Railway at the Town of Lindsay, to a point 1659 feet southerly from the southerly end of Burnt River Bridge ;

And whereas it was by a certain other order made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated the 23rd day of October, 1876, ordered that payment under the said orders in Council of the 19th March, and 14th December, 1874, should be made to the said Company for the said twenty miles out of the "Railway Subsidy Fund," at the annual rate of two hundred and ninety-one dollars and sixty cents per mile, for the period of twenty years from the 1st day of January, 1872, the same to be paid by half yearly payments of one hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty cents each, on the 30th day of June and 31st day of December in each year, during the said period of twenty years,

And whereas, it was thereby further ordered that a warrant should be issued for the immediate payment of the sum of twenty-six thousand two hundred and forty-four dollars, being the amount of nine half yearly payments, which have become due up to and inclusive of the 30th day of June, 1876.

And that Letters Patent should be issued for the purpose of more formally witnessing the title of the said Company to the half-yearly payments yet to be made as aforesaid ; and that transferable certificates should be issued by the Treasury Department for the said half-yearly payments ;

And whereas payment has been duly made to the said Company of the said sum of \$26,244 aforesaid, in accordance with the said Order ; and whereas the amount to be paid to the said Company half-yearly, in respect of the said distance of twenty miles, amounts to two thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars ;

Now know ye, that, in consideration of the said recited premises, and for the purpose of carrying the same into full effect, We do, by these Our Letters Patent, issued by the direction of Our Lieutenant-Governor in Council, testify that We have in manner aforesaid, granted, and We do hereby confirm unto the "Victoria Railway Company," its successors and assigns, the thirty-one half-yearly payments of \$2,916 each, yet to be made by virtue of the said Orders, and payable out of the Railway Subsidy Fund on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in each and every year during the residue yet unexpired of the said period of twenty years, to be computed as aforesaid, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, such semi-annual payments to be made without any abatement from time to time, by the Treasurer of Our said Province, to the "Victoria Railway Company," its successors or assigns, upon the delivery to the Treasurer of Our said Province, at Toronto, of the certificates issued therefor, respectively, from the Treasury Department of Our said Province, and bearing even date

herewith, the first of the said certificates falling due on the 31st day of December, 1876 and the last on the 31st day of December, 1891.

Witness :

The Honourable Donald Alexander Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of Ontario, at Our Government House, in Our City of Toronto, in Our said Province, this twenty-third day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and in the fortieth year of Our reign.

By command of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council,

S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

(Copy.)

Copy of an Order in Council, approved of by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 8th day of December, A.D. 1876.

Upon consideration of the report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, dated the 28th of November, 1876, stating that the Victoria Railway Company has within the meaning of the Act in aid of Railways completed twelve miles of its road, being that portion thereof extending from the northerly end of the twenty miles previously measured to the westerly side of the Bobcaygeon road in the Village of Kinmount, and of the further report of the Honourable the Treasurer, dated the 6th of December, in respect thereto, and upon recommendation of the Honourable the Treasurer, the Committee of Council advise as follows: That by virtue of the Order in Council of the 19th day of March, 1874, and the Order of the 14th day of December, 1874, both respectively ratified by resolution of the Legislative Assembly, payment be made out of the Railway Subsidy Fund, at the rate of two hundred and ninety-one dollars and sixty cents per mile for the said twelve miles, such sum to be payable by even half yearly payments of one hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty cents each, from the 30th day of June to the 31st day of December in each and every year, during the period of twenty years computed from the 1st day of January, 1872, under which the sum of seventeen thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars is now payable in cash, being for the payments accrued from the said 1st day of January, 1872, up to and inclusive of the 31st day of December, 1876, and that certificates for the respective payments beginning on the 1st of January, 1877, be issued by the Treasury Department in conformity with the said Order in Council.

The Committee further advise that payment be also made to the said Company for the said distance of twelve miles at the rate of one thousand dollars per mile under the provisions of the Act 39 Vic., Cap. 22, entitled "An Act respecting Aid to certain Railways and for other purposes."

The Committee further advise that warrants for the respective sums of seventeen thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars, and twelve thousand dollars be issued in favour of the said Company.

Certified,

(Signed)

J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.
20th December, 1876.

(Copy.)

VICTORIA RAILWAY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
Toronto, Dec. 12th, 1876.

Hon. S. C. WOOD,
Provincial Secretary.

DEAR SIR,—Herewith please find estimate of the cost of the Victoria Railway from Kinmount to the Village of Haliburton, and from the latter place to the mouth of the Mattawan River. The estimate of the cost from Haliburton to the Mattawan River is based upon the *ascertained measured* work that is to be done from Kinmount to Haliburton. I am afraid that the average is too low, as Mr. Ross has found a favourable piece of line in the northern part of the Township of Snowdon.

Having ascertained the state of opinion in London regarding Canadian railway affairs, and, since my return to Canada, having investigated the prospects of financial arrangements *here*, my company have come to the conclusion that it would be impossible for them really to *succeed* in constructing a railway from Kinmount to the confluence of the Mattawan River with the Ottawa River, without a subsidy of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000) *in cash* per mile of railway, exclusive of the Canadian Land and Emigration Company's grant, and the bonus from the Provisional County of Haliburton. And as recompense for the loss of municipal aid and further assistance from the Canadian Land and Emigration Company, beyond the northern boundary of the Provisional County of Haliburton, our Company will require three thousand dollars (\$3,000) more per mile of railway, or *six thousand acres* of land per mile upon that portion of the line of railway between the northern boundary of the Provisional County of Haliburton and the confluence of the Mattawan River with the Ottawa River.

With the above subsidy my company are prepared to undertake the construction of the railway from Kinmount to the Ottawa River, and complete it within four years.

There is a moral certainty that no such large proportion of private capital can be got invested in this undertaking as might be invested in lines through the settled portions of this Province. It would take three or four years for the railway to reach the objective point where its largest trade would be had, and for several years after completion it would not necessarily earn much—not until civilization and industries had been established on its route.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) GEO. LAIDLAW,
President V. R. Co.

VICTORIA RAILWAY.

ESTIMATED cost of the Victoria Railway between Kinmount and Haliburton, being a distance of twenty-two miles, based upon the results of actual and careful measurements at present prices of iron and labour.

	Per mile.
Clearing and grubbing	\$357 00
Earthwork, including loose rock, foundations, &c., &c., 12,370 cubic yards per mile, at 24 cts. per yard.....	2,968 00
Granite rock, 1205 cubic yards per mile at \$2.25 per yard	2,711 25
Bridges, culverts and cattle guards.....	1,589 00
Right of way.....	200 00
Fencing gates and road crossings.....	448 00
Ties (distributed on the track).....	528 28
Track-laying and ballasting	1,000 00
Rails and fish-plates, 91 tons at \$40.....	3,640 00

Spikes and bolts, 7,400 lbs. at 4c.....	\$296 00
Side tracks and station grounds.....	603 00
Station and freight houses, water tanks and engine houses'	400 00
Engineering, superintendence, office and law expenses.....	800 00
Telegraph	90 00
	<hr/>
	\$15,630 53
Add 5 per cent for contingencies.....	781 52
	<hr/>
	\$16,412 05
Rolling Stock, same as specifications of the Dominion Government for the Georgian Bay Branch	2,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$18,912 05

The above estimate is for net cash and does not show the expense of financing to complete sections of the railway before receipt of the Government subsidy, and does not include the cost of finding the balance of the funds required over and above the Government subsidy.

VICTORIA RAILWAY.

ESTIMATED cost of the Victoria Railway between Haliburton and the Ottawa River, a distance of one hundred and eight miles, based on the quantities of rock, earth and bridging between Kinmount and Haliburton, at present prices of iron and labour.

	Per mile.
Clearing and grubbing.....	\$357 00
Earthwork, including loose rock, foundations, &c., 12,370 cubic yards to the mile at 24 cts.....	2,968 00
Granite rock, 1,205 cubic yards at \$2.25.....	2,711 25
Bridges, culverts and cattle guards.....	1,589 00
Fencing	200 00
Ties (distributed on the track).....	528 28
Track-laying and ballasting.....	1,000 00
Rails and fish plates, 91 tons at \$40.00.....	3,640 00
Spikes and bolts, 7,400 lbs., at 4c	296 00
Side tracks, one half mile in every ten miles.....	600 00
Station houses (one every six miles, to cost \$750).....	125 00
Section houses (one every six miles, to cost \$420).....	70 00
Water service (every twenty miles).....	60 00
Engine house (every twenty miles).....	50 00
Turn-table (every twenty miles)	40 00
Engineering, superintendence, office and law expense	800 00
Telegraph.....	90 00
	<hr/>
	\$15,124 53
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies.....	1,512 45
	<hr/>
	\$16,636 98
Rolling stock, same as specifications of the Dominion Government for the Georgian Bay Branch.....	2,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$19,136 98

The above estimate is for net cash, and does not show the expense of financing the complete sections of the Railway before receipt of the Government subsidy, and does not include the cost of finding the balance of the funds required over and above the Government subsidy.

MEMORANDA TO ACCOMPANY ESTIMATES.

The timber and right of way are the only elements in favour of cheaper construction on the line from Haliburton to the Ottawa, as compared with expenses on the section from Kinmount to Haliburton: while from the expense in getting in supplies and maintaining men in a country where there are no roads for transport of provisions, material, &c., must necessarily more than counter-balance the greater cheapness of these two items. Every building required for the use of the men, horses, and stores, &c., along the line must be built by the Company, and the general assistance to be had from a population alongside a railway under construction will be wanting in this case.

The difficulty and expense of engineering and locating a line through a country where no roads exist (and for purposes of transport, roads must be built by the Company through unbroken forest), are very great, and many lines would have to be run before the Company would be enabled to choose the best.

Perhaps this will be more apparent if we look at the expense incurred on the Government surveys. The cost of the location of the line from Haliburton to the Ottawa River would be about forty or fifty thousand dollars before a spade can be put into the ground. The addition of ten per cent. on the estimated cost of the line between Haliburton and the Ottawa River is necessary to cover these contingencies.

G. LAIDLAW,
President V. R. Co.

(Copy.)

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, LINDSAY, January 2nd, 1877.

To the Honourable S. C. Wood, Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to forward for your information a map of the section of the country through which it is proposed to extend the line of the Victoria Railway, north of the terminus of the first section now completed, to the Village of Kinmount, in the Township of Somerville.

You will find herewith memoranda descriptive of the country, together with extracts from the reports of Parliamentary Committees, and the opinions expressed as to its being suitable for agricultural settlement and lumbering operations, by the gentlemen who conducted certain surveys and explorations under the instruction of the Government.

I am,
Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JAMES ROSS,
Chief Engineer.

RETURN

Of correspondence relating to the "Wellington, Grey and Bruce" Railway, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 21st December, 1875.

By Command,

S. C. WOOD,

Secretary,

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 3rd February, 1877.

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, in Council Assembled.

The Petition of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company,

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

1st. That your Petitioners have, under their Act of Incorporation, and the various Acts of this Province, amending the same, constructed their railway from Guelph to Southampton, a distance of $101\frac{7}{8}$ miles, with a branch railway from Palmerston to Kincardine, a distance of $66\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The main line from Guelph to Southampton was opened for traffic on the 27th day of November, 1872, and the branch from Palmerston to Kincardine, on the 21st day of December, 1874.

2nd. That by several Orders in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and confirmed by the Legislature, your Petitioners were entitled to and received from the Railway Fund aid towards the construction of their railway to the extent of \$241,276, being at the rate of \$2,000 per mile for $53\frac{972}{1000}$ miles, between Harriston and Southampton, and for the $66\frac{1}{2}$ miles between Palmerston and Kincardine, but they have not received any aid from the said fund for the $47\frac{908}{1000}$ miles of their said railway between Guelph and Harriston.

3rd. That the several municipalities along the line of the said railway materially assisted your Petitioners by granting moneys to them to aid in the construction of the said railways; and the municipality of the County of Bruce for that purpose granted aid to the extent of \$250,000.

4th. By one of the said Orders in Council, it was made a condition of the aid thereby granted from the Railway Fund, that your Petitioners should return to the County of Bruce the sum of \$43,000, part of the said sum of \$250,000, with which condition your Petitioners complied.

5th. That during the construction of your Petitioners' railway, Bonds of your Petitioners were issued pursuant to the provisions of the said several Acts of the Legislature, and were sold in England and in Canada to provide means for the completion of the works.

6th. The said Bonds were taken by the purchasers relying upon the grants made by the municipalities aforesaid, and upon the aid granted and expected to be granted from the Railway Fund.

7th. The said condition, that your Petitioners should return \$43,000 of the said sum of \$250,000, which had been granted by the said municipality of the County of Bruce, without any equivalent therefor, in addition to the \$2,000 per mile being allowed out of the Railway Fund, embarrassed and injured your Petitioners financially, and deprived them of means upon which they had relied to meet their liabilities.

8th. Since the construction of your Petitioners' Branch Railway from Palmerston to Kincardine, the London, Huron and Bruce Railway Company have constructed a railway from near London to Wingham, and have received aid from the Railway Fund. The said, the London, Huron and Bruce Railway Company will materially and prejudicially affect the traffic of your Petitioners' Railway between Wingham and Kincardine, a distance of 28 miles, and will reduce the earnings out of which the interest of your Petitioners' Bonds is payable.

9th. That your Petitioners are now indebted in the sum of \$81,420 (in addition to their bonded debt), together with interest thereon, and have no means wherewith to pay the same, the bond interest now accruing being in excess of the whole net earnings applicable to the payment thereof, and your Petitioners are under obligation to make divers Bridges, Public Road crossings, and other works which they have been and are unable to construct without assistance.

10th. That owing to want of money your Petitioners were unable to provide and furnish along the line of their Railway such facilities for its traffic, as the business and the interests of the public and of the company required and still require, and they have not now the means to, and cannot without assistance, provide and complete the same.

Your Petitioners therefore pray,

That they may be granted out of the Railway Fund an additional \$2,000 per mile for that portion of their line between Wingham and Kincardine, and that they may be granted out of the same Fund \$3,000 per mile for that portion of their line between Guelph and Harriston, and your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed)

F. BROUGHTON,
Secretary.



RETURN

Of Correspondence and Papers relating to the "Port Whitby and Port Perry Extension Railway," subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of January 28th, 1876.

By Command,
S. C. WOOD,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
February 5th, 1877.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE "PORT WHITBY AND PORT PERRY EXTENSION RAILWAY."

1876.

- June 22.—Letter from the President of the Company to the Attorney-General.
 Certificates of appointment of Trustees for Debentures.
 Petition of the Company to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, praying for an appropriation in aid of the said Railway; together with
 Memo.—Revenue account for the year ending 31st December, 1876.
 Memo.—Statement showing the earnings for each year from 1872, and the increase.
 Memo.—Capital account, on 31st December, 1876.

1877.

- Jan. 29.—Letter from the Chief Engineer of the Railway to the Provincial Secretary.
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(Copy.)

TORONTO, 22nd June, 1876.

HON. O. MOWAT, *Attorney-General Province of Ontario.*

DEAR SIR,—During the last Session of the Ontario Legislature, you will no doubt remember a very large deputation of Reeves, Deputy-Reeves, and other influential Freeholders of the Counties of Victoria and Ontario, called on you at the Parliament Buildings with the object of setting forth the claim of the Whitby and Port Perry Extension Railway to a grant of money from the Railway Fund towards completing the extension from the Town of Port Perry to Lindsay, a distance of twenty-five miles, to make a connection between that road and the Victoria Railway, now subsidized, I am informed, to the extent of three thousand dollars per mile, from Lindsay to Kinmount. At that time a second By-law of certain Municipalities was about being submitted for eighty-five thousand dollars, with every prospect of success. It was supposed by the Deputation that this would be sufficient grounds on which to base their claim.

You promised to take the matter under consideration, at the same time remarking that the established rule was to first have a financial basis established before granting aid to any road ; yet it might not be an insurmountable barrier in this instance.

Since that time the municipalities referred to have carried the by-law as anticipated for eighty-five thousand dollars, and grants have been obtained of \$20,000 each from the towns of Whitby and Port Perry, which, if supplemented by \$50,000 from the Ontario Government will be sufficient to enable the company with confidence to carry through the extension to Lindsay, and thereby connect with the Victoria Railway, expected to be completed about the same time, giving that road an outlet to the lake. Unless you give us an assurance that you will recommend and support a grant at the meeting of Parliament next fall, we could not run the risk of commencing the work, notwithstanding the liberal amount received from bonuses. On the contrary, if such assurance were given we could finance for iron and other material until the road is completed. Railroad iron is now very low, and labour can be obtained at a great reduction from what it has been for several years, which we consider reasons for pressing forward with the work at once, besides, it would give employment to a large number of persons now in an almost destitute condition, and also stimulate trade along the route.

If at all consistent with your position, I hope and trust you will assist us to carry out this most desirable connection. Procrastination would no doubt be a very great loss to us, and may prevent the work being even carried out. The time stipulated for commencing is the first of July next. The route has been surveyed ; tenders have been received to build for \$10,000 per mile.

We have sufficient rolling stock for present requirements.

The financial basis is as follows :—

Bonus from County of Victoria.....	\$ 85,000
Contractors have agreed to take bonds of the road amounting to ...	50,000
Bonus from Whitby.....	20,000
“ “ Port Perry.	20,000
“ “ Ontario Government (if granted).	50,000
James Austin, James Michie, A. T. Fulton, and J. Holden, will loan balance of.....	25,000
	\$250,000
25 miles at \$10,000 per mile.....	250,000

Above is a correct statement of our position, and you can easily account for our anxiety that your Council would take immediate action before the time for commencing the work would lapse, and thereby lose the bonuses.

I have the honour to be sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. AUSTIN,

Pres. Whitby & Port Perry Extension Railway Co.

(Copy.)

WHITBY AND PORT PERRY EXTENSION RAILWAY.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,

Whitby, Ontario, July 20th, 1876.

Hon. S. C. Wood, Provincial Secretary, Province of Ontario, Toronto.

SIR,—In accordance with the Act, 37 Vic., cap. 59, sec. 26, I have the honour to inform you that W. J. Torrance, Esq., of Port Perry, has been appointed Trustee for the

Town of Whitby debentures, and Andrew Walker, Esq., of the Township of Ops, Trustee for the Village of Port Perry debentures, on behalf of this Company.

Said debentures having been granted by way of bonus in aid of the extension of this Railway.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN J. ROSS,

Secretary.

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE,

Whitby, 29th August, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, that G. Y. Smith, Esq., Mayor, has been appointed Trustee on behalf of the Town of Whitby, to receive the debentures granted by way of bonus by the Town, in aid of the extension of the Whitby and Port Perry Railway.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. HUSTON,

Town Clerk.

To the Honourable S. C. Wood,
Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.

To His Excellency the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario in Council.

The Petition of the Whitby and Port Perry Extension Railway Company,

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

That your petitioners presented a petition last session, praying for aid for the extension of their line of railway from Port Perry to Lindsay, supplementary to which, they desire to submit :—That municipal bonuses have since been obtained from the following municipalities :—

County of Victoria, a group composed of the Townships of Mariposa, Ops, and Fenelon, and portions of the Townships of Verulam and Emily, and the Town of Lindsay, \$85,000, payable on completion of the laying of the iron to Lindsay.

Village of Port Perry, \$20,000, payable when \$40,000 have been expended on the line. Town of Whitby, \$20,000, payable, \$10,000 on completion of the grading ; \$10,000 on completion of the laying of the iron ; in all one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

From the wise and liberal policy of the Government and Legislature, in assisting railways leading to the newer and undeveloped sections of the Province, your petitioners were encouraged with the belief that their strong and just claims for aid, would not be overlooked. Your petitioners on obtaining the said municipal support, and in anticipation of Government aid, were enabled to make financial arrangements for proceeding with the building of their line from Port Perry to Lindsay.

That the contract for the construction of the line was let to Robert Dixon and Barnabas Gibson, in June last.

That the length of the line is ascertained to be $27\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Port Perry to Lindsay.

That 25 miles have been graded, and $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles laid with the iron.

That the bridges are completed along the whole line.

That iron rails and fastenings for the other portion of the line are now at Port Perry.

That an amount of Government aid such as granted to Railways of a similar character, will enable your petitioners to have the line completed in first-class order, thoroughly equipped, and open for traffic in the month of June next.

That the completion of your petitioners' Railway is absolutely necessary to connect the new lumbering and mineral district opened up by the Victoria Railway, with the

capital of the Province, and with Whitby Harbour, which is one of the best on Lake Ontario.

That the present bonded debt of the Company is \$160,000 dollars only.

Your petitioners believe that the line will at once become remunerative from its opening, as will be apparent from a consideration of the annexed statements, showing the traffic for the past year on their line now in operation, with the working expenses and net revenue, and the steady increase of business from the opening of the Railway.

Your petitioners therefore pray that your Honour may be pleased to consider the strong claims which this Railway has upon the liberality of the Legislature, as a line leading to, and tending to open up and develop the new and unsettled districts,

And that your Honour may be pleased to authorize an appropriation to be made in aid of your petitioners' Railway, as will enable them, with their other resources, to discharge their liabilities incurred in anticipation thereof, and secure the opening of their said Railway for traffic.

J. AUSTIN,
President.

WHITBY AND PORT PERRY EXTENSION RAILWAY.
REVENUE ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st December, 1876.

Receipts.	Amount. \$ c.	Expenditures.	Amount. \$ c.
Passengers.....	7,895 05	Maintaining roadway....	8,027 59
Freight.....	41,448 49	do Works and	
Mails and express.....	1,157 77	buildings.....	440 96
		do machinery	
		and rolling stock.....	2,534 35
		Train service.....	4,453 11
		Station service.....	3,753 84
		General supplies.....	6,084 16
		Miscellaneous expenses...	6,111 55
		Total working expenses	31,405 56
		including removals	
		\$62 19 per cent.	
		Net revenue.....	19,095 75
	\$50,501 31		\$50,501 31

I certify the above to be correct.

JOHN J. ROSS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STATEMENT shewing the earnings for each year from 1872, and the increase for each year :

Year.	Earnings. \$ cts.	Increase. \$ cts.	Remarks.
1872.	24,761 57	000 00	
1873.	30,936 68	6,175 11	
1874.	38,766 75	7,830 07	
1875.	42,625 22	3,858 47	Road closed during February and March.
1876.	50,501 31	7,876 09	

JOHN J. ROSS,
Secretary.

WHITBY AND PORT PERRY EXTENSION RAILWAY.

Capital Account, 31st December, 1876.

Capital stock paid up	\$110,080 33
Municipal bonuses main line	97,094 93
do Extension line.	125,000 00
Government bonus main line...	40,000 00
First mortgage bonds	160,000 00
Floating debt.	204,711 20
Bills payable.	31,500 00
	\$768,386 46

JOHN J. ROSS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TORONTO, 29th January, 1877.

To the Hon. S. C. Wood, Provincial Secretary, Province of Ontario :—

SIR,—As Chief Engineer of the Whitby and Port Perry Railway Extension, I beg leave to report upon its present condition, as follows :

The whole length of line projected from Port Perry to reach the water at Lindsay, is $27\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and since the commencement of the work of construction in June, 1876, 25 miles have been graded and made ready for the rails, $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles of which have been laid down, namely, from Port Perry to Manilla, and 3 miles of this distance ballasted.

The remainder of the iron, to lay to the water at Lindsay, has been purchased and delivered at Port Perry, and the necessary ties are being got out and distributed along the line so that track-laying can be resumed immediately the spring opens.

The bridging throughout the line is all completed, and the cattle guards put in, up to the 7th Concession line of Mariposa, about 14 miles ; and from this point to Lindsay, the timber for the remainder has been delivered on the ground.

All the culverts with the exception of five are built as far as the town line of Ops, and the material for the remainder from that point to Lindsay is being delivered.

About six miles of post and board fences have been built, and the material for the rest, both posts, boards and rails has been contracted for, and large quantities are now being brought on.

The portions of the line not yet graded, are as follows : between Lots 8 and 10, 7th Concession of Mariposa, a short length on Lot 22, same concession, and from a point 600 feet east of the 5th Concession Line of Ops into Lindsay and to the water, in all about two and quarter miles.

At the first two points mentioned, there are indications that gravel exists, and the contractors are consequently preserving this for the purpose of ballasting when work is resumed, so that no delay can be said to be occurring from the non-working of these places during the winter, and the portion next Lindsay is of such a light and easily worked nature that it can easily be graded in two or three weeks, after the frost leaves the ground.

Should the spring prove to be an average early one, I see no difficulty in having the iron laid into Lindsay by the 1st of June at farthest.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. SHANLY,
Chief Engineer of the W. and P. P. Railway.

(No. 42.)

Return of all Licenses granted for the manufacture or sale of Spirituous
Liquors, for 1875 and 1876. (*Not Printed.*)

LICENSE REPORT.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ONTARIO,

Toronto, January 12th, 1877.

*To His Honor Donald Alexander Macdonald,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR :

I have the honour to submit herewith the following Report upon the subject of Licenses for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, under the provisions of the Statutes of Ontario in that behalf.

The important changes made by the Act of last Session took effect on the first day of April last, when Commissioners and Inspectors were appointed under its authority for the several Counties and divisions of Counties.

The total number of Tavern Licenses issued for the year 1876, is 2,977, while the number in 1875, was 4,459. The total number of Shop Licenses issued in 1876, is 794, while the number issued in 1875 was 1,257. Schedule A, accompanying this report, contains the particulars showing these results,—also, a column showing the particulars of License Fees received, as the proportion coming to the Province, amounting in all to \$69,312.97.

From this Schedule it will be seen that the reduction in the number of Tavern Licenses in 1876, as compared with the number in 1875, is 33 per cent., while the reduction in Shop Licenses is 37 per cent.

Inasmuch as one objection urged against the change in the Licensing Bodies was, their alleged liability to decide upon the different applicants according to their political views, instead of upon their individual merits, it was thought desirable that full information should be obtained upon this head. The accompanying Schedule (B) contains full particulars, showing the number of licenses granted to applicants who were Reformers and Conservatives respectively, according to the several License Districts,—also the number of licenses refused to like applicants respectively. The totals under these different heads are as follow :—

Total number of Tavern Licenses granted to Reformers.....		852
Total number of Tavern Licenses granted to Conservatives...	2,017	
Total number of Shop Licenses granted to Reformers.....		264
Total number of shop Licenses granted to Conservatives.....	511	
Total number of Wholesale Licenses granted to Reformers...		30
Total number of Wholesale Licenses granted to Conservatives	90	
Total	2,618	1,146

Total number of Reformers refused Tavern Licenses.....		316
Total number of Conservatives refused Tavern Licenses....	758	
Total number of Reformers refused Shop Licenses..		62
Total number of Conservatives refused Shop Licenses	103	
Total number of Reformers refused Wholesale Licenses.....		2
Total number of Conservatives refused Wholesale Licenses...	8	
Total	869	380

The new system has been very efficient in its administration, and in order to furnish some data for consideration on this point, the accompanying schedule has been prepared, (C), which gives particulars so far as yet ascertained from the various license districts which show the number of prosecutions under the Act for the period of six months, from 1st May, to 1st November, 1876, and distinguishing the cases in which fines were paid, and which were dismissed; also the total amount of fines received, and their disposition. The totals shown by this schedule are as follows:—

Number of cases prosecuted	1,377
“ “ “ in which fines were imposed	923
“ “ “ dismissed	406

The expenses attending the working of the Act in the different districts will be shown by the tables set forth in Schedule E to this Report, from which also the net amounts paid to each municipality will appear. The total of expenses thus shown, amounts to \$49,584.24. In some municipalities where special circumstances made it necessary, the regular inspector was aided by the employment of special provincial officers, appointed under the authority of the Act, by your Honour in Council; and by this and other efficient means, the enforcement of the law has prevailed with almost uniform satisfaction throughout the Province. One difficulty, has, however, presented itself in connection with the municipalities, in which the provisions of the Act known as the Dunkin Act, are in force. The efficiency of the License Act depends mainly upon two circumstances which are absent where the Dunkin Act prevails, viz:—(1st), the large fund derived from licenses, all of which may, if necessary, be expended in energetic measures for enforcing the law; and (2nd), the continued vigilance which officers especially employed and paid, necessarily exercise in this direction, and the aid afforded by the parties licensed, as well as the general public, towards the observance of the law. While the public sentiment is divided, and often different in localities where the Dunkin Act prevails, the case is the reverse in other parts of the Province, where it is gratifying to observe, that the general sense of the community is in favour of supporting and carrying out the provisions of the License Act, with as much strictness as possible. An officer of the Treasury Department, Mr. Totten, was directed to proceed to the County of Prince Edward, and to make enquiries into material facts connected with this question. His report appears herewith, and is marked Schedule F; and it is important to remark upon one of his inferences, which would show that, however powerful the public sentiment may have been in successfully carrying a by-law for establishing the Dunkin Act, yet, that this sentiment then ceases, or becomes so diffused, as not to sensibly ensure an equal amount of zeal in having the Prohibitory Law enforced.

In order that there should be data also for ascertaining how much injury is entailed upon our community by drunkenness as the direct cause, I have had the annexed returns compiled—Schedule G—showing the number of persons brought before Police Magistrates for six months in the years 1874, 1875, and 1876.

Also a return—Schedule H—which shews the committals for drunkenness to County Gaols in the like periods. The totals shew the following:—

Total number in 1874.....	2,037
do 1875.....	1,841
do 1876.....	2,220

The more information which can be obtained through our people upon the injurious effects of drunkenness, will materially aid the efforts which are being made to enforce the License Law, and whatever promotes the general public sentiment in favour of greater temperance in the habits of the many, will not only largely aid the enforcement of such wholesome provisions as may surround the licensing system, but also either make unnecessary any more prohibitory measure, or pave the way to its more general and successful adoption. The results of the working of the present law during the year 1876, thus presented in my Report, are the best arguments in favour of the principles adopted, and for the continued efficient prosecution of the regulations imposed by the Act, with such amendments as experience from time to time may suggest in order to obtain the highest possible efficiency.

Schedule I, on being referred to, will show the reports obtained from the different License Commissioners, of the working of the law in their several Districts, and the result will be seen to have been generally satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,

S. C. WOOD,

Provincial Secretary.

SCHEDULE A.

LICENSE DISTRICT.	1875.			1876.			Amount of License Fees received by the Province for 1876.
	Number of Tavern Licenses issued.	Number of Shop Licenses issued.	Total.	Number of Tavern Licenses issued.	Number of Shop Licenses issued.	Total.	
Algoma	6	4	10	7	2	9	\$ 181 17
Addington	25	2	27	32	1	33	425 84
Brant, North	25	3	28	20	3	23	349 17
Do South	48	19	67	36	11	47	986 70
Brockville and South Leeds	74	12	86	43	15	58	959 17
Bruce, North	42	5	47	30	2	32	387 42
Do South	No return			56	11	67	1073 02
Cardwell	55	7	62	28	4	32	385 82
Cornwall	26	6	32	23	6	29	552 36
Carleton	54	5	59	29	1	30	361 06
Dufferin	38	5	43	29	5	34	431 95
Dundas	5	..... 5		23	5	28	334 71
Durham, East	36	11	47	33	9	42	717 02
Do West	25	5	30	19	5	24	223 59
Elgin	106	24	130	64	16	80	1435 77
Essex	100	27	127	62	14	76	1261 37
Frontenac	32	2	34	14	..... 14		56 96
Glengarry	36	16	52	27	9	36	505 64
Grey, North	41	9	50	24	4	28	560 25
Do South	30	4	34	23	5	28	384 56
Do East	No return			23	1	24	260 36
Halton	54	7	61	39	2	41	579 79
Haldimand	73	8	81	36	3	39	543 70
Hamilton	84	73	157	68	61	129	4058 21
Hastings, North	23	4	27	20	4	24	301 16
Do East	32	3	35	25	1	26	273 01
Do West	43	13	56	31	6	37	769 85
Huron, East	43	4	47	30	2	32	388 27
Do South	63	12	75	41	7	48	724 66
Do West	56	21	77	41	7	48	696 87
Kent, East	59	20	79	41	7	48	776 59
Do West	48	14	62	25	4	29	538 68
Kingston	75	20	95	52	22	74	2387 03
Lambton, East	34	12	46	24	9	33	449 18
Do West	49	22	71	39	19	58	1132 06
Lanark, North	28	3	31	15	3	18	134 46
Do South	32	9	41	17	6	23	275 34
Leeds North, Grenville and South Grenville	44	12	56	35	8	43	618 35
Lennox	20	6	26	10	5	15	154 55
Lincoln	88	37	125	67	40	107	2060 17
London	76	39	115	57	34	91	2617 38
Middlesex, East	70	13	83	59	10	69	1027 36
Do North	47	11	58	34	6	40	565 59
Do West	46	12	58	30	9	39	661 20
Monck	24	4	28	19	2	21	214 53
Muskoka and Parry Sound	22	..... 22		18	..... 18		226 95
Norfolk	75	6	81	50	4	54	842 94
Northumberland, East	29	10	39	23	9	32	334 75
Do West	38	6	44	26	5	31	490 38
Ontario, North	56	12	68	39	6	45	573 06
Do South	21	4	25	33	9	42	349 54
Ottawa	113	72	185	75	77	152	4794 96
Oxford, South	42	13	55	36	4	40	618 86
Do North	52	11	63	37	5	42	694 52
Peel	50	9	59	37	8	45	707 86
Perth, North	80	7	87	60	6	66	1149 22
Do South	53	14	67	41	7	48	868 73
Peterborough, West	50	9	59	23	8	31	565 52
Do East	19	1	20	18	3	21	244 85
Prescott	42	4	46	35	..... 35		592 25

Carried forward

SCHEDULE A.—Continued.

LICENSE DISTRICT.	1875.			1876.			Amount of License Fees received by the Province for 1876.
	Number of Tavern Licenses issued.	Number of Shop Licenses issued.	Total.	Number of Tavern Licenses issued.	Number of Shop Licenses issued.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>							\$ cts.
Prince Edward.....	24	3	27	29	11	40	508 00
Renfrew, South.....	46	16	62	23	9	32	601 59
Do North.....	53	13	66	31	3	34	304 03
Russell.....	43	2	45	32	3	35	454 13
Simcoe, East.....	45	4	49	33	5	38	430 75
Do South.....	45	3	48	44	10	54	1153 29
Do West.....	69	17	86	11	11	22	47 10
Stormont.....	12	3	15	11	11	22	9983 00
Toronto.....	299	126	325	215	100	315	201 71
Thunder Bay.....		No return		11	4	15	831 27
Victoria and Haliburton.....	51	6	57	51	4	55	992 17
Waterloo, North.....	71	13	84	44	12	56	726 00
Do South.....	63	7	70	42	7	49	1410 77
Welland.....	140	23	163	68	19	87	791 22
Wellington, West.....	63	10	73	47	9	56	625 07
Do Centre.....	47	12	59	35	8	43	826 52
Do South.....	40	10	50	40	9	49	700 83
Wentworth, North.....	60	16	76	36	2	38	255 85
Do South.....	46	2	48	24	3	27	439 75
York, East.....	56	3	59	33	5	38	516 35
Do West.....	51	5	56	46	8	54	766 28
Do North.....	51	14	65	No return			
Nipissing.....							
Total.....	4137	1041	5064	2977	794	3771	69312 97

SCHEDULE B.

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Total No. of Licenses Granted to Reformers.				Total No. of Licenses Granted to Conservatives.				Total No. of Reform Applicants Refused Licenses.				Total No. of Conservative Applicants Refused Licenses.			
	Tavern.	Shop.	Whole-sale.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Whole-sale.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Whole-sale.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Whole-sale.	Total.
Algoma.....	3			3	5	2		7	1			1	1			1
Addington.....	19			19	17	1		18	5			5	5			5
Brant, North.....	5	1		6	15	2		17	4			4	4			4
Do South.....	12	2		14	24	10	4	38	1			1	17	3		20
Brockville and South Leeds.....	18	5		23	24	11		35	9			9	6	1		7
Bruce, North.....	9	2		11	22			22	6			6	1	1		2
Do South.....	20	6		26	38	5	3	46	8		2	10	20	4		24
Cardwell.....	7	1		8	21	3		24	4			4	18	2		20
Cornwall.....	13	3		16	10	3		13	3			3	2			2
Carleton.....	No.	Ret.	urn.													
Dufferin.....	4	2		6	25	3		28	3			3	10	1		11
Dundas.....	11	4		15	12	1		13	1	1		2	2			2
Durham, East.....	7	3		10	22	6	2	30								
Do West.....	4			4	14	5		19					5		1	6
Elgin.....	17	6		24	42	11	2	55	5			5	17			17
Essex.....	6	2	2	10	42	11	4	57	3	1		4	18	5		23
Frontenac.....	2		1	3	13			13	7			7	10			10
Glengarry.....	2			2	11	6		17	2	1		3	2			2
Grey, North.....	7			7	18	4	1	23	4			4	11	5	3	19
Do East.....	7			7	14	1		15	4			4	7			7
Do South.....	9	1	1	11	14	4		18	1			1	3			3
Halton.....	14	1		15	21	3	1	23	3			3	9			12
Haldimand.....	16			16	19	3		22	8	1		9	17	3		20
Hamilton.....	8	20	2	30	53	41	10	104	10	4		14	10	3		13
Hastings, North.....	9	2		11	11	2		13		2		2				
Do West.....	9	2		11	33	5		38	3	4		7	8	3	1	12
Do East.....	11			11	13	1		14	4	3		7	7			7
Huron, East.....	7	1		8	23	1		24	4			4	11	1		12
Do South.....	12	2		14	31	6	1	38	5			5	10	1		11
Do West.....	9	2		11	33	5		38	3	4		7	8	3	1	12
Kent, East.....	11	2		13	26	5		31	1			1	2			2
Do West.....	5	1		6	14			14					11			11
Kingston.....	15	8	3	26	37	14		51								
Lambton, East.....	5	2		7	19	7		26	3			3	7	1		8
Do West.....	13	9		22	33	9	1	43	3			3	3			3
Lanark, North.....	3			3	12	3		15	2			2	3	2		5
Do South.....	7	2	1	10	10	5	1	16	8			8	5			5
Leeds North, and Grenville and South Grenville.....	16	5	2	23	19	3	1	23	4	1		5	10	1		11
Lennox.....	1	2		3	9	3	1	13	1			1	1			1
Lincoln.....	22	13		35	38	21		59	2			2	29			29
London.....	16	12	1	29	37	20	4	61	8	2		10	11	7		18
Middlesex, East.....	24	5		29	33	5	1	39	3	2		5	18	2		20
Do North.....	4	1		5	30	5		35	6	3		9	4	2		6
Do West.....	14	1		15	15	9	2	26	6			6	7			7
Monck.....	5			5	14	3		17					4	2	1	7
Muskoka and Parry Sound.....	9			9	9			9		1		1				
Norfolk.....	22			22	28	7	2	37	3			3	8			8
Northumberland, East.....	8	2		10	15	7		22	5			5	1			1
Northumberland, West.....	4	3		7	20	2	1	23	4			4	7			7
Ontario, North.....	14	2		16	24	6		30	6			6	9	3		12
Do South.....	5	1		6	15	3		18	4			4	10			10
Ottawa.....	39	25	3	67	36	52	4	92	13	3		16	1	5	1	7
Oxford, South.....	15	1		16	21	3	2	26	6			6	6			6
Do North.....	9	3		12	25	2	2	29	7			7	2			2
Peel.....	14	1		15	20	6		26	3			3	8			8
Perth, North.....	13	3		16	43	3	2	48	4			4	14			14
Perth, South.....	9	3		12	33	4		37	3	6		8	9	2		11
Peterboro', West.....	6	4		10	17	4		21	3	1		4	10			10
Do East.....	1			1	13	3		16					5			5
Prescott.....	1			1	34			34					1			1
Prince Edward.....							1	1		5		5	17	2		19
Carried forward.....																

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Total No. of Licenses Granted to Reformers.				Total No. of Licenses Granted to Conservatives.				Total No. of Reform Applicants Refused Licenses.				Total No. of Conservative Applicants Refused Licenses.			
	Tavern.	Shop.	Whole-sale.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Whole-sale.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Whole-sale.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Whole-sale.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>																
Renfrew, South.....	12	3		15	16	8		24	3	1		4	5			5
Do North.....	10	2		12	14	7		21	1	1		2	8	3		11
Russell.....	15			15	16			16								
Simcoe, East.....	14	1		15	21	2		23	6	2		8	2	2		4
Do South.....	11			11	22	5		27	3	1		4	9			9
Do West.....	16	2	1	19	28	9	1	38	4			4	19	7		26
Stormont.....	3			3	8			8	1			1	3			3
Toronto.....	30	42	12	84	185	58	26	269	10	7		17	80	13		93
Thunder Bay.....	No	Ret	urn.													
Victoria and Haliburton.....	8	1		9	43	3		46	2			2	9			9
Waterloo, North.....	14	3		17	30	9	5	44	4			4	15			15
Do South.....	6	3		9	36	4		40	7			7	16			16
Welland.....	22	7		29	36	11		47	20	1		21	42	1		43
Wellington, West.....	13	3		16	34	6		40	3	1		4	11			11
Do Centre.....	5	5		10	30	3	3	36	3			3	9			9
Do South.....	7	4		11	33	5		38					10	2		12
Wentworth, North.....	12	1	1	14	32	1	1	34	7			7	12			12
Do South.....	9			9	15	2		17	4			4	13			13
York, East.....	6	1		7	23	2		25	11			11	14			14
Do West.....	13			13	21	4		25	9	1		10	15			15
Do North.....	11	4		15	35	4	1	40		2		2	6	4		10
Total.....	851	264	30	1145	2017	511	90	2618	316		2	380	758	103	8	869

SCHEDULE C.

STATEMENT from the various License Districts, showing the number of cases prosecuted under the License Act, between the First day of May and the First day of November, 1876, distinguishing between those in which a fine was imposed and those which were dismissed; also showing the total amount of the fines, and the disposition thereof.

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Number of cases prosecuted.	Number of cases in which fines were imposed.	Number of cases dismissed.	Number committed for second and third offences.	Total amount of fines imposed.	Total amount of fines received and paid in to the Bank to the credit of the License Fund.	Total amount of fines still unpaid.	Total amount of fines considered bad and uncollectable.
	No	re	turns		¢	cts.	¢	cts.
Algoma	14	13	1	1	280 00	220 00	60 00	60 00
Addington	5	2	3		60 00	60 00		
Brant, North	30	16	14		283 00	283 00		
Do South	11	10		1	205 00	60 00	145 00	60 00
Brockville and South Leeds	11	9	2		180 00	120 00	60 00	
Bruce, North	No	re	turns					
Do South	14	7	7	1	130 00	90 00	40 00	40 00
Cardwell	1	1			20 00	20 00		
Cornwall	16	14	2		280 00	140 00	140 00	60 00
Carleton	19	12	7		240 00	200 00	40 00	20 00
Dufferin	11	10	1		200 00	140 00	40 00	40 00
Dundas	2	2			40 00	40 00		
Durham, East	3	3			70 00	30 00	30 00	
Do West	37	28	5	4	546 00	551 00	195 00	105 00
Elgin	17	11	5	1	275 00	275 00		
Essex	11	8	3	1	200 00	85 00	115 00	115 00
Frontenac	3	3			65 00	65 00		
Glengarry	31	14	12		280 00	240 00	40 00	40 00
Grey, North	7	5	2		100 00	100 00		
Do East	6	3	3		60 00	20 00	40 00	
Do South	9	5	4		110 00	90 00	20 00	
Halton	18	8	7		190 00	100 00	90 00	40 00
Haldimand	57	40	15	2	1010 00	760 00	250 00	80 00
Hamilton	1	1			20 00	20 00		
Hastings, North	20	12	8		240 00	180 00	60 00	40 00
Do East	26	7	19	3	150 00	80 00	35 00	15 00
Do West	13	13			273 00	165 00	108 00	20 00
Huron, East	12	9	3		180 00	180 00		
Do South	23	15	8		262 00	130 00	122 00	
Do West	15	9	6		180 00	120 00	60 00	
Kent, East	42	25	17		500 00	140 00	360 00	240 00
Do West	19	14	4	1	330 00	260 00	70 00	20 00
Kingston	14	11	3		230 00	230 00		
Lambton, East	15	12	2	1	240 00	160 00	60 00	20 00
Do West	10	7	3		160 00	140 00	20 00	20 00
Lanark, North	10	7	3		160 00	140 00	20 00	20 00
Do South	3	2	1		45 00	45 00		
Leeds North, Grenville and South Grenville	18	11	6	1	187 00	100 00	87 00	40 00
Lennox	64	43	21		925 00	480 00	445 00	200 00
Lincoln	26	20	6	1	438 00	438 00		
London	35	29	6		580 00	520 00	60 00	20 00
Middlesex, East	11	10		1	200 00	160 00	40 00	40 00
Do North	9	8	1		165 00	105 00	60 00	20 00
Do West	4	4			80 00	60 00	20 00	20 00
Monck	2	1	1		20 00		20 00	20 00
Muskoka and Parry Sound	14	12	2		330 00	282 00	48 00	20 00
Norfolk	10	7	3		110 00	110 00		
Northumberland, East	16	13	2	1	295 00	220 00	75 00	
Do North	19	12	7	1	320 00	180 00	140 00	
Do South	19	16	3		280 00	195 00	85 00	60 00
Ontario, North								
Do South								

Carried forward

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

STATEMENT from the various License Districts, &c.

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Number of cases prosecuted.	Number of cases in which fines were imposed.	Number of cases dismissed.	Number committed for second and third offences.	Total amount of fines imposed.	Total amount of fines received and paid in to the Bank to the credit of the License Fund.	Total amount of fines still unpaid.	Total amount of fines considered bad and uncollectable.
<i>Brought forward</i>								
Ottawa.....	29	14	15		460 00	60 00	400 00	200 00
Oxford, South.....	12	10	2		200 00	120 00	80 00	60 00
Do North.....	6	4	2		80 00	60 00	20 00	
Peel.....	7	5	2		120 00	120 00		
Perth, North.....	22	10	12		224 00	164 00	40 00	40 00
Do South.....	28	24	4	1	485 00	455 00	30 00	
Peterborough, West.....	13	9	4	1	180 00	76 20	103 80	20 00
Do East.....	No returns							
Prescott.....	No returns							
Prince Edward.....	22	11	11		235 00	235 00	100 00	
Renfrew, South.....	6	6			120 00	120 00		
Do North.....	7	6	1		125 00	105 00	20 00	20 00
Russell.....	16	12	4	1	230 00	110 00	120 00	20 00
Simcoe, East.....	18	10	8		240 00	154 50	85 50	85 50
Do South.....	11	6	3	1	155 00	115 00	40 00	
Do West.....	6	5	1		85 00	65 00	20 00	
Stormont.....	10	9	1		180 00	140 00	40 00	40 00
Thunder Bay.....	No returns							
Toronto.....	99	60	37	2	1782 00	1102 00	680 00	95 00
Victoria and Haliburton.....	28	19	9	2	350 00	170 00	100 00	80 00
Waterloo, North.....	8	7	1		140 00	140 00		
Do South.....	10	10		1	220 00	160 00	60 00	
Welland.....	75	45	14	5	1135 00	580 00	555 00	240 00
Wellington, West.....	17	7	10		155 00	155 00		
Do Centre.....	25	15	10	1	290 00	160 00	130 00	45 00
Do South.....	10	7	2		125 00	25 00	100 00	
Wentworth, North.....	9	7	2	1	170 00	70 00	100 00	100 00
Do South.....	15	15			465 00	60 00	405 00	180 00
York, East.....	28	18	9	1	590 00	350 00	240 00	
Do West.....	18	9	5	1	300 00	250 00	50 00	50 00
Do North.....	19	9	9	1	180 00	180 00		
Total.....	1377	923	406	40	22725 00	13831 60	6679 30	2372 00

SCHEDULE E.

ALGOMA.

MUNICIPALITY.	1876.				1875.				Excess of 1876 over 1875.	Excess of 1875 over 1876.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1875.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1876.	Expenses in connection with Licenses, including Inspector's salary, costs of unsuccessful suits, printing, &c., paid by Municipalities in 1875.	Expenses incurred under the License Act of 1876 to the 31st December, payable out of the License Fund.
	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.						
Sault Ste. Marie..	1	1	.....	2	3	2	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assiginac	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
The following are not within any Municipality:—														
Bruce Mines.....	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neebish	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	7	2	.....	9	7	4	.....	11	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	208 90

ADDINGTON.

Camden	10	1	.....	11	16	1	.....	17	.....	6	520 00	300 91	10 00
Sheffield	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	193 00	106 00	.....
Denbigh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashby	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	60 00	.....	.....
Abinger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anglesea	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	20 00	3 34	.....
Kalador	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newburgh	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	150 00	40	00
Loborough	5	.....	.....	5	6	.....	.....	6	.....	1	120 00	141	15 00
Portland	4	.....	.....	4	10	.....	.....	10	.....	6	200 00	115 06	10 00
Oso	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	20 00	26 55	2 00
Barrie	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	26 55	.....
Total.....	28	1	29	42	1	43	2	16	1283 00	760 01	43 00	486 05

NORTH BRANT.

Town of Paris	8	3	.....	11	11	3	.....	14	.....	3	1140 00	857 20	125 10
South Dumfries	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brant	4	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Onondago	3	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1	100 00	101 98	16 00
Total.....	20	3	23	25	3	28	5	356 24

SCHEDULE E.—Continued.

SOUTH BRANT.

MUNICIPALITY.	1876.				1875.				Total.	Excess of 1876 over 1875.	Excess of 1875 over 1876.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1875.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1876.	Expenses in connection with Licenses, including Inspector's salary, costs of unsuccessful suits, printing, &c., paid by Municipalities in 1875.	Expenses incurred under the License Act of 1876 to the 31st December, payable out of the License Fund.
	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.							
Town of Brantford	21	11	3	35	28	19	2	49	.....	14	2570 00	2556 27	200 00	.....
Tp. of Brantford..	6	.....	1	7	13	.....	.....	13	.....	6	260 00	330 00	.....	.....
Burford	7	.....	.....	7	9	.....	.....	9	.....	12	180 00	249 05	10 00	.....
Oakland.....	2	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	60 00	73 56	.....	.....
Total.....	36	11	4	51	53	19	2	74	.....	23	3070 00	3208 88	210 00	575 61

BROCKVILLE AND SOUTH LEEDS.

Town of Brockville	14	7	.....	21	19	4	.....	23	.....	2	1687 00	1536 40	100 00	.....
Gananoque V.....	7	2	.....	9	8	2	.....	10	.....	1	1200 00	1067 00	20 00	.....
Newboro' V.....	2	2	.....	4	Did not exist in 1875.			.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bastard	5	1	.....	6	8	1	.....	9	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rear of Yonge....	3	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1	70 00	108 62	10 00	.....
North Crossby....	4	1	.....	5	6	4	.....	10	.....	3	272 00	164 26	20 00	.....
South do	4	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....	6	.....	2	120 00	131 45	7 50	.....
Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne	4	2	.....	6	7	1	.....	8	.....	2	160 00	197 12	.....	.....
Front of Yonge....	Dunkin Act.			.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10	300 00	.....	50 00	.....
Elizabethtown ..	do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Front of Leeds and Lansdowne	do	do	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	100 00	.....	30 00	.....
Front of Escott....	do	do	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	60 00	.....	15 15	.....
Total.....	43	15	.....	58	77	12	.....	89	4	35	.....	.....	.....	644 65

NORTH BRUCE.

Amabel	4	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....	6	.....	2	120 00	127 05	.....	.....
Albemarle.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arran	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bruce	3	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elderslie	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	60 00	84 80	8 00	.....
Port Elgin.....	3	1	.....	4	5	2	.....	7	.....	3	275 00	314 43	8 00	.....
Paisley	4	1	.....	5	8	2	.....	10	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southampton....	4	.....	.....	4	6	1	.....	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saugeen	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	20 00	28 33	7 00	.....
Total.....	30	2	.....	32	42	5	.....	47	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	432 50

SCHEDULE E.—Continued.

SOUTH BRUCE.

MUNICIPALITY.	1876.				1875.				Total.	Excess of 1876 over 1875.	Excess of 1875 over 1876.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1875.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1876.	Expenses in connection with Licenses, including Inspector's salary, costs of unsuccessful suits, printing, &c., paid by Municipalities in 1875.	Expenses incurred under the License Act of 1876 to the 31st December, payable out of the License Fund.	
	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.								
Kincardine	No returns from Commissioners				4	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrick					12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	115 00	113 00	240 00	224 16	10 00
Walkerton	do				.....	3	.....	10	.....	.....	650 00	650 00	384 27	384 27	20 00
Kinloss	do				5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	200 00	200 00	160 10	160 10	14 00
Greenock	do				6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	120 00	120 00	192 13	192 13	11 00
Culross	do				1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	60 00	60 00	35 69	35 69	8 00
Brant	do				13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	340 00	340 00	256 13	256 13	13 00
Kincardine Town..	do				9	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	680 00	680 00	1320 70	1320 70	20 00
Total	629 74

CARDWELL.

Bolton	3	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tecumseth	8	1	.....	9	12	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	5	370 00	308 30	34 50	.....
Albion	4	1	.....	5	13	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	10	425 00	139 03	30 00	.....
Caledon	7	1	.....	8	18	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	12	500 00	331 18	.....	.....
Adjala	6	1	.....	7	10	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	6	325 00	440 00	25 00	.....
Total	28	4	32	58	67	35	651 64

CORNWALL.

Cornwall Tp	15	2	.....	17	15	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	376 00	764 24	12 00	.....
Do Town	8	4	.....	12	11	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	23	6	29	28	32	3	197 90

CARLETON.

Nepean	14	.....	1	15	22	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	9	766 00	352 84	44 00	.....
Huntley	4	.....	.....	4	6	.....	1	1	.....	8	4	160 00	141 86	16 00	.....
Goulborn	3	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	100 00	73 86	9 00	.....
North Gower	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	125 00	106 82	10 00	.....
Marlborough	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	1	.....	1	2	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3	100 00	24 62	.....	.....
Richmond	1	.....	1	2	4	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	4	80 00	49 00	.....	.....
Fitzroy and Toronto	Dunkin Act in force.															
Total	29	1	2	32	48	6	1	55	23	536 78

SCHEDULE E.—Continued.

DUFFERIN.

MUNICIPALITY.	1876.				1875.				Excess of 1876 over 1875.	Excess of 1875 over 1876.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1875.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1876.	Expenses in connection with Licenses, including Inspector's salary, costs of unsuccessful suits, printing, &c., paid by Municipalities in 1875.	Expenses incurred under the License Act of 1876 to the 31st December, payable out of the License Fund.
	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.						
Amaranth	6	1	.....	7	6	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Garafraxa.....	4	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....	6	.....	12	180 00	80 00	7 00	.....
Melancthon.....	5	1	.....	6	5	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mono.....	4	1	.....	5	6	.....	.....	6	.....	1	120 00	113 87	21 00	.....
Mulmur.....	3	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	75 00	56 43	10 0 0	.....
Orangeville.....	7	2	.....	9	10	4	.....	14	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	29	5	.....	34	38	5	.....	43	1	10	.....	.....	.....	505 15

DUNDAS.

Winchester	4	.....	.....	4	Dunkin Act in force in 1875, proved a failure, and was repealed.	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	165 42	.....	.....
Mountain	3	.....	.....	3		.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matilda	2	1	.....	3		.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamsburg	5	.....	.....	5		.....	.....	.....	5	.....	125 00	145 42	7 50
Iroquois.....	4	1	.....	5	Dunkin Act in force in 1875, and repealed.	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morrisburg	5	3	.....	8		.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	432 66	.....
Total.....	23	5	28	5	5	23	125 00	743 50	7 50	500 85

DURHAM, EAST.

Port Hope.....	14	6	2	22	14	7	2	23	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Hope.....	3	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1	120 00	90 32	8 00
Cavan.....	10	3	.....	13	10	3	.....	13	.....	.....	405 00	458 84	55 00
Manvers	6	.....	.....	6	7	1	.....	8	.....	2	152 00	180 60	12 00
Total.....	33	9	2	44	35	11	2	48	4	393 90

DURHAM, WEST.

Darlington	3	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1	160 00	73 82	30 00
Cartwright	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	34 00	49 22	.....
Bowmanville	5	2	.....	7	6	2	.....	8	.....	1	660 00	592 42	10 00
Newcastle	4	2	.....	6	5	2	.....	7	.....	1	250 00	214 54	12 00
Clarke	5	1	.....	6	2	1	.....	9	.....	3	325 00	111 58	56 80
Total.....	19	5	24	25	5	30	6	1420 00	1041 58	108 80	434 05

SCHEDULE E.—Continued.

ELGIN.

MUNICIPALITY.	1876.				1875.				Excess of 1876 over 1875.	Excess of 1875 over 1876.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1875.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1876.	Expenses in connection with Licenses, including Inspectors' salary, costs of unsuccessful suits, printing, &c., paid by Municipalities in 1875.	Expenses incurred under the License Act of 1876 to the 31st December, payable out of the License Fund.
	Tavern.	Shops.	Wholesale.	Total.	Tavern.	Shops.	Wholesale.	Total.						
St. Thomas.....	13	7	2	22	30	10	.....	40	.....	18	3080 00	3656 19	25 00	
Aldbrough.....	6	2	.....	8	8	2	.....	10	.....	10	330 00	560 00		
Dunwich.....	5	1	.....	6	9	3	.....	12	.....	6	.....	.....
Southwold.....	7	.....	.....	7	7	1	.....	9	.....	.....	238 00	291 00	6 00	
Yarmouth.....	6	.....	.....	6	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	325 00	277 41		
Malbide.....	4	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	151 56	164 40	20 00	
Bacham.....	9	.....	.....	9	12	1	.....	13	.....	4	338 00	359 00	49 50	
South Dorchester.	3	1	.....	4	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....	80 00	143 60	4 00	
Vienna.....	2	1	.....	3	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....	125 00	147 17	4 00	
Aylmer.....	4	1	.....	5	5	3	.....	8	.....	3	313 75	538 80	25 00	
Port Stanley.....	5	2	.....	7	9	1	.....	10	.....	3	.....	.....
Total.....	64	15	2	81	106	23	.....	129	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	577 61

ESSEX NORTH.

Windsor.....	15	6	3	24	24	17	.....	41	.....	17	2330 00	2734 40	121 60	
Sandwich.....	4	2	1	7	7	2	.....	9	.....	2	.....	.....
Sandwich East...	8	1	1	10	12	3	.....	15	.....	5	675 00	379 76	15 00	
Sandwich West...	3	.....	.....	3	7	.....	.....	7	.....	4	220 13	95 83	16 00	
Maldstone.....	2	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	5	.....	3	87 50	63 84	14 00	
Rochester.....	3	.....	.....	3	11	2	.....	13	.....	10	390 00	95 83	36 00	
Tilbury West.....	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	150 00	216 68	38 00	
Belle River.....	3	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Total.....	44	10	5	59	72	24	.....	96	4	41	.....	.....	.....	943 92

ESSEX SOUTH.

Mersea.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	120 00	78 19	15 00	Includ-
Gorfield.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	180 00	157 51	10 00	ed in
Colchester.....	Dun kin	Act	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	80 00	.....	49 00	Essex
Amherstburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	9	.....	.....	560 00	457 00	75 00	North.
Malden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	60 00	27 63	9 00	
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FRONTENAC.

Pittsburgh.....	5	.....	.....	5	12	.....	.....	12	.....	7	240 00	40 68	16 00	
Kingston.....	2	.....	.....	2	9	.....	.....	9	.....	7	335 00	16 30	78 95	
Storington.....	3	.....	.....	3	6	1	.....	7	.....	4	140 00	24 44	20 00	
Partsmouth.....	2	.....	1	3	5	.....	.....	5	.....	2	200 00	16 30	20 00	
Wolfe Island.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	40 00	16 30	10 00	
Hinchinbrooke...	4	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	5	.....	1	109 00	79 66	8 00	
Clarendon & Miller	Dun kin	Act	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	45 00	.....	12 00	
Kennebec.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howe Island.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garden Island.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	18	.....	1	19	40	2	.....	42	1	24	1120 00	193 68	164 95	394 02

SCHEDULE E.—Continued.

GLENGARRY.

MUNICIPALITY.	1876.				1875.				Excess of 1876 over 1875.	Excess of 1875 over 1876.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1875.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1876.	Expenses in connection with Licenses, including Inspector's salary, costs of unsuccessful suits, printing, &c., paid by Municipalities in 1875.	Expenses incurred under the License Act of 1876 to the 31st December, payable out of the License Fund
	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.						
Charlottsburgh..	9	2	....	11	12	3	....	15	....	4	351 00	319 07	20 00	
Kenyon	6	2	....	8	8	2	....	10	....	2	236 00	232 07	10 00	
Lancaster.....	6	2	....	8	8	3	....	11	....	3	285 00	367 58	22 00	
Lochiel.....	6	3	....	9	7	4	....	11	....	2	540 00	310 08	10 50	
Total.....	27	9	....	36	35	12	....	47	....	11	1415 00	1228 80	62 50	446 56

GREY NORTH.

Owen Sound.....	7	2	1	10	12	7	....	19	....	9	1320 00	619 85	100 00	
Sydenham.....	3	....	....	3	5	....	....	5	....	2	100 00	190 00		
St. Vincent.....	1	....	....	1	3	....	....	3	....	2	....	....
Meaford.....	5	2	....	7	8	2	....	10	....	3	600 00	399 87	13 75	
Sullivan.....	3	....	....	3	3	....	....	3	....	3	60 00	75 20	6 00	
Derby.....	4	....	....	4	8	....	....	8	....	4	160 00	110 28	12 00	
Keppell.....	1	....	....	1	3	....	....	3	....	2	40 00	20 00	6 00	
Sarawak.....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	2	30 00	....	....
Total.....	24	4	1	29	44	9	....	53	....	24	....	....	....	994 00

GREY EAST.

Proton.....	No returns from Commissioners				7	....	....	7	....	....	140 00	205 38	14 00	
Artemesia.....	do				8	....	....	8	....	....	460 00	480 00	25 00	
Collingwood Tp..	do	....	....	10	1	....	....	11	....	....	250 00	248 46	18 00	
Euphrasia.....	do	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	9 00	25 12	6 00	
Melancthon.....	do	....	....	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	100 00	192 69	10 00	
Holland.....	do	....	....	11	....	....	....	11	....	....	220 00	199 22	10 00	
Total.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	432 70

SOUTH GREY.

Bentnick.....	5	1	....	6	5	1	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....
Glenelg.....	4	1	....	5	5	1	....	6	....	1	140 00	137 61	16 40	
Normanby.....	8	1	1	10	13	1	....	14	....	4	295 00	251 22	35 00	
Egremont.....	3	....	....	3	3	....	....	3	....	....	60 00	90 40		
Durham Town ..	3	2	....	5	4	2	....	6	....	1	....	....	....
Total.....	23	5	1	29	30	5	....	35	....	6	....	....	....	423 75

SCHEDULE E.—Continued.

HALTON.

MUNICIPALITY.	1876.			1875.				Excess of 1876 over 1875.	Excess of 1875 over 1876.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1875.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1876.	Expenses in connection with Licenses, including Inspector's salary, costs of unsuccessful suits, printing, &c., paid by Municipalities in 1875.	Expenses incurred under the License Act of 1876 to the 31st December, payable out of the License Fund.			
	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.							Total.		
Town of Milton ..	4	.....	.....	4	5	2	.....	7	.....	3	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Town of Oakville..	5	1	.....	6	6	2	.....	8	.....	2	420 00	343 07	30 00	50 00		
Trafalgar	5	.....	.....	5	7	.....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Esquesing	9	.....	1	10	13	.....	.....	13	.....	3	520 00	382 19	70 00	14 00		
Nelson	4	.....	.....	4	8	.....	.....	8	.....	4	240 00	115 08	14 00	6 00		
Nassagawaya ..	2	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	4	.....	2	80 00	57 54				
Acton Village ..	2	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgetown Vil..	4	1	.....	5	5	1	.....	6	.....	1	290 00	208 87	20 00			
Burlington Village	4	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	39	2	1	42	56	6	.....	62	.....	20					587	13

HALDIMAND.

Walpole	8	.....	.....	8	17	1	.....	18	.....	10	365 00	235 00	15 00			
Oneida	4	1	.....	5	7	1	.....	8	.....	3	310 00	169 39	12 00	20 00		
Seneca	5	.....	.....	5	8	.....	.....	8	.....	3	480 00	289 00	20 00	30 80		
North Cayuga ..	3	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1	120 00	107 79	30 80	40 00		
Caledonia	4	1	.....	5	11	4	.....	15	.....	10	785 00	387 26	40 00	30 00		
Cayuga	5	1	.....	6	15	1	.....	16	.....	10	338 00	275 18	30 00	14 00		
Rainham	4	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....	6	.....	2	146 00	117 59	14 00	12 00		
Dunn	3	.....	.....	3	5	1	.....	6	.....	3	120 00	88 25				
South Cayuga ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	36	3	.....	39	73	8	.....	81	.....	42	2964 00	1669 46	173 80	503 86		

HAMILTON.

HAMILTON	68	61	10	139	84	68	5	157	18	17460 00.	20458 37	772 00	1093 68		
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HASLINGS, NORTH.

Marmora	3	1	4	4	2	6	2	190 00	100 39	17 85			
Huntingdon	3	3	3	3	3	90 00	90 34	16 00			
Madoc	4	2	.....	6	7	1	.....	8	.....	2	235 00	150 00	25 00			
Elzever and Grimsthorp	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	30 00	55 20				
Tudor and Cashell	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	40 00	50 20	3 00			
Hershel and Mont-eagle	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	25 14				
Rawdon	2	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	60 00	50 20	10 00			
Stirling	3	1	.....	4	3	2	.....	5	.....	1	215 00	100 39	10 00			
Total	20	4	.....	24	23	5	.....	28	2	6					388	40

SCHEDULE E.—Continued.

HASTINGS, EAST.

MUNICIPALITY.	1876.				1875.				Excess of 1876 over 1875.	Excess of 1875 over 1876.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1875.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1876.	Expenses in connection with Licenses, including Inspector's salary, costs of unsuccessful suits, printings, &c., paid by Municipalities in 1875.	Expenses incurred under the License Act of 1876 to the 31st December, payable out of the License Fund.
	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.						
Tyendinaga	11	.....	.....	11	9	.....	.....	9	2	.....	198 00	281 00	29 00	.....
Thurlow	8	.....	.....	8	12	.....	.....	12	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hungerford	6	1	.....	7	9	2	.....	11	.....	4	301 00	150 87	18 00	.....
Millpoint	Dun	kin	Act	.....	4	1	.....	5	.....	5	300 00	10 00	.....	.....
Total	25	1	.....	26	34	3	.....	37	2	13	.....	.....	.....	454 60

HASTINGS, WEST.

Belleville	21	5	3	29	28	10	2	40	.....	11	3190 00	3795 72	400 00	.....
Trenton	7	1	.....	8	11	3	.....	14	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sidney	3	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1	160 00	211 14	35 00	.....
Total	31	6	3	40	43	13	2	58	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	380 43

HURON, EAST.

Brussels	4	1	.....	5	6	3	.....	9	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wroxeter	3	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howick	7	1	.....	8	6	.....	.....	6	2	.....	143 37	218 50	20 00	.....
Turnberry	2	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morris	5	.....	.....	5	5	3	.....	8	.....	3	178 00	186 16	40 00	.....
Grey	5	.....	.....	5	9	.....	.....	9	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
McKillop	2	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	4	.....	2	120 00	20 00	10 00	.....
Hullet	2	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	5	.....	3	100 00	20 80	25 00	.....
Total	30	2	.....	32	44	6	.....	50	2	20	.....	.....	.....	691 91

HURON, SOUTH.

Seaforth	6	2	.....	8	13	7	.....	20	.....	12	1352 00	1163 54	.....	.....
Exeter	5	2	.....	7	5	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayfield	4	2	1	7	6	2	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stephen	8	.....	.....	8	14	.....	.....	14	.....	6	220 00	253 00	40 00	.....
Hay	6	.....	.....	6	8	.....	.....	8	.....	2	120 00	220 34	12 00	.....
Usborne	4	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	5	.....	1	125 00	138 08	24 50	.....
Tuckersmith	3	1	1	5	6	1	.....	7	.....	2	145 00	147 34	12 00	.....
Stanley	4	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goderich	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2	45 00	65 72	6 00	.....
Total	41	7	2	50	65	12	.....	77	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	716 28

SCHEDULE E.—Continued.

HURON, WEST.

MUNICIPALITY.	1876.				1875.				Excess of 1876 over 1875.	Excess of 1875 over 1876.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1876.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1875.	Expenses in connection with Licenses, including Inspector's salary, costs of unsuccessful suits, printing, &c., paid by Municipalities in 1876.	Expenses incurred under the License Act of 1876 to the 31st December, payable out of the License Fund.
	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.						
Colborne	8	1		9	9			9		25 75	25 75			
Clinton	6	2		8	10	5		15		750 00	116 62	60 00		
Ashfield	4			4	7	2		9		200 00	24 66	10 00		
Wawanosh, West.	2			2	3			3		60 00	58 17	6 00		
Wawanosh, East.	2			2	4			4						
Godetich Town ..	10	3		13	10	11		21						
Wincham Village.	5	2		7	6	3		9						
Turnberry	1			1	1			1						
Total	38	7	1	46	50	21		71	25					639 28

KENT, EAST.

Orford	8	1		9	7			7	2	175 00	290 92	12 00		
Howard	8	4		12	9	4		13	1	353 67	466 86	12 00		
Blenheim	4			4	5	3		8						
Harwich	7	1		8	11	1		12	4	240 00	232 60	25 00		
Thamesville	3	1		4	7	2		9						
Bothwell	4	1		5	9	3		12	7	612 00	601 60	12 00		
Dresden	4			4	6			6	2	270 00	274 87	47 00		
Camden	3			3	5	2		7	4	179 50	11 50	10 00		
Total	41	7	1	49	59	15		74	27					465 00

KENT, WEST.

Chatham	16	3	2	21	31	12		43	22					
Chatham Township	3			3	7			7	4					
Dover	3			3	5			5	2					
Wallaceburg Vil.	3	1		4	5	2		7	3					
Romney	None granted in '76 or in '75.													
Tilbury, East	Dunkin Act in force.													
Raleigh	do 14													
Total	25	4	2	31	62	14		76	15	266 75	36 63	46 65		857 59

KINGSTON.

City of Kingston ..	52	22	3	77	75	20	3	98	21	10125 00	10441 10	800 00	702 89
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SCHEDULE E.—Continued.

LAMBTON, EAST.

MUNICIPALITY.	1876.				1875.				Excess of 1876 over 1875.	Excess of 1875 over 1876.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1875.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1876.	Expenses in connection with Licenses, including Inspectors' salary, cost of unsuccessful suits, printing, &c., paid by Municipalities in 1875.	Expenses incurred under the License Act of 1876 to the 31st December, payable out of the License Fund.
	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.						
Brooke	4	1	.....	5	4	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warwick	3	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	3	.....	180 00	89 87	10 00	.....	.....
Bosanquet	3	1	.....	4	5	2	.....	7	.....	420 00	292 08	20 00	.....	.....
Euphemia	3	1	.....	4	4	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plympton	Dunkin Act in force				5	5	.....	5	.....	150 00	.....	25 00	.....	.....
Forest	4	2	.....	6	5	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watford	4	3	.....	7	5	3	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	3	1	.....	4	4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	24	9	.....	33	34	12	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	396 80

LAMBTON, WEST.

Town of Sarnia ..	8	8	1	17	12	10	.....	22	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tp. of Sarnia	7	1	.....	8	2	.....	8	.....	.....	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moore	7	2	.....	9	7	2	.....	9	.....	360 00	366 38	33 33	.....	.....
Sombra	6	3	.....	9	6	4	.....	12	.....	3 460 00	319 74	15 00	.....	.....
Town of Petrolia ..	6	3	.....	9	8	3	.....	11	.....	2 705 00	426 36	40 00	.....	.....
Oilsprings	2	1	.....	3	3	1	.....	4	.....	1 143 00	106 00	15 00	.....	.....
Tp. of Eunniskillen.	2	1	.....	3	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tp. of Dawn	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	35 00	38 93	1 50	.....	.....
Total	39	19	1	59	49	21	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	475 75

LANARK, NORTH.

Almonte	4	.....	.....	4	4	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carleton Place	4	1	.....	5	6	1	.....	7	.....	2 680 00	379 93	20 00	.....	.....
Dalhousie	2	.....	.....	2	4	.....	4	.....	.....	2 86 00	52 52	4 00	.....	.....
Lanark Village	2	1	.....	3	3	1	.....	4	.....	1 330 00	187 94	1 50	.....	.....
Do Township	Dunkin Act in force				3	3	.....	3	.....	3 60 00	.....	3 00	.....	.....
Pakenham	3	1	.....	4	4	2	.....	6	.....	2 130 00	105 86	23 34	.....	.....
Darling	Dunkin Act in force				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ramsay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	15	3	.....	18	28	5	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	480 60

LANARK, SOUTH.

Perth, Town	7	4	2	13	12	7	.....	19	.....	6 1465 00	1053 45	20 00	.....	.....
Smith's Falls	4	2	.....	6	7	2	.....	9	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drummond	2	.....	.....	2	5	.....	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beckwith	2	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	4	.....	2 120 00	75 60	7 50	.....	.....
Bathurst	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	2 60 00	26 30	40 00	.....	.....
South Sherbrooke ..	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1 30 00	29 00	.....	.....	.....
North Elnesley	Dunkin Act in force				2	.....	2	.....	.....	2 40 00	.....	3 00	.....	.....
Total	17	6	2	25	34	10	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 59

SCHEDULE E.—Continued.

LEEDS, NORTH GRENVILLE AND SOUTH GRENVILLE.

MUNICIPALITY.	1876.				1875.				Excess of 1876 over 1875.	Excess of 1875 over 1876.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1875.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1876.	Expenses in connection with Licenses, including Inspector's salary, costs of unsuccessful suits, printing, &c., paid by Municipalities in 1875.	Expenses incurred under the License Act of 1876 to the 31st December, payable out of the License Fund	
	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.							
Prescott	9	4	2	15	15	7	...	22	...	7
Edwardsburgh	8	1	...	9	10	1	...	11	...	2	...	565 00	280 46	31 10	Granted to Oxford Mills, making the excess.
Augusta	5	...	1	6	3	...	3	...	1	...	185 00	150 00	5 00		
Kemptville	4	3	...	7	3	3	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...
Oxford	4	...	...	4	3	...	3	...	1	...	60 00	120 22	15 00	
Kitley	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Elmsley	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	40 00	30 06	4 00	
Merrickville	Dunkin Act in force				3	1	...	4	...	4	...	175 00	...	8 00	
Wolford	do	do	do	do	5	...	5	...	5	...	300 00	40 00	8 00		
South Gower	do	do	do	do	Dunkin Act in force				...	...	...	...	...
Total	35	8	3	46	48	12	...	60	2	20	...	...	...	595 47

LENNOX.

Napanee	5	3	1	9	8	4	...	12	...	3	1260 00	1193 94	50 00	
Ernestown	Dunkin Act in force				8	...	8	...	8	...	120 00	...	26 00	
Bath	2	2	...	4	2	2	...	4	...	...	140 00	129 83	...
Amherst Island	2	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	60 00	53 24	5 00
Adolphustown	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	25 00	26 60	4 00
Total	10	5	1	16	21	6	...	27	...	11	1605 00	1403 61	85 00	421 30

LINCOLN.

Louth	4	1	...	5	...	5	135 00	131 20	8 00	
Niagara Town	5	4	...	9	11	5	...	16	...	7	683 00	494 31	...	
Grimsbly	2	1	...	3	5	2	...	7	...	4	240 00	188 40	55 50	
Niagara Township.	4	...	...	4	5	...	5	...	...	1	100 00	98 40	15 50
Caistor	...	...	...	...	None, defective by-law.				...	...	...	53 20	4 00
St. Catharine's	33	22	...	55	42	27	...	69	...	14	5255 00	4759 18	214 96	
Grantham	4	1	...	5	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...
Merritton	5	2	...	7	11	3	...	14	...	7	...	...	...
Port Dalhousie	4	...	...	4	9	...	9	...	...	5	...	...	...
Jordan	4	...	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beamsville	3	1	...	4	4	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...
Grimsbly Township	3	1	...	4	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total	67	32	...	99	101	40	...	141	2	44	1196 33

LONDON.

City of London	57	34	5	96	75	39	2	116	...	20	8525 00	8844 76	600 00	1016 96
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SCHEDULE E.—Continued.

MIDDLESEX, EAST.

MUNICIPALITY.	1876.				1875.				Excess of 1876 over 1875.	Excess of 1875 over 1876.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1875.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1876.	Expenses in connection with Licenses, including Inspector's salary, costs of unsuccessful suits, printing, &c., paid by Municipalities in 1875.	Expenses incurred under the License Act of 1876 to the 31st December, payable out of the License Fund.
	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.						
London, East	7	3	.....	10	15	6	.....	21	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nissouri, West	3	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	5	.....	12	.....	110 00	93 41	.....
London	20	5	.....	25	29	3	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	723 00	878 80	51 00
Westminster	19	1	.....	20	15	2	.....	17	3	.....	.....	425 00	591 64	21 00
Dorchester, North.	8	1	.....	9	6	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	126 00	285 25	6 00
Petersville	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	59	10	.....	69	72	13	.....	85	6	22	.....	.....	.....	592 89

MIDDLESEX, NORTH.

Adelaide	3	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Biddulph	3	2	.....	5	5	2	.....	7	.....	2	.....	175 00	20 85	8 00
Lobo	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McGillivray	6	.....	.....	6	7	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Williams	3	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	80 00	101 62	5 50
West Williams	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	45 00	40 53	5 00
Ailsa Craig	3	1	.....	4	5	2	.....	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lucan Village	5	2	.....	7	7	4	.....	11	.....	4	.....	520 00	526 15	25 53
Parkhill	5	1	.....	6	7	4	.....	11	.....	5	.....	425 00	364 20	.....
Total	34	6	.....	40	48	12	.....	60	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	521 11

MIDDLESEX, WEST.

Strathroy	8	7	2	17	12	7	.....	19	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caradoc	6	.....	.....	6	9	.....	.....	9	.....	3	.....	135 00	200 34	24 00
Delaware	2	1	.....	3	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	88 00	108 28	10 00
Ekfrid	3	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	100 00	110 35	6 00
Metcalfe	2	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	84 00	62 40	10 00
Glencoe	3	.....	.....	3	5	1	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mosa	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	41 60	4 00
Newbury	3	1	.....	4	6	1	.....	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wardsville	2	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	75 00	100 48	15 00
Total	30	9	2	41	45	10	.....	55	1	15	.....	.....	.....	451 33

MONCK.

Dunnville	5	2	.....	7	6	4	.....	10	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wainfleet	5	.....	.....	5	7	.....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canboro'	2	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	80 00	120 00	8 00
Caistor	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gainsborough	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	60 00	79 80	10 00
Moulton	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherbrook	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	19	2	.....	21	24	4	.....	28	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	390 90

SCHEDULE E.—Continued.

MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND.

MUNICIPALITY.	1876.				1875.				Excess of 1876 over 1875.	Excess of 1875 over 1876.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1875.		Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1876.		Expenses incurred under the License Act of 1876 to the 31st December, payable out of the License Fund.		
	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.			%	cts.	%	cts.			
Morrison	1			1	1			1			75	00	24	74	6	00	
Draper					12			12		2	50	00			4	00	
Muskoka	3			3							60	00	74	20	4	00	
Bracebridge	4			4					1								
Macaulay	1			1	1			1			23	34	24	74	1	00	
Stephenson	2			2	2			2			40	00	56	14			
Chafey (Unorganized)	1			1	1			1									
Wood & Medora	1			1	1			1									
Humphrey	12			12	3			3		1	45	00			11	40	
Foley	2			2	2			2			120	00	69	48	3	00	
McKellar	1			1									24	74			
McDougall	Dunkin Act in force.																
Total	18			18	21			21	1	4						398	42

NORFOLK.

Simcoe Town	7	3	2	12	11	3		14		2	520	00	520	63		
Windham	9			9	12			12		3						
Woodhouse	6			6	11	1		12		6	313	00	239	53	39	20
Charlottesville	9			9	9	1		10		1	248	00	287	08	23	00
Townsend	3			3	7			7		4	175	00	112	36	8	00
Middleton	8	1		9	13	1		14		5	371	00			14	00
Walsingham	6			6	8			8		2	200	00	191	38		
Houghton	2			2	3			3		1	60	00	63	78	6	00
Total	50	4	2	56	74	6		80		24						591

NORTHUMBERLAND, EAST.

Brighton	4	1		5	5	1		6		1	250	00	118	51	10	00	
Colborne	3	3		6	4	3		7		1	294	00	184	00			
Cramahe	2			2	2			2			80	00	104	44	4	00	
Percy	3	1		4	4	1		5		1	230	00	153	08	29	25	
Hastings	3	2		5	4	2		6		1							
Seymour	1			1	7	4		11		10	440	00	23	70			
Campbellford	4	2		6	5	3		8		2							
Murray	3			3	4			4		1							
Brighton Tp.	Dunkin Act in force for 9 years.																
Total	23	9		32	35	14		49		17						511	57

SCHEDULE E.—Continued.

NORTHUMBERLAND, WEST.

MUNICIPALITY.	1876.				1875.				Excess of 1876 over 1875.	Excess of 1875 over 1876.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1875.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1876.	Expenses in connection with Licenses, including Inspector's salary, costs of unsuccessful suits, printing, &c., paid by Municipalities in 1875.	Expenses incurred under the License Act of 1876 to the 31st December, payable out of the License Fund.
	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.						
Cobourg	12	5	1	18	23	6	29	11	1976 00	1813 20				
Hamilton	7			7	7		7		175 00	247 99	20 00			
Haldimand	3			3	4		4	1	100 00	93 76	10 00			
South Monaghan	3			3	3		3		90 00	93 00	12 50			
Alnwick	1			1	1		1		15 00	33 76				
Total	26	5	1	32	38	6	44	12	2356 00	2286 71	42 50		483 13	

OTTAWA.

Ottawa City	75	77	7	159	113	72	7	192	33	14955 00	16889 93	800 00	1196 41
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OXFORD, SOUTH.

Dereham	5			5	7		7	2	210 00	182 50	20 00		
North Oxford	4			4	4		4		80 00	122 01	14 00		
Tilsonburg	4	1	1	6	6	2	8	2	280 00	322 45	10 00		
North Norwich	2			2	6	2	8	6	196 00	71 03	6 00		
South Norwich	4			4	8	1	9	5	245 00	158 70	18 00		
East Oxford	2			2	3		3	1	75 00	69 38	8 00		
Ingersoll	11	3	1	15	15	8	23	8					
Norwich Village	3			3	Included in North Norwich.			3					
West Oxford	1			1	3		3	2					
Total	36	4	2	42	52	13	65	3	26				731 80

OXFORD, NORTH.

East Nissouri	3			3	3		3		60 00	96 87	8 00		
West Zorra	2			2	6		6	4	120 00	86 11	16 00		
Village of Embro	2			2	2		2		84 50	134 00	15 00		
East Zorra	4	1		5	7	2	9	4					
Blandford	3			3	4		4	1	120 00	130 00	12 00		
Blenheim	12			12	13	1	14	2	295 00	387 53	22 00		
Woodstock	11	4	2	17	15	8	25	8	1310 00	1495 71	50 00		
Total	37	5	2	44	50	11	63	19					473 75

SCHEDULE E.—Continued.

ONTARIO NORTH.

MUNICIPALITY.	1876.				1875.				Excess of 1876 over 1875.	Excess of 1875 over 1876.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1875.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1876.	Expenses in connection with Licenses, including Inspector's salary, costs of unsuccessful suits, printing, &c., paid by Municipalities in 1875.	Expenses incurred under the License Act of 1876 to the 31st December, payable out of the License Fund.
	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.						
Port Perry V.....	4	2	.....	6	7	3	.....	10	.....	4	1100 00	806 85	31 80	
Uxbridge V.....	4	1	.....	5	4	2	.....	6	.....	1				
Uxbridge Tp.....	4	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	5	.....	1	135 00	22 50	13 00	
Reach.....	6	.....	.....	6	12	1	.....	13	.....	7	400 00	233 21	15 00	
Scott.....	2	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	4	.....	2				
Brook.....	9	1	.....	10	10	4	.....	14	.....	4	377 00	292 56	30 00	
Thorah.....	4	1	.....	5	5	2	.....	7	.....	2	285 00	262 08	27 00	
Mara.....	6	1	.....	7	6	1	.....	7	.....	7	245 00	198 15	25 00	
Rama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2				
Seugog.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	39	6	.....	45	55	13	.....	68	.....	23				958 88

ONTARIO SOUTH.

Whitby Town.....	7	3	.....	10	8	6	.....	14	.....	4	815 00	989 22	30 00	
Whitby West.....	2	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	195 00	162 18		
Pickering.....	4	.....	.....	4	12	.....	.....	12	.....	8	420 00	282 10	20 00	
Whitby East.....	3	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1	76 47	96 35		
Oshawa.....	5	1	.....	6	6	3	.....	9	.....	3	695 00	798 15		
Total.....	21	4	.....	25	33	9	.....	42	.....	17	2201 47	2327 93	50 00	589 78

PERTH SOUTH.

Hibbert.....	6	2	.....	8	8	2	.....	10	.....	2				
Blanchard.....	5	.....	.....	5	8	.....	.....	8	.....	3	235 00	170 80	12 00	
Downie.....	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	120 00	298 05	12 00	
South-East Hope.	6	1	.....	7	6	1	.....	7	.....	.....	180 00	282 00		
Fullarton.....	3	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1	80 00	103 36	8 00	
St. Marys.....	9	2	.....	11	12	6	.....	18	.....	7				
Mitchell.....	6	2	.....	8	9	6	.....	15	.....	7	675 00	446 55	40 00	
Total.....	41	7	.....	48	53	15	.....	68	.....	20				724 34

PERTH NORTH.

Stratford.....	17	5	1	23	34	5	.....	39	.....	16				
Listowel.....	6	1	.....	7	6	2	.....	8	.....	1	400 00	554 00	25 00	
Logan.....	4	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....	6	.....	2	120 00	159 53	9 00	
Ellice.....	6	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	140 00	225 76	12 00	
North-East Hope.	5	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	4	1	.....	80 00	181 98	15 00	
Mornington.....	12	.....	.....	12	13	.....	.....	13	.....	1				
Elma.....	6	.....	.....	6	7	.....	.....	7	.....	1	175 00	230 31	10 00	
Wallace.....	4	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	5	.....	1	72 00	144 28	15 00	
Total.....	60	6	2	68	82	7	.....	89	1	22				703 90

SCHEDULE E.—Continued.

PEEL.

MUNICIPALITY.	1876.				1875.				Excess of 1876 over 1875.	Excess of 1875 over 1876.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1875.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1876.	Expenses in connection with Licenses, including Inspector's salary, costs of unsuccessful suits, printing, &c., paid by Municipalities in 1875.	Expenses incurred under the License Act of 1876 to the 31st December, payable out of the License Fund.
	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.						
Brampton	5	2	.....	7	8	4	.....	12	.....	5	962 00	734 90	40 00	
Chinguacousy	10	.....	.....	10	15	.....	15	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto Gore	4	1	.....	5	4	2	.....	6	.....	1	196 00	194 30	12 00	
Streetsville	2	2	.....	4	3	.....	5	.....	1	.....	340 00	290 18	10 40	
Toronto	16	3	.....	19	18	3	.....	21	.....	2	660 00	626 00	40 00	
Total	37	8	.....	45	48	11	.....	59	.....	14				511 90

PETERBORO WEST.

Peterboro	15	8	.....	23	34	9	.....	43	.....	20	4475 00	4251 25		
Lakefield	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smith	4	.....	.....	4	7	.....	7	.....	3	.....	140 00	140 41	20 00	
Monaghan North..	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ennismore .....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	60 00	.....	.....	.....
Harvey .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	40 00	.....	4 00	
Total	23	8	.....	31	47	11	.....	58	.....	27				423 39

PETERBORO EAST.

Asphodel	4	1	.....	5	6	1	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashburnham	2	2	.....	4	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belmont .....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	60 00	.....	19 50	
Burleigh	3	.....	.....	3	6	.....	6	.....	3	.....	180 00	48 30	9 00	
Dummer	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	30 00	40 00	10 00	
Douro .....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	45 00	.....	12 00	
Otonabee	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	180 00	86 05	25 00	
Total	18	3	.....	21	28	1	.....	29	2	10				422 80

PRESCOTT.

Hawkesbury East.	7	.....	.....	7	10	.....	10	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawkesbury V.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	2	.....	5	.....	2	225 00	197 00	20 00	
L'Original	3	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawkesbury West	5	.....	.....	5	5	1	.....	6	.....	1	280 00	368 37	.....
Longueil	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caledonia	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	45 00	99 00	2 50	
Alfred	2	.....	.....	2	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	45 00	2 50	4 00	
Plantagenet North	7	.....	.....	7	10	1	.....	11	.....	4	220 00	289 82	21 00	
Plantagenet South	3	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	30 00	94 20	8 00	
Total	35	.....	.....	35	40	5	.....	45	2	12				363 13

SCHEDULE E.—Continued.

PRINCE EDWARD.

MUNICIPALITY.	1876.				1875.				Excess of 1876 over 1875.	Excess of 1875 over 1876.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1875.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1876.	Expenses in connection with Licenses, including Inspector's salary, costs of unsuccessful suits, penalties, &c., paid by Municipalities in 1875.		Expenses incurred under the License Act of 1876 to the 31st December, payable out of the License Fund.		
	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.					%	cts.	%	cts.	%
Ameliasburgh					3			3		3							
Hillier					2			2		2							
Wellington					4			4		4			90 00	15 00			
Sophiasburgh					4			4		4			200 00	33 32	3 00		
Marysburgh, South North					2			2		2			80 00	10 02	14 00		
Athol															6 00		
Hallowell																	
Pictou			1	1	6	3		9		8			750 00	125 00	15 00		
Total			1	1	17	3		20		19			1180 00	183 34	48 00		

RENFREW, SOUTH.

Grattan	4	2		6	2	2		4	2			112 00	77 42	12 00		
Admaston	1			1	5			5		4		100 00	30 68	10 00		
McNab	4			4	8	2		10		6		250 00	69 19	29 80		
Bagot & Blythefield	2			2	4			4		2		60 00	51 55	15 00		
Brougham	2	1		3	2	1		3		2						
Horton	1			1	4			4		3		100 00	25 71	10 00		
Bridenell	3	2		5	4	4		8		3		120 00	120 00	15 00		
Renfrew Village	6	3		9	8	4		12		3		1020 00	232 49			
Arnprior Village	6	3		9	9	3	1	13		4		470 00	241 09			
Sebastopol					2	1		3		2		33 00		12 00		
Griffith and Mattawachia					1			1		1						
Total	29	11		40	49	17	1	67	2	29						540 80

RENFREW, NORTH.

Alcona, South																	
Alice																	
Bronley	3	1		4	4	3		7		3		105 00	140 66	8 00			
Head																	
Pembroke Village	9	7		16	20	11		31		15		1018 00	1137 25	40 00			
Pembroke Tp.	1			1	1			1		1		20 00		2 00			
Pettiwawa	1			1	6			6		5							
Rolph, Buchanan, &c.					2			2		2		34 00		4 00			
Ross	1	1		2	4			4		2		80 00	89 03	4 00			
Stafford					1			1		1		18 00		1 09			
Westmeath	6			6	7			7		1		140 00	218 13	10 50			
Wilberforce and N. Alcona	2			2	7			7		5		105 00	83 24	5 00			
Total	23	9		32	52	14		66		34						336 45	

SCHEDULE E.—Continued.

RUSSELL.

MUNICIPALITY.	1876.				1875.				Excess of 1876 over 1875.	Excess of 1875 over 1876.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1875.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1876.	Expenses in connection with Licenses, including Inspector's salary, costs of unsuccessful suits, printing, &c., paid by Municipalities in 1875.	Expenses incurred under the License Act of 1876 to the 31st December, payable out of the License Fund.
	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.						
Gloucester.....	13			13	16	1		17	4	435 00	263 52	27 00		
Osgoode.....	1			1	7			7						
New Edinburgh...	1			1	1			1						
Russell.....	5			5	5	1		6	1	135 00	101 34	6 00		
Clarence.....	4			4	5	1		6	2	90 00	60 80			
Cumberland.....	7			7	7			7		175 00	141 82	25 00		
Cambridge.....	1			1					1		20 26	5 00		
Total.....	31			31	41	3		44	14				387 90	

SIMCOE, EAST.

Orillia & Matchedash.....	5	1		6	7	1		8	2	330 00	175 06	54 00
Oro.....	5			5	7			7	2	140 00	165 88	35 00
Medonte.....	9	1		10	13	1		14	4	350 00	258 45	20 00
Tay.....	5			5	7	1		8	3	245 00	120 89	15 00
Tiny.....					5	2		7	7			
Orillia Town.....	5			5	9			9	4			
Penetanguishene.....	3	1		4					4			
Total.....	32	3		35	48	5		53	22			382 55

SIMCOE, SOUTH.

Bradford.....	4	2		6	5	2		7	1	353 00	232 32	20 00
West Gwillimbury..	5	1		6	9			9	3			
Innisfil.....	11			11	13			13	2	312 00	326 00	24 00
Essa.....	8			8	12	2		14	6	376 00		199 42
Alleston.....	3	2		5	5	1		6	1			
Tossoronto.....	2			2	4			4	2	100 00	24 98	12 00
Total.....	33	5		38	48	5		53	15			560 89

SIMCOE, WEST.

Barrie.....	9	5	2	16	15	9		24	8	2195 00	1823 43	50 00
Collingwood.....	8	2		10	17	3		20	10	1200 00	811 43	
Stayner.....	4	1		5	8	1		9	4			
Nottawasaga.....	12	2		14	16	5		21	7	625 00	440 81	46 00
Sunnidale.....	4			4	4			4		160 00	207 50	11 00
Vespra.....	4			4	5			5	1	100 00		20 00
Flos.....	3			3	3			3				
Total.....	44	10	2	56	68	18		86	30			558 90

SCHEDULE E.—Continued.

STORMONT.

MUNICIPALITY.	1876.				1875.				Excess of 1876 over 1875.	Excess of 1875 over 1876.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1875.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1876.	Expenses in connection with License, including Inspector's salary, costs of unsuccessful suits, printing, &c., paid by Municipalities in 1876.	Expenses incurred under the License Act of 1876 to the 31st December, payable out of the License Fund.	
	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.							
Osnabrick	8	.....	.....	8	10	1	.....	11	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roxborough	Dum	kin	Act	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finch	3	.....	.....	3	4	1	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	11	.....	.....	11	16	3	.....	19	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	338 68

TORONTO.

Toronto	215	100	38	353	299	128	27	454	101	56860 00	51466 02	1305 00	4003 46
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THUNDER BAY.

Thunder Bay	No	retu	rns											
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VICTORIA AND HALIBURTON.

Lindsay	11	2	13	16	3	19	6
Mariposa	5	5	6	6	1	160 00	152 88	22 50
Eldon	9	.....	.....	9	12	.....	.....	12	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stanhope				Dum	kin	Act								
Lutterworth, Anson, and Minden.	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	30 00	30 58	2 00	.....
Bexley	3	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	30 00	15 00	4 00	.....
Somerville	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	60 00	149 31	8 75	.....
Verulam	4	1	.....	5	8	1	.....	9	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haliburton	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fenelon Falls	3	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fenelon	5	.....	.....	5	6	.....	.....	6	.....	1	150 00	183 46	.....	.....
Emily	2	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omamec	3	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	51	4	.....	55	68	5	.....	73	1	19	.....	.....	.....	881 75

WATERLOO NORTH.

Woolwich	11	1	.....	12	15	1	.....	16	.....	4	425 00	387 84	25 00	.....
Waterloo North	6	.....	.....	6	12	.....	.....	12	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellesley	14	2	.....	16	14	2	.....	16	.....	.....	445 00	527 88	35 00	.....
Waterloo Town	5	2	.....	7	11	2	.....	13	.....	6	650 00	408 85	52 00	.....
Berlin	8	7	.....	15	14	7	.....	21	.....	6	1060 00	785 92	63 00	.....
Total	44	12	.....	56	66	12	.....	78	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	408 42

SCHEDULE E.—Continued.

WATERLOO SOUTH.

MUNICIPALITY.	1876.			1875.			Total.	Excess of 1876 over 1875.	Excess of 1875 over 1876.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1875.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1876.	Expenses in connection with Licenses, including Inspector's salary, costs of unsuccessful suits, printing, &c., paid by Municipalities in 1875.	Expenses incurred under the License Act of 1876 to the 31st December, payable out of the License Fund.		
	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.									
Galt.....	8	3	.....	11	10	3	.....	13	.....	2	.....	1065 00	1013 57	69 75	.....
Preston.....	3	.....	.....	3	9	.....	.....	9	.....	4	.....	360 00	212 30	150 00	.....
Hespeler.....	3	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hamburg.....	4	12	.....	6	12	.....	.....	10	.....	4	.....	396 00	170 30	10 00	.....
Wilmot.....	12	12	.....	14	18	12	.....	20	.....	6	.....	600 00	508 75	35 00	.....
Waterloo.....	5	.....	.....	5	21	.....	.....	21	.....	16	.....	420 00	66 80	21 25	.....
Dumfries.....	5	.....	.....	5	6	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	120 00	.....	30 00	.....
Total.....	42	7	.....	49	76	7	.....	83	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	830 17

WELLAND.

Bertie.....	6	1	.....	7	20	1	.....	21	.....	14	.....	550 00	503 18	50 00	.....
Clifton.....	10	6	.....	16	18	5	.....	23	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crawland.....	12	.....	.....	12	4	.....	.....	4	.....	12	.....	100 00	62 90	6 00	.....
Chippawa.....	3	2	.....	5	6	3	.....	9	.....	4	.....	324 00	157 26	10 00	.....
Fort Erie.....	3	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	250 00	184 40	10 00	.....
Humberstone.....	9	.....	.....	9	11	.....	.....	11	.....	2	.....	220 00	320 00	20 00	.....
Port Colborne.....	5	2	.....	7	19	2	.....	21	.....	14	.....	880 00	310 22	15 00	.....
Stamford.....	8	1	.....	9	12	1	.....	13	.....	4	.....	325 00	324 78	15 00	.....
Thorold Tp.....	5	.....	.....	5	10	1	.....	11	.....	6	.....	165 00	157 26	7 00	.....
Thorold Town.....	9	2	.....	11	18	4	.....	22	.....	11	.....	1050 00	1129 12	.....	.....
Welland.....	6	5	.....	11	12	5	.....	17	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willoughby.....	2	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	60 00	72 90	.....	.....
Total.....	68	19	.....	87	137	22	.....	159	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	1981 50

WELLINGTON WEST.

Peel.....	11	.....	.....	11	13	.....	.....	13	.....	2	.....	195 00	371 10	20 00	.....
Maryborough.....	8	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	120 00	11 50	17 00	.....
Clifford.....	3	1	.....	4	4	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minto.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	15 00	31 24	10 00	.....
Harriston.....	4	2	.....	6	5	2	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drayton.....	3	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arthur Tp.....	12	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	4	.....	2	.....	70 00	69 97	21 00	.....
Palmerston.....	5	1	.....	6	8	1	.....	9	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arthur V.....	5	1	.....	6	6	4	.....	10	.....	4	.....	410 00	326 96	35 00	.....
Mt. Forest.....	5	4	.....	9	9	4	.....	13	.....	4	.....	585 00	878 18	15 00	.....
Total.....	47	9	.....	56	61	13	.....	74	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	669 83

SCHEDULE E.—Continued.

WELLINGTON, CENTRE.

MUNICIPALITY.	1876.				1875.				Excess of 1876 over 1875.	Excess of 1875 over 1876.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1875.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1876.	Expenses in connection with Licenses, including Inspector's salary, costs of unsuccessful suits, printing, &c., paid by Municipalities in 1875.	Expenses incurred under the License Act of 1876 to the 31st December, payable out of the License Fund.
	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.						
Pilkington	2	1	.....	3	2	1	.....	3	.....	78 00	90 66	7 00	
Nichol	7	.....	2	9	11	1	.....	12	.....	310 00	257 34	48 00	
West Garafraxa ..	3	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	5	.....	100 00	151 10	5 00	
Erin	8	.....	.....	8	11	2	.....	13	.....	465 00	211 50	12 00	
Luther	3	.....	.....	3	12	.....	.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....
Elora Village	5	2	.....	7	6	3	.....	9	.....	384 00	328 68	15 00	
Fergus Village	5	5	1	11	10	5	.....	15	.....	575 00	501 91	25 00	
Total	35	8	3	46	47	12	59	1	14	535 68

WELLINGTON, SOUTH.

Puslinch	7	.....	.....	7	11	.....	.....	11	.....	4	273 00	276 69	46 48	
Eramosa	11	.....	.....	11	13	.....	.....	13	.....	2	325 00	421 61	50 00	
Guelph Township.	4	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Guelph Town	18	9	.....	27	18	10	3	31	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Total	40	9	.....	49	47	10	3	60	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	406 70

WENTWORTH, NORTH.

East Flamboro' ..	11	.....	.....	11	16	.....	.....	16	.....	5	430 00	316 66	15 00	
West Flamboro' ..	8	2	.....	10	16	6	.....	22	.....	12	548 00	391 80	24 00	
Beverley	8	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	30 86	230 32	75 00	
Dundas Town	9	7	2	18	19	10	1	30	.....	12	1260 00	1397 75	50 00	
Total	36	9	2	47	59	16	1	76	.....	29	2278 86	2336 53	164 00	393 00

WENTWORTH, SOUTH.

Ancaster	3	2	.....	5	7	3	.....	10	.....	5	470 00	173 72	29 45	
Barton	6	.....	.....	6	10	.....	.....	10	.....	4	220 00	149 99	15 00	
Binbrook	3	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	5	.....	2	125 00	58 35	15 00	
Glanford	5	.....	.....	5	9	.....	.....	9	.....	4	225 00	37 53	37 65	
Saltfleet	7	.....	.....	7	16	.....	.....	16	.....	9	320 00	172 52	10 00	
Total	24	2	.....	26	47	3	.....	50	.....	24	1360 00	592 11	107 10	585 90

SCHEDULE E.—*Concluded.*

YORK, EAST.

MUNICIPALITY.	1876.				1875.				Excess of 1876 over 1875.	Excess of 1875 over 1876.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1875.	Amount received by Municipalities for License Fees in 1876.	Expenses in connection with Licenses, including Inspector's salary, costs of unsuccessful suits, printing, &c., paid by Municipalities in 1875.	Expenses incurred under the License Act of 1876 to the 31st December, payable out of the License Fund.
	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.						
Markham.....	9	1	.....	10	16	1	.....	17	.....	7	456 00	372 87	21 00	
Scarboro'.....	4	.....	.....	4	9	.....	.....	9	.....	5	270 00	162 30	15 00	
East York.....	9	1	.....	10	19	1	.....	20	.....	10	725 00	338 00	55 00	
Yorkville.....	5	1	.....	6	8	1	.....	9	.....	3	900 00	738 59	25 00	
Markham Village.	2	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total..	29	3	.....	32	56	3	.....	59	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	648 10

YORK, WEST.

Vaughan.....	13	2	.....	15	19	2	.....	21	.....	6	765 00	407 64	54 28	
York.....	12	1	.....	13	23	1	.....	24	.....	11	725 00	337 89	55 00	
Etobicoke.....	5	2	.....	7	6	2	.....	8	.....	1	300 00	240 24	32 00	
Richmond Hill..	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	120 00	101 55	3 00	
Total.....	33	5	.....	38	51	5	.....	56	.....	18	1910 00	1087 32	144 28	520 75

YORK, NORTH.

Newmarket.....	5	3	1	9	6	5	.....	11	.....	2	440 00	494 07	15 00	
N. Gwillimbury..	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	120 00	139 32	10 00	
Georgina.....	4	1	.....	5	5	1	.....	6	.....	1	115 00	176 70	12 00	
East Gwillimbury.	5	.....	.....	5	8	.....	.....	8	.....	3	160 00	149 27	20 00	
King.....	13	.....	.....	13	16	3	.....	19	.....	6	665 00	652 32	26 00	
Whitechurch.....	8	1	.....	9	7	2	.....	9	.....	.....	225 00	251 90	10 00	
Aurora.....	4	1	.....	5	4	1	.....	5	.....	.....	160 00	164 71	5 00	
Holland Landing.	2	2	.....	4	2	3	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	45	8	1	54	52	15	.....	67	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	431 01

SCHEDULE F.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions to personally visit the County of Prince Edward and any other municipality in which the Dunkin Bill is in force, and report fully on all material points as to the working of the law and its effects, also as to the increase or decrease of drinking, and its operation with reference to the provisions of the present license law, I have the honour to say that since the passing of "The Temperance Act of 1864," commonly known as the Dunkin Act, it has from time to time been submitted to the vote of the people, and carried in about one hundred and fifty municipalities, and in all, with few exceptions, it remained practically a dead letter.

In many municipalities, after receiving a fair trial, it was subsequently repealed. The energy and zeal of the supporters of the measure would seem to have been satisfied when it was carried at the polls, as little or no effort appears to have been made to enforce the provisions of the Act.

The Dunkin Act makes no provision for the appointment of special officers to carry it into effect. From the want of such officers, and the disinclination of Municipal Councils and the individual members of temperance organizations to be personally known in connection with prosecutions, the Act has never been respected. It appears to be admitted by some of the leaders of temperance organizations that the Dunkin Act as it stands, cannot be practically enforced.

These organizations are now wealthy enough to employ their officials and a large staff of able lecturers, both male and female, at large salaries, to devote their whole time and services to the advancement of the cause. A number of lecturers are now holding meetings in various counties in the Province. The result of their labours this year so far, is, that the Dunkin Act has been adopted in the County of Lambton, the United Counties of Lennox and Addington, and in a few townships and other small municipalities, and they are making vigorous preparations to carry it in a large number of other counties, in many of which they will be successful.

These temperance organizations exist for the sole purpose of securing the absolute prohibition of all traffic—wholesale and retail—in liquors. Their energies and means are almost exclusively devoted to this end, and they give very little assistance to, and in most places they ignore, the advantages in suppressing intemperance, of the present Liquor License Law. Renewed vigour has lately manifested itself in these organizations under the expectation that the provisions of the Dunkin Act may be made effective under the clause in the recent License Act, which provides that "the Board of License Commissioners and the Inspector appointed under the Act, shall exercise and discharge all their respective powers and duties for the enforcement of the provisions of the Temperance Act of 1864." How far these anticipations are likely to be realized may be judged from the working of the Act in the County of Prince Edward, where it has been in force since the first day of May last, and where a Board of Commissioners and an Inspector (all of whom are strong temperance men) have been appointed by the Government under the provisions of the License Act. These officers use their utmost energies to carry into effect the provisions of the Dunkin Act, but so far they have been unsuccessful.

Every tavern in the Town of Picton sells liquor at the bar openly. The tavern-keepers have little or no fear of detection or prosecution by any one other than the Inspector, whose movements they are very well informed of. In every tavern in the county outside the limits of Picton, liquor may be freely obtained by such persons as are known to the dealers, and strangers even have little difficulty in obtaining it. The result is, that as much liquor is sold and drunk in the county as formerly. I travelled over the greater part of the county, and conversed with all classes—*v. z.*, the extreme prohibitionist, the liquor dealer, the practical business man unconnected with the traffic, magistrates and farmers. All of these expressed themselves very fully upon the subject, and those whose opinions were of the most value, being neither interested, prejudiced or extreme, were decidedly of opinion that the introduction of the Dunkin Act did not advance the cause of temperance, and they were convinced that it was impossible to carry its provisions successfully into effect. Some temperance men in this county who voted for the Act informed me that they did not think that it could be enforced.

The Inspector is obliged to work almost single-handed, as he receives little or no assistance or support from any class of the people. He is blamed because he is not more vigilant

or successful; beyond that little practical interest is taken. His want of success is not surprising, as it is impossible to suppose that one official, or even a large number, can, without active countenance and support of the people opposed to the traffic, supervise a License District with any sensible effect.

The County of Prince Edward occupies a geographical position which affords a more favourable opportunity than any other county in the Province for trying the experiment of enforcing this law. The interest manifested by the people of this county may be ascertained from the number of votes polled on the question, comparing them with the total number of votes in each municipality:—

	For.	Against.	Total Vote Polled.	Total Vote in Municipality.
Pictou Town	128	121	249	509
Hollowell Township	224	47	271	986
Hillier "	131	27	158	480
Amelisburg "	163	61	224	731
Sophiasburgh "	115	6	121	591
N. Marysburgh Township	67	33	100	359
S. " "	95	134	229	457
Athol "	127	29	156	393
Wellington Village	54	11	65	102
Totals	1,104	469	1,573	4,608

These figures show that only about one-third of the whole vote of the county was polled. Upon enquiry among the farmers and business men of the county as to the reasons why so small a vote was polled, I was generally informed that they were indifferent to the matter; that if they wanted liquor they were well aware they could get it, and although morally in favour of temperance, if they were in principle opposed to the Dunkin Act, they would not vote against it, as such a vote was liable to be, and would be, misinterpreted by the advocates of the measure. In some places I was informed that on a whole concession line scarcely one voter turned out to vote.

In the Township of Richmond, in the County of Lennox, the Dunkin Act has been in force for a number of years. I could not learn that the effect of its adoption upon the municipality had been other than that those who were in the habit of obtaining liquor in the country villages in the township had changed the place of obtaining it to the county town, where the Act is not in force.

In the Township of Ernestown, in the County of Addington, the Dunkin Act has met with varied treatment. I could not ascertain how many times it had been enacted and repealed, but it is now again in force since the first of May last. It is almost as little respected here as in the County of Prince Edward.

A short time since a By-law in favour of the Dunkin Act was submitted to the people and carried in the United Counties of Lennox and Addington, the vote was as follows:—

	For.	Against.	Total Vote Polled.	Total Vote in Municipality.
Adolphustown Township	17	37	54	143
Amherst Island Township.....	13	36	49	157
Bath Township	45	5	50	112
Camden East Township	266	94	360	1137
Denbigh, Abinger, and Ashley.....		3	3	60
Ernestown	279	70	349	935
North Fredricksburg.....	60	21	81	394
South Fredricksburg	26	33	59	275
Kalador and Anglesea	7	24	31	95
Napanee	264	52	316	958
Newburg.....	106	11	117	226
Richmond ..	216	76	292	715
Sheffield	73	92	165	362
Totals.....	1,372	554	1,926	5,569

It will be seen from this vote that here also, only about one-third of the voters of the municipalities took an active interest in the matter, and the reasons therefor I ascertained to be the same as those governing the people of the County of Prince Edward.

It is to be observed that the Dunkin Act is not, as is commonly supposed, a complete prohibitory measure. Brewers, distillers and merchants or traders, selling in quantities not less than five gallons, or one dozen bottles, are expressly exempted from its provisions, and the number of people who are unable individually to purchase in these quantities is relatively small.

At present officers are appointed by the Government under the License Acts, and there are ample provisions from the license fees to encourage their highest efficiency, but if municipalities decide by their votes, to prohibit licenses, there is no fund out of which such officers can be paid except by appealing to the County Council, and it is doubtful how far these bodies will be willing to impose a tax to pay salaries to officers to enforce the provisions of the Dunkin Act, especially as the revenue of the Council has already been seriously depleted by the loss of the license fees, and the question will meet with further serious difficulties when it is considered that it will be necessary to employ a much larger number of officials than are now required. If the municipalities omit to raise the required funds, and I have reason to believe that they will do so, then the law will be a dead letter, as those persons favourable to prohibition will not undertake the duty of enforcing it, and it cannot be expected, as many of them besides having a personal objection to become active agents are so complicated in matters of business directly and indirectly with those who are dealing in intoxicating liquors, that they abstain from taking any part in connection with prosecutions. There is the further difficulty from the farmers being accustomed to put up at taverns, where stables, sheds and meals are furnished them at reasonable rates which the tavern-keeper could not afford were it not for the profit of the bar. Temperance people themselves do not as a rule patronize temperance hotels, they prefer the licensed tavern where the accommodation is superior and the rates more reasonable. This consideration is important, for already many leading merchants in Napanee look forward to a very great change in the prosperity of their town after the Dunkin Act comes into force. They fully expect that trade which now seeks Napanee as its centre, will be transferred to other places, particularly that portion of it lying on the borders of the County, which they anticipate will be diverted to Belleville in the west and Kingston in the East.

From all of these circumstances I have arrived at the conclusion that the passing of the Dunkin Act in any municipality, instead of advancing the cause of temperance will retard its progress, as sooner or later it will be repealed, and the supporters of the measure will have to commence again at a point far in the rear of the position abandoned by them when they substituted the Dunkin Act for the present License Acts.

As a comparison between the Dunkin Act and the License Acts, and the relative merits and probabilities of success of each, I beg to make the following observations:—

In places where the Dunkin Act has been in force it has been found very difficult to secure convictions under it, and as the Act was passed at a time when little or no experience had been had in the Province with regard to the working of such a measure, and as it has never been amended, it has been found in matters of detail to be very defective. No provision is made in the Dunkin Act for the appointment and payment of officers specially to enforce the law, and the chief responsibility in the execution of it and in supplying requisite funds will be still in the hands of the municipalities, whom experience has shown, utterly fail in discharging any such duty, especially as direct taxation will have to be resorted to, to meet the expenditure necessary to carry the law into effect.

On the other hand, the amended machinery in respect to proceedings and evidence under the License Acts makes the prosecution in proper cases uniformly successful. All that has ever been attempted under the Dunkin Act can be successfully accomplished under the present liquor License Acts, and the regulations made by the Board of Commissioners in pursuance of the powers given to them under these Acts.

The License Acts, as they now appear on the Statute Books, are the result of experience, and depend upon natural forces, such as self-interest as well as duty, for their observance, and are producing the most beneficial results in diminishing intemperance, and in improving the general character and habits of our people.

This is especially to be noticed in large cities and towns, as Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catherines, etc.

With the large fund arising from licenses, and the personal interest of tavern-keepers to keep themselves within the law and others from transgressing it, the traffic is now under full control, and can be kept under proper subjection.

Further, a restricted number of licenses has a tendency to weed out improper and irresponsible persons connected with the traffic; and the first condition required of each applicant being that he is of good repute, the tendency is to improve the standard of those who are licensed to carry on the business, and the accommodation of houses kept by them. Their places of business are continuously under the supervision of the Inspector; and in case of wrong-doing the law can at once be brought to bear against them. It is the manifest interest of the licensed dealers to be supporters and upholders of the law; and as the illicit dealers are trespassers upon their rights, they are interested in protecting themselves against them and in bringing them to justice. One inspector, supported by the licensed dealers, can perform more efficient services than fifty inspectors under the Dunkin Act. The experience of this year is showing that more substantial good in suppressing intemperance can be accomplished by the License Acts than under the Dunkin Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY TOTTEN.

To the Honourable Adam Crooks,

Provincial Treasurer.

PROVINCIAL TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Toronto, 15th September, 1876.

SCHEDULE G.

RETURN from the Police Magistrates showing the number of prisoners arrested for drunkenness between the first days of the months of June and December, in the years 1874, 1875, and 1876 :

TOWNS.	YEAR.	Number of prisoners arrested for drunkenness, between the first days of the months of June and December.	Number of prisoners fined for drunkenness who paid their fines and were discharged during the same time.	Number of persons fined for drunkenness committed to goal for non-payment of fines during the same time.	Number of prisoners committed to goal for drunkenness during the same time.
Cornwall	1874	63	21	6	9
	1875	57	38	9	10
	1876	86	41	4	4
Clifton	1874	27	12	..	1
	1875	54	18	..	4
	1876	51	26	5	1
Cobourg	1874	34	11	5	11
	1875	46	10	2	20
	1876	38	14	..	17
Bowmanville	1874	..	..	..	..
	1875	16	22	..	..
	1876	14	15	..	..
Brantford	1874	97	33	52	52
	1875	54	14	26	26
	1876	41	8	30	30
Brockville	1874	105	79	13	7
	1875	101	65	12	8
	1876	106	61	24	3
Guelph	1874	58	24	19	19
	1875	32	7	10	10
	1876	41	11	18	18
Hamilton	1874	416	190	226	..
	1875	378	224	154	..
	1876	384	238	146	..
Kingston	1874	205	122	48	6
	1875	221	114	62	4
	1876	268	124	60	2
Lindsay	1874	14	7	4	..
	1875	11	8	..	..
	1876	32	15	12	..
London	1874	220	80	17	17
	1875	242	66	19	24
	1876	251	84	16	25
Ottawa	1874	339	128	86	86
	1875	436	320	138	138
	1876	340	233	71	71
Port Hope	1874	76	37	1	8
	1875	69	27	2	13
	1876	53	9	..	9
Peterboro	1874	10	3	3	4
	1875	11	6	2	3
	1876	4	3	..	1
Stratford	1874	18	30	16	3
	1875	13	19	14	..
	1876	17	21	10	..
St. Catharines	1874	230	25	2	10
	1875	346	98	13	24
	1876	210	44	3	4
St. Thomas	1874	100	37	9	4
	1875	60	27	1	6
	1876	32	12	..	7

SCHEDULE G.—*Continued.*

Return from the Police Magistrates, Etc.

TOWNS.	YEAR.	Number of prisoners arrested for drunkenness between the first days of the months of June and December.	Number of prisoners fined for drunkenness who paid their fines and were discharged during the same time.	Number of persons fined for drunkenness committed to goal for non-payment of fines during the same time.	Number of prisoners committed to goal for drunkenness during the same time.
Toronto	1874	1556	367	621	621
	1875	1475	219	434	434
	1876	1665	378	594	594

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of prisoners arrested for drunkenness between the first days of June and December in.....	1874 1875 1876	3568 3622 3633
Total number of prisoners fined for drunkenness who paid their fines and were discharged during above period in.....	1874 1875 1876	1306 1201 1437
Total number of persons fined for drunkenness and committed to goal for non-payment of fines during the above period in.....	1874 1875 1876	1128 898 993

It may fairly be presumed that the present License Acts have aroused public sentiment, and caused a more stringent carrying out of the law against open drunkenness, and this, with other causes independent of these Acts, may be the reason for the unusual number of arrests for drunkenness.

In Toronto the increase has been accounted for, as will be seen by the following communication from the Police Magistrate, and an extract from the Report of the Chief of Police, on this subject.

LETTER FROM THE POLICE MAGISTRATE.

“ January 11th, 1877.

“ To HON. S. C. WOOD, Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

“ SIR,—In reply to your letter asking for any reason that can be assigned for the increase of arrests and drunkenness during the year 1876,

“ I beg to state that our Police force has been increased in the latter part of 1875, and in 1876 the police beats were extended, so as to cover about double the area with police that we ever had before in Toronto.

“ In March of 1876 a fourth police station was established on Beech Street, east of Parliament Street—to then our most eastern station was at the City Hall—and we were thus enabled to extend the police to that portion of the city east of the River Don. During the year 1876 we had more public improvements in the city than we ever had in one year before—that is, in putting down new sewers, in deepening and lowering old ones, in improving the streets and putting down water pipes, which necessarily gave employment to a great number of the classes called common labourers, and this class always gives the greatest number of arrests for ‘ drunk,’ and this year unusually so, for in October some of the sewer contractors failed, and the works were for a time suspended, and consequently a large body of these men were thrown out of employment, and for the months of October and November, the arrests for ‘ drunk ’ were 94 for October, and 89 for November, more than in any previous year.

“ I have the honour to remain, Sir,

“ Your obedient servant,

(Signed) “ A. MACNABB, P. M.”

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF CHIEF OF POLICE.

“ A reference to the statistical tables which accompany this Report, will shew that the year just past gives a total of 3,487 persons arrested in the City of Toronto for the charge of drunkenness, against a total of 2,968 arrested in 1875.

“ This increase may be accounted for partly in this way— during the past year there were upwards of thirty more men on the strength of the force than there were during the previous year, thereby enabling me to establish so many more beats in the City. These beats, moreover, were established in places where, for the most part, one or more licensed taverns were situated, and therefore a greater opportunity was afforded to the police for making the arrest of drunken persons. Again, there has been a large influx of the labouring classes into the city this last year, by reason of the large amount of public and also private works that have been carried on—such as sewers, water and gas drains, and the erection of public and private buildings—and it is the labouring class generally and chiefly that help to fill our police stations.

“ Added to this, may be mentioned the fact that some of the contractors in these public city works failed, and a large number of men were thrown out of employment in the month of October, and such a contingency almost always gives rise to drunkenness and disorder.

“The passage of the new License Law, in 1876, gave rise to much illfeeling and disappointment on the part of those tavern-keepers whose licenses were revoked, and for several months after the passage of the Act these parties dealt and trafficked in liquor in almost open violation of the law ; thus many additional houses were kept open for the sale of liquor for some time, and therefore additional opportunities were offered for drunkenness.

“I think the passage of the new Act has had a very salutary effect upon the tavern keepers generally, but I still think there is a very great deal of drinking carried on during the prohibited hours in certain licensed taverns, while several unlicensed houses have also been guilty of violation of the law.

“I think the Statutes should enable constables to enter and search for liquor in places where illegal traffic is suspected to be carried on, and that this search should not be confined to any particular part of the house, but that the constable should be empowered to go all over the house from cellar to attic.

“It was held in one case that the admission by a tavern keeper of a constable into the hall of his tavern was sufficient to comply with the Statute, and the constable was denied admission into the bar-room, where he suspected drinking was then going on.

“A somewhat similar case occurred in an unlicensed house, where the constable was denied the right to search elsewhere than in the shop itself, although strong grounds existed for believing that a stock of liquors was kept concealed in the cellar. This defect in the law was only brought to light after the passage of the new Act, and the effect has been to interfere seriously with the police in the discharge of this portion of their duty, and to enable parties to set the law at defiance in this respect with comparative impunity.

“Moreover, several houses have been opened by former license holders, who were refused their licenses this year, ostensibly as temperance houses, and there can be little doubt that many of them carry on an illicit traffic in liquor constantly ; it would be otherwise if the right of searching these premises could be exercised by the police, and liquor, where found, confiscated there and then.”

In Hamilton the increase arose from the fact of the Provincial Exhibition having been held there during the year 1876 ; and in London, the revival of the oil trade gave employment to a large number of men, who came from other districts. In both cities the increase has been accounted for from these causes.

SCHEDULE H.

RETURN from Sheriffs, showing the number of persons committed for drunkenness to the County Gaols between the first days of June and December, in the years 1874, 1875, and 1876.

GAOLS.	Number committed between the first days of June and December, in	Number committed between the first days of June and December, in	Number committed between the first days of June and December, in
	1874.	1875.	1876.
Algoma	8	6	3
Brant	91	44	65
Bruce	1	0	3
Carleton.....	106	152	147
Elgin	12	4	14
Essex	77	51	47
Frontenac.....	53	81	74
Grey	20	14	11
Haldimand	3	3	3
Halton	4	6	20
Hastings	9	15	15
Huron	16	24	14
Kent	13	16	8
Lambton	74	48	66
Lanark	7	4	2
Leeds and Grenville	39	58	47
Lennox and Addington.....	11	6	3
Lincoln	26	52	14
Middlesex	48	66	100
Norfolk	18	2	9
Northumberland and Durham	22	42	18
Ontario	19	6	13
Oxford	15	26	17
Pee	28	18	44
Perth	36	29	28
Peterborough	8	9	1
Prescott and Russell	1	2	7
Prince Edward	9	10	16
Renfrew.....	2	2	1
Simcoe	44	34	36
Stornont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	8	15	10
Victoria and Haliburton	11	1	25
Waterloo	1	4	12
Welland	56	29	55
Wellington	30	18	19
Wentworth	226	154	146
York	885	790	1,097
Total	2,037	1,841	2,220

SCHEDULE I.

The following questions, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, were submitted to the several Boards of License Commissioners. Their answers thereto will be found below:—

Question 1.—How far have the provisions of the law been enforced?

Question 2.—What has been the effect of these provisions?

Question 3.—What, if any, number of persons are known to you to sell liquor without being licensed, and under what circumstances?

Question 4.—What, if any, persons have complained of not being granted licenses, and what was the nature of their complaints, and your replies thereto?

Question 5.—What suggestions occur to you from your experience as to any improvement in the provisions of the law, and what defects?

ALGOMA.

Answer to Question 1.—The provisions of the law have been enforced as far as practicable; no convictions have yet been obtained for breach of license law.

Answer to Question 2.—To make parties much more careful in selling without license.

Answer to Question 3.—None.

Answer to Question 4.—None.

Answer to Question 5.—We consider that if section 25 of License Act of 1874, and section 21 of License Act of 1875 and 1876 were amended, so as to make the keeping or having of spirituous liquors in shops, or houses of public entertainment, not licensed, a full breach of the license law, convictions could be much more easily obtained.

ADDINGTON.

Answer to Question 1.—The provisions of the law have been enforced to their full extent, so far as our knowledge and ability have extended.

Answer to Question 2.—The effect of the provisions of the law has been to lessen riotous drinking and selling after lawful hours.

Answer to Question 3.—From the difficulty of obtaining evidence we are not quite satisfied that any persons are selling without licenses, though we are very strongly of the opinion that several are doing so in the front part of the district, and a few in the rear and but partially settled part of the district.

Answer to Question 4.—No complaints have been made by persons to whom licenses have been refused.

Answer to Question 5.—The Inspector is of opinion that trials of complaints should be before one Justice, for it is difficult to get an associate Justice in many cases willing to act.

NORTH BRANT.

Answers to Question 1.—The Inspector has faithfully discharged his duties, and the law has been enforced in all cases where we had clearly evidence in our favour.

Answer to Question 2.—The effect of the provisions of the law has been to check to a certain extent, drunkenness, immorality, and Sabbath desecration.

Answer to Question 3.—There are five professedly temperance houses in this district; we, however, fear they are not all kept as honestly as they should be.

Answer to Question 4.—The only complaints we have heard, are in consequence of the depreciation of property where license has been refused.

Answer to Question 5.—We decline offering any suggestions at present.

SOUTH BRANT.

Answer to Question 1.—In every instance where a violation of the License Act came under the notice of the Inspectors, proceedings were taken, and the number of prosecutions up to this date have been 21, resulting in 12 convictions.

Answer to Question 2.—A good effect has resulted from the provisions of the law, by closing unlicensed houses to some extent and restricting illicit traffic, and in suppressing Sunday traffic in licensed houses.

Answer to Question 3.—We have reason to believe that there are a number of persons still engaged in illicit traffic, but great difficulty is experienced in detecting and proving the offence.

Answer to Question 4.—Wm. Bould, of the Town of Brantford was the only complainant which, came to the knowledge of the Board, and in that case the report of the Inspector was unfavourable, he (Mr. B.), not having sufficient accommodation.

Answer to Question 5.—In 37 Vic., cap. 32, sec. 35, for the second offence of selling without license, imprisonment only is imperative, therefore, we would suggest that an alteration should be made in that respect by imposing an *increase of fine or imprisonment* in the discretion of the Justices investigating the case.

BROCKVILLE AND SOUTH LEEDS.

Answer to Question 1.—The law has been enforced as well as any law could expect to be, so short a time in existence.

Answer to Question 2.—The effect on the whole has been satisfactory; some reduction has been made in the number of places selling liquor and the class of houses somewhat improved.

Answer to Question 3.—Six persons have been convicted and fined for selling liquor without a license, there are other cases which want watching; in most cases those who are selling without license are parties who formerly had license and were cut off under the new law. They keep open and sell (so called) temperance drinks, but in most of these places intoxicating liquor can be had, and detection in most cases is difficult. Five of the cases of conviction are in municipalities where the Dunkin Bill is in operation.

Answer to Question 4.—As a general rule, those who were refused licenses were in excess of the number allowed by the municipalities, and our reply to those refused was, that we could not over-ride the By-law of the Council.

Answer to Question 5.—The law had better have a fair trial for at least two years. We think there is too much expected from the Commissioners for the remuneration allowed them. They should be allowed a reasonable compensation for their time; a great many of the Commissioners have to travel a long distance to attend the meetings, at a great personal sacrifice and injury to their business.

BRUCE, NORTH.

Answer to Question 1.—All the provisions of the law have been fully enforced.

Answer to Question 2.—Cannot say what the effect of the provisions has been; time is too short since Act came into operation to fully produce effects.

Answer to Question 3.—None are known to sell liquor without being licensed.

Answer to Question 4.—Four persons complained of not getting licenses; nature of complaint hardship of being refused at such short notice. Reason given for refusal was, limited by population.

Answer to Question 5.—None made.

BRUCE, SOUTH.

Answer to Question 1.—Not rigorously during the first part of the year, but more so now as there can be no valid excuse for parties violating the law, every information having been given to all concerned.

Answer to Question 2.—The most notable effects are, the suppression of the Sunday and Saturday night drinking, and the prevention of gambling in hotels, which had become a crying evil.

The habit of drinking in shops has also been done away with, and the giving and selling of liquors to minors to a great extent.

Answer to Question 3.—Some of the persons to whom licenses; have been refused have been

reported to have been selling liquor without license, some of these parties have recently been prosecuted, some successfully, others pending in Magistrates' Courts.

Answer to Question 4.—The complaints of persons not being granted license in some cases were that because they had formerly been licensed to sell liquor, they should still be allowed the same privilege. My answers to these persons were that those to whom licenses were granted were in every respect more entitled to be licensed under the Act, and the By-laws of the municipalities than they were, hence they were refused a license. Dougald McGregor, of Teeswater, complained of not being granted a wholesale license—was refused on the ground that 4 taverns and 2 shops were enough to supply the wants of the village.

Answer to Question 5.—I consider that authority should be given to the Inspector to enter and search any Temperance house, shop, store or place of business, where he may have good reason to believe liquors are being kept contrary to the law, and the by-laws of the Municipalities also to forbid, by proper notice, any party licensed to sell liquor, giving, or selling liquor to persons, who, though not habitual drunkards, spend most of their evenings and time around bar-rooms, and neglecting their business and their families. I think too, that persons who buy and convey liquor to persons to whom hotel-keepers are forbidden to sell it, should be liable to be prosecuted.

I consider the law on the whole a very good one, and one that will be productive of much benefit, but it will be some time before it will be properly enforced.

CORNWALL.

Answer to Question 1.—A series of rules and regulations for observance by tavern keepers was adopted by the Board, and a copy given to each license-holder.

The resolutions were framed with a view of preventing, as far as possible drunkenness, and also to securing orderly and well-kept houses.

Answer to Question 2.—A beneficial effect has been the result.

Answer to Question 3.—No persons are known to sell liquor without being licensed.

Answer to Question 4.—No complaints have been made.

Answer to Question 5.—None made.

CARLETON.

In this District the Commissioners have made no return to the questions asked.

CARDWELL.

Answer to Question 1.—As far as possible, with the means at our disposal, the provisions of the law have been enforced.

Answer to Question 2.—The effect has been a slight improvement in the drinking habits of the people.

Answer to Question 3.—A good deal of illicit drinking is carried on by parties refused license, and it is almost impossible to obtain a conviction.

Answer to Question 4.—Those cut off generally complain, and the reason assigned by them is the loss of occupation, and a decrease in the value of their property.

Your Commissioners have generally replied that the large number of licenses previously granted, rendered such reduction absolutely necessary.

Answer to Question 5.—It would be much better to define in plainer language, the powers of Inspectors when entering on, and searching premises in search of liquor.

We would also recommend that when a Municipal Council exacts a larger amount for licenses than the Statutory \$60, all such excess, instead of being deposited in the bank of the district, shall be paid into the Municipal Treasury, previous to receiving license.

We would also recommend that a regular rate per day be allowed to Commissioners instead of the present system.

DURHAM, EAST.

Answer to Question 1.—One party selling without license has been stopped, and another has been fined for selling after hours.

Answer to Question 2.—A decided improvement in the accommodation provided for the travelling public in the taverns within this district.

Answer to Question 3.—No persons are known to sell liquor without license.

Answer to Question 4.—No complaints have been made by those to whom license was refused.

Answer to Question 5.—None made.

DURHAM, WEST.

Answer to Question 1.—The provisions of the law have been fully enforced. No known infraction but what has been immediately dealt with.

Answer to Question 2.—Decidedly beneficial. The houses licensed have observed the regulations. The opinion is general that the amended Act is working well.

Answer to Question 3.—One only to our knowledge, in a house which had been licensed previously for over twenty years. The party has been fined twice; first fine paid, execution issued for the second, and sale of liquor was believed to be stopped.

Answer to Question 4.—Bowmanville By-law necessitated the closing of one hotel, and therefore one tavern license refused to applicant—the one least-needed in the interests of the public.

Clarke By-law limited to five; of eight applicants, three had not necessary accommodation for travellers, and fourth was withheld as unnecessary in public interest.

In other municipalities licenses were issued to all applicants, being considerably within the number allowed.

Answer to Question 5.—We suggest that the prohibitory power contained in sec 42 of the Act of 1864 (Dunkin Act), be likewise conferred upon Inspectors with the concurrence of Commissioners, at the request of relatives. At present many relatives are deterred through fear of personal consequences from signing notices, but request Inspectors and Board to act, which is not authorized.

DUNDAS.

Answer to Question 1.—There have been nine prosecutions for infringements of the law, eight of which the Inspector got judgment against. Two out of the eight were committed to the county gaol for thirty days each for non-payment of costs and fines. One case was dismissed.

Answer to Question 2.—Enforcing the law has had a good effect, making those that got licenses to respect the law, and close their bars at the hour and time specified by law. The law is being observed and lived up to in this county, and those trials have been beneficial, closing up all unlicensed grogeries, and deterring others from infringing on the law.

Answer to Question 3.—No persons are to our knowledge under any circumstances known to sell liquors without being licensed.

Answer to Question 4.—There are no complaints, but from two who were not granted a license, both being Conservatives, naturally tried to make it a political affair, but there being an old Reform hotel-keeper in the same village refused a license, left their argument groundless.

Our reasons for refusing licenses to those parties were, that there were not so many hotels required in country villages for the accommodation of the public, and the intention of the law was to curtail the number of licenses in country villages, but to grant the number required for the accommodation of the public.

Answer to Question 5.—We think the Government should make Justices of the Commissioners *ex-officio*, and a few appointments of Justices in each Township in this County would be an improvement in carrying out the law. Our Inspector, Mr. E. Ker, finds it very difficult in some instances to get Justices to act; sometimes he has to travel 25 miles to get two Justices to lay his complaint before.

And on the third offence we would recommend not less than three months' imprisonment at hard labour ; otherwise we think the law is perfect and is giving general satisfaction in this County, as the law is fully enforced.

DUFFERIN.

Answer to Question 1.—Ten persons have been prosecuted for violations of the law. Fines to the amount of eighty dollars have been recovered in four cases. Four cases have been dismissed through hard swearing. Two cases are undecided, having been adjourned.

Answer to Question 2.—The law having been only a short time in force, opportunity for seeing the effects of it has been limited, but the general result may be said to be favourable. The closing up of the licensed houses has been very general and complete on Saturday nights, and on Sundays a great and decided change has been produced, the taverns being completely closed, so far as outward observation goes.

The numbers intoxicated on Saturday nights and Sundays have been greatly reduced.

Answer to Question 3.—Nearly all applicants who have been refused licenses are known to be still selling intoxicating liquors, the most common method is to mix whiskey in soda-water, ginger ale with a "stick," in the shape of whiskey in it, is another very common beverage.

Temperance houses are at present having a pernicious effect, as nearly all refused tavern-keepers have started temperance houses.

Answer to Question 4.—William Cotton complained that license was refused. The application was made by a minor, but if made regularly would be granted—Granted.

Andrew Roney complained license refused, was told to comply with certain requirements.—Granted.

John Morrison,—accommodation barely sufficient,—refused. On promising to improve them, license was granted, as it seemed a necessary point.

Several complaints arose in Orangeville, but the number of licenses being limited, somebody had to be left out.

Answer to Question 5.—Suggestions :

1st. Confine the sale of liquor to liquor stores.

2nd. The purchase of certain specified quantities of liquor by temperance houses to be *prima facie* evidence against them.

3rd. Compel refused taverns to take down their signs and bars.

4th. Make temperance houses subject to inspection in a modified form, and limit their number by giving a *permit* to those allowed.

5th. Amend Clause No. 56 of Act 74, by giving power to search for liquors.

ELGIN.

Answer to Question 1.—In this district some of the applicants were women, and others who are not known to have any political leanings, and the larger number of those in proportion were refused licenses than of the others. The number of applicants does not tally with the number of licenses actually issued, because some of the applicants did not take out their licenses for reasons of their own. The provisions of the law have been enforced by the employment of detectives, who have watched suspected parties, many of whom have been complained against, and the charges made have been for the most part sustained.

Some of the magistrates have shown open hostility to the law, and have refused to convict on the plainest evidence ; others have lent themselves to breaches of the law, and bought intoxicating liquors, and drank them in unlicensed houses kept open in defiance of the law.

The Board have sought to bring the sellers to justice in all such cases when known.

Answer to Question 2.—The effect of the provisions of the License Acts, the Board consider has been to raise the character of the taverns and of the tavern-keepers ; more respectable men have continued in the business, the less respectable have been denied license, and either gone out or will very soon get tired of being prosecuted or watched, and so abandon the traffic.

When fewer men are engaged in it, those who continue will find it a source of profit in many places, and will be enabled to afford better accommodation to the public and taverns, instead of continuing to be the filthy dens that some of them have been, and still are, will become decently fit for the accommodation of travellers.

Answer to Question 3.—It is impossible to say how many at the present time are selling liquor without being licensed; but, as an approximate number, the Commissioners would suggest that probably twenty-five persons are known to be selling without licenses in this district, arising principally, it is believed, from the fact that they had all the appliances for the traffic before the last Act of the Legislature came into force, and having being refused licenses on application, they are now selling without license.

Answer to Question 4.—It must be observed that in the Town of St. Thomas, not one applicant was refused a license who had the necessary accommodation required by law and the municipal by-laws—they had all been engaged in the traffic previously without reference to whether their accommodations were fit, or to their own suitability in point of personal character and fitness.

The refusal of licenses has been to some a positive loss of value in property, chiefly that they were thereby thrown out of business.

Our replies have, in all instances, been, either that the applicant had not all the accommodation required by law; that the by-law (as in the Town of St. Thomas) limited the number of licenses, or that there were already more taverns in certain places and neighbourhoods than were required for the business to be done in the way of accommodating the travelling public; or that none were required at all. We made special exception of the Village of Port Stanley, because it is a place to which vast crowds of people resort during the excursion season of the summer months.

Answer to Question 5.—We think, that in exceptional cases, the Board should have the discretion of granting temporary licenses—such as to the Mayor of Port Stanley for the excursion season or the summer months—and that a person applying for a license, after say 3, or 6, or 9 months of the license year has expired, he should not be obliged to pay the whole year's duty.

We think there should be an appeal from the order of a magistrate dismissing a complaint, which there plainly is not now (vide section 44 of 37 Vic. cap. 32). We think there should be a prescribed form for a conviction for breach of the regulations made by the Commissioners; that persons inducing breaches of the law should be fined, as well as those who sell without license, in other words, that buyers as well as sellers should be subject to fine.

And we also suggest that the Board should have power to suspend a license in case of a tavern-keeper committing any breach of the conditions upon which he holds his license, for a period not exceeding three months.

In cities and towns where the constables and police officers are appointed by the Council of the Municipality, and not by Commissioners (as they are in St. Thomas), it is useless to expect the officers to report breaches of the law and tavern regulations. Many of the councillors sympathise with illicit sales for the sake of ephemeral popularity, and assist to set the law at defiance, and threaten constables with dismissal if they dare to assist in carrying out the law.

The appointment and dismissal of all constables and police officers should be removed from the jurisdiction of municipal authorities for purposes of the License Law, as well as for those of the general administration of justice.

ESSEX.

Answer to Question 1.—So far as the Sunday law is concerned we may say that it is generally enforced and observed throughout the Riding. In the Town of Windsor, with fifteen licensed taverns, there is no visible sign that the law is being violated, the greatest difficulty being with the unlicensed. Our Inspector has in Windsor secured the conviction of one for selling on Sunday, only having made two informations, and also convicted two for selling without a license. In the Town of Sandwich, one was convicted for selling on Sunday, and two for selling without a license, and one for the second offence. In the

Township of Maidstone, two were convicted for selling without a license; and in the Township of Sandwich West one was convicted for selling without a license; making in all two convictions for selling on Sunday, and eight for selling without a license.

Answer to Question 2.—We think the effect has been upon the whole to reduce the amount of drunkenness, more especially upon the Sabbath.

Answer to Question 3.—We believe there are some of the unlicensed, both in town and county, selling under the pretence of selling temperance drinks.

Answer to Question 4.—Fifteen licenses only were issued in Windsor the present year, against twenty-four last year. Some have complained that they had been long in the business. To that our reply has been that we selected the best houses, and the men best adapted for the business in our opinion, and the location best adapted to accommodate the public; other things being equal we have given the oldest in the business the preference.

Answer to Question 5.—None made.

FRONTENAC.

Answer to Question 1.—There have been seven prosecutions and five convictions for selling liquor without license, and two licensed tavern-keepers prosecuted for infractions of the law, each twice, and obtained conviction each time in one case and once in the other.

Answer to Question 2.—Messrs. Hamilton and Day say decidedly beneficial to the morality and pecuniary interest of the people. Mr. Allen answers, "Considered practically, I regard the law as having accomplished to a large extent the object it was intended to achieve."

Answer to Question 3.—There have been five convictions (all different parties), to date for selling liquors without license; but at present neither the Board nor the Inspector are aware of any person selling without license.

Answer to Question 4.—Nearly all who have been refused license have complained that it was to the pecuniary injury of themselves and property.

Answer to Question 5.—SUGGESTIONS.—That in the opinion of the Board, some measure should be taken by the Government to inspect the liquor offered for sale in public-houses; and that they are of opinion that the liquors offered for sale in many cases are not pure liquors, but simply drugged spirits; and that the Inspector should be empowered to, from time to time, have such liquors analysed, and in the event of such liquors being so drugged the party selling such liquor to be deprived of license.

GLENGARRY.

Answer to Question 1.—The provisions of the law have been strictly enforced. From all the information obtainable by the Commissioners and Inspectors, there seems to be a strict observance of the law by the holders of licenses. There have been three convictions for the sale of liquor without a license, and fines imposed of from \$20 to \$25.

Tavern and shop keepers have been furnished with printed extracts from the License Acts, which they have been required to post in their taverns and shops, in places accessible to the public.

Answer to Question 2.—One effect of the new License Law in this district has been to close several taverns and shops where not required for public accommodation, and which were conducted hitherto without any regard to the provisions of statute or municipal regulation. Another effect is a more strict compliance with the law by holders of licenses. The fear that a license will be refused to any person who has been convicted of a breach of the law has undoubtedly acted as a wholesome restraint.

Answer to Question 3.—It is not known that any persons sell liquor without a license in this district. In addition to those already convicted, a few are suspected, but so far sufficient evidence has not been obtained to warrant a prosecution.

Answer to Question 4.—John D. Macdonald, of the Township of Kenyon, complained of not being granted a license for a house which he stated he had leased on the 12th Concession Indian Reservation. The house for which a license was required by Macdonald was at the time of his application, and is still, occupied by a man who claimed

that he had rented it, and insisted that he would hold it for a year from the 1st May last. Even had Macdonald been in occupation of the premises, it is not likely that he would have received a license, as the present occupant, the holder of a license in 1875, has since been refused a license, on the ground that a tavern was not required in that locality for the accommodation of the public.

Andrew Cameron, post-master, Summerstown Station, G.T.R., complained of not being granted a shop license. The reply to his complaint was, that the Commissioners had decided not to license shops except in the larger villages, and as there were only four or five houses at Summerstown Station, no shop could be licensed there.

A tavern license was refused to William D. McMillan, post-master and merchant, Glen Norman, Lancaster, on the ground that the Commissioners would not license any house as a tavern in which a general mercantile business was carried on. Stephen Gruer, 12th concession, Indian Reservation, was refused a license on the ground that the public did not require tavern accommodation in the locality in which he resided.

Other refusals were for the same cause, or want of accommodation.

Answer to Question 5.—The Commissioners for Glengarry respectfully suggest the following amendments to the law :—

1st. The restriction of traffic in intoxicating liquors in rural districts to licensed hotel-keepers.

2nd. The increase of the statutory duty to such an amount that something like uniformity would prevail in adjoining municipalities.

3rd. The lengthening of the time within which prosecutions may be commenced to sixty days.

4th. Increase of the penalty for selling without a license, to a sum of not less than \$35.

GREY, NORTH.

Answer to Question 1.—There have been twenty-four informations laid by the Inspector for infringement of the Act. Ten convictions obtained, seven have been dismissed, and seven adjourned.

Answer to Question 2.—The enforcement of the Act has, in our opinion, been productive of great good; the effects produced have been the closing of several unlicensed houses, the driving to other employments several who failed to obtain a license, and whose houses were only for the purpose of selling liquor, and not for the accommodation of the travelling public; and has also greatly reduced the sale of intoxicating liquors, and consequently drunkenness.

Answer to Question 3.—There were two applicants for a wholesale license, who had formerly applied for a shop license, and one who refused to take out a license; those are known to continue the sale, and an information has been laid in each case. In the case of the brewer, four cases have been adjourned till after a decision is given in the Supreme Court in the case of the Queen v. Taylor. The cases against the other two were dismissed, the Justices giving as their reasons that the Commissioners have no power to refuse a wholesale license to any applicant.

Answer to Question 4.—Three complained, the complaint being that the Commissioners had no power to refuse a wholesale license.

Our reply to this is viz. :—

That they first having applied for a shop license and failed in obtaining the same, they had no right to apply afterwards for a wholesale license. And that we could not grant a wholesale license to any persons who were engaged in the retail trade in other goods.

Answer to Question 5.—We would recommend the following additions; if made to the Act they would in our opinion be a great improvement, viz. :—

Section 36, chapter 32, 37 Victoria, should be so amended as to enable the Inspector to make a search of the entire premises where it is reputed liquors are being sold.

Section 44, sub-section 2, chapter 32, 37 Victoria, should allow of an appeal from order of dismissal as well as from a conviction.

Section 4, chapter 32, 37 Victoria. By the insertion of a clause compelling the removal of liquors sold at the time of such sale.

GREY, EAST.

- Answer to Question 1.*—Wherever they could be proved to have been violated, the provisions of the Act have been enforced.
- Answer to Question 2.*—The effect has been the reducing of intemperance to a considerable extent.
- Answer to Question 3.*—None are known to sell liquor without being licensed but those who have been prosecuted.
- Answer to Question 4.*—No complaints have been laid before the board of Commissioners.
- Answer to Question 5.*—The present Act so far is working well, the number of taverns being largely reduced and respectability of the others increased. The Dunkin Act has now passed in this County, and will prevent the present Act from being thoroughly tested.

GREY, SOUTH.

- Answer to Question 1.*—In so far as we have been able, the provisions of the law have been fully enforced, and the tavern-keepers are beginning to understand that the law will be carried out to the letter.
- Answer to Question 2.*—To close the bars of the taverns on Saturday nights and Sundays. To stop the public drinking and gambling on Sundays which has hitherto been greatly indulged in, in this Riding, and to make the business of tavern-keeping a more respectable employment, by weeding out a great many of the way-side grogeries.
- Answer to Question 3.*—One, who continues to sell only to those with whom he is acquainted and can trust. The Inspector has already had one case against him which the magistrates dismissed; he has now another case against him, which will be heard in a few days.
- Answer to Question 4.*—Two—The first Louis Zimmer (Conservative), complained that he did not get justice, stating that his was the best house in Neustadt (Village). Our reply was, to refer to the Inspector's report which stated that there were four applications from the Village of Neustadt (not Incorporated), Township of Normanby, three of which had already been granted, which the Commissioners considered ample for the accommodation of the travelling public. The complainant's house was very poor, not having the required accommodation; also that the business proposed to be licensed did not belong to the applicant.
- The second, Patrick Braniff (Reformer), complained that he did not get fair play. On referring to the Inspector's report we found it as follows:—"I found a drunken landlord and a dirty house." The Commissioners also considered that two houses licensed were quite enough for the village of Ayton.
- Answer to Question 5.*—We would beg to recommend that the law be so amended as to give an appeal from a Magistrate's dismissal. Our reasons for such are, that despite section 21 of the Act of 1876, the Inspector has failed, and the cases have invariably been dismissed by the Magistrates of South Grey, except when the absolute sale and the passage of money was fully proven.

HALTON.

- Answer to Question 1.*—The provisions of the law have been enforced to fullest extent of the ability of the Commissioners and Inspector. Three prosecutions so far have been had. Two failed for want of sufficient evidence in the judgment of the convicting justices. One has been appealed by defendant, and judgment not yet given.
- Answer to Question 2.*—It has lessened to an appreciable extent drunkenness in our public streets and bar rooms, and has a restraining influence upon those who have been entrusted with a license; and the regulations are generally respected to a remarkable degree.

Answer to Question 3.—The Commissioners have every reason to believe that a number of persons who have been refused a license, still sell intoxicating liquors secretly mixed in syrup and in various ways, and we find the great difficulty is to get evidence to convict the offenders.

Answer to Question 4.—Some have complained that they had invested a large amount of money in buildings suitable for a tavern; and being refused a license, has to a great extent rendered their property unremunerative. Our reply has been that the public interest did not require them.

Answer to Question 5.—The Commissioners are of opinion that the law, so far as it goes, is good, but believe that it could be made more effective by giving greater facilities to law officers, entering the premises of all persons suspected of selling intoxicating liquors without a license; and would recommend that every one pretending to keep a public house for entertaining travellers and selling temperance drinks should be required to obtain a license, and so constitute them public houses.

HALDIMAND.

Answer to Question 1.—The provisions of the law have been enforced as fully as circumstances permitted.

Answer to Question 2.—A better respect to the law has been observed by licensed parties, and the public opinion is that they are beneficial.

Answer to Question 3.—We suppose some nine or ten in the villages, owing to the difficulty of procuring evidence against them, being parties who formerly had licenses, are selling without.

Answer to Question 4.—All the applicants who were refused licenses complained. Our answer thereto was, that a sufficient number of licenses were granted to meet the public requirements.

Answer to Question 5.—That persons found drunk and incapable in the streets be liable to imprisonment for ——— days, unless they gave the names of the persons from whom they obtained the liquor by which they become intoxicated.

HAMILTON.

Answer to Question 1.—The provisions of the law have been enforced so far as it has been possible.

Answer to Question 2.—We believe that the effect has been beneficial, and that crime has decreased. Convictions for drunkenness in this city during the three months ending the 31st July last, are about twenty per cent. less than during the same period of last year.

Answer to Question 3.—There are very few persons, if any, selling without license, and in every case where it has been possible to obtain evidence, they have been prosecuted, so that at the present date it is not known that any persons are engaged in the business illicitly. Several disreputable places of that kind have been effectually broken up.

Answer to Question 4.—Several persons who failed to obtain licenses, complained loudly at first, but a few weeks sufficed, and they have quietly submitted to the enforcement of the law: a few of these have been fined for selling, but the majority submitted at once, and no complaint is heard from them now. In most cases the nature of the complaints were, that the applicants could not engage in other business owing to physical inability. The replies in such cases invariably were that the public interest alone must direct the Commissioners, and that mere private and personal matters could not be entertained.

Answer to Question 5.—The law as it now stands has effected a great change for the better; but it is the opinion of the undersigned that it should be so amended as to punish the parties who purchase liquor during illegal hours equally with those who sell. In most cases licensed persons wish to obey the law, but are threatened with the withdrawal of patronage when they refuse to sell. It would also greatly assist in detecting unlicensed places if the magistrates were empowered to commit for contempt of Court persons being tried for drunkenness who refuse to disclose the name of the person who furnished them with the liquor.

NORTH HASTINGS.

Answer to Question 1.—To the fullest extent.

Answer to Question 2.—Curtilment of liquor traffic, and better order in villages.

Answer to Question 3.—None.

Answer to Question 4.—None.

Answer to Question 5.—Don't know of any.

WEST HASTINGS.

Answer to Question 1.—By the inspector promptly enforcing the provisions of the law, bringing up those who contravene it before the magistrate for punishment. During the year, 16 have been summoned up, 7 convicted, and 7 dismissed for want of evidence to satisfy the magistrate, and one conviction quashed.

Answer to Question 2.—The effect has been to reduce the number of taverns in the license district, from 43 in 1875 to 31 in 1876, and the shops from 13 to 6, and the houses kept by a better class of men, who now desire to observe the law and regulations, knowing that, if they did not, they ran the risk of their license being refused another year; their houses are now kept more for the accommodation of travellers than for drinkers.

Answer to Question 3.—Two persons professing to keep temperance houses, it is supposed, are selling without license, both of whom have been brought up and convicted, and if reliable proof can be obtained, will be brought up from time to time until rooted out. The brewers, under cover of a Dominion license, are selling beer in small as well as large quantities, and the Police Magistrate has sustained them, by dismissing a case brought by the Inspector.

Answer to Question 4.—The Act of 1876, by population, reduced the number from what was formerly granted, consequently there was a larger number of applicants than licenses could be granted to, and therefore the unsuccessful disappointed. The Commissioners selected those who they considered best qualified from moral character, accommodation of premises, and situation of house; the unsuccessful complained as a thing of course, and were told that the Commissioners preferred those to whom licenses were granted, because of superior accommodation, and having kept better regulated houses heretofore.

Answer to Question 5.—The 56th section of the Act of 1874 says,—“Any Provincial officer, &c., may at any time enter into any tavern,” &c.

The authorities here have decided that if the tavern keeper allows him to enter inside of the front door, that he can resist a further entrance. Can this be amended so as to allow the officer to pass into any part of the building? As it is, with the construction that has been placed upon it, it is useless. Would it be advisable to make the conditions and qualifications of section 9, in the Act of 1874, a legislative enactment, and have them uniform, instead of as it is? Adjoining divisions have divers regulations.

EAST HASTINGS.

Answer to Question 1.—To the full extent in our power. We have had fourteen complaints, six of which were convicted and fined \$20 and costs, seven dismissed with costs, and one not decided.

Answer to Question 2.—It is giving general satisfaction through the riding.

Answer to Question 3.—None to our knowledge.

Answer to Question 4.—There have been trifling complaints from parties that have been refused a license; our replies were, they were not required for the benefit of the public.

Answer to Question 5.—Under section 35 of the Act of 1874, to be amended as follows:—That the penalties be increased for the second offence, as section 28 in the same Act, instead of imprisonment. There should be some enactment to compel witnesses to

attend, to be paid by the discretion of the magistrates; if a summons is disobeyed and a warrant issued, witness to be liable to a fine and costs: if not paid, imprisonment. Temperance houses should be licensed.

HURON, EAST.

Answer to Question 1.—The law has been enforced in all cases where sufficient evidence could be got to ensure a conviction.

Answer to Question 2.—The effect has been, houses closed at proper times, more attention paid by tavern keepers in general to keep down drunkenness—at least to keep drunkenness out of public view. The Saturday night and Sunday law better observed; one tavern keeper was fined for Sunday drinking, and one for selling after hours.

Answer to Question 3.—There are tea temperance houses in this district, who give liquor to their friends without selling. The common way is, they drink ginger beer first, the landlord, after they have paid for temperance drinks, generally asks them to have a drink of something strong, for which no money is paid. None have been convicted for selling without license.

Answer to Question 4.—Five parties complained on the ground that they and their houses were as good as those houses who received licenses.

Answer.—That in our judgment we made the best selection according to our knowledge of the parties and their location, as the public interest required. We are now in a position to say that the licensed houses have been able to do all the business up to this time.

Answer to Question 5.—1st. To amend the Act so as to allow one Justice to hear and convict all cases under the Act, and to extend the time to commence prosecutions to forty days, instead of twenty.

2nd.—To make all appeals under the Act to the County Judge in Chambers, instead of the General Sessions.

3rd. To empower the Commissioners to grant license to houses of public entertainment that sell temperance drinks as a beverage, and bring such under inspection of inspectors, and prevent such houses from allowing liquors to be used in said houses, except by members of that family.

4th. To amend sec. 56 of 1874, so as to allow officers or constables to search all parts of the house.

HURON, SOUTH.

Answer to Question 1.—As far as our knowledge and ability extend.

Answer to Question 2.—A great improvement,—better observance of the Sabbath,—less drunkenness observable.

Answer to Question 3.—No direct proof. No reliable information.

Answer to Question 4.—One Mrs. Morkey complained of being cut off, on account of religion, being R. Catholic, which was false assumption, as seven hotels were shut off by limit of population, the best accommodation and repute being selected.

Answer to Question 5.—The law defective in not giving Inspectors power to search premises suspected of selling without a license. Defective in not giving Commissioners power to enforce regulations with regard to the closing of shops and bars.

HURON, WEST.

Answer to Question 1.—They have been as well enforced as they could be, taking into account the opposition which has been given, and the weak points in the law, together with the fact that the Licensed Victuallers' Association have the best counsel in the Riding to defend them through thick or thin, right or wrong, urging appeals when no ground of appeal could possibly exist; and further that the magistrates have been too liberal in their interpretations of the Act, and the wording, or rather the want of wording in some sections of the Act, has enabled them to do so. Also, the Judge of our County has not, we think, adhered very closely, if at all, to the spirit of the

Act, and cases coming before him have been kept in his hands a long time, and a number are still undecided, and that our Inspector has been considerably hindered by adjournments and deferred decisions in Magistrates' Courts.

Answer to Question 2.—1st. They have had the effect of almost entirely separating the liquor traffic from every other kind of business, and in that way have done a vast amount of good.

2nd. They have done away with a large amount of night drinking, by enforcing early closing. This in our towns and villages has had a very beneficial effect.

3rd. By the watchful care of our Inspector, they have largely done away with gambling in this riding.

4th. By energetic, continuous inspection it has raised the standard of accommodation, and made our hotels much more respectable.

5th. We think we have all the hotel accommodation needed under the present Act.

Answer to Question 3.—There are persons selling without a license, but not a large number, and they are scattered over the riding, and are a source of constant trouble to watch and check, and by these means are in a great measure kept down. They are very difficult to get hold of, from the fact that those who go there and drink will shield them in most instances by perjury. They soon know the Inspector; hence he loses his power to catch them, and in this riding he would not be sustained in searching, and could not get a conviction, after so searching and finding spirituous liquors in unlicensed houses. There is the additional difficulty, that while hotel-keepers sometimes complain of not being protected, they will give no assistance, and many go and drink in such places, and some help to pay the fines of those caught, and had it not been for the promises of the late J. H. Cameron, some would have gone out of the business, who are still in it, expecting the Act would be declared bad.

Answer to Question 4.—We have had a few complaints for not granting licenses, the nature of which was generally frivolous and selfish. Partiality has been charged, but not shown. Our replies have been that we had done fairly and according to the best of our judgments; in fact, we have had very little trouble.

Answer to Question 5.—The first thing to be done is to so word the Act as to delegate all powers to control and regulate the entire traffic to your Commissioners. It would appear by sec. 1 of 1876, that they have such powers, but our Inspector has been very much hindered, and has called our attention to the fact that we had not power to regulate the hours of closing, stopping gambling, and things of a like nature, and has failed to get convictions on these points. In other words, it is said that the powers formerly conferred upon Municipal Councils and other licensing bodies, are some of them derived from Statutes previous to 1874, and not being recited in the Act of 1874 are not delegated or conferred upon your Commissioners; in fact, our Inspector has had such ruling, and been put in for the costs.

We think the wholesale license should be better defined. Our Inspector thinks that a person engaged in a retail business should not have a wholesale license to sell liquors.

This does not appear to be clearly defined in the Act. It should define whether or not a person holding a wholesale license can tap and sell in quantities of five gallons or one dozen bottles. This is a disputed point, and needs explaining. There seems to be no time fixed for asking for wholesale licenses; we think this unfair to applicants for shop licenses, who are bound to apply within a limited time.

Sec. 15 of 1876, in regard to native wines, while the manufacturer may sell three gallons without license, a question arises, can a *retail* dealer sell such without license?

We beg also to suggest the propriety of the Legislature separating entirely the liquor traffic from all other business; such an enactment would, we believe, give very general satisfaction.

We beg also to direct your attention to sec. 56 of Statute 1874. We fear that after the word "admit" in one place, and "admission" in another, there is no power given to search; it is implied but not expressed. The Justices of Peace here have so ruled here against our Inspector, and we suggest prompt amendment in that

particular. We are also of opinion that where liquor is found in unlicensed houses, such as boarding houses, temperance houses, soda fountains, restaurants, or any places of public resort, such finding shall be ground for confiscation and conviction.

Our Inspector suggests that the greatest difficulty he had to contend with was the so-called temperance houses, and we suggest that before allowed to open they should be subject to inspection, a fixed accommodation required and licensed.

KENT, EAST.

Answer to Question 1.—Pretty generally.

Answer to Question 2.—To reduce the sale of spirituous liquors, which has been regarded with pretty general satisfaction.

Answer to Question 3.—Only a few that we suspect in isolated places, where the sale of spirituous liquors is limited and under the cloak of temperance houses.

Answer to Question 4.—There have been no complaints.

Answer to Question 5.—1. Give the Inspectors power to notify tavern and shopkeepers regarding habitual drunkards, and forbid any other parties buying liquor for them.

2. Allow Inspectors to confiscate and seize all liquors found in places of refreshment not having a license.

3. That the Inspector shall have power (being accompanied by a constable) to search all the premises of parties of whom he shall have reasonable grounds to suspect is selling.

4. To have the special detectives to go from one county to another.

KENT, WEST.

Answer to Question 1.—Every effort has been made to enforce it. Twenty-eight prosecutions have been instituted, eleven of which were unsuccessful, and seventeen successful before the magistrates, but thirteen of these have been appealed against.

Answer to Question 2.—Good.

Answer to Question 3.—None.

Answer to Question 4.—No complaints.

Answer to Question 5.—We think it would be an improvement if it were made compulsory that appeals be laid within twenty days of conviction before the County Judge, and that power were given the Inspector to confiscate spirituous liquors found in suspected houses.

KINGSTON.

Answer to Question 1.—In the best manner possible.

Answer to Question 2.—Good.

Answer to Question 3.—Where seafaring men resort.

Answer to Question 4.—The nature of their complaint was, that they should have an entrance from their grocery to their tavern. Answer,—Comply with law.

Answer to Question 5.—By not having a consulting magistrate.

LAMBTON, EAST.

Answer to Question 1.—As far as practicable.

Answer to Question 2.—To stop illegal sale, and curtail drinking to a great extent.

Answer to Question 3.—Don't know of one in this district.

Answer to Question 4.—Six persons complained; they held that they should receive their licenses, when they were willing to pay for them, and possessed the accommodation required by law.

We replied to five of these that the law would not allow the issue of a greater number of licenses, and to the sixth that his character was not good enough to entitle him to one.

Answer to Question 5.—We would strongly recommend that Section 51 be amended by including townships with cities, towns and villages, and section 56 might be improved by defining more fully the power or right of the Inspector or other officer in entering any room or apartment where liquor is supposed to be kept for sale, and empowering him to sample any barrel, bottle or other vessel in which liquor is thought to be.

LAMBTON, WEST.

Answer to Question 1.—The law is not openly violated by those holding licenses to any great extent, and the number of those selling without license, or reputed so to sell, is very small. Fifteen prosecutions have been instituted for violations of the law, and thirteen convictions have resulted therefrom.

Answer to Question 2.—Much less rowdyism and drunkenness than heretofore, when the number of licenses was unlimited, and the character of the holders thereof little enquired into.

Answer to Question 3.—One person in the Township of Sarnia is strongly suspected of selling, chiefly to Indians, through the agency of abandoned white men. He has been prosecuted, but not convicted.

Answer to Question 4.—Two complained of being more eligible to receive licenses than others who did receive them in the Town of Sarnia.

Answer to Question 5.—Bar-rooms in country and unincorporated villages, should be closed on Saturday nights and Sundays, as well as those in cities, towns, and incorporated villages.

The law governing the powers of Inspectors to institute a search for liquors on the premises of suspected parties should be more clearly defined, and if possible, the right of search more extended.

LANARK, NORTH.

Answer to Question 1.—In this District, there has been a pretty general observance of the law by the licensed sellers, and all known cases of selling contrary to law, have been prosecuted.

Answer to Question 2.—Decidedly good.

Answer to Question 3.—None known—but a suspicion exists with reference to three persons, one whose license was refused, another, where the Dunkin Act is in force, and a third, who is a Doctor and Druggist combined.

Answer to Question 4.—One person who was refused a shop license, complained on the following grounds:—The By-law of the Carleton Place Council said, “number of shop licenses not to exceed three;” but the year previous, when they had the power of granting licenses, they only granted one, and the Board did not feel there were any circumstances that would justify them in increasing the number to three, and that in fact, one was amply sufficient for the village.

Answer to Question 5.—Sec. 27 should be so amended as to abolish the right of sale in any quantity by druggists, without the *written* order of a registered Medical Practitioner, especially providing that the Doctor and the Druggist shall not be the same person.

Sec. 44 should be amended by extending the time in which proceedings may be commenced, to say, four weeks at least.

Sec. 56 should be amended to make the right of search unmistakeable, and all liquors kept for sale in unlicensed houses, be seizable after first conviction.

LANARK, SOUTH.

Answer to Question 1.—The provisions of the law, so far as the Commissioners know, have been thoroughly enforced in almost every case; where those formerly engaged in the trade have been refused licenses they have given up the trade entirely, and in many instances have moved away. In a few instances, where an attempt was

made to sell without a license, they have been promptly discovered, and the parties brought to justice.

Answer to Question 2.—In the opinion of the Commissioners the effect has been good; the number of licenses has been reduced, the regulations for the guidance of those in the trade have been enforced, and the character of houses of public entertainment has been raised. License holders in consequence of limited numbers, have valued them accordingly, and have generally endeavoured to keep up the reputation of their houses for good order. As a natural consequence, drunkenness in the Riding has been greatly diminished.

Answer to Question 3.—No such cases are known to us.

Answer to Question 4.—Only one complained—in this case the applicant had not proper accommodations, and reply was made to that effect.

Answer to Question 5.—We feel disposed to let the law remain as it now is, and give it a fair trial for at least another year.

LEEDS, NORTH, AND GRENVILLE, AND SOUTH GRENVILLE.

Answer to Question 1.—The general provisions of the law have been fully enforced. Once on a conviction (John Roach, of Edwardsburgh), for the illegal selling liquor on Sunday, and another case (W. E. Headlam, Prescott), for alleged illegal sale of liquor, not being licensed, but failed to convict from insufficient evidence.

Answer to Question 2.—To promote habits of temperance and sobriety generally among the people, and to prevent illegal selling.

Answer to Question 3.—None that I could actually swear to; but there are several against whom I entertain strong suspicion, and am watching accordingly.

Answer to Question 4.—From those applicants who could not obtain license, owing to the limited number prescribed by the Act.

Answer to Question 5.—None, except that where in the Township Municipalities, magistrates live so far apart, the jurisdiction of one magistrate instead of two justices, would better meet the object of the Act.

LINCOLN.

Answer to Question 1.—Pretty generally.

Answer to Question 2.—A decidedly beneficial effect, in restricting intemperance, and effectually putting a stop to drinking on Saturday nights and Sunday.

Answer to Question 3.—When the law first came into operation, several, say ten or twelve, continued to sell without a license, but they were soon detected and prosecuted, and at the present time, we know of no one selling liquor without license.

Answer to Question 4.—Several complained on account of not being granted license: no special complaint, except that “they thought they should have license.” Our replies were either that they had not proper accommodations, or were not fit and proper persons to be granted license, or we had no license to grant.

Answer to Question 5.—Suggestions:—That shop license be done away with, and license be granted only to wholesale establishments. Unlicensed places should not be allowed to retain any signs or indication whatever, conveying information to the public that liquors are sold, or may be lawfully sold, in said places.

LONDON.

Answer to Question 1.—The law has been rigidly enforced, except that two weeks were tacitly allowed the persons refused license, to enable them to dispose of their stock on hand.

Answer to Question 2.—A large proportion of licensed houses promptly complied with the law, and, in our opinion, drunkenness and rowdiness is less frequent, more particularly on Saturday nights and Sunday.

Answer to Question 3.—Seven parties, to whom licenses have been refused, all of whom held licenses last year under the old Act. Temperance licenses have been granted

them by the Corporation, under cover of which the present License Act is contravened, and extra duty imposed upon the Inspector—in consequence of the Municipality having neglected or failed to pass a By-law defining the hour of closing temperance houses.

Answer to Question 4.—All the applicants who were refused licenses. Some complained upon political grounds; our answers are that such statements are unfounded, the refusals being:

1st. That the localities did not warrant the granting of licenses.

2nd. The character of the house and proprietor was the basis upon which our decision was formed, and keeping in view the limit provided for by law.

Answer to Question 5.—We would respectfully suggest that the license fee be increased. Extend the accommodation and remove the restriction as to numbers, and disallow the sale of liquors in connection with any other business: amend the law so as to prevent temperance licenses being granted to applicants who have been refused liquor licenses. We believe the above suggestions to be very essential.

LENNOX.

Answer to Question 1.—It has been enforced most effectively in preventing the sale of intoxicating liquors in any but legally licensed houses. Before the coming into force of the present law, there were many places in which the provisions of the Statute prohibiting the sale of liquor were broken, and more drunkenness and crime resulted from the operations carried on in such houses, than in those legally licensed. At once, active and vigorous steps were taken to bring to justice and to have punished parties thus violating the law, and after a few had been fined, and several sent to gaol, a complete stop was put to the illicit sale of intoxicating liquors within this license district. As regards drinking and keeping open licensed taverns on Sundays and during the prohibited hours on Saturday nights, we found the law openly set at defiance and disregarded. One of our first acts was to have these provisions of the Statute enforced, but in order to accomplish it, we were obliged to have prosecutions entered, which resulted in having a number of the licensed innkeepers fined. Great vigilance has been exercised since these fines were inflicted to detect further breaches, but we have good reason to believe that this portion of the law has been strictly obeyed, since the parties above referred to have been punished. Drinking in licensed shops was quite as common as in licensed taverns, until the new License Law came into force, when we intimated that persons thus transgressing would be proceeded against: this intimation had the desired effect. On the whole we have endeavoured, and we believe with success, to have every provision of the law enforced, but in order to accomplish this, we have been obliged to resort to severe measures. We have passed some stringent regulations for the guidance of innkeepers, and with a view to the more orderly conducting of their houses. We have endeavoured to enforce the observance of these regulations, but regret to say in this we have only been partly successful, owing in a great measure to doubts having been cast upon our authority to enact such regulations.

Answer to Question 2.—We have excellent reason for believing that the use, and more especially the abuse of intoxicating liquors has been greatly diminished. A marked improvement is visible in the morality of the community. The law has hardly been long enough in operation to speak with any great degree of certainty as to its effects upon crime, but there is one fact positively established, and that is, there have been fewer crimes committed within this district during the first six months of the law's being in force, than in any similar period for many years past. There are individual cases, and not by any means a few of them, to which we might refer, as evidence of the benefits resulting from the effective enforcement of the law. Men having families depending upon them for support, have been known to waste their time and dissipate any little means they may have earned, loitering about and drinking in low unlicensed grogeries: in consequence of the vigorous attacks made upon these houses, such persons have been driven to their homes, and have been compelled to employ themselves more usefully than heretofore.

The provisions of the present law are regarded in this community, almost without exception, with very great favour, and as a very decided improvement upon anything of the kind we have ever heretofore had. We also think the people are well satisfied with the manner in which the law has been enforced in this district.

Answer to Question 3.—We know of none whatever.

Answer to Question 4.—No complaint has been made.

Answer to Question 5.—We would suggest that power be vested in express terms in Commissioners to pass regulations—(1), to enforce the closing of bars at some reasonable hour at night. (2), to prohibit the sale of liquor to notorious or habitual drunkards, or infants without any notice being required to be served. (3), to cancel licenses during the year in cases where the parties holding them violate the law or the regulations passed by the Commissioners, but more especially when the holder of a license persists in selling or giving liquor to a person after having been notified by a wife, parent, child, husband, or relative, or Justice of the Peace not to do so—giving a summary jurisdiction like this would have an excellent effect in enforcing the observance of the law, and diminishing the abuses to which any license system, no matter how efficient it may be, is subjected. (4), to give express power to the Inspector, together with such assistants as he may deem necessary, to enter and search all houses and places in which he suspects the law is being violated. (5), that if possible, the present license law be made so general as to enable proceedings to be taken under it in counties or other municipalities in which the Temperance Act of 1864 is in force.

MIDDLESEX, EAST.

Answer to Question 1.—Nine have been fined for selling liquor without license, twenty for violating by selling on Sundays.

Answer to Question 2.—Very good.

Answer to Question 3.—Nine, and all have been fined, because license was not granted.

Answer to Question 4.—The by-law of London East allowed only ten licenses to be granted thereby 11 applicants were refused.

Fourteen refused as not being required, some of which had not requirements of the law. Some complain that it was on political grounds they were refused, which is not the case.

Answer to Question 5.—We believe that the only just system of lessening the number of taverns and shops is, raising the license.

MIDDLESEX, NORTH.

Answer to Question 1.—By a strict code of rules, and enforcing them, such as closing shops as early as 8 p.m., and seeing that hotels are closed at proper hours, and on Saturday evenings in particular at seven o'clock, and remaining so on the Sabbath days,—this law has invariably been carried out; also lessening the number of taverns and shops, shutting out a lower standard of houses, which is a stimulus to the licensed shops and hotels to keep better accommodation than heretofore.

Answer to Question 2.—The effect of the provisions of the late License Act, has been the raising of the standard of accommodation for the travelling public, doing away with low grogeries, and compelling hotel-keepers to have the necessary accommodation, as well as to conduct their business strictly according to the rules and regulations of the late Act. And further, by placing the business in the hands of a more responsible class of men—such as are most likely to carry out the intention of the law, in keeping good houses, refraining from selling on the Sabbath, and raising the moral tone generally.

Answer to Question 3.—The License Inspector has prosecuted and secured the conviction of seven persons who have been selling without a license, except one, all of whom had been licensed previously: some of them had not the necessary accommodation, and therefore could not receive a license, and others did not apply for a license, but imagined they could sell without with impunity. We are not aware of any others being engaged in same illegal business.

Answer to Question 4.—That they have part or all their means invested in their business; that it leads to party and favouritism in granting licenses under the present system. The answers of the Board of Commissioners have been, that the granting of licenses was not necessarily for individual interest, but for the public accommodation, or that they had not the necessary accommodation required by law.

Answer to Question 5.—That there might be still greater restrictions in towns and villages both as to better accommodation and a larger sum paid for their licenses.

2. That greater powers should be conferred on the Boards of Commissioners where municipalities fail to restrict the number of licenses either to shops or taverns. Such rules and regulations as are necessary for the faithful carrying out the law.

3. That the Board of Commissioners should have the power to restrict the shop-keeping business solely and exclusively to keeping and selling of Liquors.

MIDDLESEX, WEST.

Answer to Question 1.—They are generally enforced in our Riding.

Answer to Question 2.—There is a marked improvement for the better; not nearly so many persons seen loitering near taverns as formerly.

Answer to Question 3.—There have been seven convictions already, and one or two other parties are suspected and are watched.

Answer to Question 4.—J. D. Connel, Municipality of Ekford, John Baughart in Strathroy, and James McRae, Glencoe; also Sheldon Ward, of Wardsville, by limitation of Statute; John Gilles in the Municipality of Metcalfe and Washington Nagle in that of Caradoc, not being considered a necessity.

Answer to Question 5.—Shop-keepers' privileges seem to be greater than wholesale houses, as they can sell a lesser quantity to as great a quantity, while they pay a far lower license fee.

MONCK.

Answer to Question 1.—It has been generally enforced, considering the great change.

Answer to Question 2.—It has had a very beneficial effect.

Answer to Question 3.—We have reason to believe that some parties have been selling without license, that so far have evaded positive proof.

Answer to Question 4.—One for wholesale and two for retail stores in Dunnville, also two for Tavern Licenses in Dunnville; made some talk about their not getting license, but none entered any formal complaint. Our reply was that the store licenses were not needed; that two were plenty for the Village of Dunnville. As regards the Tavern Licenses, we had granted all that the Municipal Council had ordered.

Answer to Question 5.—We think that if there was a system of having a detective appointed by the Government to go around in two or three counties, which could be done in a short time, and send the names to the Inspectors so that he could lay the information in time and then return and act as witness in the cases, this should be done at least twice in the year, but not by the same detective, and the actions should not be tried until he was through with his search in the counties, as the news is soon carried from one to the other. The detective should have some special inducement to act.

MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND.

Answer to Question 1.—See question 2.

Answer to Question 2.—The new law has had the effect of causing the proprietors of three low groggeries, which had previously been licensed, to turn their attention to other means of obtaining a livelihood. It has also had the effect of stopping almost entirely, the illicit traffic which had been carried on for years in remote parts of this License District, where no municipal organization is in existence. The Inspector has found nine places where, until recently, liquor was sold contrary to law, one of the persons engaged in this traffic had sold a cow, buying whiskey with the proceeds. He is now a wiser man, and has decided that farming is a more suitable occupation for him, than selling liquor without a license. Another man was found to be doing a brisk business in the "Brandy for strictly medicinal purpose line."

The plan adopted by the Inspector of notifying hotel-keepers not to sell to certain habitual drunkards, works well. In the absence of any legal provision authorizing him

to do so, the desired effect is produced by threatening to report those hotel-keepers who continue to sell to drunkards, to the Board, as unfit to have a license.

Answer to Question 3.—One, a chemist, registered under "Pharmacy Act of 1871."

Answer to Question 4.—One complained that he ought to have a shop license because Inspector reported in his favour. His application was not granted, chiefly because the Board felt indisposed to grant any shop licenses, and partially because it was intended to grant three tavern licenses in the village of applicant for shop license. It happened that all the taverns of the township are in the village of disappointed applicant for shop license.

Answer to Question 5.—Suggestions:—The various Liquor Acts, including the "Temperance Act of 1864," should be codified into one general Act. As the new Act reads, it is an amendatory Act to another amendatory Act, which itself amends another amendatory Act.

"Interpretation"—cap. 32, 1874. It would be clearer if the following clause were added.—"The word 'fermented' shall be taken to include brewer's beer (sweet or bitter), porter, stout, lager, and all combinations in which two or more of these drinks are combined together, or in which one or more of these drinks enter into combination with any other beverage." It is true that the phrase "fermented" can be construed in a sense exclusive of these non-intoxicating drinks, by referring to the interpretation clause as to liquor; but the adoption of the clause as given above might remove all ambiguity.

37 Vic. sec. 18 ought to be amended, as the Inspector and Issuer are spoken of as two distinct persons, whereas under late Act the two offices are blended in one.

Sec. 28, 37 Vic. c. 32. Recited Act, the word "ought" is nothing more than an expression of opinion. Either drop the word entirely, or put the words "MUST be kept closed," &c. A case was lost here, the magistrate holding that hotel-keepers were not compelled to keep their bar-rooms closed, but that they *ought* to do so. Last Suggestion:—Provision should be made to have new bondsman, in case of death or bankruptcy.

Lastly.—Appoint your Inspector for life.

NORFOLK.

Answer to Question 1.—There have been fourteen complaints and thirteen convictions against parties for selling liquor without license.

Answer to Question 2.—The effect has been to very materially lessen the selling of liquors on Sunday, and the number of persons selling not licensed.

Answer to Question 3.—None, except the parties who have been fined.

Answer to Question 4.—There are two persons whose applications were refused—one Oliver Clure and one David Forbes. Applications were refused on the ground that both parties were fined for selling liquor after hours and on Sunday, and also at the strong solicitations of a number of the inhabitants of the locality that license should not be granted to them.

Answer to Question 5.—We have no suggestions to make, excepting we think the Commissioners ought to be paid at least one hundred dollars a year for their services.

NORTHUMBERLAND, EAST.

Answer to Question 1.—The Law has been strictly enforced, so far as it has come under the notice of Commissioners and the Inspector. It was considered advisable not to be too strict at first, and to give parties who had been refused license, &c., due notice, which was done. Since the 30th last, the Inspector has brought up five parties for infraction of the Liquor Law and had all of them fined.

Answer to Question 2.—We consider that this is a great improvement on the old Law, that the provisions have been much better carried out throughout the Riding by the Inspector, and we find the taverns are much better kept, and less drinking and drunkenness since the new law has come into effect.

Answer to Question 3.—Not any at present.

Answer to Question 4.—John T. Forrest, of the Grand Trunk Station, Trenton, complained

for not being granted license, but the Commissioners having heard that the Grand Trunk authorities did not wish to have a tavern so near the station, they therefore thought that such tavern was unnecessary.

Answer to Question 5.—The Commissioners would respectfully suggest that the law should be so amended that no license be granted within a certain distance of a Railroad Station; that licensed shops should be restricted entirely to the sale of liquor; that no Billiard Tables or Nine Pin Alleys be allowed in taverns, and that the Commissioners be allowed a certain remuneration for their time and services while attending meetings of the Board.

NORTHUMBERLAND, WEST.

Answer to Question 1.—Strictly enforced as far as we are aware of any breach of the law.

Answer to Question 2.—The effect has been an improvement in the class of hotels, also in the conduct and management of the same.

The accommodation under the present system of licensing has been equal to the accommodation under the old system. The lessening of the number of houses has had a good moral effect in decreasing the number of cases of drunkenness. Not one case of Sunday drunkenness has been brought before our Courts since the law came into effect.

Answer to Question 3.—None that we are aware of or have information of.

Answer to Question 4.—Some complaints were made by applicants for license, on their application not being granted. The Commissioners selected from the list of applicants those best suitable, in their judgment, for receiving a license.

Disappointed applicants were not informed of the reasons why the Commissioners refused granting their applications for license.

Answer to Question 5.—We would suggest that it would be a decided improvement to give License Commissioners and License Inspectors power to notify holders of tavern and shop licenses not to sell or dispose of spirituous or fermented liquors to persons in the habit of drinking to excess; and, in committing such an offence the holders of such licenses to be subject to certain fines, and ultimately to forfeiture of license.

ONTARIO, NORTH.

Answer to Question 1.—The Commissioners have great pleasure in reporting that so far as their observations extend, and from all information obtained from the Inspectors and from other sources, the law has been favourably received by the public, and very generally enforced, and the result is invariably satisfactory.

Answer to Question 2.—Satisfactory.

Answer to Question 3.—None to our knowledge, and if we did know of any so violating the law, we should at once prosecute them without fear, favour, or affection.

Answer to Question 4.—Want of license was the universal complaint with those failing to obtain them. Our reply is, and was, that there were far more taverns than were necessary to accommodate the public. Some had not the necessary accommodation, and others were not of characters and repute that would warrant us in granting them Licenses.

Answer to Question 5.—We would suggest that Section Fifty of the License Law of 1874 be amended by striking out the words "this Act" in the eighth line to the word "and" in the ninth line, which are as follows:—"Unless the contrary were proved by the defendant in any prosecution;" and also, by amending the 21st section of the amended Liquor Law of 1876, so as not to clash with Section Number 50 in the Act of 1874, amended as above suggested.

ONTARIO, SOUTH.

Answer to Question 1.—The provisions of the law for suppressing the sale of liquors by unlicensed persons have, in several instances within this License District, been enforced without difficulty, and in so far as the Commissioners have been able to judge the law as it now stands appears adequate for the purpose. The provision for preventing the sale of liquors from Saturday night till Monday morning does not work so well. The Commissioners are of opinion that nothing short of closing the bar-rooms altogether during those hours will meet the difficulty. It is found that when persons are permitted to

make the bar-room a common sitting-room on Sundays, liquor will be sold under the guise of temperance drinks, and persons will be found to swear that liquors were not sold, and so defeat the law. Druggists should not be allowed to sell liquors without a doctor's certificate in all cases; they now sell to any one in quantities under 12 oz., upon the person merely saying he wants it for medicinal purposes, and on Saturday night the druggist does what the inn-keeper is prevented from doing, he sells in small quantities to all who apply. Constables and other officers should be permitted to enter a house, and to go into every part of it, if they think it necessary.

Answer to Question 2.—See Answer to No. 1.

Answer to Question 3.—The only persons known to the Commissioners who have sold liquor without license, are those who have been prosecuted by the Inspector, and they number in all ten; and they are persons for the most part who have been refused a license, the others mostly for selling at pic-nics.

Answer to Question 4.—Several parties to whom licenses were refused, have complained that they have expended their money in purchasing or building houses and fitting them up for taverns, expecting to make their living as inn-keepers, and are thus without notice obliged to close them, leaving their property useless on their hands.

The Commissioners in all such cases have been induced to refuse license on the ground that such houses were not needed for the convenience of the travelling public.

Answer to Question 5.—See Answer to No. 1.

OXFORD, SOUTH.

Answer to Question 1.—The law has been fairly administered and all open violations, where proof could be had of such, the Detective and Inspector have been instructed to prosecute.

Answer to Question 2.—A great improvement on the old law, securing prosecutions for violations of the law, and the same better observed.

Answer to Question 3.—Any person selling liquor without a license, we invariably have urged their prosecution.

Answer to Question 4.—The only complaint was before you, viz., Southwick and Degraw.

Answer to Question 5.—We would suggest that the present license law be so amended that Druggists shall not be allowed to sell any spirituous liquor whatever without a certificate from a disinterested licensed medical practitioner, produced by the person requiring said liquor, as we have seen the evil arising from the druggist being a licensed practitioner in the case of the Inspector of South Oxford vs. Dr. Lount, of Norwich.

OXFORD, NORTH.

Answer to Question 1.—It has been fully enforced.

Answer to Question 2.—It has done away with some small houses, which never should have had a license.

Answer to Question 3.—I don't know of any.

Answer to Question 4.—Only parties in West Zorra complained when the Township By-law restricted the number, and my answer was that the Township Council was the cause of their not receiving a license.

Answer to Question 5.—I think that Section 56 of the Act should be amended so as to admit of searches as well as admission.

OTTAWA.

Answer to Question 1.—The accompanying list of parties who have appeared by summons before the Police Magistrate. This action thereon is all the reply we can give to this question.

Answer to Question 2.—There are fewer cases of Sunday liquor drinking this summer than for some time past. The law is pretty well respected by the licensed parties, and we think there are fewer unlicensed sellers than for many years past.

Answer to Question 3.—There are a few who keep private boarding houses that we suspect

to sell liquor, but it is difficult to detect them. There are not more than six or seven of such parties, and some three or four of these applied for license, but could not get one.

Answer to Question 4.—All those who applied and could not obtain a license complained of the restriction in the number, and the loss to themselves in stock, fixtures, &c., by being forced out of a business which they followed, perhaps for years; some also complained of the injustice of a law that favoured their neighbour to *their* loss, while they had as good qualifications in every respect for carrying on the business. We replied, generally, that we had only a certain number of licenses to give out, and their applications had to be refused because other parties had prior claims, or were better entitled than themselves.

From our experience, the following defects occur to us:—

That although we had power to enter houses, we cannot search or compel parties to open cupboards, or places that are locked, where liquor is suspected to be kept.

That a party charged with breaking the license law should not be allowed to be a witness in his own defence.

That fifteen days' imprisonment is too little, when a fine of \$50 is imposed for selling without license, and cannot be collected.

That licensed taverns should be allowed to keep open till the hour of ten o'clock on Saturday night.

That in consequence of the number of taverns being restricted, some other places have been started, under the name of temperance hotels and eating houses, where we have strong reason to suspect liquor to be sold, and consequently we believe that in this respect a sacrifice of revenue is made, without effecting any material good.

Answer to Question 5.—That after a case being dismissed with costs, a magistrate may refuse to certify that there was reasonable and probable cause for preferring the charge, notwithstanding the same was only dismissed on some legal technicality, and thus leave the Inspector to pay cost and thereby deter him from prosecuting as vigorously as he otherwise would.

PEEL.

Answer to Question 1.—The provisions of the law have been enforced as far as the Commissioners could possibly do so. Six persons have been brought up for selling without license, four were fined \$20 each and two were dismissed for want of sufficient evidence. The Commissioners have ordered a quarterly examination of all the licensed houses by the Inspector, to be reported in writing to Commissioners.

Answer to Question 2.—As far as is known, all Saturday night and Sunday drinking have ceased, and a disposition on the part of the Inn-keepers to observe that section of the Act.

Answer to Question 3.—We think that a great number of those who were refused licenses are still selling liquor under the pretence of keeping Temperance Houses. We would also add that we think it would be well to place all Temperance Houses under legal control.

Answer to Question 4.—The principal complaint of those refused a license was on account of the capital invested in the property they occupy as taverns.

Answer to Question 5.—We are of the opinion that the Act should be so amended that Inspectors would have the power to enter into any house, and also into any room or apartment therein, to examine the premises. As the Act now stands it is held that Inspectors cannot insist on admission to any part of the house after having been admitted.

PERTH, NORTH.

Answer to Question 1.—The law has, on the whole, been reasonably enforced, and particularly so in the case of the licensed houses, as to prohibited hours.

Answer to Question 2.—It is to be feared that there is no decrease in the quantity of liquors consumed. There may possibly be less public drunkenness, but it is generally considered that there is more liquor purchased in groceries for home consumption.

Answer to Question 3.—There are about fourteen persons in the district who are known to do so, eleven of them being in Stratford. They are all persons who were formerly

licensed. Efforts have been made to convict them, but owing to the various subterfuges resorted to, and the inadequate powers of the officers to deal with them, as they now assume to be private houses, very little success has been met with.

Answer to Question 4.—Only one formal complaint has been made, being that of Mr. Croser, of Stratford, the full particulars of which have been communicated to the Department.

Answer to Question 5.—1st. The Acts of 1874 and 1876 should be consolidated, as it is now difficult to reconcile a great many apparently conflicting provisions.

2nd. That the power conferred upon Justices of the Peace and County Court Judges by sections 36 and 37 of Act of 1874, should be entrusted to the Commissioners. They should be the best judges as to the character of the houses licensed, and also as to whether any license should be annulled. An additional reason for cancelling a license beyond those mentioned in sec. 37, should be the ceasing to carry on business, or to have the full accommodation required.

3rd. Inspectors should be paid a fee by the parties on transfers of license, or permission to remove from one house to another. It frequently happens that an Inspector has to travel perhaps 30 or 40 miles for this purpose at considerable expense, and it only seems reasonable that the parties interested should pay a reasonable fee, say £10, on each transfer or removal to another house.

4th. All fines should be paid into fund, irrespective of who is complainant, and where convicting Justice is a Police Magistrate paid by salary, his fees should also be paid into fund. Where Inspector or special officer acts as constable, his fees also to go to fund.

Provision should be made for each Board appointing a Chairman as its official head. Though there is no provision on this subject, it has probably generally been done.

The various matters of importance to be determined by Boards which formerly devolved on Councils, should be provided for by by-laws of the Board, or in some more tangible and formal manner than resolutions.

Commissioners should have power to exempt in cities and towns from additional accommodation which may be imposed by Municipal by-law, as well as that imposed by Statute.

The result of their being unable to do this is that stabling and other accommodation is imposed upon railway refreshment rooms and other restaurants, where they are utterly unnecessary.

SOUTH PERTH.

Answer to Question 1.—Strictly enforced, and every infraction of the law has been prosecuted by the Inspector.

He had twenty-four cases up for examination, and in all of them, but two, got a conviction; but some two or three, on appeal, have been quashed by the County Judge.

Answer to Question 2.—To very perceptibly lessen drunkenness and general tippling, and improve the order and regularity of licensed houses in the riding.

Answer to Question 3.—None are selling, to our knowledge, who have not license to do so, but we suspect some, and are trying to get evidence against them.

Answer to Question 4.—All who were struck off or who were refused license, were loud in their denunciations of the Government and the Commissioners for robbing them of their living, &c.

Answer to Question 5.—We are confident it would be a great benefit to amend the Act so as to prohibit the sale of liquor in shops where groceries or any commodity is sold.

WEST PETERBOROUGH.

Answer to Question 1.—While we, as Commissioners and Inspector, had fully made up our minds to see the liquor law fully carried out, and to enforce the law when violated, yet in trying to enforce it in some cases, the Inspector has failed to get a conviction.

Parties that should lend their assistance have not, but have taken the very opposite course ; their influence seems to be with hotel-keepers, but still we are bound to enforce the law, and believe the law will have the desired effect for good.

Answer to Question 2.—It has reduced the number of places where liquor was constantly sold, and the general effect has been good in restraining the amount of drunkenness, and a marked improvement is shown in the peace and order of our town and country.

Answer to Question 3.—We fear there are a few small places yet, but are on the decrease, not more than four or five ; two are poor widows, and one man that is not able to work.

Answer to Question 4.—There are a number who have applied for a license and were refused, and have all kinds of complaints, such as they have as good a right to sell as their neighbours, and that the Government has not done right to prohibit them from selling. Our reply is that there have been too many selling, and that the Government was fully justified in passing such a law.

Answer to Question 5.—We are not prepared to give any suggestions at present, nor can we point out any defects, but believe, on the whole, the law is a good one and a step in the right direction, and believe eventually will work well.

EAST PETERBOROUGH.

Answer to Question 1.—As far as possible we used a detective for a time, and have engaged another. There have been nine prosecuted for violating the license law in the East Riding, since May. Failed to prove in two cases. Four complaints were made but not as yet acted on, Justices taking their own course.

Answer to Question 2.—The law has been partially respected, but owing to obstacles thrown in the way, not very successfully respected.

Answer to Question 3.—Inspector knows of one man against whom he complained to a magistrate, but no action was taken ; reason not known to Inspector.

Answer to Question 4.—There are two complaints, one refused for keeping a disorderly house previously, and one for being a continued breaker of the license law.

Answer to Question 5.—One improvement is that many low, unlicensed places have been shut up, and Saturday night and Sunday are more respected, but it will take time to cause the law to be fully respected here. Men of all shades of politics say that the present law is an improvement.

PRESCOTT.

Answer to Question 1.—So far as the circumstances would permit.

Answer to Question 2.—No beneficial effect except lessening the number of parties selling without a license and increasing the number of licenses, thus increasing license revenue.

Answer to Question 3.—Some suspected certainly known.

Answer to Question 4.—One applicant for shop license.

Answer to Question 5.—That one magistrate have power to try all cases under the License Act, and that all County License Inspectors be magistrates *ex-officio*. That the License Commissioners be amply paid for their services.

PRINCE EDWARD.

Answer to Question 1.—As far as practicable, as endeavours are being made to enforce the Temperance Act of 1864.

Answer to Question 2.—No answer.

Answer to Question 3.—Report says that liquors are being sold as mixed slops, but under the name of temperance drinks, and some are now upon trial for the violation of the law.

Answer to Question 4.—No answer.

Answer to Question 5.—A difficulty in carrying prohibition or the Dunkin Act into force is the want of an enactment to cause drunken and riotous persons to tell where they get liquor under a penalty of imprisonment.

SOUTH RENFREW.

Answer to Question 1.—The provisions of the law have been very well enforced.

Answer to Question 2.—Very good.

Answer to Question 3.—None that we are aware of at present.

Answer to Question 4.—Some parties complained of not being granted licenses, but they had rather insufficient accommodation, or else the number allowed by law were already granted.

Answer to Question 5.—In this riding there are a great number of places very backward, as the most of the country is not very long nor thickly settled, and in those places the people complain of the license fee being too high. We would also beg to suggest, that in our opinion it would have a good effect to have the lowest penalty for violating the law fixed at thirty dollars (\$30 00), in place of twenty dollars.

NORTH RENFREW.

Answer to Question 1.—The provisions of the law have been strictly and impartially enforced in every case of infraction thereof brought to the knowledge of the Inspector.

Answer to Question 2.—We think the effect has been good, and that the law as it now stands, will lead to the preparation of the public mind for a still further reduction of places for sale of intoxicating liquors, especially in cities, towns and villages.

Answer to Question 3.—Several parties who were refused licenses, five in number, were known to be selling, and were prosecuted by the Inspector and fined—four of them \$20 00 each, and the other \$25 00. Information was also received of another person selling without license, but the evidence was not sufficient, and the case was dismissed by the magistrate.

Answer to Question 4.—Several persons previously licensed in the village of Pembroke, complained of their application for renewals being refused, on the ground that they had laid in large stocks of liquor and that thereby they would suffer pecuniary loss.

Our reply was that they were themselves to blame for the unfortunate state of affairs, that their licenses had been renewed from 1st March to 1st May, and that they had thus had sufficient time and ample opportunity to dispose of any stock which they might then have had on hand.

Answer to Question 5.—We think the time within which complaint has now to be made under Clause 44, cap. 33, Vic. 37, should be extended, and that the parties complained against should not be deemed competent to give evidence unless called upon by the prosecutor. We think also that shop licenses should not be granted to persons dealing in general merchandise. We also think that any one informing of a breach of the law, other than the Inspector or a constable, should be allowed a portion of the fine.

RUSSELL.

Answer to Question 1.—The law is pretty generally enforced all over the county, some places up to the letter, though in some French villages it is pretty hard to enforce the 28th article, namely, observing the Sabbath, although even in those places they are beginning to take hold and give information against those who violate the law; the people seem to be gaining confidence in the statute being enforced, and are more willing to give the necessary information.

Answer to Question 2.—The general effect is good, there may be a few cases where they complain of the law being severe, but these are interested parties and few in number.

Answer to Question 3.—There are some who are suspected of selling, but we fail to get them convicted; they only sell to known persons, and that very cautiously, if at all. Your Inspector made several attempts, but failed to get sufficient evidence; also the Township of Osgoode, where the Dunkin Act was passed, and the Council, refused last March to extend the license, the Board also refused to grant new licenses, after which your Inspector had four tavern-keepers brought up and fined, and one of them appealed claiming the by-law to be illegal; it was laid before Judge Ross, who has not yet given his

decision, which is causing a great deal of irritation and discontent among all classes, for the tavern-keepers are selling all the time without license. I have repeatedly urged on our Attorney the necessity of pressing upon the attention of the Judge to come to some decision, but so far without success the parties were tried the last of April and beginning of May.

Answer to Question 4.—Some complain because they cannot influence the Board as they used to do the Municipal Councils, and because the Board will not be influenced by petitions of the people through their representatives, and being the voice of the County it must be enforced.

Answer to Question 5.—The amendment we would first suggest would be an extension of the time from the commission of the offence till the commencement of the prosecution; the twenty days is altogether too short for rural districts, the distance being so great, as in this County some parts are forty miles from Inspector's residence, there is often no time to hunt up evidence after information is got, and the time is often passed when information is received. An extension of the time to two or three months is in our opinion an absolute necessity to the proper enforcement of the law, also we would wish municipalities to have the same privileges for convicting as cities, towns, &c., in article 51, as many villages not incorporated are just as bad as those incorporated. There is considerable trouble with witnesses on account of the small pay we would suggest that they would always get mileage in all cases.

WEST SIMCOE.

Answer to Question 1.—As to the violation of the law there have been six cases, five of whom have been fined, and four paid their fines, the other is in the hands of the officer of the Court for collection, the other party escaped, evidence failing to prove the sale of liquor.

Answer to Question 2.—An improvement in hotel accommodations and in the management thereof, and there is an evident decrease in the number of cases of drunkenness.

Answer to Question 3.—None as far as we are aware of.

Answer to Question 4.—A few of the disappointed applicants complained that they were thrown out of employment and could not see why their houses should be interfered with; some were rejected because the accommodations were insufficient, some because the hotel was not required, and the remainder because there were more applicants than licenses for the particular municipality, the best houses being selected in such cases.

Answer to Question 5.—It is very desirable that power should be given to the Commissioners to notify all license holders not to sell, supply, or give intoxicating liquors to persons of intemperate habits, with reasonable penalties on proof before proper authorities of neglect to comply with the requirements of such notification.

EAST SIMCOE.

Answer to Question 1.—Generally in every case prosecuted, and the law has been observed with perhaps more than usual strictness.

Answer to Question 2.—Good houses licensed; accommodation improved, and standard of taverns raised.

Answer to Question 3.—Five in all; very secretly and not constantly. Those previously licensed holding premises, and anxious to make money.

Answer to Question 4.—No complaints came before Board.

Answer to Question 5.—Inspector inadequately paid; detectives not popular, latter might be dispensed with, and made an object to Inspector. Would suggest that greater promptitude be observed in listening to recommendations of the Board, and that detectives and other officers appointed should be paid at once, on the advice of the Board. These suggestions are made with the hope that the provision of the law may be more faithfully observed.

SOUTH SIMCOE.

Answer to Question 1.—The number of licenses in the district decreased this year ten. Seven parties have been proceeded against for selling without license, with following

result: five convictions, two dismissed. Amount of fines, \$135. One party sent to prison. Two for selling between hours on Saturday night and Monday morning, both dismissed. One for keeping disorderly house, convicted, license suspended for sixty days. The Inspector, by order of the Board, sent each party holding a license a Government copy of the License Acts, upon which was endorsed in print a warning to all concerned, and also posted a large number of placards, containing extracts from same, and a caution to the public respecting the license law.

Answer to Question 2.—Only proper houses have been licensed. As a general thing, improvement in the houses to which licenses have been granted, and in manner of keeping same. Houses that were but grogshops have been cut off. A better observance of the law as to Saturday nights and Sunday, and in general.

Answer to Question 3.—No answer.

Answer to Question 4.—No formal complaint, and no reply. The law restricting the number of tavern licenses was felt to be a hardship, and we were obliged, in Bradford and Alliston, to cut off houses that were well kept and properly conducted, and to which, if in our power, we would have granted licenses, as the accommodation was required.

Answer to Question 5.—The Commissioners should not all go out at once, they should retire in the manner laid down for the election of trustees in rural school sections, only one go out at a time, leaving two acquainted with the duties in the Board, and thus secure uniformity of action and work. The Commissioners should be allowed, where necessary, to grant a greater number of licenses in villages than by Act allowed. Punishment should be for not less than ten days for selling without license; for second or third offence, power should be given to fine or imprison, or both.

STORMONT.

Answer to Question 1.—The provisions of the law have been enforced to the full extent, and is giving general satisfaction.

Answer to Question 2.—The effect of the provisions have been to greatly lessen the number of public houses in the license district, and to elevate materially the standing of the present licensed houses, in causing those houses licensed to fully observe the law of the land, and the rules and regulations published by the Board for the observance of public houses. It has completely stopped the selling of liquor publicly as heretofore by parties without license.

Answer to Question 3.—One party who was refused license, on the grounds of not being a fit and proper person, attempted to sell, but was fined for the same. At the Stormont Electoral District Exhibition, four parties sold liquor, and were promptly attended to by the Inspector, suffering the penalty of the law. Three parties were similarly dealt with for selling liquor at the Finch Township Exhibition, and one party at the Autumn Races at Osnabrock Centre was also fined.

Answer to Question 4.—No complaints have been made under the above head.

Answer to Question 5.—The only suggestion we can offer is that the Act should be amended so as to admit of the payment of the portion of the license fund assigned to the various Municipalities at an earlier date.

TORONTO.

Answer to Question 1.—The Inspector has endeavoured, as far as possible, to prosecute every infraction of the law coming under his notice. Up to the 1st December, about 130 cases have been brought before the Police Court, and fines imposed amounting to \$2,337 00, convictions numbering seventy-seven. As a rule, the licensed houses have had respect for the law, and except in some few instances, have not required proceeding against. Considerable difficulty has been thrown in the way of enforcing the law, resulting from a certain indefiniteness in the section referring to the entry of Inspector, sec. 56, Act 1874. entry is given but right of search refused, hence the difficulty in closing up the unlicensed places. Had this been clearly defined, much of the expense of detectives service might have been avoided.

Answer to Question 2.—On the whole, favourable. The Act has not been sufficiently long in force to enable the community to reap the full benefit of the enactment. It is but reasonable to anticipate during the approaching year a much larger result in favour of the repression of drunkenness than can be pointed to in the past. The liquor traffic is generally being placed in the hands of the better class of men that engage in that business, and is being withdrawn from the low grogeries where the major part of the evils complained of are found.

Answer to Question 3.—A large number of persons are still selling without license. Some of the most troublesome are those who, for various reasons, were refused a license. Of these, some only attempt to do a Saturday night and Sunday trade, when the licensed places are closed up. The greater number of them do only a very small business, and sell only to those who they are well acquainted with. Many of these formerly did a considerable business openly. Some we have brought before the Police Court and fined, are said to have followed the business without license for 15 years. These remarks apply mostly to small shops in back streets. The number reported to be selling without license before present law came in force was about 400. From observation, I should say that number is fully reduced two-thirds. When it is found that the law will be rigidly enforced, these illicit establishments will soon cease.

Answer to Question 4.—All the parties refused licenses have complained. Complaints have been heard by the Board, and replies given to meet each case. The principal complaint made seems to have been the loss sustained in having to close up business so suddenly. They all seem to think time should have been given. These complaints have now almost ceased to exist.

Answer to Question 5.—So long as the Police force have the instructions which now exist, it is difficult, without a very large expenditure, to compel obedience to the law throughout the city. If the repression of breaches of the liquor law were made part of the duty of the Police, with the complete organization thus given throughout the whole city, obedience to the law would speedily, and at no additional expense, be enforced, and thus would end the chief promoter to crime generally in our midst.

VICTORIA AND HALIBURTON.

Answer to Question 1.—To the full extent of the law.

Answer to Question 2.—The effect has been good.

Answer to Question 3.—Ten ; five of this number held licences previous to this Act coming in force, and five never held licenses.

Answer to Question 4.—The parties who held licenses before complained of being deprived of their licenses ; no political complaints. The replies given by me in the Town of Lindsay, were that all the licenses were granted that could be granted according to the population, and in my opinion enough for the requirements of the business. In the county, licenses were refused for the want of necessary accommodation.

Answer to Question 5.—No answer.

NORTH WATERLOO.

Answer to Question 1.—The licensed houses are being kept in accordance with the law, only a few complaints having been made in reference to them, some of the parties whose applications for license were not granted, continued to sell liquor, but information having been laid against them, they were fined. On the whole we think very little unlicensed business has been done in this division.

Answer to Question 2.—The time is rather short to say much with regard to the effects of the law ; however, gambling in taverns has been stopped, and less liquor is consumed.

Answer to Question 3.—None that we are aware of.

Answer to Question 4.—There were a few complaints on the part of those that got no license, to the effect that they had their money invested in their property which was now lost ; our answer was, that we granted the full number of licenses the law would allow in the

Town, to such parties as had the best accommodation, and in the Townships as many as were needed for the accommodation of travellers.

Answer to Question 5.—Section No. 56, of the License Act of 1874, should be amended so as to allow the Inspector not only to enter houses where he thinks or suspects irregularities to be going on, but also to have the power to search such premises. We are of opinion that a great deal of drunkenness would be prevented by making drunkenness a crime, and punishing persons addicted to drinking to excess, most severely, by heavy penalties or imprisonment.

SOUTH WATERLOO.

Answer to Question 1.—In full, as far as we know.

Answer to Question 2.—Very satisfactory to the public in general.

Answer to Question 3.—Seven persons that have sold, ex-tavern keepers, and all have been fined.

Answer to Question 4.—Two complaints; nature of complaint, depriving them of an easy living; reply—not required for the accommodation of the public.

Answer to Question 5.—We beg leave to refer to Section 35 of the Act of 1874, that the penalty imposed on unlicensed houses, for the first be \$20; second, \$40; third, not less than \$60.

WELLAND.

Answer to Question 1.—Forty-eight informations laid, twenty-four convictions, and twelve cases lost. Five cases unsettled at date; three parties left the country before trial; four cases withdrawn by the Inspector; three appeals to the County Judge, one appeal sustained, two appeals pending, \$555 00 imposed as fines by justices. Money has not all as yet been paid over to the Inspector by Justices, but no doubt will be in due time. This is the way the provisions of the license law have been enforced during the past three months.

Answer to Question 2.—We consider that there is less drinking, fewer drunkards, and less crime committed under the influence of liquor, less Sabbath drinking throughout the county than there was before the new law came into force.

Answer to Question 3.—All that have been known have, and are being vigorously prosecuted by the Inspector; refer to question No. 1 for information.

Answer to Question 4.—Several have complained who had the necessary accommodation, but owing to the Statute limitation of 1876, no more could be granted.

Answer to Question 5.—Section 56 of the Act of 1874, defective, as it does not give power to the Inspector or his officers to examine or search premises where liquors are sold or supposed to be sold unlawfully. Section 5 of the Act of 1876 defective; no provision is made for summer hotels. Would recommend the following to be added, "excepting such houses used by tourists during the summer months." Add to subsection 4 of section 18, of the Act of 1876, "the said certificate shall be forwarded to the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners by the Inspector, together with the bill of costs in each case, including witness fees, and the chairman on being satisfied that the charges therein are correct, directs the Inspector to issue a cheque on the license fund account for the amount." The Commissioners would recommend that the decision of two or more magistrates or a police magistrate, be final in all liquor cases, and that the wife of a defendant in any liquor case shall not be a competent witness under the present license law. No provisions are made for railroad refreshment rooms.

WELLINGTON CENTRE.

Answer to Question 1.—In all cases where the Inspector had reasonable and just cause to suspect that parties were violating the law, and felt that the evidence he could bring into Court would lead to conviction, he has invariably prosecuted the delinquents, and considering the class of witnesses he had to deal with, for they in most cases favour the defendants, some of them almost to perjury, he has been very successful.

Out of thirteen cases against the unlicensed tavern-keepers he succeeded in getting ten convictions.

Answer to Question 2.—There can be no doubt the effect has been beneficial, and persons favourable to the new license law acknowledge such to be the case; we know that much good has already resulted from the present law, and feel assured that it is only the beginning of a better state of things if it is but honestly and strictly enforced.

Answer to Question 3.—There are eleven unlicensed taverns, or the so-called temperance hotels in this district, all of whom are suspected to be more or less engaged in selling liquor contrary to law. They profess to keep temperance houses of entertainment, selling whiskey under the name of ginger wine, and other mixed drinks containing a large portion of spirits; they also give false names to all such drinks believed to contain spirits, thereby rendering it extremely difficult in getting witnesses to prove in court what they really did drink, and the law cannot be made too stringent in reference to this particular class of witnesses. Nine unlicensed tavern-keepers have already been convicted and one shop-keeper, also unlicensed.

Answer to Question 4.—There were only two complaints brought officially before the Board of Commissioners, one complained of his pecuniary loss—his licence was granted after two months delay in response to a petition largely signed by ratepayers, and the Council of the municipality; in the other case a largely signed petition of ratepayers was presented to the Board, representing that a tavern was required in that particular locality, for the accommodation of the travelling public; this license was likewise granted after considerable delay. All other complaints were verbal, and complaining of pecuniary loss. Replied that those struck off in townships were not required for the accommodation of the travelling public, and that in incorporated villages the licenses of 1875-76 limited the number of licenses to be granted—the best houses being always retained,

Answer to Question 5.—That the Inspector shall have the right and authority, with the necessary assistance, to search all unlicensed houses or premises where liquor is reputed to be sold or kept for the purpose of traffic, contrary to law, and when any such liquors are found on such premises it shall be sufficient evidence to convict by the Inspector stating the facts on oath.

When convictions are obtained and defendants refuse to pay fines and costs, all chattels and personal property found on or about the premises of the defendants ought to be liable to seizure and sale, no matter how or by whom claimed. In all cases of conviction for selling or keeping liquor for the purpose of traffic without a license, it would be better to impose a penalty of three fines (heavy ones) before being liable to imprisonment; less sympathy would thus be felt for them. When any person or persons are found frequenting or present in a state of intoxication on or about the premises of keepers of unlicensed houses, or at illegal hours at those who are licensed, shall be deemed and taken as *prima facie* evidence that a sale or other disposal of liquor had taken place, unless the contrary is proved by the defendant.

It should be the duty of the Inspector to prohibit the selling or giving of any spirituous liquors to any person or persons who are reputed or known to be addicted to drunkenness, the consent of relations not being necessary.

All places of public entertainment known as temperance houses, where drinkable liquors are reputed to be kept for traffic or sale, ought to be licensed, even if the license fee should be nominal, and subject to the same hours as other licensed houses, particularly on Saturday nights and Sundays. This would enable the Inspector to keep a better supervision over such places.

WEST WELLINGTON.

Answer to Question 1.—The number of prosecutions and convictions is probably the best criterion.

Answer to Question 2.—The effect of the Act in this district, in our opinion, has been that the majority of the unsuccessful applicants for licenses continued to sell in defiance of all law, although it cannot be proved.

Answer to Question 3.—We are not in a position to say positively the exact number, but in our opinion several of those that have been prosecuted are still selling and breaking the law, and some others also. Matthew Carroll, of Arthur, is selling under a license granted on the 1st of May, when occupying a certain premises; he afterwards removed to the other premises without the consent of either the Commissioners or Inspector, and he holds that said license is good in the premises now occupied by him the said Carrol.

Answer to Question 4.—Some complained of having their rights interfered with by having their license taken away, leaving their property. "according to their statement," worth very little for any other branch of business, but in the majority of cases the property could be made useful for other purposes.

Answer to Question 5.—We are of opinion that the second conviction should be a money penalty instead of imprisonment. As in case of imprisonment all expenses are taken out of the license fund, and many Justices would impose a money penalty who would not imprison. We therefore would suggest an amendment according to the above.

SOUTH WELLINGTON.

Answer to Question 1.—In all cases where evidence could be procured, the parties committing breaches of the law have been convicted and fined; in four prosecutions the Inspector failed in obtaining convictions for want of evidence.

Answer to Question 2.—On the whole, the result has been to elevate the condition of the licensed houses, and to reduce unnecessary drinking in them. As long as licenses are granted for the manufacture and sale of liquor, whether intoxicating or not, we are of opinion that there should be strict inspection of liquor held for sale by wholesale or retail, including what are called temperance drinks, with power to destroy all adulterated articles, such as would be injurious to the health. Adulterated liquor does great harm, being sold at a cheaper rate, and containing in many cases material which is actually poisonous. The ordinary country beer is as destructive as bad whiskey, although the produce from some brewers is an exception.

Answer to Question 3.—From information which we have every reason to believe, several persons are known to be selling without a license; several of them are persons who were refused a license. It seems impossible to obtain evidence from the parties who frequent these houses, to obtain a conviction before the Police Magistrate. The Inspector and constables are too well known. The only way to make the necessary discovery of evidences is to employ detectives. The Inspector has received instructions to do so. Suitable men for the purpose are not easily obtained; none but the lowest and most degraded class of men, whose word or oath cannot be relied on, will act as detectives. If a man more respectable is employed, he cannot gain admission; in consequence the sale goes on, but being well watched, we have reason to believe that the sale of liquor in such places is not general, but only to a certain set who frequent such houses.

Answer to Question 4.—John King, Guelph, Grand Trunk Hotel, was refused a license, he not being a fit person. His landlord, John Hewer, complained, and was told to get a good man as tenant. After some time he let his place to Martin Deady, who was granted a license. This same John Hewer applied for license for brick hotel, three miles from Guelph, which was refused, as the Board resolved that a tavern within four miles of town was not required for travellers. Edward Barry, of Rockwood, unfit to hold a license. On change of tenant a license was granted to him. In was refused license. His landlord complained, and he was told his tenant was Guelph, Patrick Farrell was refused on the grounds that he was unfit. John Bunyan was refused on the grounds that his house was not sufficient. His landlord, Daniel Coffee, complained. Bunyan rented the house vacated by Farrell, and got his license. Coffee was told that his house was unsuitable for a tavern unless improved. A license for Strachan House, Puslinch, which was rebuilt, was refused on the ground that it was not wanted there for travellers, and only a nuisance to the neighbourhood. On the complaint of Strachan he was told the reason, as was also Ann Burns, Robert Tulas and David King, in the same township. No other complaints of any consequence.

Lewis Gregor, Postmaster, Cruff, who keeps a small store, was convicted in November, for selling liquor without a license.

Answer to Question 5.—The present Act has not been in force long enough to bring out its points, in regulating licensed houses. There is a great improvement. It would be better if from some central authority the general rules for regulating the taverns was issued, giving to Commissioners power, within certain limits, to vary them if necessary. With regard to the unlicensed houses, it is difficult to deal with. Persons who have once sold liquor cannot be induced to give up the chance of profit. No doubt the profit is large on what is sold unlawfully, and it is the stringent regulations which govern the licensed houses that drive men to go to the unlicensed houses during unlawful hours. In the country it is easy to discover and convict offences against the license law—not so in town.

SOUTH WENTWORTH.

Answer to Question 1.—That out of 41 applications for tavern licenses ²⁴ have been granted and 17 refused, and 4 have been convicted for selling without a license, and one shop keeper for selling less than 3 half pints. 4 convictions failed on account of not having two Justices of the Peace on the bench.

Answer to Question 2.—A good deal of dissatisfaction amongst those who did not obtain a license and their sympathisers; also the owners of unlicensed houses.

Answer to Question 3.—We think about sixteen are selling spirituous liquor without being licensed by pretending to sell temperance drinks and keeping their signs up.

Answer to Question 4.—About 11 or 12 complain of not having licenses. Some complain of having long leases, others of having no other way of getting a living, and some complain of having been at considerable expense fitting up their premises to meet the requirements of the law. Our reply was that taverns were too numerous for the requirements of the community, and in order to raise the standard of respectability of taverns, it was necessary to weed them out.

Answer to Question 5.—That all unlicensed tavern keepers shall be required to take down their signs, and that all constables or detectives employed by the Commissioners be authorized to search the premises for liquor.

NORTH WENTWORTH.

No Returns.

NORTH YORK.

Answer to Question 1.—We have every reason to believe that the provisions of the new license law have been faithfully enforced in this Riding by the Inspector. Prosecution has promptly followed in every case of infraction, when the information appeared to be reliable, and the result, on the whole, has not been unsatisfactory. So far as our knowledge goes, we believe that the main features of the Act are pretty generally adhered to by those engaged in the liquor trade, as well as by the community at large.

Answer to Question 2.—In the opinion of the Board the effect has been as follows:—

1. It has raised the standard of the licensed taverns in the riding. They are now cleaner, better kept, more orderly, and better provided with accommodation.

2. It has almost, if not quite wholly, done away with selling by the glass and drinking in shops and groceries.

3. It has restricted the liquor traffic and materially diminished the amount of drinking done in the Riding, as the marked decrease in the number of cases of drunkenness amply prove.

4. It has improved the moral tone of the community in various ways, and this improvement has been particularly noticeable in the shop and tavern-keepers themselves. They know that their business depends upon their good behaviour, and they are also interested in assisting the authorities to put a stop to the unlicensed traffic.

Answer to Question 3.—So far as the Board are aware, there is, at the present time, no one in the Riding engaged in the unlicensed trade. Several tavern keepers who failed to get licenses last April, did continue to sell for some time afterwards in defiance of the law, but they were promptly prosecuted, fined, and in one case for a second offence, sent to gaol. This appears to have had the desired effect, and the Board believe that the provisions of the Act are now pretty generally carried out in this respect.

Answer to Question 4.—The most of those persons whose applications for licenses were refused, made complaints to the Board, claiming that their respective localities required additional shop and tavern accommodation. To these complaints the Board were able to answer that the Municipal by-law prevented the additional licenses being granted, or that the respectable people of the locality in question, or a majority of them, had petitioned against it, or that the limit imposed by the Act had been reached, and therefore no further license could be issued. The Board have reason to believe that as a rule these decisions, always impartial, have given general satisfaction.

Answer to Question 5.—The Board would respectfully submit amendments in the following directions:

1. Commissioners should have power to cancel a license on the report of the Inspector, in case the holder keeps a disorderly house, or fails to have the necessary or prescribed accommodation.

2. The Inspector should have power to forbid shop or tavern-keepers to sell any liquor to invalids or habitual drunkards, under a penalty.

3. Clause 35 of the License Act should prescribe the shortest period of imprisonment for the second offence.

4. The Inspector should have power to search premises said to sell without license.

YORK, WEST.

Answer to Question 1.—The Sunday traffic has ceased so far as the open sale is concerned. From a personal inspection of the licensed houses, and in conversation with the tavern-keepers, they find that the law is almost universally acquiesced in, many of the hotel-keepers affirming that they are glad that the traffic on Sunday has ceased, thus giving them rest on the Sunday the same as other citizens. Saturday evening traffic has also ceased, the taverns in this License District closing punctually at seven o'clock. If any sale of liquors takes place either on Saturday evenings or Sundays, it is made secretly and only to a limited number of persons.

From the 1st of May the hotel-keepers seemed to realize that the law would be rigidly enforced. That no unfair advantage should be taken of those who were suddenly refused licenses, the Board of Commissioners deemed it reasonable and just that a short time should elapse before the law would be put into operation against this class. They were then notified that the law would be rigidly enforced.

But, with one or two exceptions, the sale continued with more or less secrecy. Detectives were employed, and a number of convictions secured.

This work is still going on and will be continued.

Answer to Question 2.—The effect of the provisions of the law has been that Saturday night rioting in taverns has ceased, and Sunday is kept much quieter.

The open sale of alcoholic liquor on Sunday is stopped, but there is still considerable traffic in ostensibly temperance drinks and cigars.

The effect of the law has been to lessen the power and influence of the liquor traffic. It is realized for the first time in the history of the traffic in Canada that the License Law of 1876 is a *working* law, and that those to whom have been committed the responsibility of executing the law are determined at all hazards faithfully to discharge that duty, this being understood at the outset, has helped the Board of Commissioners for this district.

Answer to Question 3.—Nearly all the unlicensed houses have continued to sell more or less openly. Convictions have been secured; two have been twice convicted. One has been committed to prison for non-payment of fines. The unlicensed traffic is

being slowly but steadily stamped out. The circumstances attending the unlicensed traffic are the houses being ostensibly carried on as Temperance Houses, and the implements of the traffic being allowed to remain.

The Bars are kept open as before. The bottles and decanters remaining and labelled as ginger ale, sarsaparilla beer, while there is little doubt that they contain Alcoholic Liquor. The law, or the construction of it by magistrates, would appear to be defective in not making the possession of such implements proof positive of sale.

Answer to Question 4.—Many persons to whom licenses were refused have complained. Their complaints generally were that their houses were required; that they embarked all their means in the business, and that they would suffer great pecuniary loss.

The Commissioners in two instances reconsidered their decisions and granted licenses. Some of the applicants had not the accommodation required by law. In all the other cases the replies were, that the houses were not required for public accommodation. The Commissioners endeavoured to act in the spirit of their instructions, and according to the law; while leaving an ample number for the legitimate requirements of the travelling public, they cut off all mere drinking-houses.

Answer to Question 5.—1. That the Inspector have power to enter every part of the premises where professedly temperance drinks are sold, and test, by instruments to be furnished him, the presence of alcohol in such so-called temperance drinks.

2. That power be given to the License Commissioners to cancel any license for just cause.

3. That the Board of License Commissioners should have power to determine on each violation of the law as magistrates, *ex officio* or otherwise.

4. That if the Board had power to fix the amount of license fee it would simplify the working of the law.

5. That in all prosecutions for violations of the License Laws, the persons so charged, their wives or agents selling liquor, be debarred from giving evidence.

6. That the provisions of the law making the presence of the implements of the traffic *prima facie* evidence of sale, should be plainer and more decisive.

7. That as it is important to secure the services of efficient men as Inspectors, the salary should be higher.

YORK, EAST.

Answer to Question 1.—No answer.

Answer to Question 2.—No answer.

Answer to Question 3.—No answer.

Answer to Question 4.—No answer.

Answer to Question 5.—1. Extension of time in making complaint for unlicensed houses, not less than sixty days.

2. Right of entrance, giving Inspectors right to search unlicensed or temperance house if licensed.

3. Such parties having intoxicating liquors (in such quantities) upon the premises, be considered *prima facie* evidence. Penalty.

4. All liquor found upon the premises, with such appliances for carrying on an illicit trade, should be forfeited.

5. All temperance houses to be licensed.

6. None other than licensed houses shall be allowed to have sign-boards affixed to the premises.

7. Store licenses to be separated from any other business.

8. Tavern or shop license shall mean only the building, and not shed, field, &c., on the property.

9. Any licensed tavern or store keeper having two convictions against him in the current year shall have his license suspended, and, furthermore, be disqualified from holding any license for such number of years as may be decided upon.

10. That the License Commissioners shall be Justices of the Peace. This is in accord with the English law.

11. Commissioners to have power to suspend licenses, and make by-laws in accordance therewith.

(No. 43.)

Report of the Council of University College, Toronto, for 1876. (*Not
Printed.*)



SPECIAL REPORT
TO THE HONOURABLE THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
ON THE
ONTARIO EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT,
AND THE EDUCATIONAL FEATURES
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
AT
PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

BY J. GEORGE HODGINS, LL.D., DEPUTY MINISTER.



"Thus we see that these great international Exhibitions were the first grand levers which were used to uplift the nations to a higher plane of intellectual life, and to demonstrate to them, beyond power of controversy to gainsay, the great practical truth which underlies the trite maxim which we all understand, that "knowledge is indeed power"—power, which is irresistible—power, which endows delicate, and even complicated machinery, almost with the instincts of life—power, which, with unerring penetration and force, seizes upon salient points; and, by controlling, turns even opposing forces into obedient servants of a superior will and design."—Pages 231-232 of this Report.

Toronto :

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1877.



PREFATORY NOTE.

THE accompanying Report contains a brief survey of the whole of the educational exhibits of the various countries and states represented at Philadelphia—including our own—nearly forty in all. It also contains an account of the present state of education in some of the more important countries. To this I have added illustrative statistics of the latest available date, not only of these countries, but of those which had no educational exhibit at Philadelphia. I have also added, where practicable, an analysis of the systems of education in operation in the principal countries.

So remarkably onward has been the progress of popular education in some of these countries, within the last fifteen or twenty years, that the fact itself, as well as the extent of that progress, as detailed in this report, will be a surprise to many. This is notably the case in regard to Russia, Japan, and Brazil. China, too, is laying the foundation of an effective system of instruction for her people. England, it will be seen, has, within the last seven years (for the reason detailed in the Report), been compelled to take vigorous and comprehensive measures to recover lost ground; while Austria, Italy, France, and other countries named, are now taking energetic steps to improve their systems of popular education.

The information in regard to the systems of education now in operation in Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal, the United States, Brazil, Argentine Republic, Chili, Japan, and Egypt, which I have given from authentic sources, will be found to be more or less complete; while that in regard to England embraces a trustworthy sketch of the period of the administration of the Parliamentary grants for elementary education from 1839 to 1876. To this I have added a full analysis, by competent hands, of the present Education Code of 1876. The whole of this information I have endeavoured to elaborate with great care. I trust, therefore, that it will be found to be both interesting and useful. It will enable those interested in the subject to obtain a comparatively satisfactory bird's-eye view of national education (from the recent standpoint of the Centennial Exhibition), not only of the forty states and countries which were educationally represented there, but also of the almost equal number which had no such representation at the Exhibition.

I have also inserted valuable papers on the "Special Educational Exhibits" at the Centennial; on "European Educational Systems and Policy," and a series of "Lessons from the Centennial," from an American standpoint, in which it will be seen Ontario receives more than one "honourable mention." At the conclusion of this Report I have given, in the form of a lecture, a popular sketch of the whole Exhibition itself, prepared for delivery at Teachers' Associations. In it I have noted the progressive position occupied by "education" as a "group" or section at the various international exhibitions.

At the close of the paper, I have sought to draw such practical lessons for ourselves, as a careful study of the Exhibition, and especially of its educational features, warranted me in doing.

In the Appendix I have inserted an interesting sketch by P. Cunliffe Owen, Esq., of the South Kensington Museum*—the outgrowth of the first International Exhibition at London in 1851, and the parent of all subsequent Educational Museums. I have added a brief account of the Educational Museums and Depositories recently established at St. Petersburg, Paris, and London, &c.

The Report itself is more elaborate than I had at first intended it should be. I felt, however, that it would defeat the primary object of such a Report, and greatly lessen its value, if it did not contain an educational outlook (such as the Exhibition was designed to afford), and of as complete a character as possible, of the various educating countries in the world. This was, nevertheless, found to be a task of no ordinary magnitude and difficulty, owing to the fact that the educational exhibits at Philadelphia did not include those of more than one half of the educational states and countries of the world,—and that more than one third of those represented there were of a very meagre and elementary character. The deficiency had, therefore, to be supplied from sources difficult of access, and sometimes contradictory and unsatisfactory in character. The information given has, however, been carefully prepared from the latest authorities, and condensed as much as possible.

The entire educational survey which I have attempted to make is, on the whole, most gratifying and satisfactory. It cannot fail to impress the reader with two things: 1st. That other countries are making educational strides even more rapid, and educational progress even more substantial than our own; and 2ndly. That, in this great educational race, our highly favoured Province, untrammelled by the many embarrassing educational traditions of Europe, and not subject to the fluctuations of executive authority, as in the United States, not only can, but has every national incentive to, put forth every effort to maintain the high position which, by common consent, she obtained at Philadelphia last year.

J. G. H.

* Secretary to the British Commission, under the Presidency of the Prince of Wales, of the Paris Exhibition of 1875.

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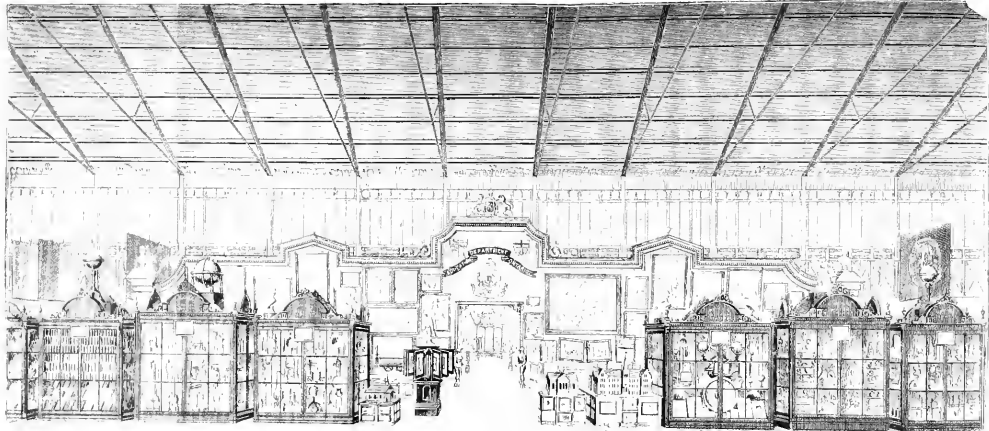


EXHIBIT OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, AT THE CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1876.

T. MICHAM DEL.

PHOTO ENGRAVING

REPORT.

Education at the Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

The Honourable ADAM CROOKS, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Minister of Education,
Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you the following Report on the educational features of the recent Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

INTRODUCTORY.

In order to illustrate more clearly the position of Ontario at that Exhibition, I think it desirable to refer briefly to the gradual growth of the educational features of former International Exhibitions.

When it is considered how highly every civilized nation at the present time regards the diffusion of education amongst the whole body of the people as the chief essential to its well-being, and an evidence of its social and industrial progress, it is surprising to find that in the great Exhibitions of 1851, 1855, and 1862, so little prominence had been given to educational matters.

PART I.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS OF 1867 AND 1873.

I. THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

It was not until the fourth great Exhibition, held in Paris in 1867, that the subject of education, as a distinct department or feature of the exhibition, received formal recognition. By the Imperial Commission under Napoleon III., it had a group assigned to it under the general designation of the "Department of Social Science, Group X, classes 89 and 90."

In so extensive a "department" there were nearly twelve hundred exhibitors—more than one-half of them, as might have been expected at an exhibition in Paris, were from France; 139 were from Spain; 86 from Austria; 68 from Italy; 53 from Wurtemberg; 43 from Great Britain (35) and her colonies (8); 21 from Belgium; 16 from Prussia; 14 each from Sweden and Denmark, and the remaining 150 from eighteen different nationalities. The number of Prizes awarded was 428, of which France received 278; Italy, 29; Prussia and North Germany, 24; Austria, 22; Spain, 19; Great Britain, 13; Belgium, 10. The remaining 33 were divided among the exhibitors of thirteen nationalities.

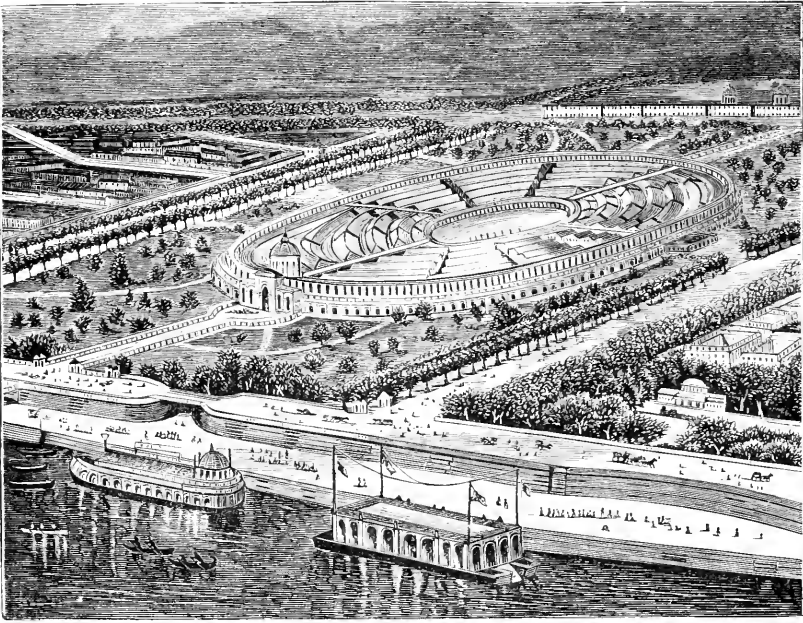
As it is interesting to know what subjects were placed in classes 89 and 90, Group X, and received prizes, I insert the following list:—

<i>Specifications, Class 89.</i>	Prizes.	<i>Specifications, Class 90.</i>	Prizes.	
Governments and founders.....	16	Governments	5	
Primary Normal Schools.....	1	Classes and courses for adults.....	19	
Plans, furniture, &c.....	23	Special schools and schools of design	4	
Articles for the Infant Schools.....	1	Models and methods.....	19	
Educational collections.....	2	Works of pupils.....	7	
Hygienic and gymnastic collections..	1	Works of pupils	7	
Religious Instruction.....	3	Special secondary instruction.....	15	
Reading	8	Collections " "	20	
Writing	21	Technical Instruction {	Agriculture.....	9
Arithmetic and Metrical system.....	9		Commerce.....	1
Accounts	3		Mechanic Arts.....	22
Grammar.....	4		Marine.....	8
Geography	18		Libraries, societies, etc.....	19
Natural History.....	2	Authors of {	Reading books.....	16
Singing	20		Pedagogic works	4
Design	7		Classical works.....	12
Drawing.....	3		Agricultural works.....	7
Authors of primary books	14		Industrial works.....	5
Editors.....	19	Military works.....	2	
3 ind. deaf mutes, idiots.....	32	Editors of special works	18	
Total prizes	210	Total prizes.....	221	

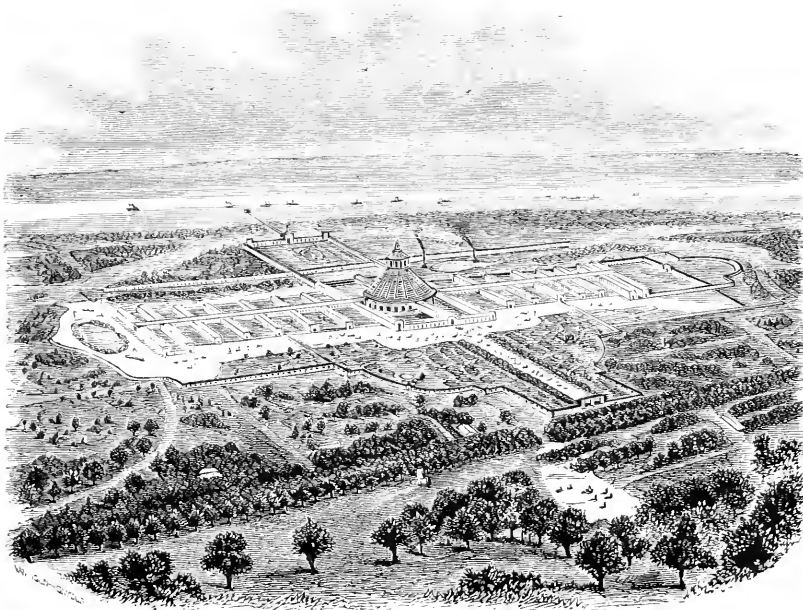
The Honourable J. W. Hoyt, American Education Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition, thus characterizes the objects exhibited in these two classes. He says:—

“The objects themselves numbered many thousands, one entry—as that of a school-house, for instance—often including many individual articles collectively shown by the nation, society, or individual making exhibition. The variety of objects was only less than their number, extending through the whole range appropriate to the work of education, and affording ground for a discussion of every educational theme, from the material appliances essential to the infant school, up through every grade of intermediate schools, general and special, to the scheme of the Royal Academy or University. In the Park were school-houses, with furniture, apparatus, and numberless appliances, together with several pavilions embracing a multitude of educational appliances used in schools of agriculture and mechanical industry, and the no less numerous products of the handiwork of the artistic or scientific skill of the pupils. In the Palace were numerous halls, alcoves and attractive corners, filled with charts, maps, atlases, globes, orreries, slates, copy-books, contrivances to aid in teaching children to read, write, and calculate; text-books from the primer to the calculus and the classics; schemes and reports of the Educational Institutions of every grade and character; copies of annuals published by Educational Societies, Institutions and States; the implements used in gymnastic exercises, and the appliances requisite to instruction in the arts of design, architecture, painting, and sculpture. Some of the halls embracing these, and countless other objects equally appropriate to the Educational Department, were very beautifully and effectively set off by portraits, busts, and statues of distinguished teachers and patrons of education in all countries, as well as by the inscription of the names and living words of such as, by their labours for the diffusion of knowledge among men, have made them immortal.”

This collection of Educational objects awakened the greatest interest among the Teachers in France. Mr. Hoyt (already quoted) says, “that over 12,000 of them visited the Exhibition, while, from all parts of the world, zealous men and women came expressly to avail themselves of such facts, principles, and suggestions, and sources of information as the Exhibition afforded.”



THE PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF 1867.—Page 2.



THE VIENNA INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF 1873.—Page 3.

2. THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

The great success which attended the formal recognition of the subject of Education at the Paris Exhibition, induced the Austrian Imperial Commissioners to give, if possible, still greater prominence to it at the Vienna Exhibition in 1873. Owing to the enlightened foresight and zeal of the Director General, (Baron Schwarz-Senborn,) now Austrian minister at Washington, the educational features of that Exhibition were particularly good. On this point, General Eaton, the able United States Commissioner of Education, adds this strong testimony.

“The programme of the Department of Education at Vienna, produced upon my mind a most forcible impression. The breadth of view, the all comprehending grasp of the subject, worked out with such perfection of detail, gave evidence that a mind of no ordinary calibre had originated this noble conception. It seemed to me as if the man that had worked out the programme of that vast Exposition had risen above the sphere in which we move, according to the ideal of a grand principle of vision, and had looked down upon Austria, full of love for every being in the entire population, man, woman, or child, and had recognised the necessities of that people and the process by which their interests would be elevated and harmonized, and by which the whole nation was to be lifted in rank among the kingdoms of the earth. It seemed to me that the author had brought to this conception, not only this great love for the people and original ability for arrangement, but the experience of the world. That is to say, he had successfully endeavoured to bring the experience of the world, which belonged to such an enterprise, down to the Exposition at Vienna, and had incorporated and expressed that experience there. It seemed the scheme of a great philanthropic statesman, planning first for the advancement of his own people, but broad enough to include all the people of the world, who were freely invited to come to Vienna and see the great results of civilization. I can never forget the impression made upon me by that magnificent programme, which not even the grand results of the completed design, which it was my good fortune to behold, could obliterate from my memory.”

The main features of the Paris Educational Exhibit of 1867, were repeated at Vienna in 1873. The “Group XXVI, Education, Teaching, and Instruction,” was divided into sections and sub-sections as follows:—

Section I.—Infant and Primary Schools.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1st. Sub-section— | Exhibitions of various Governments. |
| 2nd. “ | Kindergarten. |
| 3rd. “ | National and Lower Middle Class Schools, Models, Plans and Material. |
| 4th. “ | Teaching by means of Visible Objects, Pictures, Reading and Writing. |
| 5th. “ | History and Geography. |
| 6th. “ | Natural Science and Physics. |
| 7th. “ | Drawing and Calligraphy. |
| 8th. “ | Music and Singing. |

Section II.—Secondary Instruction at Middle Schools.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1st Sub-division— | Drawing and Plans. |
| 2nd “ | Science and Gymnastics. |
| 3rd “ | History, Geography and Literary Instruction. |

Section III.—Special Schools, Upper Technical Schools, and Higher University Instruction.

Section IV.—Accessory means of Education and of Instruction—Learned Societies—Societies for the spread of Instruction—Scientific Discoveries—Support and Moral Improvement of the Agricultural Classes of Artizans.

In regard to national representation in the Educational department of the Vienna Exhibition, Rev. Mr. Fussell, the British Educational Commissioner, in his report says: "The chief European nations contributed largely to this Department of the Exhibition. Great Britain alone stood all but aloof *; and her absence was frequently referred to in language of friendly regret The United States of America was worthily represented. The contributions of British India possessed a peculiar interest, and those of some other countries were not undeserving of attention.†

"Austria, Sweden and the United States exhibited school-rooms of full size, completely furnished and fitted for immediate occupation. The Educational buildings of Hungary, France, Bavaria, Saxony, Belgium, and Switzerland, were chiefly represented by the plans, drawings and models.

"The most remarkable model exhibited was one of an admirable establishment or depot recently created by the City of Paris, for issuing to its schools once a quarter—or in urgent cases more frequently—everything in the shape of Educational furniture, books, apparatus and materials, all of the most approved description, and in great part manufactured on the premises."‡

The Hon. J. W. Hoyt, who was also American Education Commissioner to Austria (as he was to France in 1867), thus refers to the absence of an English Educational Exhibit at Vienna: "It is surprising that no effort was made by the British Government to insure a fair illustration of the means now in operation for the enlightenment of the too long neglected masses."

Speaking of the British India exhibit, however, he says: "It is certainly remarkable that the far-off and less civilized British India should have quite surpassed the United Kingdom in a representation of education at Vienna. To do this required but little effort, however, and was certainly accomplished—the Indian Government sending more than four times as many contributions, and such as better represented the condition and progress of education."

In order to make this summary of the educational features of the Vienna Exhibition the more complete for the purpose of comparison with those of the succeeding Exhibition at Philadelphia, I have availed myself of a condensed sketch on the subject, in General Eaton's Report for 1873. The criticisms in this sketch are chiefly taken from German sources, and are therefore the more valuable, as the German educationists are generally regarded as competent critics in all matters relating to schools and school administration.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT OF THE UNITED STATES AT VIENNA.

In regard to the American Educational Exhibition, a writer in the *Freie Pädagogische Blätter*, of June 21st, 1873, says: "I have travelled a great deal and have seen many rural School-houses, have taught in several myself, but such a school-room as this I have never before seen anywhere. It is almost provoking to see how the Americans produce something so beautiful from such a cheap and simple material (wood), and then to remember how insufficient our School-houses are, which often are erected at a considerable expense. The Americans are very practical in the erection of their School-houses, and are masters in combining the beautiful with the useful. This school-room is calculated for forty-eight children; and how roomy, how airy! It does an old teacher's heart good to see this, and he sighs, 'Alas, if this were so everywhere!' * * * The only fault

* So, at the Philadelphia Exhibition, Mr. Whiting, an English correspondent, and a writer of considerable repute, speaking of Ontario, says:—"Her school exhibit is not only better than of any state in this country, but it is the only thing which redeems the British School Exhibit, and I have written this home.

† Mr. Fussell says:—"The specimens contributed from India were especially interesting, as serving to illustrate the character of the work accomplished by the native schools, and the appliances in use among them."

‡ This description of the Paris Depository applies to that for Ontario in almost every particular, only that in Ontario there is no restriction as to the periods of supply. A sketch of this Depository will be given towards the close of this Report.

to be found with the American school benches is that there is no difference in size and in the relative position of their different parts. * * * The physical geography is excellently represented on large maps, to the great honour of M. Guyot, whose name they bear. * * * In the text books, which lie about on the desks, we were particularly pleased with the good thick paper, something which our own 'blotting paper text book publishers might make note of.'" General Eaton adds: "This writer also expresses his admiration of the coloured natural history charts, the charts showing the different colours, 'something new to the German Schools,' and the calculating machine; but confesses his surprise that America, the home of machinery, in its rural school does not exhibit a single physical instrument, not even a thermometer."

GREAT BRITAIN AT VIENNA.

"The English Educational Exhibition," the *Freie Pädagogische Blätter* says, "is even less than unassuming, and really offers next to nothing. A series of maps intended as aids for instruction in natural sciences, some geographical maps, and particularly a geological map of Queensland are highly commended. A mineralogical collection is considered worthy of mention; also, an exhibition of Bibles printed in all the different languages of the world."

FRANCE AT THE AUSTRIAN EXHIBITION.

The London Engineering says of the French Exhibition:—"The French gallery shows that much attention and a large share of talent are concentrated upon devising the best means of primary instruction, of smoothing the asperities, and rendering the first stages of learning easy and agreeable to youth. We know no country in which such vigorous and successful efforts are made to encourage and stimulate the young student. There are arithmometers, to facilitate the simple rules; geographical reliefs in plaster, to give accurate notions of the fundamental definitions; variously-coloured maps, showing by the difference of shades the altitudes of countries above the sea level; and models of solids, with sections, to render tangible the principles of practical geometry. After a careful examination of the various systems of drawing, we think that the French department is pre-eminently the best. We mean the course of linear drawing, with zinc—and plaster—models of penetrations and architectural designs, as well as the card-board arrangements for descriptive geometry of the Christian Brothers." The *Bund*, an official Swiss paper, also remarks:—"The final impression made upon our mind on leaving the French exhibition is about the following:—Higher instruction, as far as it can be judged by such exhibition, seems to flourish, also the elementary schools of the City of Paris, while in the Provinces both higher and elementary instruction seem to be neglected."

GERMAN EXHIBITION AT VIENNA.

Of the German exhibition the *Freie Pädagogische Blätter* says:—"The German educational exhibition is—next to the Austrian, which, of course, from local causes was principally favoured—the most complete of the whole exposition." Regret is expressed that it was not arranged on a uniform plan. "Objects from one and the same State are placed in different parts of the building, which prevents a clear and comprehensive view of the whole. Among the aids to instruction especially recommended are "the paste-board models of blossoms, and other portions of plants on a very large scale, exceedingly useful in classes where it is impossible to procure fresh plants for every scholar; * * * the physiological and anatomical models of Fleishmann, of Nürnberg, and Ziegler of Frieberg; the physical apparatus for elementary schools; coloured charts for the illustration of botany and natural history, all on a very large scale; the globes, telluria, maps and other aids to geographical instruction; the drawing-copies and models; and the chemical laboratory exhibited by Hagersdorff—one of the finest objects in the educational exhibition." The work done by scholars in real schools and industrial schools is highly recommended. Among the specimens of woman's work, the amount of useless embroidery is commented upon somewhat severely, and it is remarked that "this branch of instruction is, in most cases, far from what it ought to be." The *Bund*, an official Swiss paper, in noticing the German exhibition, makes special mention of the collection of ores, minerals, and fossil-plants; the new apparatus for instruc-

tion in mathematical geography, which meets a long-felt want ; the aids to object-teaching, with a view to instruction in natural sciences in elementary and secondary schools ; the wall charts for instruction in botany and zoology, and the aids to instruction of the blind. Of the work performed by scholars, this paper says (referring especially to the industrial schools of Hamburg and Württemberg) :—"the drawings, plaster-casts, &c., show us what the youth of our age are learning, and how greatly the community is profiting by such institutions. We know full well that the work of the scholars which is on exhibition is not in every respect the proper criterion for the standard of excellence of a school, for talented scholars will produce astounding results, even in a badly conducted school ; but the mass and variety of work on exhibition nevertheless shows that a great deal is taught, and a great deal is learned. The drawings from several industrial schools in Bavaria are excellent, and great admiration is expressed for the work done by the Munich Kindergarten."

THE EXHIBIT OF SWITZERLAND.

The same paper also says of the Swiss educational exhibit :—"The preliminary exhibition held in Winterthur, in February, in 1873, was far more imposing than the one at Vienna. Many very valuable educational objects, collections, apparatus, maps, &c., have been sent to Vienna in vain, because they have not either been unpacked or are totally hidden from view. The most significant feature of the exhibition, as illustrating the progress of education, and the changes in the character of instruction during the last few years, is the collection of text-books, apparatus, and charts for instruction in natural science. A set of the charts, adapted for every grade of instruction, attracted universal attention in Vienna. The Zürich exhibition displayed a collection of these objects for primary and secondary schools as complete as we have not seen them in any other canton in the country." The *Bund*, speaking of what has been done for education in Zürich during the last few years, says :—"The authorities have thoroughly understood the spirit of the times. They have succeeded in bringing the great achievements of science into a happy relation with the elementary schools, and thereby with the education of the whole nation. A healthy and beneficial mutual relation has been established between the university and the primary school, such as is scarcely found anywhere else. The *Freie Pädagogische Blätter* says :—"We must make special mention of all the aids for instruction in natural sciences, for these are truly admirable in their selection and arrangement, all of the three natural kingdoms being well represented by a school-collection. The object of the former is explained by its name, the latter is collected by the scholars themselves. Exact rules regulate the manner of making these collections. The collection of physical apparatus seems to have been made on the principle 'little but good.' The aids to geographical instruction are equal to the demands of the time. Also by magnificent illustrations are the young made acquainted with the history of their nation."

AUSTRIA AT HOME.

The *Bund* pronounces the Austrian education exhibit "magnificently gotten up and beautifully arranged. The material for every grade of instruction is exhibited in natural divisions and groups, corresponding with each other. The only novelty in the primary division is a rotating slate of galvanized rubber, which, if durable, will doubtless be introduced into many schools. The herbaria of the scholars in an elementary school in Styria are highly praised. The collection of physical apparatus is very fine ; also the anatomical preparations for superior schools. For the first instruction in geology and palæontology the geological pictures will render good service."

HUNGARY AT VIENNA.

The *Freie Pädagogische Blätter* also finds especially admirable the geographical part of the Hungarian exhibition. The maps are "in the highest degree creditable." The "relief maps" are particularly excellent. Illustrations of natural history in the shape of charts show that the study of nature is not neglected in the Hungarian Schools. Collections of "admirably-prepared insects, anatomical specimens, and elegantly-finished physical apparatus complete the aids for instruction in natural sciences." "For object-lessons there are

a few, but very useful, pictures. In some of these we see an idea which a future time will carry out—group-pictures executed in a truly artistic manner." Mention is made of "two-seated school-benches," "drawing-copies," and "a rich collection of needle-work done by scholars." "In quantity Hungary might have given us more, but as regards the quality, we must express our entire satisfaction."

SWEDEN AT THE AUSTRIAN EXHIBITION.

The *Blätter* commends the simplicity and practical character of the Swedish school-house, and says:—"The Swedish Government does more than almost any other European Government for good school-houses, especially in a sanitary point of view. The Swedish Government not only distributes plans of school-houses, but accompanies these by a printed pamphlet, giving numerous and valuable hints as regards the location and surroundings of the school, the quantity of space to be allowed to each scholar, the different methods of ventilation, &c.

"A very important problem, the construction of school-benches, may be almost considered as satisfactorily solved in the Swedish School-house. The seats which are exhibited have, it is true, as yet only flat boards, which deny the scholar every comfort, and the slightly slanting position of the board does not compensate for this defect; but not one of the seats is without a back, which, although essential to a comfortable seat, is found in but very few of our School-houses. We must draw special attention to the fact that in the Swedish School-house there is a separate seat for each child. The long school-bench should not be tolerated anywhere, but separate seats should be introduced into all schools, as the Swedes and Americans have done. A peculiar feature of the school-room is a number of guns and a drum, used in the military gymnastics and the practice of arms, which forms an important branch of instruction in all the elementary schools.

"Religious instruction is obligatory and occupies a considerable number of hours every week. Of the 212 objects exhibited in the Swedish school-house, no less than 20 have reference to religious instruction. The only object among them deserving attention is a collection of pictures for instruction in Biblical history, which are really valuable. All the books in the Swedish school-house are got up in the most practical manner; the binding is elastic and cannot be torn. This also applies to the people's library, which, numbering several hundred volumes, forms a specialty of the Swedish school-house. Fifteen years ago, the first people's libraries were established in Sweden, and now, in accordance with the resolutions of the Swedish school-law, nearly every village possesses one. No better place could be found for it than the school-house, and no better librarian than the teacher.

"Among the aids for instruction in natural history, the glass cases with insects deserve special mention, on account of their practical arrangement. These cases have not only glass lids and sides, but also glass bottoms, and the insect can, therefore, be inspected from all sides. The physical apparatus which is exhibited, excels through accuracy and the greatest possible simplicity. We were struck with a large drawing slate made of dull glass, which forms an excellent drawing-surface for coloured pencils. A part of the drawing copies are in the shape of gigantic wall maps. The calculating machines are few in number, which may be accounted for by the circumstance that instruction in arithmetic in Sweden aims more at rapid skill than at a clear understanding of the arithmetical process; but a calculating machine illustrating the decimal system is considered worthy of mention. An interesting feature of the exhibition is a collection of aids for instruction in vocal music, which is much cultivated in Sweden."

BELGIUM AT VIENNA.

The same journal remarks that, on entering the Belgium Educational Exhibition, one sees at once that in Belgium, with its busy marts of industry, but little has been done for the education of the masses. The Belgian department excels in the many mathematical objects made of tin. The collection of apparatus for perspective drawing is of real value, as well as the wire net-work, also for drawing purposes. In a calculating-machine we were struck with the combination of vertical and horizontal wires. A beautiful map of West Flanders, in re-

lief, painted blue, and the towns marked by shining white spots, which can be seen from afar, is extremely useful for large classes. The female work exhibited is characterized by simplicity and usefulness. Besides the objects mentioned, we find nothing in the Belgian department which is worthy our attention.

ITALY AND HER SCHOOLS.

Of Italy it also says:—"The Italian Educational Exhibition shows us more than anything else, the trans-alpine superior and special Schools. The technical Schools particularly, are represented in a brilliant manner. This is not astonishing, for in a country which has produced the men who pierced Mont Cénis, we expect to find a high degree of technical education. The elementary schools are also well represented. A school bench is exhibited with a movable seat. We saw a similar arrangement in the French exhibition, but we cannot admire it. There is absolutely no necessity for turning seats. The finest part of the Italian elementary school exhibition is the female work. There we see the artistic trait of the Italian nation. A great plastic model of Vesuvius deserves special attention. A skilful hand planned it, and it is in every way a most interesting object."

RUSSIA AT THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL.

Widely varying opinions are expressed by the Swiss *Bund* and the Vienna *Freie Pädagogische Blätter*, concerning the Russian educational exhibition. The former says:—"The Russian educational exhibition is a mere rudiment compared with the other civilized States of Europe," and finds nothing worthy of remark but a series of "object lessons for the school and family."

The latter paper remarks:—"On visiting the Russian educational exhibition, we find occasion to rid ourselves of many a prejudice. Russia here appears very respectable, not by the number of articles exhibited, but by their excellence. The object lessons for the school and family are truly admirable. The work done by the inmates of the Warsaw Institute for the Blind, deserves to be mentioned, as well as two models of school desks. A box with arithmetical blocks is very practical, and it is only astonishing to find it in the Russian department, because the Russians are particularly fond of complicated calculating-machines. Russia has a great future, and even its small educational exhibition is a grain of seed from which much may be expected."

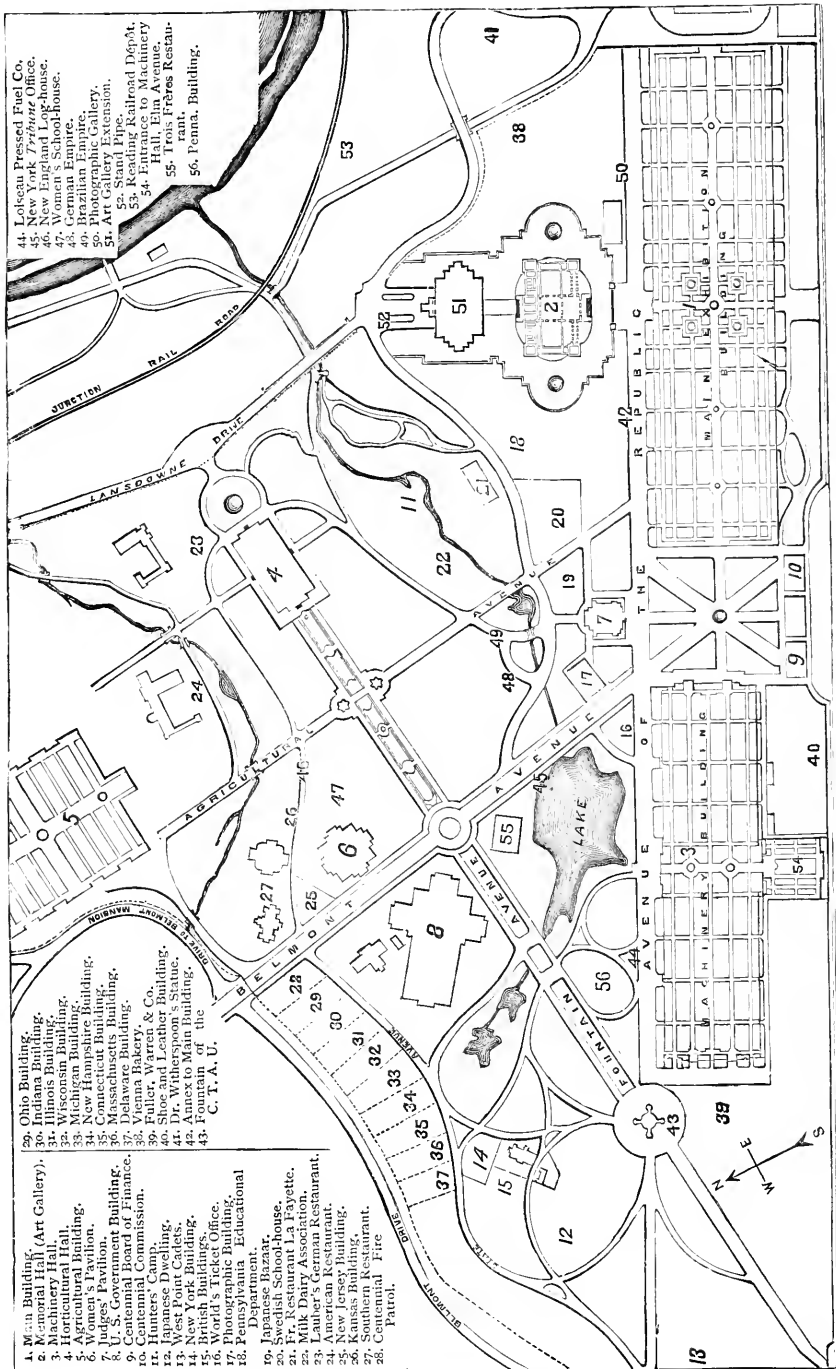
PORTUGAL AT VIENNA.

Of Portugal the *Freie Pädagogische Blätter* says:—"The Portuguese school-house makes a very pleasant impression from the outside, but inside it looks very empty. On the walls there are photographic views of school-houses, which show that the school-house exhibited cannot be considered a model. Among the few objects exhibited, our attention is first of all attracted by the school-desks, in which there is nothing remarkable, except that there are two seats screwed firmly to the floor belonging to every desk. Some pictures of parts of the human body elicit the enquiry, whether in Portugal drawing consists merely in copying, and whether in mathematical instruction no natural bodies are employed. Neither the one nor the other awakens a favourable opinion of the method of Portuguese educators. The cartographic exhibition comprised two maps, both of Portugal, one of them lithographed, the other drawn by hand."

PART II.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

At the Vienna Exposition (as already intimated), the United States occupied a prominent and deservedly high place. Canada did nothing of material value educationally at any of the former Exhibitions, except sending some School reports and educational periodicals



- 44. Lohseau Pressed Fuel Co.
- 45. New York Tribune Office.
- 46. Wisconsin Building.
- 47. Woman's School-house.
- 48. German Empire.
- 49. Brazilian Empire.
- 50. American Gallery.
- 51. American Gallery Extension.
- 52. Stand Pipe.
- 53. Reading Railroad Depot.
- 54. Hallway to Machinery Building.
- 55. Trois Freres Restaurant.
- 56. Penna. Building.

- 29. Ohio Building.
- 30. Indiana Building.
- 31. Illinois Building.
- 32. Wisconsin Building.
- 33. New Hampshire Building.
- 34. Connecticut Building.
- 35. Massachusetts Building.
- 36. Virginia Bakery.
- 37. Fuller, Warren & Co.
- 38. Shoe and Leather Building.
- 39. Dr. Williams' Building.
- 40. Dr. Williams' Building.
- 41. Fountain of the C. T. A. U.
- 1. Main Building.
- 2. Maximal Hall (Art Gallery).
- 3. Machinery Hall.
- 4. Horticultural Hall.
- 5. Women's Pavilion.
- 6. Judges' Pavilion.
- 7. U. S. Government Building.
- 8. Centennial Board of Finance.
- 9. Pennsylvania Exhibition Commission.
- 10. Hunters' Camp.
- 11. Japanese Dwelling.
- 12. West Point Castles.
- 13. Exhibition Building.
- 14. British Buildings.
- 15. World's Ticket Office.
- 16. Photographic Building.
- 17. Pennsylvania Educational Bazaar.
- 18. Japanese Bazaar.
- 19. Swedish School-house.
- 20. Fr. Restaurant La Fayette.
- 21. German Restaurant.
- 22. Landry's German Restaurant.
- 23. American Restaurant.
- 24. New Jersey Building.
- 25. Kansas Building.
- 26. Kansas Restaurant.
- 27. Centennial Fire Patrol.

PLAN OF THE CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION GROUNDS.—Page 8.

rom the Province of Quebec.* Naturally enough, therefore, she is not thought of by the Austrian Commissioners. It was, therefore, felt that the United States alone represented North America in the matter of education. The Austrian Director-General accordingly wrote to the United States Commissioners, "urging in the strongest terms not to omit a full representation of American education, whatever else might be omitted." He said :—"The Exhibition of it made at Paris in 1867 so interested Europe that he was called upon by the people of Austria and Hungary from all quarters not to fail to have a good thorough representation of the American system there."

This appeal was effectual, and "285 separate educational entries from the United States were made in Group XXVI. For this display, 48 educational diplomas and medals were distributed, while only 30 were given to the United States for its exhibition *in all other groups.*"

I have already intimated the high opinion which the distinguished Director-General of the Vienna Exhibition (now Austrian Minister at Washington) had formed of the American educational exhibit there. The Americans themselves felt the grave responsibility which rested upon them to make the educational features of their exhibition a great success. The Honourable J. P. Wickersham, the enlightened Superintendent of Public Instruction in the State of Pennsylvania, felt the full weight of this responsibility, and at a meeting of distinguished educators held at Washington in January, 1875, on this subject, he said :—

"A gentleman prominently connected with the management of the Centennial, writes me within a few days: 'The Educational Department of the Exhibition is, in my humble judgment, one of the most important to be presented by our Government.' This is the universal sentiment. We have been boasting of our systems of free schools so long, that our people have come to think them the best in the whole world. They will demand their full representation. Failure here, will, I am satisfied, bring severe censure down upon the heads of the Centennial management, and prove deeply injurious to the school interests of the country. More strangers, too, from foreign countries, will visit the Exposition for the purpose of witnessing our school work, and acquainting themselves with our school systems, than for any other object, possibly than for all other objects put together. The American School-house at the great French Exposition is said to have attracted more attention than all else from America on exhibition. The test will be a severe one, I admit; but there is now no shrinking from it. Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France, England, Belgium, and Holland will come, doubtless, prepared to submit their systems of public instruction to a comparison with our own, and we must be ready to meet them with the best we have. It was easy to say at Paris, at London, at Vienna, that we left our best at home; but at Philadelphia we will be at home. The Exposition must be a full, fair, and systematic representation of American Education. No possible credit can come to us by filling our space mechanically with the ten thousand articles that may be offered. The whole display must be representative, it must be somewhat of an organism, with its several parts nicely adjusted, if not closely related, to one another. In the selection and management of material, I take it, will be found the most difficult and delicate duty of the Central Commission; but, with a fair field in which to work, and a reasonable amount of money with which to pay expenses, a presentation of the leading features of American education can be made that will be an honour to the country, and a wonder to the older nations that may come across the water to compete with us."

* The Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, LL.D., Q.C., late Minister of Education for the Province of Quebec, in his new work, *De l'Instruction Publique au Canada*, thus refers to the educational exhibit from Canada at the Exhibition of 1862 and 1867 :—

"A l'Exposition de Londres, en 1862, et à celle de Paris, en 1867, le Département de l'Instruction Publique envoya des collections des rapports des deux journaux, des livres approuvés pour les écoles, des sièges et pupitres en usage, etc. Une médaille de bronze à Londres, et une médaille d'argent à Paris, furent accordées au surintendant, principalement pour le rédaction des deux recueils pédagogiques." Page 152.

When however, it had been first decided by the American people to hold a grand International Exhibition in the United States in honour of their Centennial, energetic steps were taken in that country early in 1874, so as to secure, at that important gathering, a fitting representation of the educational enterprise and growth of the Republic. A meeting of representative educationists was convened at Washington by General Eaton, the United States Commissioner of Education, in the month of January, 1874, at which a series of recommendations were issued to the educationists of "each State and Territory in the Union," inviting them to co-operate in this important matter, and suggesting the best way in which they could most effectively do so. In January, 1875, another meeting on the same subject (to which we have already referred) was convened at Washington to appoint an Executive Committee to co-operate with the Centennial Commission in this matter.

In this Province nothing, however, was done towards taking part in the Exhibition until the autumn of 1875. Some hesitation was felt when the question was considered as to how we ought, without discredit to ourselves, to enter into a competition with other and more advanced countries, especially the United States, in a subject requiring so many years, and such favourable opportunities for development. It was, however, thought desirable that while efforts in almost all other departments were being energetically put forth by the people of Ontario, in response to the friendly invitation of our neighbours, the Education Department should endeavour to contribute something which might show that satisfactory progress had been made in our educational system during the first twenty-five years of its existence, as well as in our material industries. It was due also to the Legislature and people of Ontario that this opportunity should not be lost for comparing the working of our popular system of education with that of older communities circumstanced somewhat like our own, and so justify the Legislature and the people in their efforts and liberal expenditure for this important cause.

PART III.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

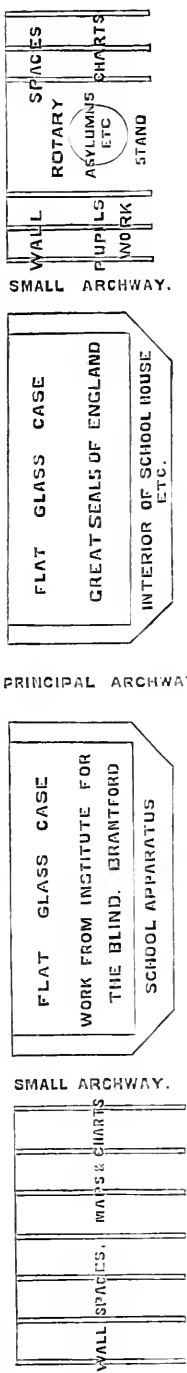
Under these circumstances, and before his retirement, the Reverend Dr. Ryerson, late Chief Superintendent of Education, at the request of the Government, as conveyed to him by you, authorized me to prepare a scheme in detail (which I did) of the proposed Ontario exhibit. He also issued a circular, based upon that scheme,* to the Inspectors and School Trustees of Ontario, in November, 1875, urging them (and suggesting means by which they could do so) to contribute specimens of pupils' work, and photographs of their school buildings, to the Educational Exhibition at Philadelphia, which was to be held in May of the following year.

Owing to the shortness of the notice and other causes, the number of the contributions received from the various schools to the Exhibition was comparatively small, but they were, nevertheless, sufficient to illustrate the nature and progress of the pupils in their work, and the style and character of the School-houses in our cities, towns, and villages.

It was also thought desirable to illustrate other features of our school system in their

* See correspondence in the *Appendix*.

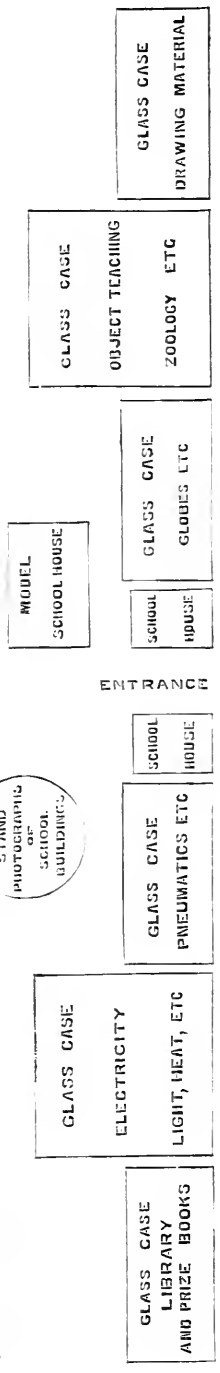
AVENUE DIVIDING ONTARIO EDUCATION COURT AND CANADIAN GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT



GLASS CASE
CHEMISTRY AND
KINDERGARTEN

ROTARY
STAND
PHOTOGRAPHIC
OF
SCHOOL
BUILDINGS

WALL FOR MAPS.



AVENUE DIVIDING ONTARIO EDUCATION COURT AND CANADIAN DEPT OF MANUFACTURES ETC.

GROUND PLAN OF THE ONTARIO EDUCATIONAL COURT, CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. Page 10.

growth and progress, which would prove both interesting and instructive. To these points I shall refer hereafter.

The Centennial Commissioners having constituted Honourable General Eaton's Bureau at Washington, "the Central Agency for carrying out the educational plans of the Exhibition," a sufficient number of copies of the "Practical suggestions respecting the preparation of educational material for the Exhibition," by General Eaton, were procured from him, and circulated throughout the Province, with a view to assist in providing suitable articles and specimens of work for the Exhibition. The result was that we were enabled to procure a number of photographic negatives of School buildings in cities, towns, and villages, and also a variety of pupils' work, from which a careful selection was made for the Exhibition. The photographs were all enlarged to a uniform size, and these, together with photographs of Universities, Colleges, and some prominent private Schools, were mounted uniformly, and arranged on a handsome revolving stand for the Exhibition.

In order to show to what extent it was designed to illustrate the subject of Education, and to provide for its display in the Exhibition, I shall here quote the following educational classification, as published by the Centennial Commissioners, and then show to what extent we were able to comply with the request made to us:—

REVISED CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATIONAL SUBJECTS, BY THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSIONERS.

I.—Educational Systems, Methods and Libraries.

Class 300.—Elementary instruction; Infant-schools and Kindergarten, arrangements, furniture, appliances, and modes of training.

Public schools: Graded schools, buildings and grounds, equipments, courses of study, methods of instruction, text-books, apparatus, including maps, charts, globes, &c.: pupils' work, including drawing and penmanship; provisions for physical training.

Class 301.—Higher education; Academies and high schools.

Colleges and universities: buildings and grounds; libraries; museums of zoology, botany, mineralogy, art, and archæology; apparatus for illustration and research; mathematical, physical, chemical and astronomical courses of study; text-books, catalogues, libraries, and gymnasiums.

Class 302.—Professional schools: Theology, law, medicine and surgery, dentistry, pharmacy, mining, engineering, agriculture and mechanical arts, art and design, military schools, naval schools, normal schools, commercial schools, music.

Buildings, text-books, libraries, apparatus, methods, and other accessories for professional schools.

Class 303.—Institutions for the instruction of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the feeble-minded.

Class 304.—Educational reports and statistics: National Bureau of Education; State, city, and town system; college, university, and professional systems.

Class 305.—Libraries; History, reports, statistics and catalogues.

Class 306.—School and text-books: Dictionaries, encyclopædias, gazetteers, directories, in 'ex volumes, bibliographers, catalogues, almanacs, special treatises, general and miscellaneous literature, newspapers, technical and special newspapers and journals, illustrative, periodical literature.

II.—Institutions and Organizations.

Class 310.—Institutions founded for the increase and diffusion of knowledge: such as the Smithsonian Institution, the Royal Institution, the Institute of France, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Association, &c., their organization, history and results.

Class 311.—Learned and scientific associations: Geological and mineralogical societies, &c., engineering, technical and professional associations, artistic, biological, zoological, medical societies, astronomical observatories.

Class 312.—Museums, collections, art-galleries, exhibitions of works of art and industry; agricultural fairs; State and county exhibitions; national exhibitions; international exhibitions; scientific museums and art-museums; ethnological and archæological collections.

Class 313.—Music and the drama.

Of these classes we were enabled to provide more or less for illustration, from Ontario, in the following:—

Class 300: Kindergarten appliances; Public schools, buildings, equipments, courses of study, methods of instruction, text-book apparatus, including maps, charts, globes, &c., pupils' work, including drawing and penmanship, provisions for physical training.

Class 301—Higher Education: High Schools; Colleges and Universities; course of study, catalogues, (or calendars).

Class 302.—Professional Schools: Normal Schools, buildings, text books, apparatus, methods, etc.

Class 303.—Institutions for the instruction of the Blind, and the Deaf and Dumb.

Class 304.—Educational Reports and statistics; province, city and towns, colleges, etc.

Class 305.—Libraries: reports and catalogues.

Class 306.—School and text books, dictionaries, encyclopædias, geographies, catalogues, general and miscellaneous literature.

Class 312.—Museum collections: works of art and science.

From the foregoing it will be seen that, with the exception of classes 310, 311 and 313, viz., national scientific organizations, learned societies, and music and the drama, we were enabled to send more or less illustrations on all of the other classes enumerated in the Educational programme of the Centennial. We were also enabled to send exhibits in other departments not enumerated on the prescribed lists, as I shall explain.

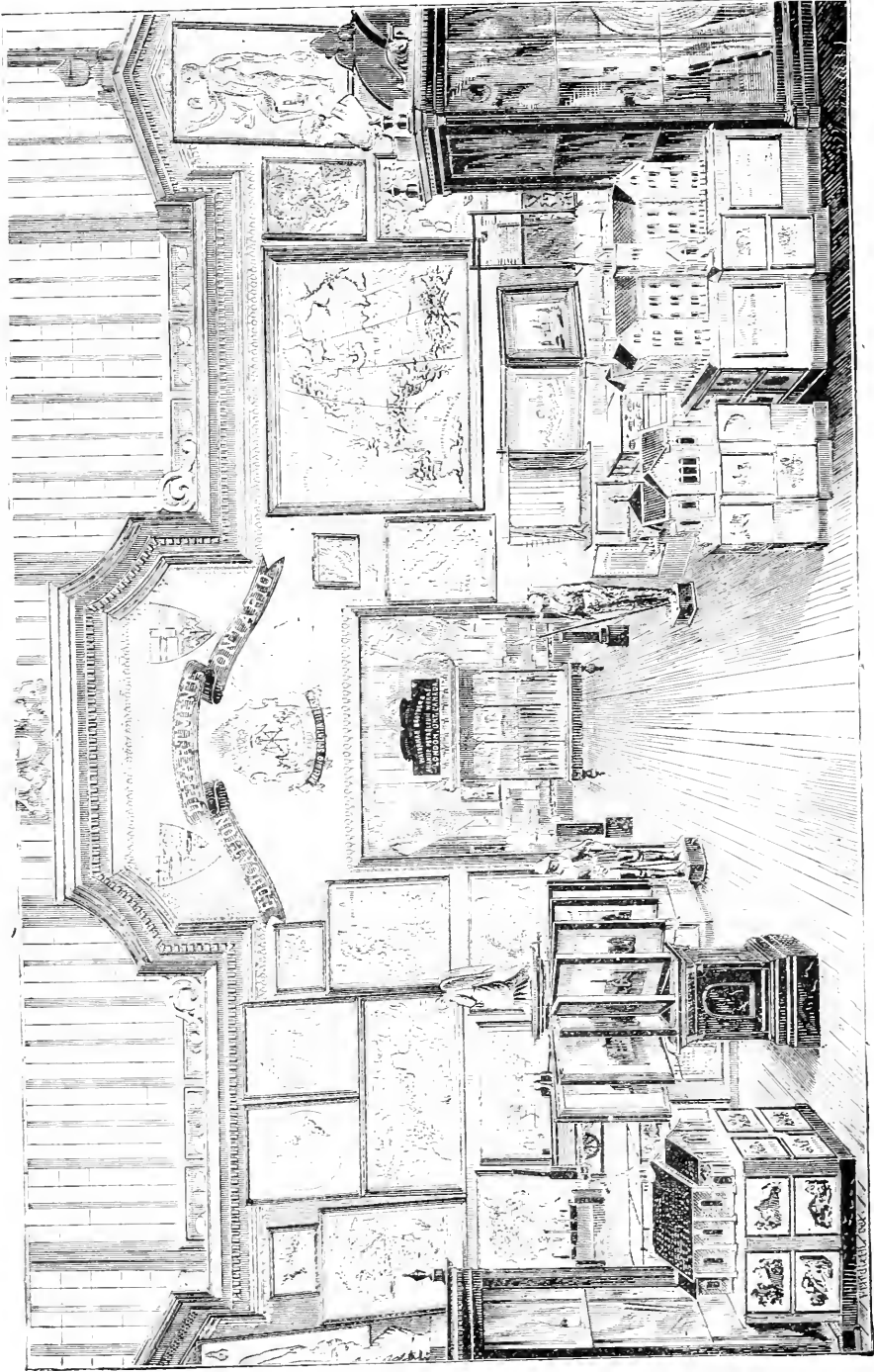
These exhibits were designed to illustrate (1) the extent and variety of the School appliances and material for aiding the teacher in his work at the disposal of the Department; (2.) the best facilities for supplying Schools with varied illustrations in the several branches of study, as well as providing prize and library books for the pupils from the Depository branch of the Department, by means of the large supplies kept in stock. (3.) We also included in our exhibit photographic illustrations of the various public buildings in the Province, such as the University of Toronto, and the Universities of Trinity, Victoria, and Albert Colleges, Knox College, De La Salle Institute, the Ladies' Colleges at Hamilton, Brantford, Whitby and Cobourg, and the Public Institutions under control of the Government.

PART IV.

ONTARIO EDUCATIONAL "EXHIBIT" AS SET UP AT PHILADELPHIA.‡

The whole number of articles sent by us to Philadelphia was nearly 2,000, valued, when "set up," including fittings, at about \$10,000. They were enumerated in a "catalogue of exhibits" extending to 64 pages, which was freely distributed to visitors during the Exhibition.

The position of the Ontario Educational exhibit in the main building was admirable. It was situated in the midst of the group of England and other colonies, and at the end of an avenue leading up from the arch forming the entrance to the whole exhibit of the "Dominion of Canada" in the main building.



No. 1. ONTARIO EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT. — FRONT VIEW. — CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. — Page 12.

The space finally allotted to the Ontario Department, was 110 feet in length by about 25 in breadth. At the back of the exhibit, was a partition 30 feet high surrounded by a heavy, deep cornice, designed and prepared in Toronto, as were the whole of the decorations. In the centre of partition and surmounting the archway, were the Royal Arms, underneath which were the arms and motto of the Department ("Religio, Scientia, Libertas"), and the words in large letters: "Education Department, Ontario."

In the space allotted to us in the Canadian court, were a number of glass cases placed in symmetrical order, and fitted with the various articles exhibited. Although the general plan and principal features of the exhibit were sketched in Toronto under my supervision, as directed, yet the whole arrangement at Philadelphia of that exhibit was left to Dr. May, Superintendent of the Educational Depository, aided by his skilled assistants, Mr. J. Carter, of Toronto, and Mr. A. F. Potter (formerly of Toronto, who kindly volunteered his valuable services in setting up the exhibit). The taste and judgment which Dr. May displayed in grouping and arranging the material placed at his disposal, was highly commended by all parties. The exhibit thus arranged, deservedly gave grace and finish to the whole display grouped about it, of which it formed the central part.

On either side of the avenue leading from the geological display of Canada (as shown in illustration No. 1), and forming the main feature of the Educational exhibit, were three large glass cases—one of them a double case, in which were tastefully arranged and classified the various objects exhibited.* Two of the cases of the left (as shown in illustration No. 2), contained Philosophical apparatus, classified to illustrate the various branches of Physics; the other case contained a sample collection of library and prize books, together with those relating to the teachers' professional education—the whole arranged so as to correspond with the printed catalogues. The three cases to the right, contained globes, astronomical apparatus; kindergarten and natural history; object lesson appliances; chemical laboratory, and drawing models and material; together with a collection of allegorical figures and small busts of eminent men. These cases were surmounted with life-size busts of Shakespeare, Herschel, Newton and Faraday, as well as those of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

PART V.

CHARACTER AND SPECIALITIES OF OUR EXHIBIT.

In the centre of the Educational Exhibit, and grouped about the entrance leading from the admirable geological display of Canada, were some of the specialities of our collection (as will be seen in the Illustrations). These consisted, among other things, of exterior and interior models of School buildings; † a revolving stand containing a number of photographs of Schools, Colleges, Universities, and public buildings of Ontario; photographs of the Education Department, and of the Normal Schools of Toronto and Ottawa; a collection of the Great Seals of England, from William the Conqueror down to Her Majesty the Queen; raised maps of Europe, Greece, Italy, France, Palestine, etc., and two figures in armour—one

* The illustrations inserted give a very good view of these cases and of the articles which they contained.

† These models were prepared in Toronto under my direction, and, in one or two cases, were taken from illustrations contained in the second edition of a work on "The School House, its Architecture, etc," which I had published last year. Two of these models have gone to Japan, and one to the proposed American Educational Museum at Washington.

at either side of the entrance itself. Within the cases, and grouped historically, were several busts of noted Greek, Roman, French, Spanish, Italian, Swiss, Belgian, American, German, and English writers and scientific men. These, with a number of statuettes of German Emperors, beautifully coloured, *en costume*, constituted a most interesting ethnological collection. These, and fuller details of our exhibit, will be more systematically set out in the classification of the entire collection, which will be found on page —.

It was, however, universally acknowledged by all of the educationists who visited the Exhibition, that the chief excellence, as well as the special characteristic of the Ontario educational exhibit, was its comprehensive and varied collection of educational appliances, in the shape of maps, charts, globes, diagrams, models, object lessons, and a most extensive variety of school apparatus—from the simplest kindergarten “gift” or object, up to the more complicated instruments designed to illustrate the several departments of Natural Philosophy and of the Natural Sciences, etc. The number of articles in this extensive collection, which was in our exhibit, was over 1,000, and was the result of years of careful selection and adaptation for schools under these heads.

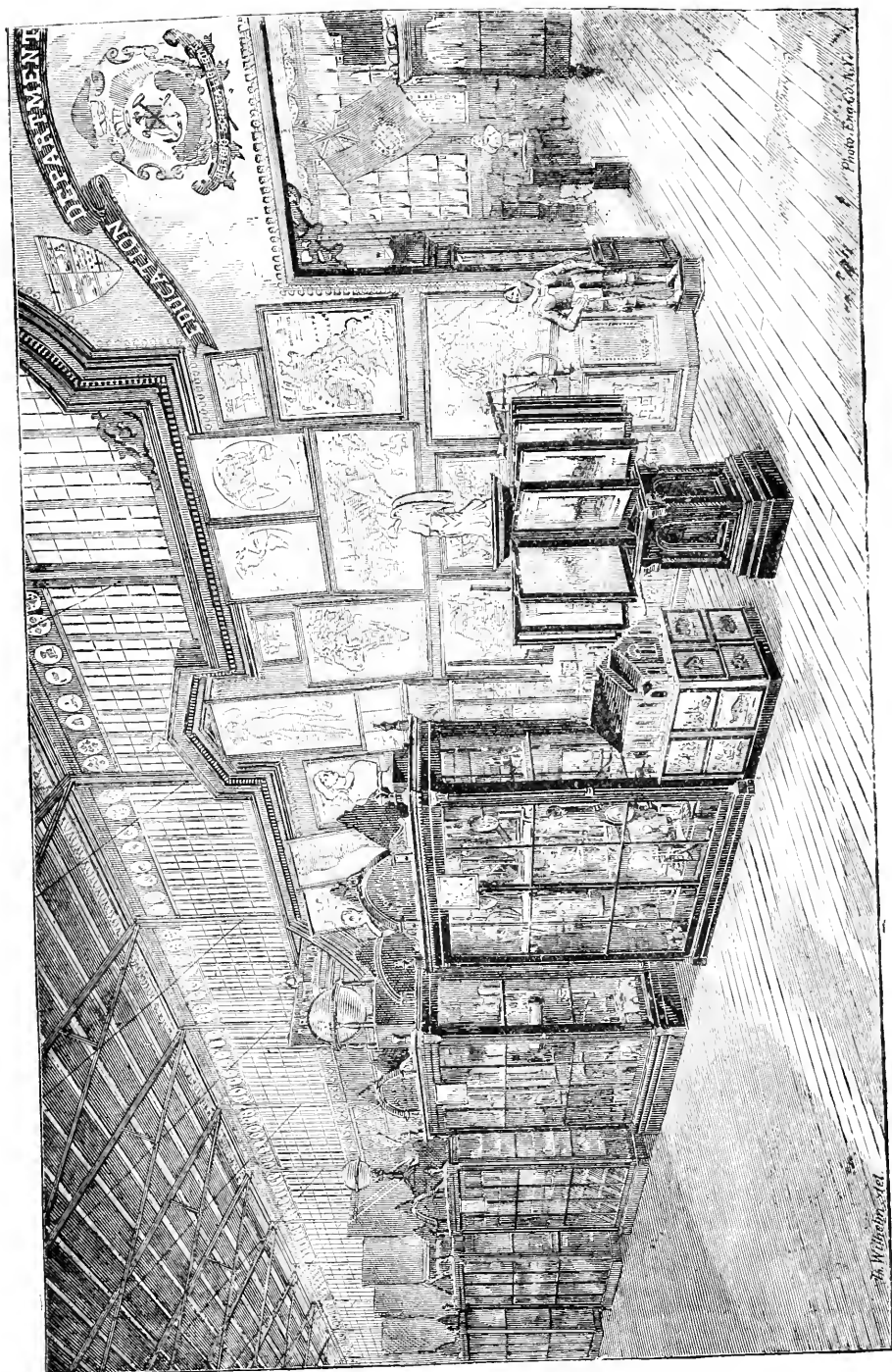
Another practical feature of our exhibition, which for years had received a large degree of attention from the Department, and which has been the means of greatly stimulating teachers in their profession was, a collection of books (called the “Teachers’ Library”), which had almost exclusive reference to the science and art of teaching, the discipline and management of schools, national education, school architecture, educational biography, the science of language, and other practical subjects, relating to the Teachers’ profession.

Nearly 400 volumes of books on these important subjects, were selected and sent to the Philadelphia Exhibition. It is gratifying to know that so highly were these invaluable aids to a teacher in his work regarded, that the Education Commissioners from Japan ordered the entire collection for the Education Department of that Empire. As an evidence of how much in earnest the Japanese are in this matter, I may mention that two excellent works in the collection, prepared by the Honourable J. P. Wickersham, Superintendent of Public Instruction in the State of Pennsylvania, on “*School Economy*,” and “*Methods of Instruction*” have been already translated into Japanese, and have been the means of inciting the teachers of Japan to greater skill and intelligent effort in the discharge of their responsible labours. It was doubly gratifying to Mr. Wickersham to receive copies of these works in a foreign dress from the Japanese Commission, and to see them also placed among the articles on exhibition in the Japanese Educational Court.

A cursory glance at the various educational exhibits at Philadelphia would enable the visitor to group them under three heads, viz. :—

- 1st. Those which consisted chiefly of “results” of education, *i.e.*, pupils’ work.
- 2nd. Those which consisted mainly of the “appliances” of education.
- 3rd. Those which combined “appliances” and “results.”

As a general rule the various American State exhibits consisted chiefly of “results,”—that is examples of pupils’ work, with large and valuable collections of educational reports and illustrative statistics. The Russian, Swiss, Belgian and Japanese, combined appliances and results in a greater or less degree. Ontario alone (although she had a few examples of pupils’ work in two or three departments) confined her exhibit almost exclusively to a systematic and scientific “exposition” of educational appliances, and objects of historical



No. 2. ONTARIO EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.—NORTH-WEST VIEW.—CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Page 14.

W. W. Phelps, del.

Photo. Eng. Co. A.C.

or practical interest from our educational museum. She was desirous of exhibiting the means by which she sought to build up the material or practical part of her system, and illustrated it with samples of the "tools" with which her educational workmen were furnished or were available for their use.

The question was sometimes asked: "Are these object lessons, maps, charts and apparatus in general use in your Ontario schools?" Our reply was—the object lessons, maps, charts and globes are in pretty general use; but many of the more expensive kinds of apparatus, or more difficult instruments, are rarely used. Nevertheless, our object is to obtain samples and supplies of all kinds of articles which might be useful in our schools. As the teachers become better trained and the schools more efficient, they require, and should have, the very best kind of school material. We, therefore, keep in our Depository and Educational Museum the greatest variety of these useful and necessary articles. It is not the fault of the Department, but of the schools, that they are not so generally used as they ought to be. Nevertheless, it is the duty of the Department to provide these things, and to give every encouragement and facility for their use.

The Rev. Mr. Fussell, one of the British Jurors at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, in his report "on Educational Appliances," speaks of "an educational exhibition as (for the most part at least) an exhibition of appliances and instruments, rather than of accomplished results." Such an exhibition, as every educationist must know, is by far the most instructive and valuable,—for it reveals the mechanism of the inner "life" of the system, and the contents, so to speak, of its "tool-house of practical education." It deals not with results, but with the means and processes of education. It illustrates not so much what you do, but how you do it.*

This was the main purpose and object of the Ontario Exhibit. In carrying out this idea, the Exhibit was so planned and furnished that a stranger, if he should be able to devote time to a careful study of the abundant information and material placed before him, would, without difficulty understand the whole structure and policy of our educational system,—its history, progress and development, and the means employed for making it effective for the purposes which it was designed to serve in its establishment. He would also see at Philadelphia what had been done and was doing in Ontario for the training of teachers; for securing a uniformity in methods of teaching and text books; for providing an ample supply at the cheapest rates of the best school material in the shape of maps, charts, models and apparatus; for improving the construction and condition of school buildings and premises; and for supplying the pupils at a nominal cost, (during the process of their education and at a critical period of their life,) after the taste of reading had been developed, with the greatest possible variety of the best and most wholesome literature which the press of England and America produces.

Thus, an intelligent enquirer at Philadelphia into our Ontario system could under-

* This view is shared in by M. Buisson, the French Education Commissioner at the Exhibitions of Vienna and Philadelphia. Speaking of the American Exhibit at Vienna, and what he believed to be its defect, he says:—"The American District School-house satisfied the visitor's curiosity. The building contained a hall and a large and well lighted School-room with forty seats. The interior arrangement of the building was far from making a favourable impression upon the visitor. I was surprised to find nothing that indicated this great nation's intimacy in the practical school life. Rich furniture was the only object of admiration. The maps and charts, of which several seemed to be in the collection entirely *by chance*, gave rather an idea of great variety of means of instruction than of regular methods in teaching, and of a premeditated pedagogical plan."

stand the whole philosophy of our educational plans; take in at a glance the outlines of the entire structure of our educational system, and with a little effort could understand its practical working. Such, at least, was our aim, and such, I believe, it was felt that we were able to accomplish (among other things), by reason of the comparative completeness of our Educational Exhibit at the Centennial.

That such a purpose was fully appreciated by noted Educationists who visited the Exhibition, we have very gratifying evidence. The fact, also, that a Gold Medal was awarded to the Exhibit, and two additional awards of a most complimentary character were "decreed" by the Centennial Commission to the Department, upon the report of experienced Judges, is a matter of congratulation to the Department and to every one in the Province, who appreciates the efforts which have been put forth during the last twenty-five years by the Legislature and people to place Ontario as high on the list of educating countries as possible.

So uniform and consistent have been the testimony of strangers to the value of our Exhibit, that I cannot forbear quoting portions of that testimony in this report. But, before doing so, I desire to specify in detail the main features of that Exhibit, so that our people may the more fully appreciate the kind and friendly nature of the remarks which have been so spontaneously and heartily made in regard to it, and our educational system generally.

I may state that our whole Educational Exhibit was systematically grouped into twenty classes, which embraced the entire collection, the particulars of which were given in detail in a descriptive catalogue (compiled by Dr. May), which was distributed to visitors at Philadelphia.

The following brief statement of the principal articles exhibited—dividing them into classes—was prepared for me by Dr. May. He has appended notes where thought desirable:—

CLASS I.

1.—*The Ontario School System, Historical and Statistical.*

This section related to the High and Public Schools under the control of the Education Department of Ontario.

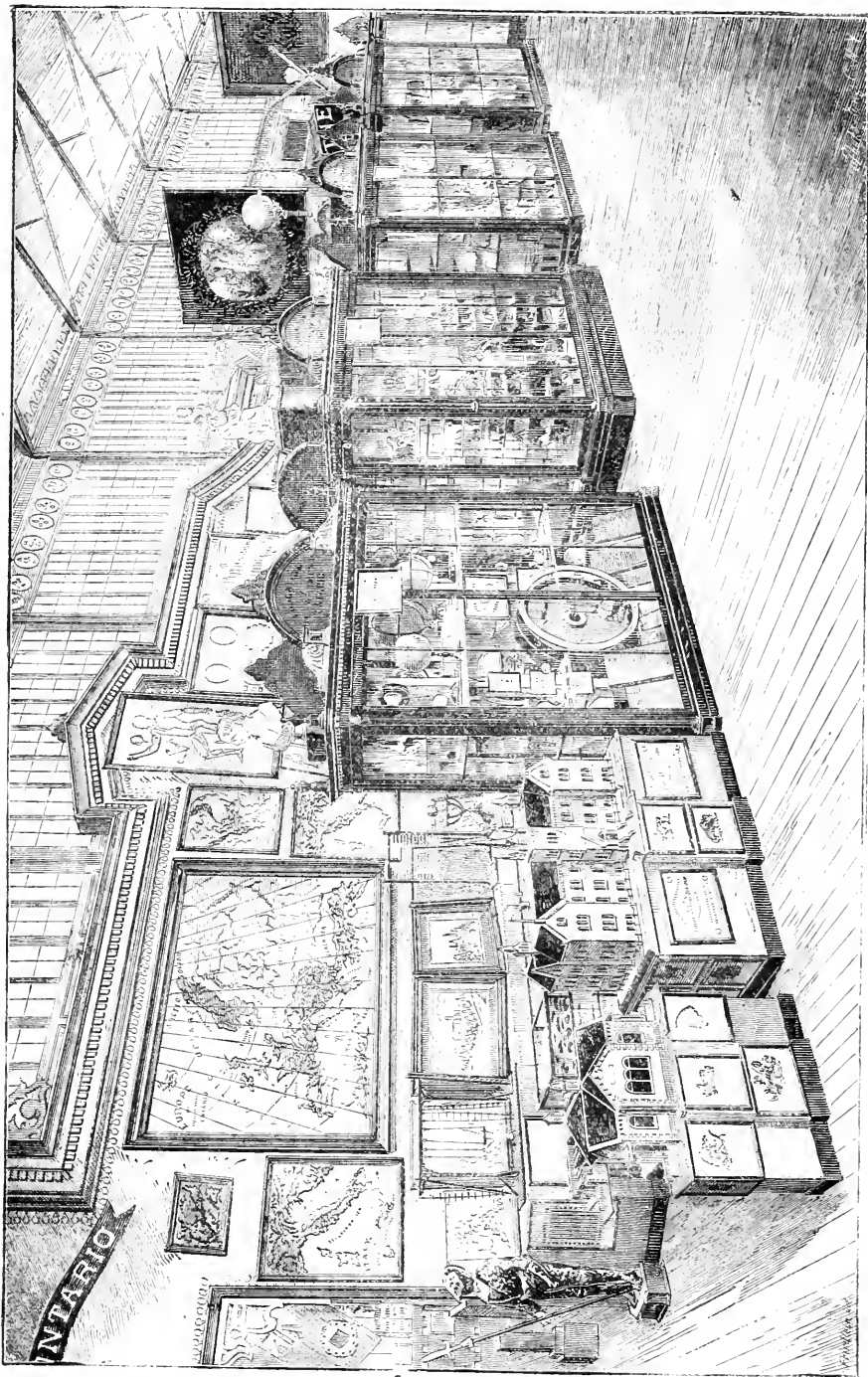
It embraced Educational Reports of the Province from 1821 (in part) to 1875; School laws regulating High and Public Schools, and the Protestant and Roman Catholic Separate Schools in Ontario; General Regulations for the organization, government and discipline of High and Public Schools; Meteorological Reports and other important documents illustrative of our School System.

2.—*Reports from various Educational Institutions.*

This included University Reports, Calendars and Examination Papers, Reports from the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind Institutes, and Reports from the Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, and Charities in Ontario.

These books were beautifully bound, and the back of each book was numbered in accordance with a catalogue specially prepared for the visitors at the Exhibition.

As may be supposed, this collection was of great value and interest to educationists from other countries, who were thus enabled to compare the growth and advancement of education in Ontario with their own.



No. 3. ONTARIO EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT. — SOUTH-EAST VIEW. — CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. Page 16.

CLASS II.

Educational Institutions and other Public Buildings.

This class included photographs of Universities, Ladies' Colleges, Institutions for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb, Asylums, Reformatories, &c.

CLASS III.

Public and High School Buildings.

The Education Department, Normal and Model Schools, Collegiate Institutes, High Schools, Union, High and Public Schools, Public Schools, Models of School Buildings, School Plans, &c.

All the Schools &c., in this class, are exclusively under the control of the Education Department.

Classes II and III were chiefly represented by large photographs, seventy-nine in number, mounted in frames two feet six inches long, by two feet high. These Photographs were a great attraction to visitors. They were displayed on a rotary stand which could be easily turned. Visitors were in this way enabled to bring these photographs into different lights, and thus compare the architectural beauties of the Universities and Colleges with each other, and to see for themselves the class of buildings used for school purposes in our cities, towns, and rural districts.

From the congratulatory remarks made by thousands of strangers on the style and beauty of these buildings, we may judge that even this small portion of our Educational exhibition was the means of directing the attention of visitors to our excellent Educational Institutions, and giving them a better knowledge of the educational facilities of our country than they could otherwise have obtained.

The Japanese Minister of Education was so much pleased with these photographs, that he ordered several of them for the Education Department in Japan.

Dr. May adds: The models for school buildings were also a source of great interest and admiration. These models were constructed under the direction of Dr. Hodgins, from his own plans, as described in his new work on school architecture. They consisted of a Collegiate Institute of striking architectural design, made to a proper scale, so that it is quite easy for builders to estimate the cost of erection, &c.

A school-house *as it should be*, with exterior and interior views, was also exhibited. The exterior has two separate entrances for boys and girls, and is of very neat design. The interior is fitted up with all the modern appliances; desks with folding seats, teacher's desk, blackboards, &c. It has also galleries for primary classes, and two separate waiting-rooms for boys and girls, with lavatories, &c. It also shows closets for maps and books, ventilating shaft, &c.

We also exhibited a tasteful model of a Rural School-house erected near Lake Simcoe, from a plan (with modification by Dr. Hodgins) prepared by Jas. C. Morgan, Esq., M. A., Inspector of Public Schools, North Simcoe. Application was made for the purchase of these models by gentlemen representing different foreign governments, including the United States, Australia, Japan, &c.

Dr. Hodgins' models of School-house (exterior and interior) were sent to the Education Department, Japan. The Rural School-house was sent to the proposed Educational Museum at Washington, U. S.

CLASS IV.

School Fittings and Furniture.

Including School desks and seats, model of gymnasium, calisthenic apparatus, map stand, blackboards, &c.

Specimens of class IV. were sent to Japan and Australia, and were noticed by the International Judges for the excellence of their finish, durability and cheapness.

CLASS V.

Pupils' School Work.

This class represented the work of the pupils in the Public and Model Schools, from ten to fourteen years of age. It included map drawings, landscapes, animals, human figure, &c.

Also specimens of penmanship. In addition to these, specimens of drawing were exhibited from the School of Practical Science, Toronto.

This class attracted attention, perhaps, more from the novelty of the style of mounting, than from its superiority over other collections in the Exhibition.

The drawing books, maps, &c., were attached to large movable frames, so arranged that they could be easily examined, and although only occupying a few feet of space, contained over two hundred copy books, drawing books, maps, &c.

Sir Charles Reed was so much pleased with this exhibit that he made a drawing of it, in order to fit up similar collections in London.

CLASS VI.

School Method and Organization.

Entrance Examination Papers for Normal Schools, High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; Examination Papers for Provincial Certificates; School Registers, Time Tables, Honour Rolls, Weekly Reports, Merit Cards, &c., &c.

This class was of great interest to educationists, as the entire success and prosperity of the School must depend upon its proper organization, combined with a good method of imparting instruction.

The system of merit cards, devised by Dr. Hodgins, effectually does away with the pernicious system of personal rivalry among pupils. It is thus explained in the last report of the late Chief Superintendent of Education (Rev. Dr. Ryerson):

"The series of merit cards, with appropriate illustrations and mottoes, which has been prepared by the Department, is supplied to trustees and teachers at a very small charge, and these merit cards are to be awarded daily, or more generally weekly, to pupils meriting them. One class of cards is for *punctuality*; another for *good conduct*; a third for *diligence*; a fourth for *perfect recitations*. There are generally three or four prizes under each of these heads; and the pupil or pupils who get the largest number of merit cards under each head will, at the end of each quarter or half year, be entitled to the prize books awarded. Thus an influence is exerted upon every part of a pupil's conduct, and during every day of his school career. If he cannot learn as fast as another pupil, he can be as *punctual*, as *diligent*, and maintain as *good conduct*; and to acquire distinction, and an entertaining and beautiful book, for *punctuality*, *diligence*, *good conduct*, or *perfect recitations*, or exercises, must be a just ground of satisfaction, not only to the pupil, but to his or her parents and friends. There are two peculiarities of this system of merit cards worthy of special notice. The one is, that it does not rest upon the comparative success of single examinations at the end of the term, or half-year, or year, but on the daily conduct and diligence of each pupil during the whole period, and that irrespective of what may be done or not done by any other pupil. The ill-feeling by rivalry at a single examination is avoided, and each pupil is judged and rewarded according to his own merits, as exhibited in his every day school life. The second peculiarity is, that the standard of merit is founded on the *Holy Scriptures*, as the mottoes on each card are all taken from the sacred volume, and the illustrations on each card consist of a portrait of a character, or other pictorial illustration of the principle of the motto, and as worthy of imitation. The prize-book system, and especially in connection with that of *merit cards*, has a most salutary influence upon the school discipline, upon both teachers and pupils, besides diffusing a large amount of entertaining and useful reading."

CLASS VII.

Text Books.

Specimens of the text-books authorized for use in the Public Schools, viz.: English, arithmetic and mathematics, geography and history; physical science, drawing books, copy books, &c.

Also specimens of the text books sanctioned and authorized for Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, viz.: Latin, Greek, ancient history, classical geography and antiquities

French and German, English, arithmetic and mathematics, modern geography and history, physical science, and miscellaneous books.

This collection of one hundred and twenty-nine text books was easy for reference, being classified and numbered in accordance with the catalogue.

CLASS VIII.

Teachers' Professional Library Books.

Books on the science of education ; practical education ; theory and practice of education ; home and early education ; Kindergarten and object teaching ; the sciences ; teachers' aids in teaching ; physical education ; educational biography and sketches ; miscellaneous ; school-house architecture, &c. ; self-education and personal help for young men ; aids to female teaching and education ; school life illustrated ; English language and philosophy ; and speaking and elocution.

The collection of books relating to the profession of teachers, embraced over three hundred and fifty volumes.

Nearly the whole of this collection was taken by the Japanese Vice-Minister of Education.

CLASS IX.

Library and Prize Books.

History, voyages, biography, literature, zoology, ethnology and physiology ; botany, agriculture, chemistry, geology, natural phenomena, physical science, natural philosophy, arts and manufactures ; practical life, religious and moral tales and essays, and fiction.

The total number of works in catalogue is over three thousand.

The prize-books were much admired for their excellence and beauty of binding, but the most commendatory remarks were made on the cheapness and the admirable system by which schools are provided from the Educational Depository with library and prize books ; and great was the astonishment when they were informed that through the liberality of the Ontario Legislature and Government, books were supplied for libraries and prizes at half the cost price, the actual cost to the school authorities purchasing from the Depository being at the rate of nine and a-half cents for books published at one shilling sterling.

CLASS X.

Reading Lessons, Mottoes and Writing.

Tablet reading lessons, illuminated texts and mottoes for hanging on the school walls, spelling games, writing, &c.

Many enquiries were made by private individuals respecting the price of the texts, mottoes, &c. Had it been a commercial enterprize, thousands might have been sold, independently of those which would have been disposed of to schools.

CLASS XI.

Arithmetic and Geometry.

Numeral frames, geometrical charts, geometrical forms and solids, conic sections, &c.

This important class received its share of attention, as it exhibited the facilities that youth now have of obtaining practical knowledge in the measurement of solids, &c.

CLASS XII.

Drawing.

Drawing books ; drawing materials ; models of fruit and leaves ; models of hands and feet ; plaster statuettes ; colour boxes ; mathematical instruments, &c.

The drawing models were much admired by strangers, and as drawing from objects is now one of the prescribed subjects of study for each class in our Public Schools, they are important adjuncts to teaching.

CLASS XIII.

Vocal Music.

Music charts for teaching singing.

These charts are on a large scale, illustrating Wilhelm's method, adopted by John Hullah.

CLASS XIV.

History and Chronology.

1. *Chronological Charts* of Bible history, and ancient history; and genealogical charts of the sovereigns of England, showing their respective titles to the crown.

2. *Historical Charts*.—The roll of Battle Abbey, A.D. 1066; Magna Charta; Regis Johannes, A.D. 1215, with the shields of the Barons, &c.; Magna Charta, with *fac similes* of the handwriting of the signers; Warrant to execute Mary Queen of Scots, A.D. 1587; and Warrant to execute King Charles the First, A.D. 1648.

3. *Men in Armour, Historical Photographs, the Great Seals, &c.*—Knight's armour, time of Henry the Eighth; suit of black armour, time of Edward the Sixth; photograph of the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park; photographs of the allegorical groups, representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; and photographs of the Relievs at base of the Memorial Monument.

In connection with the Historical Department, a collection of the Great Seals of England from the time of William the Conqueror to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, was exhibited. They were grouped as follows:—Early Norman Kings, Plantagenets Proper, House of Lancaster, House of York, Tudor Period, Stuart Period, and Guelph Period.

CLASS XV.

Geography and Astronomy.

1. *Topographical Illustrations*.—Terrestrial globes² from three inches to thirty inches in diameter; blackboard globes; dissected globes, showing the natural history and physical features of countries; raised and physical globes, showing physical features, mountain ranges, &c.; maps of the World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, British Isles, British North America, including Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Vancouver's Island, Manitoba, &c.; United States; Palestine, including Bible land; Travels of the Patriarchs; Journey of the Israelites; Canaan, Palestine, Ancient Jerusalem, and Travels of the Apostle Paul; Raised Maps, showing the elevations of mountains, depressions for rivers, &c.; Europe, British Isles, France and Belgium, Italia Antiqua, Italy, Greece, Græca Antiqua, Palestine, Jerusalem, and Model of Mont Blanc; Physical Diagrams; Maps of the World, showing physical features, movements of the waters, distribution of rain, distribution of climates, distribution of wind, &c.; Volcanic System of the Globe; Atlases, classical, general, elementary, physical, &c.; Geographical Sheets, Dissected Maps, Cubes, &c.

2. *Astronomical Illustrations*.—Celestial globes, various sizes; celestial spheres, Orreries, Planetariums, Heliotellus, Lunatellus, Turnbull's Heliocentric Expositor of Terrestrial Motion; Astronomical Charts, Diagrams, &c.

Class XV. contained articles which attracted the attention of visitors probably more than any other class in our whole exhibit.

The Globes manufactured in Toronto were considered marvels of cheapness, the Maps constructed by Dr. Hodgins, and lithographed under the direction of the Department, were admired for their distinctness and excellence of finish, and were objects of great curiosity to foreigners, who had no idea that Canada manufactured such articles, and were still more surprised when they ascertained that for cheapness no other country can compete against us.

In this class also are Raised Maps showing the physical features of countries. The

large map of Europe exhibited was daily examined by crowds of people, many of whom had never previously seen or heard of Raised Maps, but all seemed of opinion that the true way of teaching geography is by the use of Raised Maps.

The full set of geographical maps, together with the Raised Maps manufactured in Toronto, were purchased by General Eaton, Commissioner of Education for the United States, for the contemplated educational museum at Washington.

Sets of these maps were also purchased by the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria.

CLASS XVI.

Natural History.

1. *Geology, Mineralogy and Crystallography.*—Geological Cabinets, Cabinets of Fossils, Rocks, Minerals and Metals, Models of Crystals, Geological Charts, &c.

2. *Botany.*—Models of Flowers on an enlarged scale, so constructed as to be taken apart to illustrate Physiological Botany; Botanical Charts; Botanical Plates, illustrating seeds, roots, plants, &c.; Botanical Plates for elementary instruction, including the plants of commerce, their preparation for food, medicine, &c.

Cabinet to illustrate the vegetable kingdom, with two hundred specimens of articles used for Food, Medicine and Clothing, and in the Arts and Manufactures; Apparatus for collecting Plants, &c.

3. *Zoology.*—Zoological specimens; stuffed specimens, illustrating the following classes:—

Class I.—Fishes: orders, Teleostei and Ganoidei.

Class II.—Amphibia: order, Anoura.

Class III.—Reptiles: orders, Chelonia and Ophidia.

Class IV.—Birds: orders, Natatores, Gallatores, Rasores, Scansores, Insesores and Raptores.

Class V.—Mammalia: orders, Carnivora, Rodentia, Cheiroptera, Insectivora and Quadrumana.

Silk Worms, showing specimens of Metamorphosis, Silk, Mulberry Leaves, &c.; Zoological Diagrams of Mammalia, Birds, Reptiles and Fishes; Natural History Object Lessons with Reading; Zones of the earth showing the inhabitants of its various zones; Kindergarten Natural History, Object Lessons, &c.

4. *Ethnography.*—Busts, life size of Her Majesty Queen Victoria; Prince Albert; Prince of Wales; Princess of Wales; Shakespeare; Sir Isaac Newton; Herschel and Faraday. Busts reduced in size, Greek Philosophers and Orators; Roman Orators; French Philosophers, Statesmen, Painters, &c.; Italian Poets; English Poets; German Scientists, &c.

5. *Anatomy and Physiology.*—Anatomical Models showing the Viscera in position, ditto with organs of circulation and respiration; Model of Jaw showing teeth in the various stages of growth, nerves, arteries, &c.; Model of Skin showing the epidermis, perspiratory glands, hair follicles, arteries, nerves, &c.; Anatomical and Physiological Diagrams, some of them 3 feet 8 inches wide and 9 feet long, each on a single sheet of paper, steel plates and paper had to be expressly made for these charts, and a leviathan press designed and perfected to permit so large a sheet to be printed in colours.

It was generally conceded that our collection included in the group Natural History is the most complete ever exhibited for the purposes of teaching, and as it is the opinion of all prominent educationists that Object Teaching develops and stimulates a spirit of enquiry, and is the most effectual method of imparting instruction, we may justly feel proud of our excellence in this department.

The specimens of Natural History prepared by myself were awarded a Special International Medal as a collection for teaching purposes. The Commissioners representing the Imperial Museum at Japan made arrangements to obtain duplicate specimens of these for their Museum.

The Botanical Models too, were much admired; they are far superior to plates for the purpose of teaching.

Sets of these were ordered for the Education Department and Imperial Museum at Japan, and the Educational Museum at Washington.

The Botanical Charts and Botanical Cabinets prepared under the direction of this De-

partment were considered of so much importance, that duplicate copies were purchased for Australia, Japan, and the United States.

Duplicate copies of the whole collection of Natural History Charts and Diagrams that we exhibited, including Zoology, Botany, Object Lessons, &c., were ordered from the Department for the Imperial Museum at Japan, the Japanese Education Department, and the Educational Museum at Washington.

This certainly is a great compliment to the Education Department of Ontario, when triplicates of every article in a certain group that has been exhibited are ordered by persons so well qualified to judge of their value for the purpose designed.

The Anatomical Models manufactured in Toronto were considered so much superior to others in the Exhibition, that an International Medal was awarded them. Sets of these were also purchased for Japan, Australia, United States, &c.

CLASS XVII.

Chemistry.

1.—*Apparatus for teaching the Elements of Chemistry.*

1. *Chemical Laboratories.*—Boy's own Laboratory, Student's Laboratory, Normal School Student's Laboratory, Teacher's Laboratory, &c.

2. *Apparatus for Experiments with Gases.*—Gasometers, Retorts, Gas Bottles, Woulff's Bottles, Eudiometers, Eprouvettes, &c., &c.

3. *Chemical Thermometers* made without fittings of wood or metal, so that they can be immersed in hot, caustic, or acid liquors without danger of breaking.

4. *Chemical Apparatus for applying Heat.*—Glass Spirit Lamps, Russian Spirit Lamp, Blowpipe Apparatus, Blowpipes, &c.

5. *Apparatus for Weighing.*—Chemical balance to show $\frac{1}{800}$ grain; common Chemical Balances, &c.

6. *Various Chemical Apparatus.*—Alkalimeters, Test Mixers, Syphons, Pipettes, Evaporating Dishes, Funnels, Percolators, Cork Borers, &c.

7. *Chemical Diagrams.*—Charts, illustrating Organogens or Generators of Organization, Salogens or Salt Formers, Pyrogens, or Fire Producers, and Hyalogenes or Glass Formers; Chemistry of Geology; Chemistry of Light and Combustion; Chemistry of Animal and Vegetable Life; Chemical Physics, &c.

The Chemical Laboratories in this Class, which are manufactured only in Toronto, were awarded an International Medal for their cheapness and excellence.

Sets of these were ordered for several foreign countries and they are now about being introduced into the Schools of the United States. The whole department of Chemistry was interesting to manufacturers as well as teachers.

Chemistry has made such rapid strides within the past half century, that all trades are now partially dependent upon this science, hence its importance as a branch of study.

CLASS XIX.

Pneumatics.

1. *Apparatus for Exhausting and Condensing.*—Air Pumps, Magdeburgh Hemispheres, Guinea and Feather Apparatus, Hero's Fountain, Transfer Jars, Glass Receivers, &c., Models of Pumps, &c.

2.—*Meteorological Instruments.*—Standard Barometers, Metallic Barometers, Aneroid Barometers, Self-registering, Maximum and Minimum Thermometers, Hygrometers, Rain Gauge, Meteorological Abstracts, &c.

Charts and Diagrams.—Principles of Pneumatics, the Barometer, its construction and uses, &c.

The articles in this class were admired by almost every person that examined our exhibit; the construction of instruments applicable to every-day life were explained, and

the low price at which the apparatus is sold to Canadian Schools was another important feature in which the visitors took interest.

In point of finish, the instruments in this class manufactured, under the direction of the Education Department, are quite equal to those of any other country that exhibited, yet they are sold at less than half the price quoted by foreign exhibitors. Some of this apparatus was sent to the Educational Museum at Washington.

CLASS XX.

Acoustics.

Apparatus for illustrating sounds with air pumps, &c.

CLASS XXI.

Light—Optics.

Microscopes, magic lanterns, kaleidoscopes, chiaromorphoscopes, spectroscopes, models of the eye, electric lamps, magnesium lamps, polarizing apparatus, &c., &c.

In these classes our exhibit was well represented; in fact all our philosophical apparatus was highly finished, and had the latest improvements, therefore, elicited praise from those who understood its uses.

CLASS XXII.

Heat and Steam.

Models of locomotive, steam engine, beam engine, horizontal oscillating engine; vertical, stationary, oscillating engine; pyrometers, Tyndall's apparatus to exhibit unequal expansion; reflectors, diagrams of steam engines, &c.

CLASS XXIII.

Electricity.

1. *Fractional Electricity.*—Carr's electrical machine, Van Norman's electrical machine, Winter's plate electrical machine, Plate electrical machine, Bertsch's electrical machine, Ramsden's electrical machine, Cylindrical machine, Electrophorus, Leyden jars, Electric batteries, Dischargers, Electroscopes, Contomb's torsion balance spiral tubes, Electrometers, and a great variety of other electrical apparatus.

2. *Voltaic Electricity, Magnetism, Electric Magnetism, &c.*—Grove's battery, Bunson's battery, carbon battery, Smee's battery, Daniell's battery, Le Clanche's battery, decomposition water apparatus, models of telegraph instruments, electro magnetic machines, electrotyping apparatus, vacuum tubes, galvanometers, magnets, charts, illustrations, &c.

This class formed the most beautiful portion of our philosophical instruments' exhibit, and several were purchased for Washington.

CLASS XXIV.

Mechanics and Mechanism.

Mechanical powers, models of locks, screws, centrifugal machines, charts and illustrations, &c. A part of this exhibit was sent to Japan, duplicates being also ordered for Washington.

CLASS XXV.

Hydrostatics and Hydraulics.

Equilibrium tubes, hydrostatic bellows, pump, &c., Archimedes pump, under and over-shot wheels, charts, illustrations, &c.

CLASS XXVI.

Kindergarten Illustrations.

Miniature printing press, tools of various trades, working model of coal mine, lead pencil manufactory, &c., &c., building models, Kindergarten toys, &c., Kindergarten illustrations were included in the 26th or last of these classes, and also attracted much interest. Kindergarten instruction was first introduced into Germany by Froebel, of Hamburg, who devoted his life to improving methods of elementary instruction, his great principle was to combine amusement with instruction. This branch of education is now receiving great attention in the United States, schools for instructing very young children by this method are being formed.

From conversation with the leading educationists, however, I do not think it will ever become popular on this continent.

They all agree that the mind should be educated through the eye, but they prefer for that purpose object lesson teaching, as recommended by our Department.

In connection with our collection was a very fine exhibit from the Institute for the Blind at Brantford. It consisted of books of instruction, apparatus, maps, &c. for teaching the blind, part of which was constructed by the Principal of that Institution, Mr. Hunter, and fancy work, willow work, &c., by the blind pupils. This exhibit was not only admired for the neatness and excellence of its work, but naturally created a sympathy for those of our fellow creatures who are deprived of sight.

This exhibit was far more deserving than many others that were awarded International Medals, but it had not yet been recognised by the Judges, although Dr. Hodgins and I have repeatedly called at the Award Department, and represented the matter to the officials. I may remark that the Ontario Educational Exhibit was awarded the Gold Medal by the English Judges for the Canadian Department, and International Medal and Diploma by the Centennial Commissioners, and a complimentary award by special Judges for the completeness of our display as a collective Government exhibit. Dr. May adds: It is also very gratifying to state that the Company which have purchased the Main Building at Philadelphia for the purposes of a permanent exhibition, have decided to devote a very large space to Education on a similar plan to that of the Ontario Educational Museum. The Minister of Education has presented to the Company the fittings of our Educational exhibit. In addition, the Company intend having Model rooms fitted up with the necessary apparatus, &c., for the different grades of schools.

At a meeting of educationists, held in Philadelphia a few weeks ago, convened by the Chairman of the Permanent Building Company to meet the members of that body, it was decided that this portion of the Exhibition should be under the control of an Educational Committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Wickersham, Superintendent of Education for the State of Pennsylvania; Professor Apgar, Superintendent of Education for the State of New Jersey, and myself, as representing the Education Department of Ontario.

As I am the only foreigner chosen to act on this Committee, it evinces an appreciation of our Museum and Depository system, and I may say further that the two gentlemen appointed as my colleagues are strong advocates of the establishment of similar institutions in the United States.

(End of Dr. May's Summary.)

PART VI.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AND OF STRANGERS AS TO THE VALUE OF THE ONTARIO EXHIBIT.

Thus far I have confined myself to an expression of my own opinion as to the value of our educational exhibit. I shall now quote the opinions of two gentlemen, as well as the following "Opinions of the Press" as to the character and excellence of that collection. The latter I shall classify under two heads—American and Canadian.

The first opinion which I shall quote is that of Augustus Morris, Esq., the able Executive Commissioner from New South Wales to the American International Exhibition. Mr. Morris felt very anxious to obtain specimens from our exhibit for an exhibition to be held at Sydney this year. He, therefore, at my suggestion, addressed a note to the Minister of Education for the Province on the subject. The Minister felt, however, that he had no authority to send any part of the exhibit to Australia. When in Philadelphia in October, Mr. Morris again saw me on the subject. As my answer was still unfavourable, he again addressed the following letter to Minister on the subject :—

“I am sorry to learn from Dr. Hodgins that you did not think it was within your discretion to send to the exhibition in Sydney a portion of your admirable exhibit at the Centennial. I am sure there is nothing which so fully shows the extraordinary progress of Canada as the educational display of Ontario. When I was seeking for information on educational matters, one of the Professors of the University of Pennsylvania recommended me to visit Ontario, as I would there learn more on those subjects than in any other country. He pointed to your exhibit as a proof, and said he felt ashamed that the United States was so far behind Ontario.

“Nothing would teach the Australians more, or give them so high an opinion of Canada, as the study of your educational system. I am certain everything you sent would be purchased by the Council of Education of New South Wales. It would not be necessary to send any one to explain the objects, as I would make myself master of the details.
* * * Kindly reconsider the matter, and try what you can do. Professors Baird and Silliman remarked to-day, that Canada's progress in educational matters had greatly astonished every one, and the United States, instead of looking across the ocean for help, should get it from her immediate neighbour.

“I hope my admiration for your system of education is not making me overlook any constitutional question when I urge you to favour Australia so much.”*

The second opinion is that of M. Buisson, chairman of the committee of French gentlemen representing the Minister of Public Instruction at the International Exhibition.

In one of a series of articles on the educational features of the Exhibition, published in the French *Journal des Instituteurs*, and republished in the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, M. Buisson says :—

“Of all foreign countries those which attract the most attention, because they make exhibit of new material, are Russia, Japan, and the British Colonies—Canada at the head * * * I desire to speak of the exhibition made by Canada. * * * Besides, Canada occupies in the Educational Department of the Exhibition a place too important not to be studied by itself. Its affinities and its differences with the United States of America are such, that we can comprehend more quickly and better its exhibition, when we are familiar with that of the United States. Commencing then our voyage of explanation with the latter country, we will end it by visiting our compatriots on the borders of the St. Lawrence.”

In a subsequent number of the *Journal des Instituteurs*, M. Buisson continues his remarks, under the head of THE CANADIAN EXHIBITION. For a translation of these remarks in advance of publication in the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, I am indebted to the kind courtesy of Hon. J. P. Wickersham, its Editor. M. Buisson says :—

“To make a brilliant educational exhibition by the side of that of the United States was not an easy thing to do, and for Canada to have succeeded in doing it goes to prove that her schools are in a very prosperous condition. That such is their condition, in fact, seems clear from all kinds of documents and photographic specimens, and specimens of maps in relief, which were brought together at the Exposition.

* As specimens from our collection could not be sent on exhibition to Sydney, the Commissioner purchased a large quantity on behalf of his government, for the purposes indicated.

At one thing we must, nevertheless, express our extreme regret: it is that Lower Canada, the Province of Quebec—that is to say, all French Canada—failed to take little, if any, part in the educational exhibition. This regret is deepened by the fact that the occasion was a fine one in which to contrast French methods with those of England and the United States. The Province of Quebec, where the French still remains the dominant language—where the recollections of the mother country are not yet effaced—where French customs and traditions still largely prevail,—the Province of Quebec should have considered it a point of honour, it seems to us, to dispute with the English Province of Ontario in the humble department of education, that pre-eminence which the latter did not hesitate to dispute with the United States. French Canada has preserved as a teaching force (almost to the exclusion of all others), the different religious orders of both sexes. There are flourishing schools directed by the Christian Brothers, the Sisters of Notre-Dame, the Sisters of Piety, and several other bodies of this character, some of which are more flourishing than in France. The methods of teaching that were originally brought from France are still preserved. Did not a Canadian Judge lately say on an important occasion, “Canada is France, but France before 1789?” We should have been deeply interested in comparing this France beyond the sea, and of another century with its Republican neighbours and its English brothers. It is greatly to be regretted that this pleasure has been denied us, and we may be permitted to say without prejudgement that the neglect to take part in so important an occasion is not exactly a good sign. Ontario, or English Canada, resembles more in its methods of teaching, the United States than England. Its system of primary education is organized on a plan wholly American. One of the most notable differences which we notice is in favor of Canada: this is, the good understanding between the Protestant majority and the Catholic minority. The latter acquiesce as in the United States, in the necessity of paying a tax for educational purposes, but the proceeds of this levy on the supporters of Catholic Schools are placed without abatement in the hands of Catholic trustees who appropriate the money thus received to the maintenance of Catholic Separate Schools, popularly and pedagogically analogous to those supported by the Protestants, but independent and no wise constrained in any thing that relates to religion in forms of worship. This liberal policy makes recrimination and conflict impossible.

“There exists at Toronto, the Capital of Upper Canada, an establishment, the like of which we would be glad to see at Paris, it is a pedagogical museum, embracing school furniture and apparatus, maps, charts, books, and documents relating to teaching and schools, objects of art and industry; in short, all that can serve the practical purposes of education. Adjoining the same building is the Normal School, with its several connected departments of model schools, which are themselves beautiful schools. The main building contains an educational storehouse and depository, like those of the City of Paris, and bureaux for the administration of the affairs and laws of education. The building possesses a fine theatre, vestibule and halls, in which are placed the busts of the great men of all nations. We were curious to find out what Frenchmen the Canadians had selected to present to the people and the young in this head-quarters of teaching, universal history by statues. Must I tell you what you will find there? Yes, for it will aid you perhaps in understanding certain ideas which prevail respecting our country among strangers. They have given us the place of honour in the centre of the gallery, and there we are represented by four busts: Henry IV., Voltaire, Robespierre, and Napoleon III. And behold how these young English-Canadians learn our history.*

“One of the most curious of the documents contained in the Ontario Exhibition, was the

* M. Buisson's glance at the French busts in the Ontario Educational Museum, was a mere cursory one. He overlooked the following, which formed part of the collection to which he refers: Henri I., Henri II., Henri III., Sully, Richlieu, Buffon, Cuvier, Napoleon I., Lacondaire, and Eugenie.

In addition, we had the following from our collection on exhibition at Philadelphia, arranged and catalogued under the head of historical “Ethnography:” L'Hopital, Diderot, Rousseau, D'Alembert, Descartes, Montaigne, Molière, Bossuet, Boileau, Racine, Chateaubriand, Dupin, Beaumarchais, Sainte Pierre, Delille, Lavoisier, Jacquard, Nodier, Lallemand, De Balzac, Paré, Malherbe, Etienne, Lebrun, Greuze, Malesherbes, L'Abbé de L'Epee, and Lamartine.

Further, we had in the same Museum which M. Buisson visited, a very extensive collection of casts of medals of all the French kings and most of the distinguished men of France, besides small busts of Sully, Berger, Beaubarnais, D'Aguesseon, Fontenelle, La Fontaine, La Bruyere, Rubelais, Corneille, Mesdames de Staël, de Pompadour, Roland, G. Sand, as well as statuettes of Claude, Poussin, and J. Paul, and a statue of Jean de Arc.

collection of subjects or questions for the examination of teachers. There were three classes of certificates; and, as in the United States, the certificates of the third grade have only a temporary value, and must, under the penalty of being annulled altogether, be renewed every third year, or be replaced by a permanent certificate of a higher grade. The examinations are quite difficult, even in the lower grades. They always include the subject of pedagogy, exercises in the theoretical and practical management of a school, ten written questions on grammar and etymology, a composition, arithmetic, and ten questions in history and geography. The second grade embraces, in addition to the above, an extended written examination in geography and in applied arithmetic, ten questions on chemistry, botany, and physiology, and an examination in drawing and vocal music. As to the certificate, a diploma of the highest grade, it alone, properly speaking, has a well defined value, and seems to embrace several branches in addition to those required by our full certificate, especially in the direction of technical knowledge. Generally, however, the teachers who desire to obtain a certificate of the highest grade, prepare themselves by a full university course of instruction. This is often done by young men who propose to teach during a few years to obtain means to continue their studies for the purpose of becoming ministers, lawyers or doctors.

“We must stop at this point, incomplete as it is, this review of the Exposition which is about to close. What we have written will not be entirely useless if it shall inspire in one or another of our readers the desire to make a fuller acquaintance with the educators and educational affairs of the New World: let us hope all such may be able to do it in eighteen months without having to cross the ocean for the purpose.”

I. OPINIONS OF THE AMERICAN PRESS AND EDUCATIONISTS.

1. CANADA AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

(From the Annual Report of the Hon. Ellis A. Appgar, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, New Jersey.)

In speaking of the meagreness of the exhibit from England, Mr. Appgar, says:

“Canada comes next. While we are surprised that England did so little, we are astonished that our northern neighbour, one of her provinces, did so much. Ontario presented the finest collection of expensive school and college apparatus exhibited. Without enumerating the articles, which would be tedious, I may simply state that it is doubtful if one could find anywhere on sale a piece of school apparatus for any grade of school from the kindergarten to the college, that was not in the Ontario exhibit. It should be understood, however, that this collection came from the educational depository established by the government at Toronto. From it all educational institutions are furnished with books and apparatus at a reduction of one-third the retail price, and in addition to this, the government appropriates towards the purchase an amount equal to the amount raised by the local authorities. Books and apparatus to any amount, therefore, may be had by any institution for one-third the retail price. This province also exhibited a limited amount of school work, including some excellent free-hand drawing, map drawing and penmanship. She also showed us about fifty photographs of their finest graded and high school buildings. They are all good substantial structures.

In speaking of the lessons to be derived from the foreign educational displays at the Centennial Exhibition, by the Americans, Mr. Appgar says:

(1.) “In the first place we find that the school officers are clothed with more authority than those in our country, in determining the plans and arrangement of school buildings. I think it would be well if our law provided that all plans of school-houses should receive the approval of some competent judge.

(2.) “Secondly, we find that the schools in most of the foreign countries are altogether better supplied with apparatus than ours. We are far behind in this respect. The teacher there can scarcely wish for a contrivance to illustrate any subject he is called upon to

teach, that is not furnished him. The best displays of apparatus for high schools and colleges, as already mentioned, were made by Ontario and Russia. The exhibits being made by their depositories, do not enable us to judge how much is found in their schools. Belgium and Sweden showed us what tools they actually give their teachers to work with, and if we could have all our schools equally well equipped, the results we would secure in our school work in the right development of mind, would be greatly increased."

2. EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO AT THE CENTENNIAL.

(From the "Pennsylvania School Journal," Edited by the Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.)

England has contributed very little to the Educational Department of the International Exposition. In other departments she occupies the leading place, both in the extent and quality of her exhibits, but in the matter of education she makes no attempt to show the world what she is doing. This neglect, however, is somewhat compensated for by the fine display made by her vigorous daughter, the Province of Ontario, Canada. This Province has for some thirty or forty years been making efforts to build up an efficient system of public education. At the head of the Department of Education for nearly the whole of that time, has stood the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, well known in the United States, and distinguished alike as a scholar, a gentleman, and an enthusiastic worker in the cause of education. As a result of his wise administration, with the co-operation of the most intelligent citizens, Ontario has made such progress in her school affairs as to warrant her appearance at our Centennial Exposition to compete in respect to them with us and with the world.

The Ontario exhibit contains several rotary stands, to which are hung a considerable number of photographs and drawings of school-houses. There are in it several specimens of school desks and seats. These we do not like nearly so well as the best ones made in this country. In scholars' work the exhibit is very poor, there being only a few specimens of drawing, map drawing, and writing. This is a great defect. But that in which the Ontario exhibit equals, if it does not excel, all others on the ground, is its fine display of school apparatus and appliances.

The Ontario Educational Department is well arranged. There is for a background a wall built like an archway, 100 feet long and 30 feet high, covered with maps, relief maps, drawings, charts, illustrations in natural science, engravings, etc. Immediately in front of this wall stand eleven large glass cases filled with the exhibited articles. The general character of these articles is presented in the following extract which we take from a recent issue of a Philadelphia newspaper :

"Two cases are devoted to the display of articles used in object teaching, one of which is employed in the higher grades of schools, and including a collection of Mammalia, birds, reptiles and fishes, all Canadian and American in character. For ethnological instruction there are busts of celebrated men, representing every country, which are constantly before the pupils while they are studying, and help to serve to make firm impressions upon the memories. For botanical tuition, models of flowers and plants are used in connection with Gray's Book of Botany. For teaching Zoology, Mineralogy and Conchology, small cabinets are used, showing specimens of the principal minerals and shells and their applications to the arts and sciences. In the schools where natural history is taught, cabinets containing two hundred specimens of useful substances of food, medicine, and clothing are employed, and for the chemical department another cabinet is used, provided with apparatus for performing two hundred experiments. As an indication of their cheapness, it may be said that the former are disposed of to the schools for \$5, while they would cost £5 in England ; and the latter for the same price, while they would bring \$40 at retail here. The Kindergarten system is illustrated by diminutive models of bridges, railroads and mining operations, which are beautiful in themselves, and must be highly attractive to the youthful eye. Electricity, magnetism, galvanism and light, are created by instruments displayed in another case, and adjacent to it is one containing pneumatic apparatus, embracing an air pump in which the cylinders are con-

structed of glass, the movement of the piston thereby being visible, also objects to show the employment of heat and steam, the appliances of mechanics, hydrostatics and hydraulics. In the teaching of geography and astronomy, globes and atlases are freely employed, and a full line of these are displayed, as is also a new instrument devoted to instruction in the latter branch of science, entitled the Heliocentric Expositor of Terrestrial Motion, which is esteemed an admirable addition to the improvements being made with such rapidity in Educational pursuits."

The prominence given to the preparation of school apparatus and appliances in Ontario is owing to the existence of what is called an *Educational Depository* established by the Government at Toronto. From it all the schools of the Province are supplied at half-price, or less, with school books and all articles of school furniture and apparatus. The intelligent officers in charge of the Depository have, in the course of years, collected and had manufactured, a large supply of the kinds of articles that have been forwarded to the Exposition. This Depository and its working we desire by and by to make the subject of a special editorial in the *Journal*.

That the Canadians are quite well aware of their success at the Exposition will appear from the following paragraph cut from the *Toronto Globe*: "Meritorious as the Pennsylvania display is, it falls far short of our own in some respects, while in general effect it has only the advantages derivable from greater extent and a better opportunity for arranging articles in an artistic fashion. The exhibition of apparatus of every kind from Ontario is far ahead of any exhibit from any other country, and will almost equal the whole of them put together. Of specimens of pupils' work, on the other hand, we make comparatively a poor show, exhibiting institutions being comparatively few."

3. CANADA AT THE EXHIBITION (EDUCATION).

(From the *New York Tribune*.—Extra No. 35, by R. H. Dana, Esq.)

Great Britain has made no representation of her educational system; at least I can find none. The colonies, however, compel attention to their work for their children. Our neighbours of Ontario, by the care and labour which they have given to this Department, show how much more important they hold the manufacture of wives and women than of fabrics or pottery. Education in that Province is compulsory, the parents of every child between the ages of seven and twelve, who is not at school, being subject to a fine of \$1 per month, or imprisonment if the fine is not paid. Catholic ratepayers can elect to send their children to the separate instead of public schools; he is taxed for their support, and is exempted from public school rates. Then sectarian schools receive their share of the Legislative Grant, and are under the control of the Educational Department. The prescribed course of study in the public schools differs but slightly from our own, the studies ranging from reading and spelling up to civil government, physiology, and the higher mathematics. The High Schools furnish a higher English course, with the classics and modern English languages. There are Normal Schools for the training of teachers, and, outside of the jurisdiction of the Educational Bureau, Colleges, founded upon the model of the great Public Schools of England, and Universities. Both Colleges and Universities have been endowed with large grants of public lands, the annual income amounting to from \$12,000 to \$55,000. Institutions for the blind, the deaf and dumb, mechanics' and agricultural schools, are all aided or supported by the liberal Provincial Government. There are in the main building several models, ingeniously built, of the principal colleges and schools. There is also a more complete display of the apparatus of teaching than is to be found elsewhere, from Froebel's balls and primers for the babies to costly scientific instruments, coloured casts and manikins for advanced classes in physiology, dissected steam-engines, and raised maps for the use of the blind. Dr. May, of the Educational Department of Toronto, is in charge of this detailed and remarkable display, which assumes pertinency and meaning in the light of his statement, that every article was furnished by the Provincial Government at half price to the schools, of which price a moiety is paid by the Department; thus, for an American book costing here \$1, the scholar in Toronto pays only about 35 cents.

4. ONTARIO (CANADA) AT THE CENTENNIAL.

(From the *New York School Journal and Educational News*.)

"Our northern neighbours make up for the negligence of the mother country by sending a magnificent exhibit of their school system. It includes models of school buildings from country and city, the former of which may be studied with profit; photographs of the Educational Department at Toronto, the Normal School at Ottawa, and other elegant school buildings, and full cases of apparatus, from the counting frames of the Primary Department to the elegant philosophical apparatus of the High Schools and Colleges. There is a fuller exhibit of apparatus here than in any other department. On large frames suspended by side hinges, is shown the work of the scholars, including first-rate map drawing and penmanship, and superb free-hand and mechanical drawing from the evening classes of the School of Practical Science at Toronto. The samples of school furniture are noticeable, also the elegant Relief Maps, and Oliver and Boyd's Object Lesson Cards."

5. CANADIAN EDUCATION.—AN EXAMPLE FOR THE UNITED STATES.

(From the *Philadelphia Press*, 29th June, 1876.)

In the Main Building, Canadian Department, there is an exhibit which every American will admire, and which cannot fail to interest foreigners. We refer to the educational exhibit from Ontario. This exhibit is a practical illustration of the method so successfully adopted across the border for the instruction of youth, and which has so interested the educationalists visiting our great Exposition. A fact probably not generally known is, that the Dominion of Canada now contains seven different provinces, stretching continuously in one unbroken country like our own, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Ontario, the most important Province, and the one best known to Americans was recently called Canada West, it, like each of the other Provinces of the Dominion, having a separate Legislature and Lieutenant-Governor. The Educational Department, long well-known under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, is now presided over by a member of the Executive Council, who is directly responsible to the Government. The Minister of Education is the Hon. Adam Crooks, the former Deputy-Superintendent, Dr. Hodgins, being Deputy Minister of Education, while all the former officers of the Department retain their places under the new administration. That it is and has been well managed, and that the school system of Ontario, is of great and direct benefit to the people, is easy to see by a glance at the exhibit. A part of the system is a Depository in connection with the Education Department, established about twenty-five years ago. Its function is to supply the five thousand Public Schools, and the High Schools of Ontario with books and all the necessary educational appliances at half the usual price, so that an article sold in England for five shillings sterling, costs the school only 45 cents. Thus, it is by wise legislation, the Canadian authorities have materially assisted in fostering education at home by the establishment of libraries, supplying school-prizes and furnishing school-houses, and have set an example to the whole world. The exhibit is at present under the superintendence of Dr. S. P. May, of the Education Department of Toronto. The Doctor is a gentleman of large resources, full of suggestions, and his pet subject is education of the young. With his good-natured and easy manners, he is always ready to impart to all who are interested in the subject his ample knowledge, which always proves a mine of wealth to the listener. He is equally capable of expounding the Ontario School System, which he represents, or to give a vivid running commentary on the articles exhibited or represented, whether it be kindergarten, natural history, geography, or the various branches of physics. He not only explains, but interests and instructs, and the throng that daily gather around him during his short, descriptive lectures, is a proof of his popularity.

So much has been said about the articles exhibited in the Ontario Educational Court, and the taste displayed in their arrangement, that it leaves little for us now to describe. The visitor's attention is first attracted by a long ornamental wall covered with maps and charts of the most elaborate finish. This wall, which was erected by special permission from the Centennial authorities, is 110 feet long and 30 feet high. The maps and charts displayed on it are manufactured in Toronto under the superintendence of the Department. For clearness, distinctness, and beauty of finish they are superb. They cost the schools only \$1.50 each.

The charts and diagrams representing botany, zoology, and the various branches of physics, &c., are most elaborate, and yet bought at such low prices under this admirable system, that every school can afford to purchase them. It behooves our people to awake to the consciousness of what our friends across the border are doing in educating the masses. We observed a really good, useful globe which only costs 75 cents, as well as all sizes up to the largest to be found in the Exhibition, all of which are made in Toronto, as also a large binocular microscope which cannot be distinguished in beauty and finish and excellence from the more costly ones purchased in London; good electrical machines which in the hands of Dr. May, gave a spark several inches long, are furnished the schools for \$6.

The school apparatus illustrating pneumatics, hydrostatics, hydraulics and electricity, &c., is not surpassed in the Exhibition, and there is no doubt that the Ontario Educational Court, has awakened many to the importance of the Canadian way of management. Hitherto little has been known of the work done in this direction, and now to our surprise, we find this colony successfully competing against the whole world. The Government of Ontario certainly acted a wise part in bringing their educational system so prominently before the Centennial visitors. The residents have positive proof that their children can receive proper education, and among the many thousand visitors to the Exhibition some are sure to avail themselves of the instruction afforded by this Department. Another handsome feature is well executed photographs and models of school buildings, together with a number of historical charts, and busts of celebrated men. There are also displayed photographs and engravings of historical events and the different epochs of importance in Old World history—copies of the seals of the Norman Kings, the Plantagenets proper, the houses of Lancaster and York; the Tudor, Stuart and Guelph periods, embracing a full collection from the time of William the Conqueror to the reign of Queen Victoria; also, a large glass case fitted up to illustrate object teaching. The importance of teaching the various branches of natural history is realized only by examining these beautiful specimens. But if the visitor can get Dr. May for a few minutes to give a description of the manner in which these subjects are taught, they will go away impressed with a greater love for Nature, and in the words of the Doctor, a greater desire that their children may be taught the beautiful in nature, and thus be led imperceptibly but surely "from Nature up to Nature's God."

6. THE PLANS PURSUED IN CANADA.—FINE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT BY THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

(From the Philadelphia Herald.)

On the northern side of the Main Building there is an exhibit which is well deserving of the closest scrutiny, and the careful thought of every public-spirited citizen and visitor. It embodies the workings of the Education Department of Ontario, and shows in a thorough manner the admirable system of training the young idea in vogue "across the border." It may not be generally understood that Canada is composed of several distinct Provinces, one Quebec, another Ontario, the latter being formerly known as Upper Canada or Canada West. It has an Education Department similar in its functions to the Department of Public Instruction in France, England, and other countries, which being a branch of the Government, pays the fullest attention to the tuition of the young. Being identified, therefore, with the best interests of the community, this section of official work receives excellent handling, and as a result its schools are equal to, if they do not exceed in quality, those of any on the continent. Philadelphia has splendid school-houses, but the methods of instruction practised in them are not, it must be confessed, comparable to those adopted by the Canadian authorities. The exhibit made of this subject is arranged with commendable taste, and the effective manner with which it has been prepared is due to the exertions of Dr. S. P. May, of the Education Department of Toronto. Eleven large glass cases are situated in the hall, and space is provided for special features upon a wall 30 feet high and 110 feet long. The Educational Court is represented by specimens of philosophical instruments, maps, charts, diagrams, text books, which are kept in the department for the purpose of supplying the Public and High Schools with material for the instruction of their pupils. By a special arrangement made by the Government of Ontario, these articles are furnished to all those schools receiving Gov-

ernment aid, at half their cost. This is one of the manifold advantages of the system, which works, Dr. May says, to a charm.

As an illustration of the cheapness with which the schools are supplied, English publications which are sold at one shilling sterling are provided to the schools at nine cents, Canadian currency. The best arrangements are made both in Europe and this country with publishers, and then the Government disposes of them at 50 per cent. of their original cost. For instance, a book which, in the retail trade here, brings \$1, is sold to the pupils for 35 cents. This plan encourages the prize system, which, it is contended, is greatly superior to the library method, especially in the rural districts. It not only inspires emulation among the children, but makes them ambitious, assists the book trade, and creates a taste for reading. Prize books are much esteemed, the youth struggles for them according to merit card system exhibited here; and a healthy rivalry is formed, which leads to the best results. They are enabled to collect a good class of literature; the mental condition is improved, and, through Government assistance, they are carried into spheres of usefulness which otherwise they would never reach.

Samples of standard volumes, in bright, ornamental covers, are shown, including Chambers' Encyclopedia, bound in calf, and furnished at the rate of \$1 50 per copy; Hugh Miller's works for 35 cents per copy, and resplendent gilt back, half-calf books for 50 cents per volume. The good work is attested in the *Journal of Education* and Ontario Education Reports, full sets of which are on hand, giving a history of the plans pursued from their inception to the present time.

Maps.—From the northern wall are suspended maps of the Hemispheres, Quebec, the United States and the general divisions of the earth, together with relief or raised maps, showing the physical features of the country, and charts and diagrams illustrating every branch of natural science, all of which were made in Ontario.

Two cases are devoted to the display of articles used in object teaching, one of which is employed in the higher grades of schools, and including a collection of mammalia, birds, reptiles and fishes, all Canadian and American in character. For ethnological instruction, there are busts of celebrated men representing every country, which are constantly before the pupils while they are studying, and help to serve to make firm impressions upon the memories. For botanical tuition, models of flowers and plants are used in connection with Gray's Book of Botany, an excellent American work. For teaching Zoology, Mineralogy and Conchology, small cabinets are used, showing specimens of the principal minerals and shells, and their applications to the arts and sciences.

In the schools where natural history is taught, cabinets containing 200 specimens of useful substances of food, medicine, and clothing are employed, and for the chemical departments another cabinet is used, provided with apparatus for performing 200 experiments. As an indication of their cheapness, it may be said that the former are disposed of to the schools for \$5, while they would cost £5 in England; and the latter for the same price, while they would bring \$40 at retail here. Furthermore, they are of the greatest utility, and commend themselves to tutors everywhere.

The kindergarten system is illustrated in diminutive models of bridges, railroads, and mining operations, which are beautiful in themselves, and must be highly attractive to the youthful eye. Electricity, magnetism, galvanism and light, are created by instruments displayed in another case, and adjacent to it is one containing pneumatic apparatus, embracing an air pump in which the cylinders are constructed of glass, the movement of the piston thereby being visible, also objects to show the employment of heat and steam, the appliances of mechanics, hydrostatics and hydraulics. In the teaching of geography and astronomy, globes and atlases are freely employed, and a full line of these are displayed, as is also, a new instrument devoted to instruction in the latter branch of science, entitled the Heliocentric Expositor of Terrestrial Motion, which is esteemed as an admirable addition to the improvements which are being made with such rapidity in educational pursuits.

Over the principal archway or entrance to this section is the British royal coat of arms, handsomely embellished and the largest in the building, and on either side of it is the shield of the Dominion arms and that of Ontario, while beneath the latter is displayed the coat of arms of the Education Department of the Government. All kinds of instruction for the conduct of school meetings and the regulations of instruction rooms, prepared by Dr.

Hodgins, the Deputy Minister of Education, are shown, and last of all, but perhaps most interesting, are samples of work done by pupils of the public schools, consisting of pen and ink sketches, maps, drawings and writing, which indicate the value attached to the modes of instruction, if not a certain precocity upon the part of some of the children. Models and photographs of school buildings are provided.

7. OBJECT-LESSON TEACHING AT THE CENTENNIAL.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

The necessity of object teaching is now an acknowledged fact. It has been demonstrated that the future progress of our country and the advancement of commerce are dependent upon the progress of science. At the first Universal Exhibition, in 1851, British manufacturers were surprised to find competitors from other nations exhibiting goods superior to their own, belonging to a class of which hitherto they had been proud as a nation. They did not despair, but to overcome the difficulty they established schools of art and design, and offered rewards for the best method of teaching practical science. What England did we require to do. We must make science more popular with our youth. It must be simplified, so as to call forth the observant faculties of very young children. They will eventually develop the perceptive faculties and investigating energies of our youth as they grow up and make them practical people. We, of course, consider the whole Exhibition one huge object lesson, from which we shall acquire practical information which is worth to this country wealth untold. It is impossible to estimate the value this comparison of the productions of different countries will prove even to our own community. We can compare the artistic designs and the fine workmanship so skilfully executed by the artizans of different nations. It behooves us, however, to do something more than this. We must provide the requisites for the advancement of our children, not only that they may keep pace with, but, if possible, take precedence in the future. We have carefully examined the various educational exhibits to ascertain what our educationists are doing in this respect, and are pleased to find that many of our States have adopted the Kindergarten system for very young children, but that seems to be the extent of their object-teachings. The country that exhibits the finest collection of educational appliances for this important branch of education is Ontario. The exhibits of the Canadian School-apparatus Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, in the Ontario Education Department in the Main building, have received the International Judges' award for their excellence and cheapness. The system adopted by them to teach natural history is acknowledged to be superior to the old, dry methods by books and charts; instead thereof they teach from nature. For example, take botany: They have cabinets containing the raw and manufactured material, from which the child is gradually brought to understand the nature and uses of the plant examined. Supposing the subject to be wheat, specimens of the seed, bran, flour, biscuit, macaroni, straw, straw plait, straw paper, &c., are exhibited, and as they are properly classified, they not only are useful to teach young children the importance of common things, but they impart a useful lesson in botany. These cabinets, containing on the average 200 specimens illustrative of the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, are sold at \$12 each. The models exhibited by the company for teaching physiology and anatomy are superb. More information can be gained of the true position and the formation of the organs of circulation and respiration, the necessity of cleanliness, the importance of attention to the teeth, &c., by studying these models for a few hours, than can be obtained from books in years of close study. Their system of teaching chemistry, too, is considered by experts to be very superior. This science is so simplified that little children can perform experiments. They have a laboratory for boys and girls, price \$2, containing chemicals and apparatus to perform over 120 experiments in chemistry, manufactures, domestic economy, physiology, &c. Students' laboratories are supplied at \$6 each, with a book, to perform 200 experiments. The laboratories for teachers and normal-school students, price \$12 each, are marvels of cheapness. They contain all the chemicals and apparatus to perform the ordinary experiments with the metalloids as found in elementary books on chemistry. We have no doubt that this important branch of study, which is the keystone to our manufactures, will receive an impetus and become one of the necessary studies in our school system, as we understand several of our neighbouring States have already ordered samples of these laboratories for the purpose of introducing them into their schools.

8. EDUCATIONAL BOOK DISPLAY AT THE CENTENNIAL.

(From the *American Publishers' Weekly*, July 1st, 1876.)

The bookseller's eye is most likely to be attracted at first sight, to the large case containing books in the Government display for the Educational Department of Ontario. Here at B 17 he will find the *bête noire* of the Canadian trade,—the Government Depository.

This is an institution to which, happily, we have no parallel, except so far as our own Government interferes with the private business of the stationers, by furnishing envelopes below cost. It offers to the schools a selected list of books at one-half off, from which list they are to draw their books for prizes, etc. Naturally, the list is said to be antiquated and otherwise objectionable, for private business is not best done by public departments; but of this the visiting trade may judge for themselves, since in this large case (No. 63), is displayed attractively the full list.

9. CANADIAN AND AMERICAN EDUCATION AT THE CENTENNIAL.

(From *Le Courier des Etats-Unis*.)

“The Canadian exhibition or department has over the American one (to which it can only be compared in the proportions of the two countries), the advantage of a perfect order, of an intelligent and methodical classification that presents a sort of tabular synopsis of the resources of Canada in all branches of natural or industrial production. One would say it was a book that one opens, where the matters are arranged chapter by chapter, following a logical chain that goes from the simple to the composite, in such a way that, having reached the end, the reader has his memory stored and his mind edified without effort as without confusion.” After referring to the different branches of the Canadian department, which it notices with much commendation, and especially to the display of metallurgic specimens and agricultural machines of all kinds, in which Canada is not surpassed by any other exhibitors, the following allusion is made to the branch of public instruction:—“Finally, and of this the Canadians have, above all, the right to be proud, the section of public instruction deserves to be studied with particular care, even by nations who pique themselves on possessing the best methods of teaching.” “In short, Canada merits the greatest credit for this exhibition of resources, which is besides, a demonstration of the honest, orderly, patient, and laborious character of its inhabitants.”

10. ONTARIO IN ADVANCE IN EDUCATIONAL DISPLAY.

(From the *Christian Advocate of Buffalo*.)

The Education Department of Ontario, Canada, makes by far the most extensive display of school apparatus at the Centennial of any nation. Seven large show cases in the Main Building are filled with such articles as a selection of some hundred volumes from the school libraries, showing excellent taste; zoological and botanical coloured charts, the objects on the latter greatly enlarged; philosophical apparatus of large size and elegant finish; object-lesson cards, the picture of the animal or plant being accompanied with specimens of cloth, leather, etc., which the animals furnish; prepared specimens in natural philosophy; models of various educational establishments in bristol-board, coloured; section models of steam-engines; large anatomical drawings and models; enlarged geometrical figures in cut glass; wall maps “constructed under the authority of the Educational Department of Ontario;” relief wall maps; specimens of furniture, in fact everything that could be desired in the equipment of a first-class educational establishment. Great praise is due to our neighbours over the northern border for this extensive and costly exhibition, and for the zeal in a great cause which it indicates.

11. FINE EDUCATIONAL DISPLAY FROM ONTARIO.

(From the *Wilmington Republican, Delaware*.)

No one visiting the Exhibition can fail to notice the magnificent display made by the Dominion of Canada. Its educational department especially is very attractive, showing

conclusively that its schools are of the highest order. Where so much attention is given to education, the Dominion must eventually take high rank in the scale of nations. True, it is a dependency of Britain, but instead of benefiting by this connection, the probability is that Britain will be the gainer, if she give heed to the lessons which the liberal and enlightened Canadians will be likely to give from time to time while husbanding their portion of this Continent.

II. COMMENTS OF THE CANADIAN PRESS.

12. ONTARIO EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

(From the Toronto Globe.)

Meritorious as the Pennsylvania display is, it falls far short of our own in some respects, while in general effect it has only the advantages derivable from greater extent and a better opportunity for arranging articles in an artistic fashion. The exhibition of apparatus of every kind from Ontario is far ahead of any exhibit from any other country, and will almost equal the whole of them together. Of specimens of pupils' work, on the other hand, we make a comparatively poor show, the exhibiting institutions being comparatively few. The principal part of the display in the Canadian Department is made by Ontario, the other Provinces doing very little. The chief feature of the Quebec portion is a collection of models of educational institutions on a very small scale, each being surrounded by grounds ornamented with trees like the originals. As works of art they are not bad, but are so diminutive as to appear out of place in an exhibition of our school systems, unless intended to be shown as specimens of pupils' work. A characteristic feature in all the exhibits is the multitude of models intended to illustrate the various kinds of school-house architecture and furniture now in vogue. Some of these models are large, well-proportioned, and very expensive; others are trashy enough. One of the best is to be found in the Ontario collection; it is a model of a typical Collegiate Institute, and must have cost several hundreds of dollars. There are a few good ones to be found in the exhibits of the various States, but hardly any on so large and elaborate a scale. By special permission of the Director-General of the Exhibition, a wall has been erected for the purpose of giving a better opportunity to display the Ontario Educational Exhibit. This is a decided improvement to the whole Canadian Department, as it helps to relieve the dead sea of uniformity caused by the monotonous rows of rectangular cases prescribed by the Commissioners. The educational wall runs parallel with the principal nave, and cuts off the geological display from the rest of the Canadian show. It is 110 feet long, and 30 feet high in the centre, where there is a large archway, through which the petroleum exhibit is visible in the background. The wall is surmounted by the Royal Arms, the largest to be found in the whole Exhibition, while immediately over the archway are placed a scroll label with the Dominion and Ontario arms on shields, and the arms of the Department in relief. The heavy cornice and all the ornaments of the wall, together with the great majority of the articles on exhibition, including maps and apparatus, were made in Toronto. Two smaller archways occur at some distance on either side of the main one. The wall is hung on the right with raised maps illustrative of physical geography, and on the left with ordinary school-room maps. On one side of the main archway a space has been set apart for specimens of pupils' work, for a collection of seals of the English sovereigns, from William the Conqueror to Victoria, and for philosophical apparatus; and on the other side for articles exhibited in connection with the Institute for the Blind, and additional apparatus. Near the archway is a revolving stand containing the photographs of school-houses throughout the Province, and another with pictures of colleges, universities, and other public buildings devoted to educational purposes. In front of the wall there are a number of glass cases filled with articles for exhibition, including a selection of library and prize books; apparatus illustrative of electricity, thermo-electricity, galvanism, light, heat, steam, pneumatics, hydrostatics, and hydraulics; astronomical instruments; a series of models for object lessons in botany, zoology, mineralogy, crystallography, &c.; educational reports, drawing models, geome-

trical instruments, and chemical apparatus. The work of arrangement has been performed in a skilful manner by Dr. May, of the Educational Depository, and the Ontario Education Court as a whole, as well as in its details, may fairly be regarded as one of the most interesting displays in the whole building. The amount of attention it receives from the general concourse of people who are travelling up and down the aisles, as well as from those interested in education on this side, is the best proof of its merits.

13. EDUCATION DISPLAY OF PENNSYLVANIA AND ONTARIO.

(From the Correspondent of the Toronto Mail.)

I have been longing all this time to come to the Educational contrasts. In the Pennsylvania education building there is a representation of a school of the olden time. What a contrast this rickety old school to the schools of to-day! Pennsylvania takes great pride in its schools, and the exhibition of models, maps, etc., is most creditable, as are those from the other States. I am happy to say, however, that the Canadian exhibit in the educational way takes the shine out of them all.

In walking down the centre transept when you come to a certain point, the attention is attracted by nothing so much as by the top of an immense wall of ornamental design, surmounted by a handsome cornice, and pierced by three openings or arches. Over the centre arch is the English coat of arms, of large size—gilt—the smaller ones being crowned by an emblematic lamp of learning and pen-and-ink stand of "Brobdingnagian proportions," to use the felicitous language of one of the officers. This wall or arch is 110 feet long and 30 feet high, and for it exceptional permission was given by the Director-General. It has on the middle inscribed "*Educational Department, Ontario*," beneath the Departmental coat of arms. On the left are the Dominion arms, and on the right those of Ontario, while at each extremity are busts of the Queen and the late Prince Albert. Will it be believed that all this is hidden away as much as it can be? "If" said an enthusiastic educationalist to me, "it has not been so costly as certain other triumphal arches at Paris, Milan, and elsewhere, it is really an arch of triumph more pleasant to contemplate, and giving birth to more pleasant associations." The idea of building this arch was a happy one, and is due to Dr. May. It is the only thing which in the least breaks the monotony of the cases sent from Lower Canada, and gives the means of exhibiting an immense quantity of educational appliances. It is completely covered with plain and raised maps made in Toronto, specimens and illustrations of botany, object lessons and natural history, drawing and writing copies, specimens and illustrations of the physical sciences, zoology, astronomy, etc., manufacture and natural productions, maps, and specimens of writing and drawing executed by pupils, the surface being multiplied immensely by hinged frames, screens and other contrivances.

In the front are nine large glass cases, probably each 500 feet square, surmounted by busts and globes, one of which is thirty inches in diameter, made in Toronto. These cases are full of scientific apparatus of the latest and most varied character, a description of which would in itself fill a large volume, and for single specimens of the greater part of which we search in vain throughout the building. In one are library and prize books, books for the education of teachers, text books for public and high schools, also a case devoted to the educational appliances for teaching the deaf and blind; another for object teaching, embracing ethnology, the various classes of zoology, botany, mineralogy, geology, and crystallography; another for the Kindergarten system; others for optics, astronomy, electricity in all its various branches, chemistry, magnetism, galvanism, anatomical models, pneumatics, mechanics, hydraulics, meteorology, acoustics, &c. There are also stands on which are models, made to scale, of various public and collegiate school buildings in Ontario; large working models of stationary and locomotive engines; school furniture, comprising desks, seats, etc. There are rotary stands seven feet high, each having twenty or thirty hinged frames for showing large-sized photographs and drawings of school buildings in Ontario. Not less than ten thousand objects were exposed and rendered easy to examine. This department of the Canadian portion of the Exhibition has been arranged by, and is under the superintendence of Dr. S. P. May, of the Education Department, Toronto, who, with his assistants, has been busy at work for the past three weeks.

The *Mail* correspondent at the Exhibition further writes:—"Sir Charles Reid visited

the Education Department, and showed the greatest interest. He remained for two hours. He said after his visit two years ago he expected a good educational exhibit from Ontario, but that the exhibit transcended all his expectations; and he took particulars of several articles to order for London schools. So impressed was one of the judges in the section of Instruments of Precision and Research, with some of those in the Educational Department, that he wished to have them made a special exhibit.

“Mr. Whiting, an English correspondent at Philadelphia, and a writer of considerable repute, thus expressed himself with regard to the Canadian Department, in conversation with the *Mail's* special, a day or two ago:—‘Canada astonished me. She makes a great show. In every department she is represented, and well represented, and in the machinery’—be it remembered Mr. Whiting was educated as an engineer—‘her display is perfectly wonderful. The finest fire engine by a long way is sent from Canada. Her school exhibit is not only better than that from any State of this country, but it is the only thing which redeems the British school exhibit; and I have written this home.’”

14. ONTARIO AND QUEBEC AT THE CENTENNIAL.

(From the *Journal d'Instruction Publique for the Province of Quebec.*)

In the Canadian department, the educational exposition of the Province of Ontario, which is not excelled by any other of the same kind, sums up and represents to the eye of the stranger the best part of our system from Vancouver to the Island of Prince Edward; but no one should thence conclude from this exposition of one section of the country that the other Provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and above all Quebec, could not make, if they should undertake the work in earnest, an equally interesting educational exposition. The Government at Toronto has put a large sum at the disposal of the Bureau of Public Instruction: that explains all.

We say frankly that the educational exposition of our Province, as of several of the States of the American Union, is a failure. Our exhibit consists only of an album containing some photographs of our great institutions, and in the display of several models in wood of the buildings of the same. It is very little; we acknowledge it. Still, we must say, that while this album and these models are only a small contribution, they are so installed as to appear badly. By some fanciful arrangement, the album is placed far from the models upon an isolated desk, where it can be found only by chance; whilst the models are installed, those of the colleges in the Canadian section of the main building, in a good place; and those of the convents, in the Women's Department, a mile from there, in the midst of needle-work! The extent of our exhibit hardly justifies this separation—this fanciful classification!

We will not now undertake to show what we would have been able to do had we taken the matter up in earnest. All those who are concerned in the work of education in this Province, well know that our colleges, our convents, and our academies can furnish a collection of books and apparatus that is not excelled by any like institutions abroad. The material of our primary schools might, perhaps, suffer by a comparison; but as a whole even this comparison would not be unfavourable to us. It now becomes the duty of the government and of the legislature to decide whether the Province of Quebec shall endeavour to make amends for the failure at Philadelphia, by sending an educational exhibit worthy of her to Paris in 1878.

15. EDUCATION IN ONTARIO AND THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.

(From “*L'Instruction Publique au Canada.*”—By the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, LL.D.)

Le nouveau Ministre et son Député ont préparé une représentation tres-complète de leur département à l'Exposition de Philadelphie.

Nous avons sous les yeux le catalogue des envois du Département, qui peut donner une excellente idée du matériel d'écoles en usage dans cette Province, ainsi que du musée d'éducation dont nous avons déjà parlé. Les plans de maisons d'école, au point de vue de l'hygiène, et les appareils de gymnastique ont excité l'intérêt des visiteurs. A ce catalogue est joint une petite brochure qui expose très-succinctement le système d'instruction publique, les statistiques, et tous les renseignements sur les institutions d'éducation supérieure, les écoles spéciales, etc.—Page 43.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL AWARDS TO THE ONTARIO EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The foregoing extracts contain some of the many kind and appreciative utterances of the American and Canadian press in regard to Ontario Educational Exhibit. It is no less gratifying to the people of Ontario to know that these opinions as to the practical value and excellence of the Ontario display, were also entertained by the gentlemen appointed by the Centennial Commission to act as judges in the Department of Education and Science.

From Director-General Goshorn, copies of the two awards which have been made to the Education Department of Ontario have been received.

The following are the names of the Judges in the Department of Education and Science:—Sir Charles Reed, Bart., England, President; Hon. Andrew D. White, LL.D., President of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; D. C. Gilman, Esq., LL.D., President of John Hopkins' University, Baltimore, Md.; Hon. J. M. Gregory, LL.D., Champaign, Ill.; M. René Fouret, France; Col. John Marin, Spain; Prof. J. W. Hoyt, LL.D., Madison, Wis., Secretary.

1. The first award is made on the Report of Judges appointed by the United States Centennial Commission to examine and report on the subject of Education and Science.

2. The second award is made on the report of five judges appointed to examine and report specially on Collective Exhibits.

3. A third award of a gold medal was made by British judges appointed by the Canadian Commission.

The first award is as follows:—

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

The United States Centennial Commission has examined the report of the Judges, and accepted the following reasons, and decreed an award in conformity therewith:—

PHILADELPHIA, December 16th, 1876.

1. REPORT ON AWARDS—EDUCATION AND SCIENCE.

Product, Maps, Apparatus, Charts, School-house Models, Pupils' Work, Library, Text and other Books, &c.

Product, Educational Apparatus and Appliances.

Name and address of Exhibitor, Department of Public Instruction for the Province of Ontario, Canada.

The undersigned having examined the product herein described, respectfully recommends the same to the United States Centennial Commission for award, for the following reasons, viz.:—

For a quite complete and admirably arranged Exhibition, illustrating the Ontario system of Education and its excellent results; also for the efficiency of an administration which has gained for the Ontario Department a most honourable distinction among Government Educational agencies.

(Signed) JOHN W. HOYT,
Signature for the Judge.

A true copy of the record.

(Signed) FRANCIS S. WALKER,
Chief of the Bureau of Awards.

For the Chairman.

Given by authority of the United States Centennial Commission,

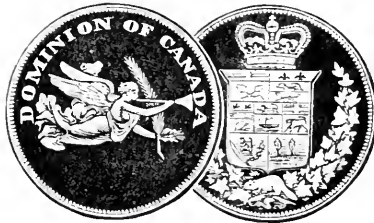
(Signed) A. T. GOSHORN,
Director-General.

(Signed) J. R. HAWLEY,
President.

(Signed) J. L. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.



SEAL OF CANADIAN COMMISSIONERS.



CANADIAN GOLD MEDAL.



AMERICAN BRONZE MEDAL.

The second award was the result of an examination of our exhibit by an International Committee of five gentlemen, appointed by the Centennial Commission to make reports on collective and national exhibits.

Immediately on the appointment of this Committee, in October, I addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Canadian Commission, requesting him to bring our Ontario Educational Exhibit under their notice. I subsequently, while in Philadelphia, presented to the Committee a summary report on the character of our exhibit, and explained to the members of the Committee several matters connected with the working of our Educational system. (These letters and report will be found in the Appendix.) The results of the examination and report of the Committee on our collective exhibit are embodied in the following copy of an award which was made to the Department by the United States Centennial Commission :—

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

The United States Centennial Commission has examined the Report of the Judges, and accepted the following reasons, and decreed an award in conformity therewith.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16th, 1876.

2. REPORT ON AWARDS—COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS.

The undersigned, having examined the product herein described, respectfully recommends the same to the United States Centennial Commission for the following reasons, viz :—

For a very extensive and attractive collection, illustrative of the growth and extent of the educational system of Ontario, including a great variety of apparatus, maps, charts, models of school-houses, photographs of school buildings, and reports.

(Signed) C. JUHLIN DANNFELT,
Signature of the Judge.

Approval of Group Judges.

(Signed) J. A. JOHNSON, (Signed) T. E. SICKLES,
“ E. OLDENDORFF, “ T. W. TALLMADGE.

A true copy of the record,

(Signed) FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Chief of the Bureau of Awards.

Given by authority of the United States Centennial Commission,

(Signed) A. T. GOSHORN,
Director-General.

(Signed) J. L. CAMPBELL, (Signed) J. R. HAWLEY,
Secretary. President.

3. AWARD OF A GOLD MEDAL.

The third Award was that of a Gold Medal, which was made by a Committee of British Judges, appointed by the Ontario Commission to examine and report upon the various Canadian collections.

4. EDUCATION DEPARTMENT AND THE JAPANESE COMMISSION.

In addition to these satisfactory official testimonies as to the great excellence and practical value of the Ontario Educational Exhibit, it was gratifying to know that in

acknowledgment of "many courtesies received by the Vice-Minister of Education, Empire of Japan, and the Japanese Commissioners, from the officers of the Education "Department of Ontario," the Commissioners have presented to the Museum of the Education Department, a very handsome "pair of bronze flower vases, valued at \$480 "American currency."

The Honourable Fugimaro Tanaka, Vice-Minister of Education, also presented the Department with an interesting collection of Object Lessons and School Text Books.

The following is the official list of exhibitors in the Department of Practical Education and Science, and of those who received medals and awards:—

PART IX.

LIST OF CANADIAN EXHIBITORS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE.

(From the Official Catalogue of Canadian Exhibitors at the International Exhibition, Philadelphia.)

CLASS 300.

Elementary Instruction, Public Schools.

EXHIBITOR: THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, TORONTO, CANADA.

NOTE.—From the Official Catalogue. This is a Department of State of the Province of Ontario, presided over by a member of the Executive Council, who is directly responsible to the Legislature.

<i>Minister of Education</i>	Hon. Adam Crooks, LL.D., Q.C.
<i>Deputy Minister</i>	John George Hodgins, LL.D., F.R.G.S.
<i>Secretary</i>	Alexander Marling, LL.B.

The educational system of Ontario is set forth in a pamphlet prepared by the Minister for circulation at the Exhibition. (This information will be found on page 44.)

Can. Sch. App. Manufacturing Co... Toronto,	O... Chem. Labor.; Anat. Models.
J. P. Merritt St. Catharines,	O... Metric Table.
J. P. Merritt "	O... Chronological Table.
J. P. Merritt "	O... Chronoetable of Canada.
Tennant & McLachlan Hamilton,	O... Penmanship.
James Pearse Chatham,	O... Penmanship.
James Brown Toronto,	O... Chart-stand and Illustrator.
L. J. Beatty Belleville,	O... Penmanship.
Thomas Hestor Ottawa,	O... Rotary polar map of the world.
P. M. A. Genest Quebec,	Q... Map of "La Nouvelle France."
G. N. Tackabury Montreal,	Q... Dominion Atlas—Maps of Ontario and Quebec.
P. Leroy Quebec,	Q... System of education.
Ch. Baillarge Quebec,	Q... Stereometrical Tableau.
Ch. English St. John,	N.B... Composition blackboard.
T. C. Jones Montreal	Q... Penmanship.

301. *Higher Education—Academies and High Schools.*

McGill University, Laval University and fourteen other education Institutions in Quebec.

303. *Institution for the Blind, Deaf, Dumb and Feeble-minded.*

Eleven Hospitals and Institutions in Quebec.

CLASS 306.

School and Text Books.

Lovell Printing and Pub. Company..Montreal,	Q...School and other books.
James Campbell .....Toronto,	O...Books.
Geo. Webster Hamilton,	O...Bible, printed.
W. G. Sheppard Quebec,	Q...Bible (1555)
A. & W. McKinlay & Co.....Halifax,	N. S...Map of N. S.; series of sch. books.
Dr. KollmeyerMontreal,	Q...Two Text Books on Chemistry.

CLASS 320.

Instruments of precision and physical research.

F. W. Albert Meyer.....Montreal,	Q...Apparatus for determ. inae. points.
Hearn & Harrison .....Montreal,	Q...Surveying and other instruments.
Dr. Loverin .....Montreal,	O...Mnemonic apparatus.
Chisholms .....Halifax,	N. S...Mathematical scale.

(NOTE.—Three awards by the U. S. Commission were made in this class.)

CLASS 323.

Chronometric Apparatus.

Simon Selwick .....Barrie,	O...Time Piece.
Lefort & Chapleau Montreal	Q...Watchman's Detector.

CLASS 327.

Musical Instruments.

(NOTE.—Three medals were awarded in this class.)

17. *Exhibitors from Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.*

CLASS 335.

Topographical Maps.

J. Johnstone Ottawa,	O...Geographical drawing
De Borpee .....Up. Sheffield,N.B...	Mechanical drawing.
Dr. Honeyman .....Halifax,	N. S...Portfolio of Geological Maps of N.S.
A. J. Anderson .....Victoria,	B.C...Physical Map of British Columbia.

CLASS 345.

Government and Law.

Ten exhibits chiefly of photographs of places and scenes.

AWARDS BY THE BRITISH JUDGES OF MEDALS OFFERED BY THE CANADIAN COMMISSION
FOR SPECIAL COMPETITION AMONG CANADIAN EXHIBITORS.

CLASS 14.

Educational and Philosophical Apparatus.

Education Department of Ontario, Gold Medal.
Hearn & Hamilton, Montreal, Surveying Instruments, Silver Medal.
Walker & Miles, Toronto, Atlas of the Dominion, Silver Medal.

AWARDS TO CANADIAN EXHIBITORS BY THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.—
INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION.

CLASS 28.

Education and Science.

Department of Public Instruction, Province of Ontario, Canada.—Maps, Charts, Models,
Text Books, etc.

Lovell Printing and Publishing Co., Montreal, Quebec.—School and other Books.

Hunter, Rose, & Co., Toronto.—Useful Publications—Good Printing.

Nelson Loverin, M.D., Montreal.—Loverin's Historical Centograph.

Canadian School Manufacturing Co., Toronto.—Laboratory and other apparatus.

S. P. May, M.D., Toronto, Ontario.—Collection of Stuffed Animals for Teaching
Zoology.

Young Men's Christian Associations of America and Canada.—Chart showing the loca-
tion of Agencies and Branches, etc.

PART X.

EXCURSION OF INSPECTORS, TEACHERS AND FRIENDS OF EDUCATION
IN ONTARIO TO THE EXHIBITION.

In addition to the many thousands of Canadians who visited the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, it was thought desirable to afford an opportunity to the School Inspectors and Teachers of the Province to spend a week there, in order to study the Exhibition as a whole, and those details of it which might be of special interest. The Minister of Education made the following recommendation to the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject:—

“The undersigned considers that the Educational interests of the Province will be promoted by teachers and others visiting the exhibition, and in this view would respectfully recommend that His Honour in Council may be pleased to authorize that, in cases where teachers may obtain the requisite permission from the respective Boards of Trustees to visit Philadelphia, on the occasion referred to in the communication of the Committee of the Provincial Association on the 14th of August, and in consequence of which any school may not be open, the days on which such school is so necessarily closed, may be deemed by the Education Department as meeting days, under the General Regulations in that behalf.”

This recommendation has been approved; an excursion of the Inspectors, Teachers and other friends of Education took place on the 18th of September, under the direction of Dr. May. The following account of the excursion is thus given by a correspondent of the *Toronto Telegram*.

“ In anticipation of the arrival of the teachers, the Public School authorities of Philadelphia had appointed a committee of thirty-four teachers, representing the High Schools and each ward of the city, to receive the visitors, and prepare a programme for their entertainment and systematic study of the most important features of the Exhibition. The teachers assembled in the Judges' Hall on Monday afternoon, under the guidance of Dr. May, of the Ontario Education Department, and were received by the Committee of Reception,—which was presided over by General Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education,—who welcomed them in the name of the teachers of the United States, every one of whom, he believed, would be glad to be present to join in greeting them. General Hawley, one of the Centennial Commissioners, after a short address bearing upon the fact that Canada had done more toward the success of the Centennial than any eight States of the Union except Pennsylvania and New Jersey, expressed, on behalf of the Centennial Commission, his thanks therefor to the representatives of the Dominion present; and on the same behalf he heartily welcomed them all to the Centennial Exhibition. ‘The latter,’ he said, ‘is large, thorough, comprehensive, and grand beyond expectation.’ Other addresses of welcome were delivered by Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Schools for Pennsylvania; Dr. White, Secretary of the Board of Education for the State of Massachusetts; and Edward Shippen, Esq., ex-President of the Board of Education for Philadelphia, who appeared as the representative of that city. Dr. May, on behalf of the visitors, replied that he did not know how to thank the friends who had so cordially greeted them. He was sure that his associates would have been overwhelmed with the kindness they had received, had he not told them in advance what they might expect in the City of Brotherly Love. The Old World prejudices which, it must be acknowledged, had extended into Canada, and for a long time had been in the public mind, had long since been obliterated: and he fully coincided in the belief that the Exhibition would do more than could have been done in many years, in showing to the English speaking peoples that the people of the United States were of the same stock with themselves. Mr. Samuel McAllister, on behalf of the Public Schools of Ontario, thanked the teachers representing the Public Schools of the United States for their generous reception of those for whom he spoke. For the same kindness Mr. Inspector H. L. Slack expressed the thanks of the Inspectors of the Ontario Public Schools. Dr. W. W. Ogden, Chairman of the Toronto Board of School Trustees, then thanked the hosts on behalf of that body; and addresses were made by Mr. Inspector Hughes, of Toronto, Dr. Carlyle, of Toronto Normal School, and Mr. Dawson, of Belleville. General Eaton then introduced the Hon. W. W. McCoy, of Nevada, one of the six Vice-Presidents of the Centennial Commission, who spoke words of welcome on behalf of the Commission; also the Hon. John Lynch, Centennial Commissioner for Louisiana, who in a welcoming speech said that the brightest jewel in America's crown of glory, now receiving the homage of the world at the Centennial Exhibition, is the advancement which she has made in education. The rest of the day was devoted to sight-seeing in the main building of the Exhibition.

“ On Tuesday, the day's proceedings were commenced with a visit to the Pennsylvania State Building, which the teachers were invited to make their headquarters during their stay, and from whence they were escorted by members of the local committee of teachers to the educational exhibit of Massachusetts, and from there to the other galleries in which the different State exhibits touching educational matters were to be found. During the afternoon the visitors were waited upon and addressed in brief remarks by several of the representatives of foreign governments at the Exhibition. Count D'Assi, of the Italian Commission, spoke of the progress of education in Italy, of how much had been done and was being done for the advancement of the people, and particularly recommended the system of evening schools in that country. Mr. Gianelli, Italian Consul at Montreal, and Commissioner Penny, of Canada, also addressed the audience. Wednesday was devoted to the European, Asiatic, and other foreign displays; and Thursday the party was divided up into two sections, and taken charge of by the school authorities of the city, who conducted them to the different public and high schools of the city, explaining the modes and system of inculcating knowledge in practice there, and giving practical evidence of the advancement being made by the pupils. The various parties met again at noon at the new Normal School building, an establishment of magnificent proportions which will be opened some time next month. Here a collation had been prepared, and was partaken of by the teachers and their conductors, which was followed by votes of thanks to the school authorities and teachers of Philadelphia. After this, carriages

were provided, and the party driven to Girard College, a marble building, the gift of a banker to the city, for the education of orphans, erected at a cost of two millions of dollars. From here the teachers were driven to the Zoological Gardens, and spent the remainder of the day. During the week arrangements had been made by W. H. Frazer, Esq., by which the teachers and their friends who accompanied them, were admitted to places of entertainment in the evenings at half fare, and at others free of admission. On Thursday evening a meeting was held at Congress Hall, and votes of thanks passed to the Hon. the Minister and Deputy-Minister of Education of Ontario, for the leave of absence granted the teachers, to Dr. May and Mr. Frazer for their zeal and attention, to the Philadelphia School representatives for their great kindness, and to the committee appointed by the Ontario teachers themselves."

Under the heading of "A Noble Example," the Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent, and editor of the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, thus refers to this excursion:—

"We have, on more than one occasion, commended the educational exhibit made by the Province of Ontario at the International Exposition. It is highly creditable, and in some respects superior to any other on the ground. We have also been aware for some years that Ontario was making rapid progress in her educational affairs. This information was obtained by a personal visit to some of the schools, and comes to us through reports and periodicals relating to education. But for all this we were hardly prepared for the grand step taken by her school authorities in allowing all the teachers in the Province, over six thousand in number, to close their schools *for a week without loss of pay*, for the purpose of visiting our Centennial Exposition. True such a visit by the teachers will do more for the schools than the best week's work that could have been otherwise done in them; but it is not often or everywhere that this kind of truth is recognised and acted upon by those who manage our schools or guide our school policy. No state, no city, no county of the United States, we believe, has as yet shown an equal breadth of view, or an equal degree of liberality. Ontario has set us a noble example. To what extent shall we follow it?"

PART XI.

THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF ONTARIO.

As a Report on our Educational Exhibit at Philadelphia would be considered incomplete without some account of the Educational Institutions of the Province, I append herewith the following brief sketch of these institutions, prepared for the exhibition by the Minister of Education:—

STATEMENT RELATING TO THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF ONTARIO.

This statement relates only to the Educational Institutions of the Province of Ontario. Education is one of the subjects within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Provinces which compose the Confederation of Canada.

The system comprises the following:

- I. The Public and High Schools under the control of the Education Department.
- II. The Schools, Colleges and University provincially endowed, and subject to the control of the Provincial Government.
- III. Institutions for special classes, maintained and managed by the Provincial Government.
- IV. Institutions and Societies partly aided by, or under Governmental supervision.
- V. Schools, Colleges and Universities not under Provincial control.
- VI. Institutions partly educational or reformatory.

I.—*Public and High Schools.*

The Education Department is entrusted with the control of the Public and High Schools of the Province. The Department, at the last Session of the Legislature of Ontario, underwent an important change in ceasing to be under the control of a Board or Council of Public Instruction, with a Chief Superintendent, and is now composed of a Committee of the Executive Council of the Province, presided over by one of their number, as Minister of Education, and holding office with the other members of the Executive Council, subject to responsibility to the Legislative Assembly, according to the principles of the British Constitution.

The Schools under the administration of the Education Department comprise—(1) Public (or primary) Schools; (2) Separate (or denominational) Schools; and (3) High (or secondary) Schools.

The Province of Ontario possesses a system of municipal or local self-government which is uniform throughout the Province, and while symmetrical in its arrangement, is practical, and rests upon the free action of the ratepayers in each municipality. The organization comprises the (1) minor municipal corporations, consisting of townships, being rural districts, of an area of eight or ten square miles, with a population of from three to six thousand; (2) villages with a population of over seven hundred and fifty; and (3) towns with a population of over two thousand. Such of these as are comprised within a larger district, termed a county, constitute (4) the county municipality, which is under the government of a council composed of the heads of the different minor municipalities in such counties as have already been constituted in the Province. (5) Cities are established from the growth of towns when their population exceeds fifteen thousand, and their municipal jurisdiction is akin to that of counties and towns combined.

The functions of each municipality are commensurate with their respective localities. This municipal organization has been readily adapted to the requirements of a popular or national system of education.

Rev Dr. Ryerson, who, in February, retired from the office of Chief Superintendent of Education, after thirty-three years of able service and devotion in founding and developing the Ontario system of Public Instruction, thus describes the facilities afforded to educational progress by this municipal system, in an address delivered in the year 1851:

“It is in Upper Canada (now Ontario) alone that we have a complete and uniform system of municipal organization, from the smallest incorporated village to the largest city, and from the feeblest school section and remotest township, to the largest county or union of counties—the one rising above the other, but not superseding it—the one merging into the other for purposes of wider expansion and more extensive combination. By their constitution, the municipal and school corporations are reflections of the sentiments and feelings of the people within their respective circles of jurisdiction, and their powers are adequate to meet all the economic exigencies of each municipality, whether of schools or roads, of the diffusion of knowledge or the development of wealth.”

In each minor municipality, such as a township, local School Corporations for the township, or for a section thereof, are established, and these are governed by trustees elected by the ratepayers, who are liable for the support of the public schools in their respective localities. The trustees appoint the teacher, who must possess the qualifications required by the Department. They arrange and pay the salary; purchase the school site (which may be acquired compulsorily); build the school-house, and levy rates for all funds which, in their judgment, are required for public school purposes; or may, at their option, require the Corporation of the Municipality to levy the required amount of rates instead. The trustees can establish a circulating library, and may borrow, with the consent of the Municipal Council, money for school purposes. The trustees are under the obligation to provide adequate school accommodation, as defined by the regulations of the Education Department, and sufficient for all children of school age within the school division; to employ the required number of qualified teachers; to permit the children of all residents, between the ages of five and twenty-one, to attend school *free of all charge*; they are bound to keep the schools open the whole year, and to send to the Inspectors and the Department the accounts and reports required by the Law and Regulations; they must also take a census of the children between the ages of five and sixteen years inclusive,

and especially those between seven and twelve years of age, and in case any of the latter have not been under instruction for four months in the year at least, they must notify the parents, and can impose a rate of one dollar per month for each child in case the neglect continues, or may lay a complaint before a Justice of the Peace, who has power to fine, and in default imprison for the offence. Similar powers and obligations reside with the Boards of School Trustees in cities, towns and villages, but these only raise the sums required for school purposes by requisition, according to their own estimate, upon the Council of the Municipality, which is bound to raise the required amount by rate. The Council of the County Municipality is entrusted with additional specific duties in respect of the townships within the county, the most important being to levy by rate an amount equal to the Legislative grant for education, both amounts being solely devoted in aid of teachers' salaries. The County Council also appoints Inspectors, possessing the qualifications required by the General Regulations of the Department; pays one-half of their salaries, the other half being paid out of Provincial funds; and appoints a County Board for the examination of second and third-class teachers. The School Board of each city possesses similar powers, and of towns and incorporated villages some of them. No teacher can be engaged by the trustees unless he holds a certificate acquired after examination according to the General Regulations of the Department, which involve his passing a satisfactory examination upon questions prepared by the Central Committee of Examiners appointed by the Department, and the classification is according to the result of his answering. First-class certificates can, however, only be obtained by candidates from the Education Department or Minister of Education, after passing a satisfactory examination by such a Central Committee.

The County, City and Town Councils, in appointing Inspectors, are limited to such teachers as hold the highest grade of certificate.

The Inspector's duties are to inspect every school at least twice in each year, apportion the Legislative Grant and County equivalent to each school, act as Chairman of the Examining Board of his district, investigate, confirm, or set aside the rural school elections, call meetings of ratepayers, decide disputes; suspend teachers' certificates for cause; give report on the state of the schools to the Department, and generally to see that the Law and Regulations are observed.

The Examiners appointed by the County or City Council must possess qualifications prescribed by the Regulations, and their functions are to examine candidates within their localities for second and third-class certificates, on examination papers prepared by the Central Committee of Examiners.

The Central Committee of Examiners is appointed by the Department from the High and Public School Inspectors, with a Professor in the Provincial University to act as Chairman.

Separate Schools apply to Protestant and coloured persons as well as to Roman Catholics; but this exception to the general Public School system is chiefly confined to Roman Catholics who desire to establish Separate Schools where their supporters are sufficiently numerous to support one. The principle is, that any Roman Catholic ratepayer can elect to support a Separate School, and upon giving the prescribed notice, he is exempted from the Public School rates. They are governed by trustees elected by their supporters, and a corporation with powers similar to the other school trustees. Their teachers are required to possess proper certificates of qualification, and their schools share in the Legislative Grant in proportion to their attendances, and they are also subject to inspection by the Education Department.

The prescribed course of study for the Public School involves reading, spelling and etymology, writing, arithmetic, geography, drawing, music and object lessons for all the classes (being from 1 to 6 inclusive), and requiring $21\frac{1}{2}$ hours of study per week. Grammar and composition begin in the second class; chemistry and botany in the fourth; general history and literature, natural history and physiology, in the fourth class; while in the fifth and sixth classes, civil government, natural philosophy, algebra, geometry, mensuration and book-keeping are also prescribed subjects of study. The following table shows the

Prescribed Subjects of Study for each Class in the Public Schools, and Hours of Study per Week.

SUBJECTS.	I. CLASS.	II CLASS.	III CLASS.	IV. CLASS.	V. CLASS.	VI. CLASS.
	Hours per Week.	Hours per Week.	Hours per Week.	Hours per Week.	Hours per Week.	Hours per Week.
Reading.....	6½	6½	5	4	2½	2½
Spelling and Etymology	1½	1½	2	2	1	1
Writing.....	2½	2½	2½	2½	1½	1½
Arithmetic.....	4½	4½	5	5	3	3
Geography.....	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2
Drawing.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Music.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Object Lessons.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Grammar.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Composition.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemistry and Botany	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian and English History	—	—	—	—	—	—
General History.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural History.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Human Physiology.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
English Literature.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Christian Morals.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil Government.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural Philosophy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Algebra.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Geometry.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Domestic Economy (Girls only)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mensuration.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Book Keeping.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
	21½	24½	24½	28	28	28
						+ Time already counted in.

* Except in the larger towns, there are few Schools with Classes V. and VI.; the last seven subjects are not therefore very usually taught.

The following are the statistics of the Public Schools of Ontario for the year 1875 :— Number of schools reported as kept open, 4,834. The number of pupils between the ages of 5 and 16, attending the schools, was 450,805. The school population was 501,083. The number reported as not attending any school is 10,809. The average attendance, namely, being the average daily attendance, divided by the legal teaching days of the year, was 198,574. The number of teachers are 6,018—2,645 being males, and 3,373 females. The following are the qualifications of the different teachers with Provincial certificates :

First-class.....	236
Second-class.....	1,088
Old County Board First-class Certificates.....	411
“ “ Second-class “	163
“ “ Third-class “	29
New County Board Third-class Certificates.....	3,552
Interim Certificates.....	539

The average salary of male teachers in counties was \$361 ; of female teachers, \$236. In cities, of male teachers, \$728 ; of female teachers, \$295. In towns, of male teachers, \$564, and of female teachers \$267. The Separate Schools are included in the above statement. The number of Roman Catholic Separate Schools is 156, and of pupils 22,673.

The High Schools, like the Public Schools, are open to pupils of both sexes who can pass an entrance examination chiefly in the fourth class work of the Public Schools. The High Schools are intended to furnish a higher English, or a classical course with modern languages, so that the pupils may be fitted to pass the matriculation examination in the University, or to enter business. High Schools which have four masters at least, and an average of 60 male classical pupils, are called Collegiate Institutes. There is a Legislative Grant in aid of these schools, which, supplemented with the County grant—equal to half the Legislative aid—is to be expended only upon teachers' salaries. There is a further allowance out of Provincial funds, based on the efficiency of the schools as tested by the results of the annual examination and by the average attendance of the pupils. The County Council can establish High Schools with the consent of the Provincial Government, and they are subject to the supervision of the Education Department by its Inspectors. The head masters are required to be graduates in Arts of British or Colonial Universities, of proved efficiency as teachers, and to possess a certificate to that effect from the Department.

Each High School is under the government of trustees who are appointed by the County Council, or in case of a city or town separated from a county, by their Councils respectively.

The trustees appoint the teachers possessing the qualifications required by the Regulations, and they also provide for the requisite accommodation, furniture and apparatus, and are empowered to call upon the Municipal Council of their respective districts for such funds as they annually require. The High Schools are under the General Regulations and Programme of Study prescribed by the Department, and are subject to its inspection, and their trustees must report thereto.

The Programme of Study in the High Schools prescribes, English language, mathematics, modern languages, ancient languages, physical science, history and geography, book-keeping, writing, drawing and music ; each school being divided into a Lower and Upper School, and specific subjects are prescribed for the Lower and Upper Schools, respectively. The trustees are at liberty to decide (subject to the approval of the High School Inspectors), according to circumstances, the order in which the subjects shall be taken up, the amount of work to be done in a given time, and the number of classes to be carried on at once.

In the year 1875 the following was the condition of the High Schools :—The number of Schools, 108 ; number of pupils, 8,342.

The Education Department is entrusted with the full central authority for making general regulations for the efficiency of the Public and High Schools, and to that end prescribes text-books, library and prize books, programme and subjects of study for the different schools, and for the examination and classification of Public School Teachers, the qualification of High and Public School Inspectors, appoints the Central Committee of Examiners, and Teachers of the Normal and Model Schools, apportions the Legislative Grants, and generally controls all matters relating to the Public and High Schools.

For the better supply of trained teachers, two Normal Schools have been established—one at Toronto, and the other recently at Ottawa. Two Model Schools for boys and girls are attached to the Normal School at Toronto, to aid in the practical training of Normal School students. During the year 1875, 47 male and 51 female students obtained Provincial Certificates at Toronto, the new School at Ottawa being only in the first year of its operation. The total number of students admitted to the Normal School, Toronto, to the end of the year 1875, being the 52nd Session, was 7,543—3,790 being male, 3,753 being female. In the year 1875 the sum of \$3,239,271 was raised for the support of the Public Schools, being derived from the following sources :

From the County municipal assessment.....	\$758,467 00
The Trustees' school assessment.. ..	1,547,125 00
The Legislative Grant and other receipts.....	1,059,862 00
	\$3,365,454 00

Out of these funds the amount paid for teachers' salaries is \$1,758,100; for apparatus, prize books and libraries, \$53,800; for site and building of School Houses, \$702,330; rents and repairs to same, \$148,454; for school books, stationery and expenses, \$330,394.

For High Schools the total expenditure in 1875 was \$332,413. The total receipts amounted to \$348,018, derived from the following sources: Legislative Grant, \$76,042; Municipal Grant, \$160,223; pupils' fees, \$17,990; and other sources, \$79,601. This shows an increase over the preceding year of \$49,057. Out of the receipts, the amount paid for salaries of masters was \$184,752; for building, rents and repairs, \$76,586; books and expenses, \$66,600; apparatus and libraries, \$4,073.

II. Schools, Colleges and University Provincially endowed, and subject to the control of the Provincial Government.

These Institutions come next in order. They are exclusively Provincial, being supported by Provincial funds and subject to the General control of the Government, but possessing their own Councils or governing bodies, and are not within the jurisdiction of the Education Department—as such.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE was founded in 1828, upon the model of the great Public Schools of England, and was endowed with a large grant of public lands, from which it now derives an annual income of \$15,600, in addition to its building and grounds in the City of Toronto. Its pupils number about 300, and it aims at preparing them for matriculation in the Provincial University, and for different professions and pursuits. It is governed by a Committee of the Senate of the Provincial University, under Statutes passed by it from time to time; but such Statutes are subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor of the Province. The curriculum extends over a six years' course of study in the same number of forms, and embraces Greek, Latin, mathematics, French, German, English, grammar, literature and composition, history and geography (both ancient and modern), natural philosophy, experimental chemistry, physiology, Biblical knowledge, the usual commercial branches, drawing, music, gymnastics, fencing and drill exercises.

In other forms, known as the Lower and Upper, modern commercial and scientific training can be obtained. The examinations in each form are quarterly. Scholarships may be established by the different County Councils, while four exhibitions have been founded out of the University funds, each exhibition being the result of a competitive examination, and tenable for one year, in the fifth and sixth forms. Its staff of teachers comprises the following:—2 Classical Masters, 2 Mathematical Masters, 4 English Masters, Drawing Master, Gymnastics and Drill Master. This School and the High Schools already referred to, constitute the principal feeders of the Provincial University.

The corporate designation of the University is that of the UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. It was originally established by Royal Charter, and endowed with a grant of public lands in 1828. The annual income from this endowment now exceeds \$55,000. The institution was inaugurated and opened for students in 1843. The governing body now consists of the Senate. The Convocation, composed of all the graduates, elect the Chancellor and fifteen

members of the Senate, the Provincial Government nominating nine. The Senate has power to confer degrees (but not honorary degrees) in the several faculties of Arts, Law and Medicine, and certificates in Engineering and Agriculture, after the different examinations prescribed in the curriculum, and subject to its provisions for attendance upon lectures in University College, or other affiliated schools or colleges. The Senate can also provide for local examinations, and may recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the establishment of Professorships in any department of knowledge, science or art, in University College.

The functions of the University comprise the examination of candidates for standing scholarships, and degrees in the several faculties. It prescribes the curriculum of study, and appoints the examiners, and conducts the respective examinations; it also maintains a library and museum.

The work of instruction is performed by UNIVERSITY COLLEGE through its Professors and Lecturers. This College and the University are maintained out of the common endowment of the Provincial University, which is administered by the Bursar's Department, under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. University College is governed by a Council composed of the President and Professors. The following chairs have been established in the College, namely: Classical literature, logic and rhetoric, mathematics and natural philosophy, chemistry and experimental philosophy, history and English literature, mineralogy and geology, metaphysics and ethics, meteorology and natural history, and lectureships on Oriental literature, in German and French, Italian and Spanish.

The course of instruction follows that prescribed by the curriculum of the University of Toronto, and involves four academic years, each consisting of two terms.

The students are required to pass a matriculation examination for entrance to the College, and also to the University, before being entitled to be recognized as regular students; and the examinations prescribed in the College are at the expiration of each term, while the examinations for standing in the University of Toronto are required to be annual. Students who are not matriculated may attend lectures in the different departments.

Besides University College, which forms part of the Provincial University system supported by the Provincial endowment, there are several institutions which, maintained from private sources, are affiliated to the University, and are entitled to send up to its examinations students who have conformed to the prescribed curriculum. Amongst such may be mentioned the Canadian Literary Institute at Woodstock, and the Toronto School of Medicine; but these properly belong to another class, and need not be further considered here.

Since the opening of the University in the year 1827, the number of students who matriculated up to the end of the year 1875, is as follows:—In Law, 116; in Medicine, 336; in Arts, 918; in Civil Engineering, 33; and in Agriculture, 20; or the total number of 1,423.

The number of degrees conferred in the several faculties is also as follows:—In Law, 118; in Medicine, 328; and in Arts, 728; or the total number of 1,174.

Scholarships in the different faculties are annually awarded upon the result of the examinations in the University. There are thirty-nine in the Faculty of Arts alone, in sums of \$120 and \$80 respectively.

Since the year 1840 the aggregate number of scholarships awarded in that faculty is 721.

The seat of the University and University College is in the City of Toronto, where they occupy their own building, which is of Norman architecture, specially designed for their purposes, and situate in spacious grounds. The cost of the building alone exceeded \$350,000.

III. Provincial Institutions for Special Classes maintained and managed by the Provincial Government.

The Legislature of the Province has established several Institutions of a specific character, and maintains them by annual grants out of the Provincial revenue.

In 1870 the INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB was established in the Town of Belleville. Such pupils as are unable to be maintained by their parents or guardians are clothed, boarded and educated free of charge. The course of study comprises the usual English education, namely: history; geography; arithmetic; writing and drawing, also articulation. The boys learn the following trades: carpentering, cabinet-

making and shoe-making, and knowledge of the farm and garden. The girls are taught sewing, knitting and general domestic work. The number of pupils is more than 210.

In 1871 the INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND was established in the Town of Brantford. Its object is the instruction of blind pupils of sound intellect in the ordinary branches of an English education, in vocal and instrumental music, and in certain mechanical arts within the reach of the blind. No pupils can be admitted excepting for the purpose of instruction; and all over the age of twenty-one are excluded except under special circumstances, and only for a single season as probationary. Admission is refused to the aged, infirm or to imbeciles. Pupils unable to pay are boarded and taught gratuitously.

The chief expense of the maintenance of the Institution is borne by the Provincial Treasury.

The number of pupils during its last session exceeded 140.

The SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE was established in 1873, and buildings secured where lectures of a practical character are given on chemistry, geology, and physics; and classes are instructed in linear, construction, and free hand drawing.

In 1874, the SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE at Guelph was opened. Its objects are (1st), to teach the practice and theory of husbandry to young men engaged in agriculture, or intending to so engage; and (2ndly), to conduct experiments of general interest to agriculture. The farm in connection with the Institution consists of 550 acres.

The regular course comprises two years, and instruction is given in Agriculture, Horticulture, Natural Science, including Chemistry, Veterinary Surgery, Anatomy, and Physiology. The buildings provide accommodation for 50.

The sum required annually for the maintenance of these Institutions amounts to \$85,000.

IV. Institutions and Societies partly aided by or under Governmental Supervision.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES may be established as Corporations under a general Act, for providing a library and evening classes. Each is entitled to receive from the Legislature an annual grant of \$400, conditional upon the local contribution being at least \$200, and upon being subjected to Government inspection.

These exist in almost every town in the Province, and 15 Institutions are reported last year to have held evening classes, with an attendance amounting to 772, for instruction in English grammar and composition, arithmetic, geometry, and mensuration, penmanship, book-keeping, practical mechanics, chemistry, geometrical and decorative drawing, and free hand drawing.

Several societies, partly educational, are also annually aided out of the Provincial Treasury, such as the AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION, the ONTARIO SOCIETY OF ARTISTS, the CANADIAN INSTITUTE, and the ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

V. Schools, Colleges, and Universities not of a Provincial Character.

Causes of a social and denominational character have given origin to several Schools, Colleges, and Universities which, maintained by their special supporters, are taking part in the work of education in the Province. Of these, few are to be found in the rural districts, and the number in all does not much exceed 200. But schools of a private nature, and some of a superior order, are to be found in the cities and larger towns. These together number 297, with some 8,000 pupils, and 570 teachers.

Of a social or denominational origin, may be mentioned: Episcopalian—Trinity College School, Port Hope; Bishop Hellmuth's College, London, for Boys; Bishop Hellmuth's Ladies' College; Bishop Strachan's School, Toronto; Church of England Ladies' School of Ottawa; while the Wesleyans have established a Female College at Hamilton, and the Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby; as well as an Institute for Boys at Dundas; the Methodist Episcopalans have a Ladies' College at Belleville; the Presbyterians a Ladies' College at Ottawa and at Brantford; and the Roman Catholic body have several institutions under their exclusive charge, such as Saint Michael's College, Toronto; La Salle Institute, Toronto; Loretto and Saint Joseph's Convents, Toronto; and Assumption College, Sandwich.

From many of the schools just mentioned, some of the pupils proceed to the denominational Colleges and Universities to be next mentioned, and some to the Provincial University.

Under denominational control, the following Colleges and Universities are to be noticed:—

(1.) THE UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA COLLEGE, Cobourg, which obtained University powers in 1841, to confer degrees in the several faculties which comprise Arts and Science, Theology, Law and Medicine. The Senate is the governing body, and the College is chiefly supported by an income derived from an endowment of about \$100,000, contributed by voluntary subscriptions.

(2.) UNIVERSITY AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE, at Kingston, under the control of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, formerly in connection with the Church of Scotland.

This College was incorporated by Royal Letters Patent in 1841, and endowed with University powers. Its income is derived from an endowment fund of about \$100,000. Its teaching work is confined to the faculties of arts and theology. Since the opening of the College, 871 students have been enrolled, and 526 degrees conferred.

(3.) The UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE was established for the instruction of members of the Church of England, and obtained a Royal Charter in 1852, which empowered it to confer degrees in divinity, law, arts and medicine. It is supported by an endowment obtained from subscriptions in England and in Canada, and is governed by a Convocation, consisting of the Chancellor, the Provost and Professors, and persons of the standing of Master of Arts or of any degree in divinity, law or medicine. Subscription is required to the effect that the student is a member of the Church of England, but is not required from any candidate who is not a member of the Church of England.

(4.) ALBERT UNIVERSITY was established at Belleville by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1857, and obtained University powers in 1871. It is under the government of a Senate which confers degrees in arts, law, music, theology and engineering.

(5.) THE OTTAWA COLLEGE is under the direction of the Roman Catholic body, and obtained University powers in 1866.

Denominational Institutions of a like character to the preceding have been established by other religious bodies, but without acquiring University powers, their main object being for the education of youths for the ministry in their respective Churches.

The Presbyterian Church in Canada established KNOX'S COLLEGE, in 1844. The course is chiefly theological, and the College now owns and occupies a commodious edifice in Toronto. It has acquired a considerable endowment from private subscriptions.

HURON COLLEGE, situated at London, is of like character in connection with the Church of England. It was founded in the year 1863, and acquired its building and endowment by private subscriptions chiefly obtained in England. It is purely a theological college, and pledged to the maintenance of the principles of the Church of England known as Evangelical.

THE CANADIAN LITERARY INSTITUTE, at Woodstock, while affiliated with the University of Toronto, in connection with its course of instruction in arts and science possesses a theological department for the training of ministers in connection with the Baptist Church.

The foregoing is an enumeration of most of the Institutions whose origin may be traced to social or denominational causes.

In connection with professional pursuits, the Law Society of Ontario maintains a LAW SCHOOL, in which lectures are delivered to students, and upon an examination being held, Scholarships may be awarded upon the result.

For instruction in medicine the following schools exist:—

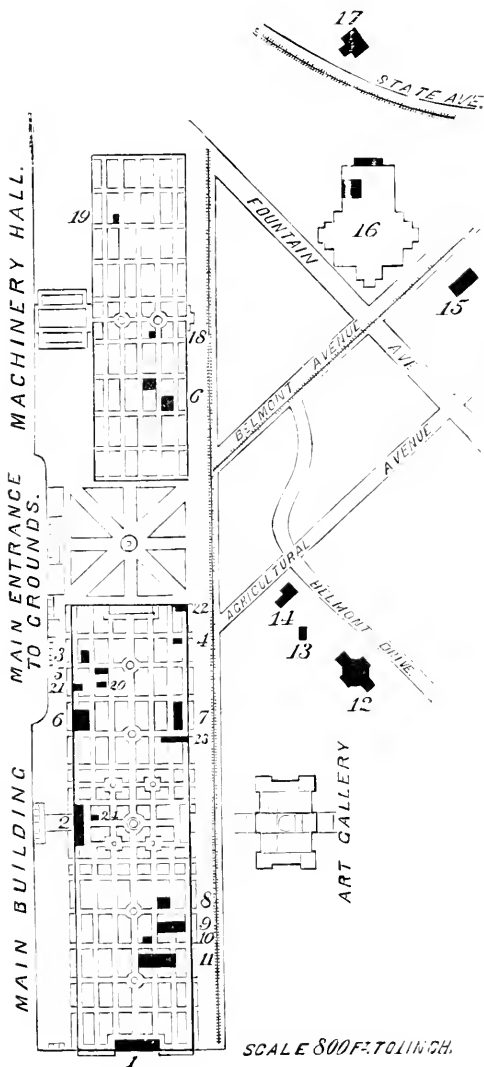
THE TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, affiliated to the University of Toronto; the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the University of Trinity College; the ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS at Kingston; there is besides a Veterinary College in Toronto.

VI.—Institutions partly Educational or Reformatory.

In addition to the institutions properly educational, there are others whose objects are of some such character, and which are striving for the amelioration and reformation of those classes which come within the scope of their operation. Of these may be noticed those directly maintained out of the Provincial funds, and controlled by a Department of the Government. In the PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, Penetanguishene, there are 173

CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

GUIDE TO EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS.—Page 52.



1. Massachusetts (in East Gallery).
 Illinois.
 Indiana.
 Ohio.
 Kentucky.
 Maryland.
 New Hampshire.
 Michigan.
 Wisconsin.
 Connecticut.
2. New Jersey.
 Rhode Island.
 Maine.
 Iowa.
 Missouri.
 New Orleans.
 Tennessee.
 Hampton, Va.
 Am. Missionary Association.
3. Japan.
4. Norway.
5. Sweden.
6. Russia.
7. Ontario.
8. Switzerland.
9. Belgium.
10. Brazil.
11. Netherlands.
12. Pennsylvania.
13. Kindergarten American
14. Swedish School House.
15. Kindergarten Froebel.
16. (Government Building.
 Education in United States.
17. Massachusetts State Building.
18. Worcester Free Institute.
19. Cornell University, N. Y.
20. Egypt.
21. Hawaii.
22. Italy.
23. Great Britain.
24. Germany.

(South Gallery, Centre Main Building.)

NOTE.—Exhibit No. 7, "Ontario," also included some Models of Educational Institutions sent from the Province of Quebec, and a few Educational matters from Nova Scotia.

boys, who have been committed to it on being tried for criminal offences. Part of their time is given to instruction and part to training in various industries, and the general results of the treatment have proved favourable.

The CENTRAL PRISON was established by the Province in 1873, for the purpose of reforming ordinary offenders whose sentences were of limited duration. The prison has been constructed at an expense of about \$420,000, and is probably one of the best prisons, in all respects, to be found on the continent. The short experience of its effects shows that the influences are of a beneficial and reforming character. Offenders consigned to it are free from the contaminating associations to be found in the ordinary gaols of the Province, and being instructed in various trades, leave the prison better fitted for earning an honest living in the future.

The Public Schools are unable to reach the class of neglected children which are to be found in cities and the larger towns, and Boys and Girls' Homes have been established by individuals and Societies to meet this want. They care for, educate and train a large number of such children, and their efforts are aided out of the Provincial Treasury according to the number who are cared for in each institution.

Finally, while religious instruction in the Public Schools is optional with trustees, teachers, parents and pupils, the Sunday Schools existing in the Province exceeded in 1875, 3,900, with 236,600 scholars, and 22,700 teachers.

Relying upon these popular and national agencies, and those which special considerations have developed, the Province of Ontario is steadily pursuing a career of progress, material, moral and intellectual.

While the foregoing presents some indication of the efforts of the Province in striving to become a civilized and well-ordered community, its people understand that their future progress, welfare and happiness mainly depend upon the continued efficiency and improvement of these educational agencies under their free constitutional system of government.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
Toronto, April, 1876.

ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

PART XI.

THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS OF VARIOUS STATES AND COUNTRIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

In order to present a complete view of the educational features of the Exhibition, as a whole, I shall refer to the more striking points in of the educational collections of various countries as exhibited at Philadelphia. I shall then give in connection with this reference, a brief companion sketch of the present condition of education in these States and Countries.

It is due to these States and Countries, to say that I have taken them in the order, as it appeared to me, of the comparative merit of their respective educational exhibits. For this reason I shall have to abandon any attempt at geographical classification or sequence ; but this is necessary, in order to judge of the quality, extent and variety of each country's exhibit. With this view, I have classified the exhibits as follows :—

1. The State of Pennsylvania.
2. The Kingdom of Sweden.
3. The Empire of Russia.
 - . The Swiss Confederation.
5. The Kingdom of Belgium.
6. The Empire of Japan.

7. The United States (Bureau of Education).
8. The Republic of France.
9. The State of Massachusetts.
10. The State of Ohio.
11. The State of New Jersey.
12. The Kingdom of the Netherlands.
13. The State of Connecticut.
14. The State of Rhode Island.
15. The State of New Hampshire.
16. The State of Maine.
17. The Empire of Brazil.
18. The Kingdom of Norway.
19. Miscellaneous.

I. THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The educational exhibit made by the State of Pennsylvania, was by far the most extensive and systematically arranged of all of the School exhibits at Philadelphia. It just lacked, however, what the Ontario exhibit had in such variety, in order to make it the most complete, as it was the most extensive of the educational collections at the Centennial. The skill and energy which the State Superintendent of Public Instruction (Hon. J. Wickersham) evinced in collecting and arranging the material placed in the "Educational Hall" of his State, was remarkable. Every educational interest in Pennsylvania seemed to have had a fitting representation in the niches or alcoves of the "Hall;" while the whole exhibit, taken together, presented an admirable bird's-eye view, or *coup d'œil*, of the material results and progress of education in the State.

That such was intended to have been the character of the entire American Educational Exhibit is clear from the observations on the subject made at public meetings, by the able United States Commissioner of Education (General Eaton), by the Hon. Mr. Wickersham himself, as well as by other noted American Educationists. Had the views of these gentlemen prevailed, "the American Educational Exhibit," would, as a whole, have been, as Mr. Wickersham expresses it, in his last report, "the grandest and most interesting American feature of the great display."

The American people had the strongest incentive to realize this hope of their own countrymen, and the expectation of strangers. Not only had they won a highly honourable educational position at Vienna, in the very centre of monarchical Europe in 1873, but enlightened European Statesmen and Educationists had, in most complimentary terms, referred to the fact that it was to the United States they looked with so much interest for examples of the highest development in America of systems of Public Instruction. This was the view expressed, (as already quoted in this report, page 3) by the Austrian Minister at Washington, Baron Von Schwarz-Senborn, Director-General of the Vienna Exposition of 1873, Austrian Commissioner at the International Exhibition of London in 1851 and 1862, and of Paris in 1855 and 1867. M. Kippeau, also a well-known French writer on Education, in speaking of the then forthcoming American Exhibition of 1876, says:

"There will be many objects to attract the attention of foreign visitors, but we may



EDUCATIONAL HALL, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. - CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. Page 54.

boldly affirm that none will produce a deeper impression than the Educational Exhibit, and this for the following reasons: The United States have the right to feel proud of their Public Schools and Institutions to produce enlightened and educated men for the honour and prosperity of their Republic Have our people thought of letting our teachers derive some profit from this unique occasion to study everything the United States have done for Education in the way of school organization, methods of instruction, educational apparatus hygienic regulations, etc.?"

The leading American Educationists quite understood what was expected of them by foreign nations. This, Mr. Wickersham, as their mouthpiece, expressed in an address on the subject, delivered in August, 1875, he said:

"Thousands of distinguished citizens from abroad will visit Philadelphia next year (1876), for the sole purpose of studying our systems of public education. These systems are everywhere recognized as the only salt that can save institutions like ours. They are the centre of our national life. In them is found the chief source of the strength of the Republic. The political philosopher who understands them will find no difficulty in understanding all that we have to show—all we are.

"With a view to make the American Educational Exhibition a credit to the Republic, it was originally designed to place it in the main building, within an area of 2000 feet long and of a reasonable width, so as to allow for counter and floor space, no State to occupy more than 100 feet of wall. Delays and other causes prevented this desirable plan from being carried out; so that instead of one grand combined exhibit of the whole educational resources of the United States, the whole extensive and valuable collection with one exception (Pennsylvania), was scattered and hid away in a very small and inconvenient gallery."

The consequence of this delay in preparing for a full educational exhibit of the various States, was, as Mr. Wickersham says in his late annual report, "that no State made a full representation of educational interests, and many States were not represented at all. The exhibit as made was broken up into fragments, and located, some in one place and some in another, in the different buildings about the grounds. Pennsylvania erected a building of her own; Massachusetts occupied a gallery over the east entrance of the main building, while those of others, with that of the National Bureau of Education, occupied space in the Government building; and fragments of what ought to have been one united, well-organized whole, were scattered about the floor of the Main Building, the Women's Pavilion, and some of the annexes. This disorganized mass of material, excellent as it was in parts, distracted, if it did not disgust, the hundreds of learned foreigners who came to the Exposition expressly to study American systems of education, and lost to us an opportunity that may never occur again of doing justice to the great efforts our people in all sections of the country have made to educate themselves."

The failure early in 1876 to carry out the original plan of grouping the educational exhibits of the several States together in the Main Building, stimulated the Hon. Mr. Wickersham to proceed at once with the erection of a very handsome "Educational Hall" for the State of Pennsylvania, at a cost of \$12,000. So urgent was the case, that, as Mr. Wickersham states, "the Hall was under roof before any money was obtained with which to pay for it."

I mention these facts to show the great difficulties experienced by the Americans themselves in giving their educational exhibit that prominence at the "Centennial" which they so justly and eminently deserved; and also to show how unselfish they were in giving so admirable a position in the Main Building to our own and other foreign school exhibits.

From this necessary digression I shall now proceed to point out some of the more interesting features of the Pennsylvanian Exhibit.

The Pennsylvania Educational Hall provided 20,000 square feet of wall surface for exhibitors. It was octagonal in shape (as shown in the engraving.) Not including the

wings, it was 100 by 100 feet, the wings were 40 by 24 feet. The centre contained an octagonal room 48 by 48 feet. In the wings there were apartments for the State Superintendent's office, conference and sitting-rooms, etc. The main aisle was ten feet wide, with alcoves on either side eight feet deep. In these alcoves were admirably arranged articles, or other illustrations, relating to Kindergarten; Common School appliances of 1776 and 1876; School Ornamentation; Orphan Schools; Schools for the Blind; for the Feeble-minded; Schools of Design for Women; Sunday Schools; Academics; Seminaries; Colleges; Universities; Normal Schools; the Education Department, etc., etc.

In addition to these departments of the Pennsylvania Exhibit, there were very admirable collections of School furniture, School apparatus,* maps, charts, text-books, and other appliances for Schools.

I shall now refer to the specialties of the Exhibit as they presented themselves to me.

1. The admirable and systematic arrangement of the whole exhibit, its extent and variety. If it had any defect it was that of being too miscellaneous.

2. The Pennsylvania *ideal* Common School.—This consisted of a complete collection of furniture, maps, apparatus, stationery (70 articles), and text-books suitable for a Common Country or Village School.

3. Elaborate models and photographs of School-houses and Grounds.—These models were admirably prepared, and the photographs were, on the whole, excellent.

4. Illustrations, books, charts, diagrams made by apparatus, and decorations for Sunday Schools.—This unique exhibit was very extensive and complete. It was contributed by the Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, Quaker and Jewish Churches of the State, as well as by the American Sunday School Union.

5. School Ornamentation, including a fountain with fish, twining vines, hanging baskets, flower pots and vases, statues and statuettes, mottoes and engravings.—This collection was one of the most interesting and suggestive, as well as the most philosophical in the exhibit. In the pleasing features of "school life" the Americans excel all other nations.†

6. Matters of Historical Interest.—This exhibit consisted of a "condensed" model of the interior of a School of "'76," and by way of contrast, one of 1876; also, valuable historical portraits of persons identified with the cause of education in the State from its earliest history.

7. Students and Pupils' Work.—This Department, although not peculiar to the Pennsylvania Exhibit, was yet here in almost exhaustless variety. The elegance and finish of much of this work, especially from the Colleges and higher Seminaries (and many Public Schools), were subjects of frequent remark and commendation.

* From the collection exhibited by Mr. N. H. Edgerton, I selected, with the aid of Dr. May, a number of very excellent articles for our Depository and Normal Schools.

† So deeply impressed have I been of the softening and elevating influence of refinement in the ornamentation of School premises, both within and without, that I have devoted two whole chapters to the subject in a second edition of a recent work which I have published on "THE SCHOOL HOUSE: ITS ARCHITECTURE, EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS." I have treated this subject under the following heads:—The Influence of an Attractive School House—School Houses should be Pleasant Way Marks—School House Influence on the Morality of its Frequenters—Children's Indelible Memories of the School House (Examples)—Ornament your School, as well as your Home, Grounds—Reasons why we should Provide Rural Refinement—School Flower Shows—How to Arrange Flowers about School Premises, etc.

As a general rule, examples of pupils' work—most of it very excellent, and executed with skill and accuracy—was the great staple of the Educational Exhibits of the various American States. Indeed, to my mind, its profusion was rather a defect than a special excellence.

It was an elaborate exhibition of "results" rather than an illustration of "processes," or "modes" of instruction, with corresponding examples of the appliances of education. I shall, however, refer to this subject in another place.

BRIEF SKETCH OF EDUCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From the descriptive Catalogue of the State Exhibit, prepared by Mr. Wickersham, I extract the following statistics and explanations:—

Extent of Territory—square miles	46,000
Population in 1870	3,521,791
Number of persons in the State in 1870 between the ages of five and eighteen	1,076,000
Estimated number in 1876 between six and twenty-one (the school age).....	1,200,000
Number of Pupils enrolled in the Public Schools in 1875	890,073
Average number	551,848
Estimated number in other than Public Schools.....	60,000
Number of Public Schools in 1875	17,092
Number of Graded Schools in 1875.....	5,625
Number of School Directors in 1875	13,825
Number of Superintendents in 1875.....	89
Number of Teachers in 1875	19,880
Average salaries of Male Teachers in 1875, per month	\$41 07
Average salaries of Female Teachers in 1875, per month	34 09
Average length of School Term—months, nearly.....	7
Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil	\$0 92
Cost of tuition in 1875.....	\$4,476,875 52
Cost of buildings, &c., in 1875	2,059,464 83
Cost of fuel and contingencies in 1875.....	2,448,315 78
Other appropriations and expenses in 1875.....	272,411 10
Cost of Soldiers' Orphan Schools, paid directly by the State, in 1875	423,693 76
Total expenditures for School purposes in 1875	9,950,760 99
State appropriations to Common Schools.....	1,000,000 00
Amount raised by local taxes levied for School purposes	8,131,980 45
Value of School Property in 1875	24,260,787 00

The figures below show the growth of the Public School system in the past ten years, from 1865 to 1875:—

	1865.	1875.
Number of graded schools.....	1,743	5,625
Number of Superintendents.....	65	89
Average salaries of male teachers	\$31 82	\$41 07
Average salaries of female teachers.....	24 21	34 09
Cost of tuition.....	\$2,515,528 63	\$4,746,875 52
Cost of school houses.....	465,088 08	2,059,465 83
Total cost	3,614,238 55	9,363,927 07
Number of teachers attending County Institutes.....	2,755	13,863
Number of Normal Schools.....	3	9

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND SCHOOL OFFICERS.—The State Superintendent is appointed by the Governor, but the appointment must be confirmed by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate. He holds his office for four years, and at present his salary is \$3,750 and travelling expenses. He is aided by two deputies, one chief clerk, two Inspectors of Orphan Schools, and five other officers. County Superintendents of Schools are appointed by the County School Directors once in three years; are commissioned, if no valid objection is made before him to its being done, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and are subject to removal by him for cause. There are sixty-five such officers now in commission. There are also in office twenty-three city and borough Superintendents appointed in the same way. The average salary paid the County Superintendents is a little less than \$1,200 per annum, and that paid City and Borough Superintendents something over \$1,500 per annum.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—The city of Philadelphia has a well appointed Normal School for Girls, established in 1848. It is connected with the public school system of the city.

Under a State law passed in 1857, there are nine State Normal Schools in successful operation, with an attendance of nearly 4,000, and property valued at \$1,000,000.

COUNTY INSTITUTES.—A Teachers' Institute of a week's duration is held in every County of the State once a year, under the direction of the Superintendent. The main object of the Institute is to impart professional instruction. The attendance in 1875 was, of teachers 13,865; of School Directors, 1,935. The lecturers and instructors numbered nearly 500. The several counties appropriated for this purpose \$13,145.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS AND CERTIFICATES.—Three grades of Teachers' Certificates are granted by Superintendents, and two by Boards of Examiners at Normal Schools. The first grade of certificate granted by Superintendents is called "Provisional." The second grade, called a "Professional" certificate, is granted by Superintendents to those who possess a *thorough* knowledge of certain branches, and have had successful experience in teaching.

The third grade, called a "Permanent" certificate, is granted by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to any teacher holding a "Professional" certificate who is recommended by the Board of Directors for whom he has taught, a Committee of five teachers holding the higher grades of certificates, elected by ballot at the County Teachers' Institute, and by the Superintendent of the proper jurisdiction. This certificate is good for life in the jurisdiction where issued, and for one year within the jurisdiction of any other Superintendent.

The Board of Examiners at a Normal School is composed of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, or Deputy, as President, two Principals of Normal Schools, and two County or City Superintendents.

The means of Secondary Education in the State are :

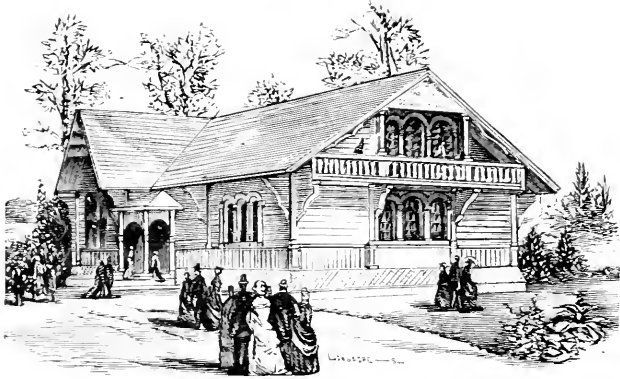
1. Public High Schools.
2. Public Graded Schools with Departments for Higher Instruction.
3. Ungraded Public Schools with Pupils in Advanced Studies.
4. Academies and Seminaries.
5. Boarding Schools and Private Day Schools.
6. The State Normal Schools.

The Normal Schools furnish instruction in the higher branches annually to about three thousand students.

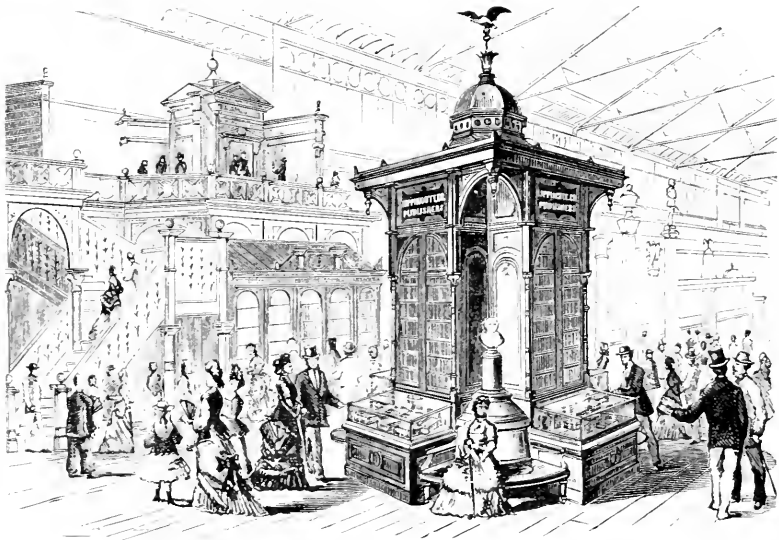
HIGHER EDUCATION.—In 1870, according to the census, Pennsylvania had six Universities and thirty-three Colleges, with three hundred and forty-nine professors, and six thousand three hundred and fifty seven students, of whom one thousand four hundred and seventy were females. Not all the institutions thus reported enjoy full collegiate rank.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—The Polytechnic College of Philadelphia comprises a scientific school and five technical schools.

The Lehigh University and Pennsylvania State College are more technical than literary in their aims, and are doing a good work in fitting young men to direct the various industries of the State. Lafayette College, the University of Pennsylvania, and the Western University of Pennsylvania, have strong, well organized, technical departments. The Night School for Artisans, under the public school authorities of Philadelphia, the Department of Technical Education connected with the High School at Pittsburgh, the addition of branches of study



MODEL OF SWEDISH SCHOOL HOUSE.—CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Page 59.



THE AMERICAN BOOKSELLERS' EXHIBIT.—MAIN BUILDING.—CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Page 202.

of a technical character to the courses of High Schools in others of our cities, all point clearly to the adoption of a policy favourable to technical education. The Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, has long laboured in the cause of practical science; and the Wagner Free Institute is doing a good work in the same direction. We have two flourishing Art Schools or Schools of Design, one in Philadelphia, and the other in Pittsburgh. There are also Commercial Schools and Schools of Dentistry, Music, Elocution, and Calisthenics. In the field of Natural Science, Art, and Literature, the American Philosophical Society, the American Historical Society, the Numismatic Society, the Academy of Natural Science, and the Academy of Fine Arts. There are 14,849 public and large private libraries, containing 6,377,845 volumes; 600 periodicals, circulating nearly 4,000,000 of copies; and hundreds of flourishing Lyceums and Literary Societies.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.—The Medical Colleges of Pennsylvania are widely known; There are also a number of Theological Schools and several Law Schools.

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS.—In 1865 Pennsylvania established a comprehensive system of schools for the destitute orphans of her soldiers killed or crippled in the late civil war. Into these schools 8,500 children have been gathered from all parts of the State, fed, clothed, instructed, and cared for until sixteen years of age, at a cost to the State of \$5,000,000. Of charitable institutions, Girard College for Orphans is the most noted. It has now a sufficient income to maintain and instruct 1,500 children.

II.—THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT OF THE KINGDOM OF SWEDEN.

This Kingdom had already distinguished itself by its educational exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1867, and especially at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873. But, as these places were in Europe, it was a less difficult and expensive undertaking, to transport a large variety of articles to the French and Austrian Capitals, than it was to have them despatched to the New World. It showed great enterprise and decision on the part of a comparatively small kingdom, in the north of Europe, to enter into competition with so formidable, and noted an educational competitor, as the United States of America.

The study of the educational contribution from Sweden, was, however, a great treat to the Americans, as it was to Canadian Educationists, who visited Philadelphia. The mode adopted by Sweden to illustrate her processes of education, was most striking and instructive. Few who visited the exhibition, would likely visit Sweden; she, therefore, in effect, transported to Philadelphia, as it were, a little shady nook of a rural village, with its quaint, but tasteful School-house.* Once within its doors, the visitors would be as literally in one of the village schools of the kingdom, as he would be were he in Sweden itself. There was the hall or entry, with its fittings and huge barometer—the school-room with its tile stone, desks and seats, teacher's platform, musical instruments, maps, illustrations, apparatus and other appliances, the teacher's private room, or class-room, and above all, the teacher's apartments, occupying one side of the school-building. †

Hon. Mr. Philbrick, the excellent Superintendent of Public Schools in Boston, thus

* The size of this very neat building, was 40x50 feet. The frame work of the School house was brought from Sweden. The Architects were Messrs. Issens and Jacobson, and the Exhibitor, C. O. Wengstrom, of Stockholm.

† In connection with this peculiarity of the Swedish School-house, I may say, that as teachers in Sweden are generally married men, provision is made in the School houses for their accommodation, and a plot of ground is assigned to them for cultivation, as a garden.

refers to his own experience at Vienna, where a Swedish School-house had also been exhibited. He says:—

“I had made some effort to take out with me to Vienna, an edifice to illustrate our idea of a Model School-room, with its fittings. I felt pretty sure that nothing but money was wanted to make this project a complete success; but when I entered the beautiful Swedish School-house, and took my seat on the Master's platform and surveyed the spectacle presented by the school-room, with its apparatus and fittings, I felt glad that my attempt to bring over a school-room had failed, because I could not have matched what I saw before me. I reckon that the State of Massachusetts will get paid for the cost of sending me to Vienna, a hundred times over, by the benefit derived from the knowledge of the idea of a school-room (German and Swedish) which I brought home with me.”

In addition to the Swedish School-house, its fittings, furniture, and apparatus, there were about 400 other articles, illustrative of educational systems, methods, and libraries exhibited.

In speaking of the Swedish exhibit, the editor of the *Pennsylvania School Journal* says:—

“Among the school apparatus and appliances exhibited, there are maps much superior in fulness, accuracy, and execution, to any school map we have in this country, some philosophical apparatus, very fine geological, botanical, zoological, and other charts, a chart of weights and measures, and collection of birds, fishes, plants, fossils, etc.

“We were particularly interested in a case containing, in small spaces, specimens of ores, rocks, nuts, grains, seeds, plants, insects, shells, etc. This case is probably not over five feet square, and may be two or three inches in depth. It is placed against the wall, and consequently occupies but little room. Its contents are several hundred specimens of objects, of a character admirably adapted to interest and instruct young children. With a little effort, and a few dollars of expense, it could be placed in any school-room. In our primary schools, as material for object lessons, its value would be incalculable.

“Norlund's apparatus for teaching arithmetic seems to be well adapted to the purpose. We were specially interested in a frame arranged to aid children in comprehending the decimal scale in numeration. There are in the frame two hundred and fifty-three holes of three different sizes, holes of the second size being ten times as large as those of the first; and those of the third ten times as large as those of the second. The horizontal rows contain nine holes of each size, the nine smallest ones being on the right hand, and the nine largest ones on the left. Little pegs or sticks are provided in bundles. The small holes will hold one each, the next in size ten each, and the largest ones a hundred. By this simple contrivance children can readily be taught to count, and to understand how ten units make one ten, ten tens one hundred, etc.”

The whole of the Swedish educational display was in charge of Professor C. J. Meijerberg, Special Commissioner of the Education Department, Stockholm. At the International * conference on educational matters, which took place in Philadelphia, during the Exhibition, this gentleman gave much valuable information as to the practical working of the Swedish system of education. He arranged with me to give his aid in procuring at Stockholm, for our Educational Museum, some of the Swedish school apparatus, &c.

BRIEF SKETCH OF EDUCATION IN SWEDEN.

The official account of the present state of education in Sweden, prepared for the Centennial, is so voluminous that I avail myself of a sketch of it (which I condense) written from Philadelphia by a correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*:—

“*The Teacher*.—To the teacher is assigned the treble duty of instructing the youthful mind in book-lore, religion and practical art, half of the salary is paid by the Government, the other half by the people. To this is added fuel and fodder for his cow; every teacher who has been in the service for thirty years is allowed a pension for the remainder of his life, equal to three-fifths of his salary. If, after ten years of teaching, he becomes an invalid, or is disabled in any way from pursuing active duties, he may still retire on the same pension.

Grades of Schools.—There are three grades of Schools in Sweden—the infant schools, primary schools, and the high schools. Education in the first two grades is compulsory, the infant schools (chiefly Kindergarten) are generally conducted by women; each school containing about twenty pupils. In this school the child receives its first lessons in reading and writing, with a little of arithmetic. The A. B. C. book (on exhibition) has this peculiarity that it teaches reading and writing at the same time. Thus, on the first page is the alphabet in Roman letters, while on the opposite page is the same in written characters. The child learns to associate each written character as he acquires it, with the printed letter; and the task is scarcely more difficult than learning either one alone. In forming the written characters in the copy-book, the Swedish pupil is aided at first by straight lines having the slant of writing, and placed closely together across the page.

The primary school is the common school of the country. It does not correspond with our school of the name, being far more comprehensive. It embraces the whole of our public school in all its departments—primary, intermediate, grammar, and high. The qualifications of a teacher in the primary school are rigid. He is obliged by law to have previously attended a Normal school for three years, and to have passed a sufficient examination. Only within the past few years have women been admitted to teach in the primary school, and even now the number of female teachers is small. The branches taught are reading, writing, grammar, religion, arithmetic, geography, history, natural history, physics, chemistry, singing, drawing, gymnastics, military drill, etc. The law of compulsory education is strictly enforced. No parent can delay sending a child to the primary school after the ninth year. The course of instruction usually lasts until the fifteenth year. The children of poor parents have privileges from which the wealthier are excluded, for they are allowed to get off with the minimum of instruction in the several branches. They can also arrange to attend school only one day in each week—Saturday—or to attend continuously three months in the year. The former plan is very generally adopted by the poorest, since Saturday is the day on which the studies of the week are reviewed, and by application and evening study the poor scholar can keep up with his class, and rehearse with the regular pupils in the lessons of the week.

The laws of Sweden make it very unpleasant for illiterate people. Children are not allowed to go to the Lord's Supper without passing an examination in reading and writing, and young men and women must prove their ability to read and write before being allowed to marry; and the Government insists upon a rigid enforcement of the law.

Religious instruction is an important feature in the Swedish school system. It has its friends and its opponents among the people, but with them the question is whether the teacher should give actual instruction in the Bible and Catechism. There is a large party which holds on this question the theory that religious training should belong exclusively to the clergy. The prevailing religious denomination is the Lutheran, and, of course, the religious teachings in the schools are on the Lutheran basis. Yet, while the Lutheran church is all powerful, other denominations are allowed full liberty, and in the chief cities may be found Baptists, Methodists, Roman Catholics and Jews, who worship according to their own forms. There is a provision in the school law by which if the parent belongs to the Baptist or other persuasion, he sends a written request to the head teacher that his child be excused from that part of the course, and the request is always respected. Religious instruction comprises Bible reading, Bible history, instruction in the Catechism, singing hymns, and prayer. This comes immediately at the opening of school, and generally lasts half an hour.

METHODS OF TEACHING.—Some very excellent methods of teaching the common branches are shown in the Swedish school-house. For beginners in geography, for instance, there is a blackboard upon which is painted an outline of Sweden—simply the coast lines and the rivers being depicted. In place of towns there are only little iron pins fastened into the board at the points where these towns should be located. Accompanying the board is a little box containing a large number of oblong blocks, each half an inch in length. Upon one side of the block is printed the name of some town. On the opposite side of the block is a small hole, fitting exactly the pins on the blackboard. The pupil is required to select a block from the box and place it on a pin, which should rightly locate the town printed on its face. Any one will see how greatly this simple apparatus relieves the tedium of study. The pupil finds it not a dry and difficult task, but an interesting recreation and amusement.

"In maps I noticed one set which is worthy especial mention. The first, by means of different colourings, showed the location of high and low lands in Sweden. The second showed by the same means the various elevations of the country; the third, the water-masses; the fourth, the river systems; the fifth, the comparative fertility of different parts of the country; the sixth, the density of population; the seventh, the political divisions; the eighth, the post-roads and railroads. These maps are furnished to every school at Government expense. There was a series of coloured prints ornamenting the walls, illustrative of the manners of life in the different provinces. An arrangement for purifying the air in the school-room was to be seen, in the shape of a brass box about one foot square, containing pine tar. A specimen of the stove in general use is exhibited. It stands twelve feet high, and contains three funnels, the heat passing up one, down another, and finally up the third in the middle.

"THE HIGH SCHOOLS.—Above the Common or Primary School is the Higher Common School. This, although under the protection of the Government, has of late years lost very much of its importance, owing to the competition of the numerous Academies, which are founded on a more liberal basis. These Academies had their origin in Denmark some twenty years ago, in a time of war, when there was need of awakening all the patriotism of the younger people. At these schools the practice of singing national songs was introduced, and found to be popular and beneficial. The idea spread into Sweden, and twenty years ago the first of the Common High Schools was opened. In these, only the very ablest and most experienced men were employed as instructors, most of them having attained distinction at the two great Swedish Universities. The importance of having good teachers may be seen at once, when it is stated that the pupils themselves are frequently men who are thirty or forty years old. The schools are only open in the winter, and the full course lasts about two years. They are supported by contributions from the people of the district where they are situated. The Grammar School, corresponds closely to the High School. Besides the ordinary branches, are taught theology, Hebrew, ancient and modern languages, (including English), higher mathematics, chemistry, physics, etc. Studies are divided into two courses—the Humanistic, or Classic, and the Realistic, or Mathematical. Still higher in grade are the Universities of Upsala and Lund, justly celebrated throughout Europe. In special instruction there are Polytechnic Schools, six Technical Schools, Agricultural Schools, Sailors' Schools and Schools of Forestry.

"WORK BY THE PUPILS.—A collection of work by the pupils of the Technical Schools at Norrköping and Örebro, the Grammar Schools of Malmö, and the Sloyd Skola of Stockholm, is exhibited in the Swedish section of the Main Exhibition Building. In looking at it, even the casual observer must see that it denotes a high state of skill and education. There is a thoroughness in the execution of the various specimens—whether they be drawings, wood carvings, or plaster casts—that places them at once in the rank of the productions of the Art and Industrial Schools of Munich, Vienna and Dresden. The Stockholm school is largely represented. A bas-relief carved from hard marble shows graceful intertwining of flowers and foliage. In free-hand drawing there are several busts, the contour in each being perfect, and the shading as delicate as if engraved. From the Elementar-Skola of Malmö, I noticed particularly a drawing of a human foot, with an accompanying drawing of a cat's paw. The muscular construction in each was well handled. There are numerous original designs—one for paper-hanging that especially was attractive. From Örebro there was a Corinthian porch carved of wood, quite ornate. There were hundreds of other exhibits, such as carpets from the Val-Skola at Boas, lacquer-work, silver chasings, linear drawings, façades, etc. Taken altogether, the educational display of Sweden at the Exhibition is far more satisfactory to any one interested in this subject than that of any foreign country."

III.—THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT OF THE EMPIRE OF RUSSIA.

The Educational display of Russia at the Exhibition surprised everybody. It was expected that "in barbaric pearl and gold," and her exquisite Malachite jewelry and articles of *Vertu* she would have excelled; but in the matter of popular education, it was

thought that she had taken no special interest. Yet it was otherwise. It is true that at the Paris Exhibition she had only three exhibitors in Group X, classes 89 and 90, relating to "Education," etc.; and at Vienna, in 1873, she is reported by Hon. J. W. Hoyt, the experienced American Commissioner, as having, with some other nations named, an exhibition in this department "so entirely unsatisfactory as a means of conveying any just idea of the condition and progress of education in the country, that it furnishes no warrant for more than this mere mention of the delinquency."

By referring to the information furnished by Russia herself, this meagre display in the educational department may be easily accounted for.

It is not much more than fifteen years since Russia made any advance in educational matters. After the emancipation of the serfs by the present Emperor in 1861, he set himself, with the aid of wise counsellors, to devise a scheme of general education in 1862.

Thus, for instance, while little or no educational facilities existed in Russia at the time of the emancipation of the serfs in 1861, yet within five or six years nearly 10,000 primary schools were revived or called into existence for the enlightenment of these very serfs.

Nor was this movement half-hearted on the part of its promoters. The government and the clergy vied with each other to promote this great work, so that within a short time the church provided instruction for nearly 400,000 children. The state on its part did not fail in its duty, for the Budget of the Minister of Public Instruction was increased from about 1,000,000 roubles for primary schools, in 1863, to nearly 6,500,000 for primary, secondary, and superior schools in 1865.

RUSSIAN EDUCATIONAL DEPOSITORY AND MUSEUM.—As an outgrowth of this remarkable educational revival, and as an evidence of far-seeing sagacity (as the history of the movement has proved), the Government of Russia, established in 1864, an educational depository, or museum, of school furniture and apparatus, which has since grown to such grand proportions.

The Museum was at first founded at the Russian Capital, in the exclusive interests of the military schools.

In 1871, the functions of this Museum or Depository, were enlarged, and it was erected into a grand "Pedagogue Museum," and constituted as an independent section of the "Grand Museum of Practical Science of St. Petersburg." (I shall, however, refer to this branch of the subject in another chapter.)

The Russian exhibit at Philadelphia was, as I have intimated, a gratifying surprise to the large numbers of Educationists who visited the Exhibition. It consisted of four parts:

1. Specimens of school furniture, maps, charts, models and apparatus, and other educational appliances from the Pedagogic Museum, or Educational Depository.

2. Specimens of pupils' work, chiefly from Stroganoff's Central School of Technical Drawing at St. Petersburg.

3. Specimens of minerals from the Mining School of St. Petersburg.

4. Maps and other Government publications of various departments.

The first and second parts of the Exhibition excited special interest, particularly the

models, apparatus and appliances for schools. These were in great variety, and of a highly practical character. In the official catalogue they are thus classified:—

1. *Chartography, picture albums and atlases*.—The Chartographic establishment of the members of the Committee of the Pedagogic Museum, Commissioner of the Chief Staff, Colonel of the General Staff, Ilyin. 6 lithographic machines (König et Bauer Würzburg), 6 hand machines (Brissé à Paris), 8 hand machines (Lutter in Berlin), 2 glazing and stone polishing machines, brought into action by 6 H. P. Steam Engine (St. Galli, Petersburg), 6 printing machines (Alisoff), 2 photographic apparatus and 4 relief machines. There are 149 employés and workmen in the establishment. It produces all kinds of lithographic, chartographic and oleographic work down to printing of labels and autographs to the amount of above 400,000 roubles, including sale of its own publications. The annual quantity of printed copies amounts to six millions. It possesses 7 medals and 2 honorary mentions, obtained at various local and international Exhibitions, during the period from 1867 to 1875.

2. *Articles made of plaster of Paris and papier-mache*.—1. Schindhelm's Workshop, formerly Heyser's, an immense assortment of models in ethnography, universal and Russian, models of animals, as well for educational as agricultural purposes, manikins, &c. 2. Female work-shop, types of the human races and anatomical models. 3. Strembitsky's Laboratory for producing articles for school, and scientific cabinets of natural history. The laboratory is remarkable for its very correct and carefully finished work. (Specially noteworthy are movable models of india-rubber with papier-mache.) 4. The Workshop of the Juvenile and Pedagogic Library in Moscow: preparation of terrestrial globes.

3. *Wax-Work*.—The above-named laboratory of Strembitsky.

4. *Preparation of skeletons and stuffed animals*.—1. Strembitsky's Laboratory. 2. The School Workshop in Leshtookoff's Lane, St. Petersburg. 3. Messrs. Perstchetsky and Prihodko, preparators of the Academy of Science.

5. *Articles of Wood*.—1. Strookoff's Workshop. 2. The School Workshop. 3. Yeropkin's Workshop in Moscow. 4. The Workshop of the J. a P. Library in Moscow.

6. *Articles of metal, wood and glass*.—1. Brücker's and Bauler Workshop of physical and cosmographical apparatus. 2. Sperling's Workshop for apparatus in mathematical geography (Nosoff's apparatus.)

7. *Drawing models*.—The Commissioners of Museum, Messrs. Fenoult & Co., and Beggroff's Workshop.

8. *Preparations in spirits of wine and Injections*.—Strembitsky's Laboratory.

9. *Models in Crystallography*.—Skibinefsky's Workshop.

10. *Gymnastics and class furniture*.—Strookoff's and the School Workshop.

11. *Games*.—School Workshop and the Workshop of the Society of Ladies.

12. *Articles for excursions in natural history*.—The School Workshop.

13. *Aquaria, terraria, and small hothouses*.—The School Workshop and Mullert and Bart's.

14. *Maps in Relief*.—Mikhayloff and Schoolgin's Workshops.

15. *Publications for the people*.—Company of General Utility.*

16. *Slides for the magic lantern*.—Yermolin's photography at the Pedagogical Museum.

17. *School-harmoniums*.—Workshop of Lucas and others.

18. *Special trade in school apparatus and text-books*.—Messrs. Fenoult & Co., Commissioners of the Pedagogic Museum and military schools. These gentlemen accept orders for all Russian as well as foreign school apparatus.

Address: Commissioners of the Pedagogic Museum, Solianoy Gorodok, St. Petersburg.

* This Co. published and sold above 1,500,000 copies on different branches of knowledge. It possesses one of the largest printing offices (5,000 poods (36 lbs.) of types, 10,000 wood-cuts, 11 printing machines, 8 hand machines and 10 subsidiary machines, brought into action by two steam engines). There are 200 employés and workmen in the establishment. The annual quantity of printed copies amounts to 25 millions. It possesses a medal obtained at the exhibition in 1870.

The Hon. E. A. Apgar, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the state of New Jersey, thus refers to these features of the Russian and Ontario exhibits in his recent report to the Legislature : He says—

“Russia made an extensive and instructive exhibit. It consisted mainly of apparatus selected from the Pedagogic Museum of St. Petersburg. This museum, as is set forth in its catalogue, has for its leading object, ‘The collection of information regarding the manufacture of school apparatus in Russia and abroad, and to exhibit as complete a collection as possible of educational apparatus, both of home and foreign make, with a view of facilitating educational establishments in the choice of proper apparatus suitable to their requirements. It was begun in 1864, and its growth has been wonderful. It now contains 2,700 kinds of illustrative apparatus suited to all branches of instruction and all grades of educational institutions, and also a teachers’ library of 12,000 volumes. In variety, simplicity and excellence, they excel those of every other exhibit made. This Institution in some respects, is similar to that already referred to at Ontario. It differs from that, however, in being a receiver of apparatus only, and not a distributor.* That at Toronto collects and supplies the schools. The Canadian collection consisted of articles that as a rule were more expensive than those composing the Russian collection. Every article in the St. Petersburg exhibit, while exceedingly ingenious and adapted to the use intended, seems to have been made to sell for the lowest sum possible. They are substantial, however. The Mining School of St. Petersburg sent a fine collection of mineral specimens, and there is a large display of drawings from Stroganoff’s Central School of Technical Drawing at St. Petersburg, that was surpassed by nothing of the kind exhibited, except by that from the South Kensington Museum. The exhibit from this Institution included designs for various fabrics, and for cabinet, silver bronze, and porcelain ware. They were rich and beautiful.”

The second part of the exhibit contained a good collection of beautifully-finished specimens of students’ work, chiefly from the Technical School at St. Petersburg.

The fine art specimens were well executed ; while those relating to technical art were no less creditable, and showed a wonderful progress in these subjects of late years in Russia—the causes of which I shall now consider.

I have already referred to the remarkable advance which Russia has made of late years in education. We do not require to seek far for the causes of this wonderful progress. The final issue of the Crimean war taught the sagacious Russian a terrible lesson. It taught that proud and self-reliant nation at Sebastopol, as it did the self-confident Austrians at Sadowa, that the physique and courage of the uneducated soldier, when armed with the most deadly weapon, were as nothing when opposed to the skilful fingers and enlightened bravery and forethought of the comparatively educated rank and file of Britain or Prussia.

M. Emile de Laveleys, of the University of Liege, Belgium, in a thoughtful article in the *Revue des deux Mondes* for April, 1874, † on “the progress of Education in Russia,” thus accounts for this wonderful change in the educational policy of Russia. He says :—

“Russia, during the last twenty years has shown how a great state may rise from a defeat. Like Prussia, after the battle of Jena, it has profited from a bitter lesson. While the country was recovering from the shock of defeat, the time was not spent in sluggishness and fruitless experiments : it has, on the contrary, been a period of radical reform and complete re-organization. In 1854, Russia had really not been conquered, as, after two years consumed in gigantic exertions, the allies had only succeeded in taking one single city, situated on the confines of the empire. The frontiers had scarcely been touched, for the enemy never

* It, however, as a substitute for the Ontario plan, has as Commissioners, Messrs. Feenout & Co., who act as agents for the sale of articles in the Museum or Depository. This answers the same purpose.

† For this translation, which I have greatly shortened, I am indebted to Circular No. 3, of the American Bureau of Education, issued by General Eaton in 1875.

thought of leading his armies into the heart of the country. The country, nevertheless, was exhausted, and made peace because it had not the strength to continue the war any longer. The Russian government was fully aware of the causes of its weakness. These causes were three in number: First, the lack of rapid means of communication; secondly, the insufficient development of the productive powers of the country; and, thirdly, the want of enlightenment among the masses of the people. To remove these various causes of weakness has been the object which Russia has pursued with indefatigable perseverance and in an intelligent manner.

“The beginning was made by tracing a net-work of railroads, which extends every year in all directions. Next, the serfs were emancipated, a reform of far-reaching consequences which must change the whole economical situation of the empire, since it has awakened in the population that desire for progress, which always accompanies freedom.

“For some years the Government has been earnestly engaged in the enormous work of extending education to all classes of society, both in the rural districts and in the towns and cities. This, in my opinion, is the most important matter. For it is the application of scientific knowledge which makes labour productive.

“Open as many schools in Russia as in America, and the power of that immense empire will surpass that of any other country in the world.”

BRIEF SKETCH OF EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.

“The first attempts to educate the people date from the reign of Peter the Great. In Holland, where even at that time there were many and good schools, the imperial reformer saw the marvellous results produced by them.”

“In 1714 he established ‘compulsory schools of arithmetic’ for the higher classes.”

“In 1715 and 1719 stricter regulations were published, and attendance at school was made compulsory for all except the nobility. These excellent measures, far from meeting with favour, were violently opposed. The City Councils of several cities sent petitions demanding the suppression of these schools as being dangerous institutions.

“In 1744, it was ascertained that not a single pupil from the middle class attended these schools, and, after special schools had been founded for the clergy and the nobility, they were completely deserted.

“In 1775, Catharine II., influenced by the philosophical ideas of the eighteenth century, ordered the establishment of schools in towns and villages. She wished that the school fee should be as small as possible, in order not to deter the poorer classes from sending their children to school; but this order unfortunately remained a dead letter, for everything was wanting; teachers, school-houses, books, money. Since that time, several other efforts were made, but invariably without any result. Considerable sums would have been required to make a beginning, and the Government contented itself with passing laws.

“In 1782, a committee, with M. Zavadorsky as chairman, proposed to establish two kinds of schools, one with a four years’ course for the higher classes, and another with a two years’ course for the common people.

“In 1786, certificates of ability were required of all persons—at least in the cities—who opened a school.

“In 1803, the High Schools were changed to gymnasia, organized on the same plan as the institutions of that name in Germany.

“In 1804 a new effort was made to establish schools on the estates of the Emperor and the nobility; but, owing to want of money, nothing serious was done.

“Finally the clergy felt touched in their honour, and decided to show what the zeal and devotion of the servants of religion may accomplish. In 1806 it was stated, that in the district of Novgorod, there were one hundred and six schools kept by officiating ministers. The report of Prince Gagarin, who mentions this fact, adds that, ‘unfortunately, two years later they had all disappeared.’

“After serfdom had been abolished in 1861, the Emperor Alexander II, saw that the indispensable consequence of this great reform must be a thorough reorganization of public instruction. In 1861 a Committee was appointed to draw up the plan of the law.

“In 1862, M. Taneef submitted to the Emperor a ‘general plan for the organization of

popular education,' which contained some very excellent points. The result was the General Regulations of 1864, which are still in force."

SECONDARY EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.

"Secondary education in Russia is organized almost like that of Germany, especially since the promulgation of the law of 1871, which regulates the studies in the gymasia, and that of 1872, regarding the real schools. The gymnasium's course now embraces Greek, Latin, German, and French, besides the scientific branches. The Russian real schools are very excellent institutions, and every way suited to the wants of Russia. Without neglecting general studies like history, they devote nearly all their efforts to mathematics, drawing, chemistry, modern languages, and all those studies which tend to aid industrial activity. They enable young men to acquire a very complete and very superior education, without troubling them with the study of the ancient classics (humanitarian studies), which frequently drive them into a career leading to nothing.

THE RUSSIAN UNIVERSITIES.

"Russia has eight, organized on the German plan. These are:—St. Petersburg, Moscow, Charkof, Kasan, Kief, Odessa, Dorpat, and Warsaw. The total number of Professors was 512, and of Students, 6,779, of whom 3,247, or almost one-half, or 47 per cent. studied law; medicine was studied by 1,922, or 27 per cent. The number of students studying at the public expense, is very considerable; 1,430 are educated entirely free, 2,208 have only to pay half, and 1,732 receive occasional subsidies; thus 80 per cent are not able to bear their own expenses.

SUMS EXPENDED FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES BY THE VARIOUS RUSSIAN MINISTRIES IN 1872-73.

	Roubles.
Schools under the Holy Synod	1,539,225 = \$1,090,284 37
Ministry of Public Instruction	13,168,125 = 9,327,421 87
Ministry of War	6,026,356 = 4,268,668 83
Ministry of the Navy	449,922 = 318,744 33
Ministry of Finance	3,513,659 = 2,488,841 79
Ministry of Domains	785,692 = 556,531 83
Ministry of the Interior	338,477 = 239,744 54
Ministry of Public Works	159,815 = 113,202 29
Ministry of Justice	402,824 = 285,335 33
Ministry of Caucasias.....	508,093 = 359,899 20
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.....	12,800 = 9,066 66
Schools under the direction of the Empress Maria...	1,551,494 = 1,098,974 91
Total.....	28,455,482 = \$20,156,775 95

"Large sums are also annually expended for educational purposes by cities, town, and private individuals.

"*Higher Schools.*—Universities, 8, (not including the one in Finland), with 543 professors and 6,115 students, lyceums 5, with about 600 students.

"*Intermediate Schools.*—Gymnasias, 122, with 39,270 scholars; progymnasias 33, with 5,014 scholars; real schools, 7,* with 1,752 scholars.

"*Lower Schools.*—District schools, 423, with 29,709 scholars; popular schools, 21,666 with 875,445 scholars.

"*Special Schools.*—Normal schools and teachers' seminaries, 54, with 2,552 students; higher theological schools 4, with 118 professors and 446 students; intermediate theological schools, 51, with 789 professors and 13,103 students; lower theological schools 187, with 1,375 professors and 26,671 students; higher military schools 7, with 1,416

students ; intermediate military schools 25, with 6,330 students ; lower military schools, 31, with 6,863 students ; naval schools 7, with 1,109 students ; agricultural schools, higher, 3, with 293 students ; agricultural schools, lower, 16, with 1,025 students ; higher technical schools 6, with 2,666 students ; lower technical schools 12 ; schools of art and drawing 5 ; schools of music and the drama 3 ; business colleges 4 ; law schools 1, with 320 students, each (each university has a faculty of law) ; schools of philology 3.

"*Schools exclusively for Females.*—Institutes 28, with 5,453 scholars ; gymnasia and progymnasia 105, with 23,854 scholars. No statistics can be obtained regarding the private schools."

General Eaton, in his report just issued, gives the following statistics in regard to the state of education in Russia at present :—Number of common schools in the European provinces, 20,376 ; number of pupils, 839,565, viz., 670,186 boys and 169,379 girls. Total number of children between the ages of 6 and 14 years, 12,213,588, viz., 5,803,656 boys, and 6,409,902 girls. Of these only 6 per cent. attended School. Number of schools in Siberia, 2,392 ; number of pupils, 102,922. (*Allgemeine Schulzeitung*, 1876, No. 16.)

IV.—THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT OF THE SWISS CONFEDERATION.

Switzerland has long been noted for the completeness and thoroughness of her cantonal system of education as a whole. There is, of course, a great diversity in the state and progress of the educational system of the several cantons ; but taken together the Confederation has maintained a high position in Europe as an educating country.

Owing to the independent character of the cantonal system of Switzerland, the educational exhibit from the Republic, though extensive, was not as systematic as that of other countries. The Boards of Education of nine of the cantons represented at Philadelphia, necessarily sent duplicates of some kinds of illustrations. However, the display was rich ; the various school appliances were of an excellent description—such as relief maps, globes, charts, plans, and pictures. In models and object lessons the collection embraced (as in the Russian exhibit) very neatly mounted portions of birds, fishes, flowers, plants, and leaves. There were also cases of fossils, minerals, shells, woods, grains, seeds, etc. The Board of Education sent a good collection of school laws, regulations, reports, text-books, plans and photographs of school-houses. A number of private schools and individuals sent contributions of various kinds. The "inductive principle" in education was illustrated by Franz Bachmann, of Lucerne, and the "constructive method for children of 5-12 years," by F. Beust, of Hottingen. M. Beust had also a collection of maps, text-books, and apparatus. Froebel's Kindergarten principle was fully illustrated (with specimens of pupils' work) by J. Willaner, of St. Gall. F. Ganz, of Zurich, had an interesting collection of "photographs of microscopic preparations for instruction in natural science." There were also a variety of maps and atlases, drawing, copy and music books ; pupils' work in modelling, books on teaching and school architecture, school furniture, etc. There were interesting exhibits from the Swiss Orphan Asylum for girls, the blind, deaf and dumb, and other institutions, literary societies, etc. Some very good models of bridges, arches, wheels, steeples, roofs, and stairs, models of leaves and flowers, architectural drawings, etc., were exhibited by the "voluntary school for apprentices" at St. Gall.

* In 1873 twenty-three new real schools were opened.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN SWITZERLAND.

In speaking of the character of the Swiss exhibit at Vienna in 1873, Hon. J. W. Hoyt, says : (and the same may be said of the exhibit at Philadelphia.)

“The distinguishing feature of the Swiss educational exhibition was the excellent quality of the text books shown; the extraordinary quality of the maps, charts and reliefs in plaster and pasteboard, for instruction in geography, and the numerous illustrations it afforded of the zeal and enthusiasm of teachers and pupils, especially in the scientific departments of study. The purpose is that each school shall have its scientific collections, and that each pupil shall also for himself make collections and observations as he goes on with his studies. In this way each student incidentally becomes a naturalist or physicist according to the bent of his mind, and the whole body of schools so many recruiting centres for the several scientific corps of the Republic.”

Although a small and rugged country, yet Switzerland has long been noted as among the most enterprising and progressive in matters of public education. She has made ample provision for her schools, and requires every child between the ages of five and eight years to attend them, unless good reason for non-attendance be shown. Her schools are free.

The following is the latest statistical information in regard to education in Switzerland, taken from General Eaton's report for 1875 :

Switzerland, confederate republic ; *area*, 15,233 square miles ; population, 2,669,147, (in 1870) ; capital, Berne, population, 36,000. Date of Report, July, 1875.

Elementary Education.—Number of schools, 5,088 ; number of pupils, 411,760, viz., 205,228 boys, and 206,532 girls ; number of teachers, 7,474, viz., 5,750 males, and 1,724 females. There are besides 4,393 special female teachers for needlework, &c.

School Libraries.—Number of libraries, 1,216 ; number of volumes, 327,297.

Normal Schools.—Number of Normal Schools, 26 ; number of teachers, 182 ; number of students, 1,505.

Charities.—(From report of 1876.) Orphan Asylums, number 33 ; number of inmates, 1,606 ; institutions for destitute children, number 35 ; number of inmates, 1,209 ; Deaf-mute Institutes, number 9 ; number of inmates, 328 ; institutions for the blind, and for the insane, number, 9 ; number of inmates, 463.

Secondary Education.—No report.

Superior Education.—UNIVERSITY OF BASEL.—Number of Professors, 67 ; number of students, 1875-1876, 254. University of Berne : number of Professors, 70 ; number of students 345, (1875-1876.) University of Zurich : number of Professors, 77 ; number of students, 364, (1875-76.) Veterinary Academy at Berne : Professors, 7 ; students, 17.—*Universitäts Kalender*. (1875-76.)

V.—THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT OF THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM.

Next to the Swedish School-house and its appointments, nothing interested educationists visiting the Exhibition more than a neat model of a Belgian School-house in the main building. While other countries (our own among the rest), gave specimens of their schools and appliances in detail, Belgium and Sweden gave us examples of their schools and appliances in combination. They did so in a manner too, which gave a vividness to the impression left on the mind of the visitor as to what the school-house of the country and its appointments actually were, or ought to be. They were pedagogical object lessons on a large and comprehensive scale, which could not fail to impress the beholder, either with a sense of fitness and adaptation to the object intended, or, if in a critical mood, with some deficiency in the ideal standard of what, in the visitor's mind, a school-house ought to be. Insensibly the visitor, if educationally interested, would thus subject the whole school and its appliances to a professional scrutiny and criticism. He would naturally compare it with schools in his own country to see if it were superior or inferior to them. In this sense the Swedish and Belgian

exhibits did good service æsthetically and practically. For no one could look at the neat and elegant appearance of the Swedish school-house in all its details, without being impressed with its beauty and finish, or at the completeness of the internal arrangement of the Belgian school-house without being struck with the care and forethought with which the appliances of the two school-rooms (each *sui generis*), had been provided.

There was one excellent feature about the Belgian exhibit. It presented an example of the practical and systematic mode adopted by the Government of carrying out the official plans and instructions of the Department of Education throughout Belgium.*

Upon inquiring I found that this school-house was a sample of the kind of school-houses, and their fittings, apparatus, text books, etc., prescribed by the Education Department for use all over the kingdom. The peculiarity of the school-house and its fittings were:

1. It was built on a systematic plan, applicable to schools of various sizes and kinds.
2. The system of ventilation adopted was one which had been thoroughly tested.†
3. The arrangements in the halls, vestibule, lavatory, etc., were excellent, and the plan of seating was convenient.
4. The collection of object lessons, text-books, maps, apparatus, school museum, appeared to be sufficient for the requirements of the school.‡

*Copies of these official regulations and instructions were distributed to visitors at the Exhibition under the title of "Construction et Ameublement de Batiments D'Ecole." These were revised in 1874, as intimated in the pamphlet, viz: "Le 27 Novembre, 1874, le Gouvernement, de l'avis conforme de la commission centrale de l'instruction primaire et du conseil superieur d'hygiène, a revisé le programme relatif aux constructions et ameublements des maisons d'école." To the pamphlet are attached plans of school-house and gymnasiums.

† The Belgian system of school-house ventilation is thus described by the Honourable E. A. Apgar, State Superintendent of New Jersey, in his report just published:—

The system of ventilation exhibited [in the Belgian school-house] is worthy of particular attention. There is a three-fold arrangement for the supply of fresh air. (1). The surbase is set off from the wall about four inches and covered with perforated zinc. This forms an open space completely around the room. This space communicates with the outside by several openings, each about eight inches in diameter. These communications may be closed or left open at the will of the teacher. The air enters these openings, but instead of passing directly into the room it strikes the surbase and is reflected upwards into the room through the perforated zinc. (2). The lawn sash of the window is intended to remain closed, the upper sash is hung on hinges on its lower edge, and so arranged that it can be opened by drawing the upper edge within the room. The angle it can make to the vertical wall is thirty degrees. The air in entering this opening comes in contact with this inclined sash and is reflected upward against the ceiling and down into the room. Thus the force of the current is spent before it reaches the children. (3). The stove, instead of depending upon the air in the room for the oxygen it needs to support combustion receives its supply from out of doors, through an opening or passage-way under the floor. Thus there is an abundant supply of fresh air into the room and the children are all secure from draught. There is a double arrangement for the exit of foul air: (1). There is a register in the floor in each corner of the room, from each of which there is a passage way or flue under the floor. These flues come together and unite under the stove, and there communicate with a flue in the stove that leads out of doors through the roof. This passage way for the foul air is along side the hot air flue, it therefore becomes heated and draught is produced, which tends to draw the foul air, which finds its place near the floor, from the room. (2). A passage way around the edge of the ceiling is made with perforated zinc similar to that around the room below. This communicates with the outside by pipes, one at each corner. These pipes are about eight inches in diameter and are capped with an elbow and vane so arranged that the mouth is always turned in the direction the wind is blowing. This has the effect of causing a draught also, and the foul air that finds its place near the ceiling is drawn from the room."

‡ As in the Russian and Swiss collections, the object lessons, and various articles for illustration-teaching in the museum, included among other things, specimens of plants, woods, seeds, grain, minerals, shells fossile parts of animals, birds, insects, etc.

5. The arrangements for gymnastic and out-door exercises of the pupils were ample and varied.

Altogether the details of the whole school-house and its appliances were most complete and satisfactory.

BRIEF SKETCH OF EDUCATION IN BELGIUM.

As to the present condition of Education in Belgium, I am indebted to an article on the subject, published by General Eaton in his "Circular of Information," No. 3, 1875.

"BELGIUM. — Constitutional monarchy, (kingdom). *Area*, 11,313 square miles; *population*, 5,021,336. *Capital*, Brussels; *population*, 314,977. Minister of Public Instruction, the Minister of the Interior, ch. Delecom.

I.—PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

"The basis of the present system of primary instruction is the law of September 23, 1842.

"The inspection of primary schools, as regards instruction and administration, is in the hands of the communal authorities and of inspectors, and, as regards religion and morals, in the hands of men appointed by the heads of the different denominations.

"There is in every province a provincial inspector of primary instruction appointed by the King. He inspects at least once a year all the schools of the province. He communicates with the cantonal inspectors, who are subordinate to him.

"The provinces are divided into districts, each composed of one or more cantons, each having its inspector, who is appointed for three years by the Government on the recommendation of the Provincial Government. The cantonal inspector communicates with the communal administration, visits the schools of his districts at least twice a year, and keeps a diary of his inspections, which must at any time be open to the provincial inspector. The cantonal inspector holds, at least once a quarter, a conference of all the teachers of his district, where educational methods, text-books, &c., are discussed. Once a year these conferences are presided over by the provincial inspector.

"The provincial inspectors assemble once a year under the presidency of the Minister of the Interior. This Assembly is called the Central Committee of Instruction. Each inspector presents the report of his province, and the assembly discusses new text-books, methods, &c.

"PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—The law provides that every commune must support at least one primary school, where gratuitous instruction to all those children belonging to the commune whose parents cannot afford to pay anything, is given in religion, reading, writing, elements of French, Flemish, or German language (according to the different localities), arithmetic, and legal system of weights and measures.

"SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS.—By the law of September 1st, 1866, modified by later laws, the communal councils are obliged to establish special schools for adults. Those schools are to kept in the primary school-house, and by the primary school teacher, and are subject to the same inspection as the primary schools.

"NORMAL SCHOOLS.—By royal decrees of April 10, and November 20, 1843, two State Normal Schools have been established, one at Liege for the Flemish portion of the population, and one at Nivelles for the Walloon portion.

"MISCELLANEOUS.—Besides the primary schools enumerated above, there are a number of such schools under the ministers of justice viz: Prison-schools, hospital-schools, and almshouse schools.

"PRIMARY SCHOOLS UNDER THE MINISTER OF WAR.—Every regiment in the Belgian army has its school, where illiterates can learn at least, reading, writing, and arithmetic.

2.—INTERMEDIATE INSTRUCTION.

“The basis of intermediate instruction is the organic law of June 1, 1850, modified by succeeding laws.

“The intermediate schools are either government schools, those of a higher grade being called royal atheneums, and those of a lower grade, intermediate schools, (*écoles moyennes*.) The provincial or commercial intermediate schools of the higher grade are called colleges (*collèges*), and those of the lower grade intermediate schools.

“NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR INTERMEDIATE INSTRUCTION.—There are four normal schools for intermediate instruction, viz: two normal courses—one normal school of humanities, and one normal school of sciences.

3.—SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.

“There are in Belgium four universities, two supported by the government and two free universities; the former at Ghent and Liège, and the latter at Brussels and Louvain.

“Each university has four faculties, viz: of Philosophy and Literature, of Mathematical and Natural Sciences, of Law and Medicine.

4.—SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

“INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTION.—There are a number of special schools connected with the State Universities, as the School of Civil Engineering, connected with the University of Ghent, established 1838.

“INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND WORKSHOPS.—The number of Industrial Schools is 26; they are almost exclusively commercial institutions, receiving aid from the Government, which has the general superintendence and the right of inspection,

“An institution peculiar to Belgium are the workshops for learning trades, (*ateliers d'apprentissage*.) The origin of these workshops was the hopeless condition of the weavers in Flanders about 1830, who were suffering much on account of the introduction of machinery.

“AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.—There is one State Agricultural School at Gembloux, founded in 1860. This school is located in large and well-arranged buildings, and has a model farm and garden, and in the neighbourhood are large distilleries, breweries, and sugar manufactories, thus affording the students an opportunity of becoming acquainted with these branches of industry.

“ART INSTRUCTION.—There are two academies of the fine arts, one at Brussels and the other at Antwerp, both under the direction of the Government.

“Lower art instruction is given in drawing-schools, chiefly maintained by the communal or provincial authorities, at present numbering upwards of fifty, where gratuitous instruction in drawing and kindred branches is given.

“There are two Royal Conservatories of Music at Brussels and at Liege, managed by Committees appointed by the King, under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior.

“MILITARY INSTRUCTION.—There are three institutions for military instruction, all under the supervision of the Ministry of War, viz., the School of War, (*école de guerre*), the Military School, and the School for non-commissioned officers of the infantry and cavalry, the first intended for the education of staff officers, the second for the education of commissioned officers of the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers, and the last for the education of non-commissioned officers.

“NAUTICAL INSTRUCTION.—There are two Schools of Navigation, viz., at Antwerp and Ostend.

VI.—THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT OF THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

Japan, by reason of her former national isolation, and from other causes, was unable to take any part in the great exhibition at Paris, in 1867. In 1873, however, she contributed to the Vienna Exposition “varieties of her natural products as well as art specimens;

minerals, ores, vegetables, animals and birds were sent, together with quantities of Japanese ware, made up in foreign style and shape, in hopes of tempting purchases, by combining occidental ideas of utility with oriental ideas of artistic beauty. At that exhibition Japan did herself great credit, eliciting high commendation from the European press, both for the richness and novelty of her collections, and for the dignity with which the Commissioners conducted themselves.*

The same remarks pre-eminently hold good in regard both to the Japanese display at Philadelphia, and the conduct and ability of her Commissioners. The display was of so extensive and superior a character as to surprise every one. It called forth sincere congratulation on the part of the friends of education generally.

For reasons which I shall presently explain, Japan was unable to make any educational display at Vienna. She, however, quite made up for the omission there, by the variety and practical character of her educational exhibit at Philadelphia.

It may be desirable here briefly to take a glance at the causes which have brought about so desirable a change, and have led to so extensive a revival of Educational zeal in Japan, the gratifying fruits of which were seen at Philadelphia. The detailed narrative on the subject is of great interest; and it embodies in brief space much historical and general information. I have condensed the following summary of it from an official account of the "History of Japanese Education, prepared for the Philadelphia International Exhibition, 1876, by the Japanese Department of Education." The writer, David Murray, Esq., LL.D., "Foreign Superintendent of Education in Japan," says:

"The early history of education and literature in Japan, as in all other countries, is obscure and uncertain

"In the theory of Japanese government, the final and absolute authority vested in a sovereign ruler called the *Mikado*.† An unbroken line of these sovereigns is traced back in Japanese history to about 660, B.C., penal laws, imperial edicts, and administrative regulations, were all supposed to emanate from the sovereign. From about the twelfth century, however, owing to internal and external commotions, the actual duty of repressing tumults and executing justice upon rebellious subjects was intrusted to a generalissimo of the imperial forces known as the '*Shogun*.' At the beginning of the seventeenth century this office fell into the hand of a member of the Tokugawa family, in which it subsequently became hereditary and so continued down to 1867, when the incumbent resigned the office into the hands of the Mikado. During this period of the Tokugawa power, lasting more than two hundred and fifty years, the entire executive authority of the government was exercised by the Shogun. He did not, however, assume independent sovereign power, but continued to act nominally as the representative and servant of the Mikado.

"It was during this period that the feudal system attained its highest development in Japan. The ancient territorial nobles were reduced to subjection, and became vassal princes under the Shogun. New and conquered provinces were parcelled out to the connections of the Shogun's family; so that, at the time of the making of the foreign treaties, there were about two hundred of these princes, who, under the name of *daimios*, exercised in their provinces local authority, and yielded to the Shogun, as their superior lord, feudal obedience.

"INTRODUCTION OF LEARNING INTO JAPAN.—The first steps in education in the empire were taken before the period of the Shogunate. China and Corea were in this particular, as in many others, the source from which they derived their first seed of learning. As early as A.D. 300, there are accounts of Corean and Chinese scholars being brought over to teach a knowledge of the Chinese alphabet and Chinese books to the Japanese imperial court. It is now generally conceded that, previous to the introduction of

* "Japan among the Nations." *International Review* for January and February, 1877, pages 63-64.

† In the early treaties and diplomatic correspondence he is, under a misconception, called *Tycoon*.

Chinese, no alphabetical writing existed in Japan. The alphabet of forty-eight characters, known as the Japanese *i-ro ha*, which is used in the simpler styles of writing, is now considered to have been the modification and simplification of certain familiar Chinese characters

"The first teachers employed were brought over from Corea and China; but subsequently native scholars who had been educated in China were able to take their places, and gradually there grew up in connection with the Imperial Government a system of education which differed widely from its prototype, but was so far fitted to the wants of the Japanese Empire as to secure not only its stability through many centuries, but a high degree of culture and civilization.

"The primary object aimed at in the education of this period, which may be termed the "middle ages" of Japan, was not the diffusion of knowledge among all classes of people. This is a conception of recent origin even in Western countries. The object sought was, by means of special training, to prepare men to enter the service of the Government. For this purpose, an institution which we may call a university, was established at the capital of the empire. It had branches also in the various principal provinces, which were tributary to the central institution.

"THE GREAT SCHOOLS OF OLD JAPAN.—The founder of the Tokugawa dynasty of Shoguns was a liberal patron of learning, and did much to encourage the organization of schools and libraries. He established at his capital in Yeddo, a College which attained great celebrity, and was attended by more than three thousand pupils. It was dedicated to the honour of the Chinese philosopher, Confucius.

"Other institutions of a like character were founded by several of the more powerful daimios in their provinces.

"These institutions were, however, designed solely for the use of the "Summai" class, *i.e.*, those who held feudal relations as military retainers to their masters. The children of the common people were not provided for in government schools. The education they received was at private schools, or by private teachers.

"The women also were not educated at the great national schools, but were taught in private schools, or by tutors employed specially for their instruction. The education of females was less extensive and thorough than that designed for boys. They learned to read books in the easier styles, but were not generally taught the Chinese classical authors. They could write and play upon some musical instruments, and were taught female accomplishments in the line of sewing, embroidery, etc. There were, however, some notable exceptions to this limited female education. Female scholars of great celebrity appeared from time to time, and not a few of the most famous names in literature are those of females.

"JAPANESE MODERN EDUCATION.—The first seeds of a reformation in the educational system of Japan were sown while the Dutch held the monopoly of trade at Nagasaki. A considerable number of the Japanese learned to speak and to read the Dutch language; and, although the Government discountenanced the introduction of foreign ideas and foreign books, yet both of them slowly percolated into the empire.

"The influence of the Dutch learning is plainly traceable, especially in the direction of medical science. At the time of the advent of Commodore Perry, in 1853, a very perceptible advance had been made out of the old Chinese medical system into the more rational one of Europe.

"But it is only since the country has been open by treaty to foreign trade and foreign intercourse, that the influence of Western learning has really begun to affect the national life. The conflicts in which the country was plunged over the question of foreign intercourse, led them to investigate for themselves, the points in which Western civilization was superior to their own. They could not resist the arguments which were supplied to them in the form of powerful ships with their destructive armaments, the knowledge of military and naval science displayed by the strangers, the many strange and useful articles of manufacture which they brought, and the superior knowledge they displayed in regard to geography, astronomy, navigation and medicine.

"They made early efforts, therefore, to remedy their deficiencies in these particulars. They engaged from France a commission of military officers to instruct them in the modes of warfare in Europe; they purchased vessels, and engaged skilful persons to teach them

how to manage them ; they bought foreign arms and ammunition for the use of their re-organized troops ; they took every opportunity to study the Dutch, English and French languages, so that they might be able to obtain from foreign books the secrets of that power which they could not fail to acknowledge.

“ But the most important step was taken when they resolved to send to foreign countries, young men to be educated in the sciences and arts of the West. As early as 1861 some of their youths were sent to Holland, and afterwards to England and America. Strangely enough, some of the first to be sent out, were from provinces whose daimios had been the most bitter opponents to foreign intercourse. They were the first to see that, if they were even to compete with the power of Western nations, they must be able to turn against them the weapons drawn from their own sciences and arts. The education of Japanese young men in foreign countries, although of so recent a date, has already been productive of the most important results. Many of the most responsible positions in the Government are now filled up by the men who received their education, and acquired their knowledge of foreign affairs in Europe and America. These men, and others equally enlightened and progressive, saw the necessity of establishing a system of education which should give to their country a knowledge of the languages and sciences of those nations with which in the future they were to be so intimately associated.

“ **ORIGIN OF THE JAPANESE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.**—Hence, after the revolution in the Government by which the Shogunate was abolished, and the Mikado resumed his ancient authority, one of the most important reforms inaugurated was the establishment of a department of public instruction. This took place in 1871, and all matters relating to schools, colleges, libraries, and other educational institutions, were intrusted to this department. The system of education which now prevails, and which is fast providing for the nation a system of universal education, is the work which it has undertaken.

“ Under the stimulus of foreign intercourse, and the strong desire to learn foreign languages, there had already sprung up in various cities, schools designed to satisfy this want. As early as 1856, a school for teaching foreign languages was begun in the City of Yeddo, under government auspices. Under native and foreign teachers, several foreign languages were taught, and the elements of a western education were supplied. It was out of this nucleus that the present large and flourishing group of institutions for foreign learning in the City of Yeddo originated. The newly organized Department of Education wisely resolved to utilize all such educational material, and has made it the basis for the more systematic and complete set of institutions which it has established.

“ **SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN JAPAN.**—The responsible head of the empire is the Mikado, or Emperor, in whose name and authority all laws and edicts are issued. The details of administration, however, are intrusted to various departments, each being charged with its appropriate work.

“ **JAPANESE LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.**—From the time of the recent transformation of the Government, the collection of books has become necessary for the use of the departments, and the institutions of learning. The first public library, however, under the new régime, has been opened in the capital by the Department of Education. It was first organized in 1872, and then contained only Japanese and Chinese books. In 1875, it was reorganized on a larger basis, and now contains a large collection of valuable foreign as well as native literature.

“ In 1873, a museum was organized, intended to exhibit the following classes of collections : Industrial specimens ; specimens of Art, and Art applied to Industry ; specimens of Scientific and Educational Apparatus ; specimens in Natural History, Agriculture and Ethnology. This museum grew out of the collection of articles made for the Vienna Exposition, and has gradually increased, until it is now a collection of rare value and interest.

“ Another museum has been more recently organized by the Department of Education, for the benefit chiefly of the educational institutions located in Tokio. It is, however, also intended to be opened for the public benefit. It is less a general museum than a series of collections in the various subjects important in an educational course.

It was from this educational museum, and from the school apparatus manufactory connected with the “ Department of Arts and Manufactures of the University of Tokio,”

that the extensive collection of Japanese school apparatus exhibited at Philadelphia was obtained.

There was something very peculiar and yet very strikingly suggestive in this collection. Many of the articles exhibited combined, with more or less variation, some of the best features of the school apparatus and other appliances in use in our schools, combined with the most useful and practical products of Eastern scholastic skill. Each article was, moreover, presented in a Japanese dress and finish,—with here and there a quaint figure, or ornament, or symbol, to distinguish it as a product of Japanese skill; with also what appeared to English eyes hieroglyphical characters inscribed upon it, descriptive of the name of the article, or illustrative of the purpose it was intended to serve.

In this way the visitor got a practical example of the Japanese idea of an air pump, a hydraulic press, and a steam engine, etc.*

Among the most striking things in the Japanese collection, was an admirable series of coloured "charts," as object lesson sheets, for teaching natural history, language, arithmetic, gymnastics, and for familiarizing children with the names and uses of every-day objects. In kindergarten material, there were forty-one different articles of Japanese manufacture. The "raised pictures" were very good. They represented the plucking of tea leaves; a plum tree with orioles; a farm house and accessories; an elephant; a battle, etc. The "lacquered pictures" were intensely Japanese. They represented a Chinese General; a falcon; a "sago-palm," with frogs, etc. There were also quaint-looking "painted pictures" of men, women, flowers, birds, grasses, trees, warriors, farm-horse, etc., foot-ball, musical dance, besides these, there were others illustrative of medical science, of the mode of refining gold and silver at the Sado mines. Probably, however, among the articles which attracted most interest and attention, was the Japanese abacus, or arithmetical "counting-frame." An anecdote, illustrative of its use and value, is thus given by the correspondent at the Exhibition, of the *New York Tribune* :—

"There is an abacus or counting instrument of movable wooden buttons on wires, differing little in appearance from that in use in American or European kindergartens. The Japanese, however, use it in their daily life. The Commissioner told me that all the accounts in their office were kept by it, and that 'although he had of late years studied arithmetic, and even the higher mathematics, by aid of the written figures, such as we use, he still preferred the abacus (or in Japanese soro-ban) as a quicker and simpler and more accurate method.' A doubting Bostonian who was present, challenged him to a trial of the two systems. Somebody called off large sums running up to billions, which the American wrote down and added in the usual way, while the swift, nervous fingers of the Commissioner flew over the wires. There was something very hearty and cordial in the way in which the eager crowd took part with the foreigner, rejoicing when, as a bystander said, he won by several lengths. Difficult sums in the first four rules resulted in victory for the soro-ban; and I believe it can be used in any mathematical calculation."

The whole educational collection from Japan, consisting of nearly 1,000 objects, was thus classified into fourteen groups, in the official catalogue, published at Philadelphia by the Vice-Minister of Education.

- "1. Japanese Educational History, 3 books.
- "2. Educational Notifications and Laws, 4 books.
- "3. Educational Reports, 5 books.
- "4. Regulations of Government Schools, 6 books.
- "5. Charts, maps, books and apparatus for schools, containing the following :

Five charts for teaching Language; Six charts for teaching Arithmetic; Four charts of object lessons and Gymnastics; Five species of Writing-books; Elementary Reading and Spelling Books; Text Books on elementary and general Geography; Text Books on elementary Arithmetic; Outline of the History of Japan; Outline of General History; Drawing Books; Outline maps, and map of world; Five charts on Natural History; Balloon Globe; Drawing Slates; varieties of the Japanese Counting-frame; varieties of

* A large variety of most interesting specimens of Japanese school apparatus and appliances were purchased at Philadelphia for the Ontario Educational Museum. The Japanese vice-minister also purchased a great many articles from the Ontario Exhibit. A list of these exchanges will be given near the close of this report.

School Slates ; Lacquered Slates ; School desks and chairs. School apparatus, manufactured at the Department of Arts and Manufactures of the University of Tokio, viz. : Polariscope, hydraulic ram, elliptical compass, glass-cutting machine, Newton's plates, plane mirrors, model of steam-engine, pyrometer, conjugate mirrors, sonometer, tuning-fork, force-pump, suction-pump, Magdeburg hemispheres, air-pumps, Archimedes' screw, reaction wheel, hydraulic press, Cartesian diver, inclined plane, pulleys, wheel and axle, lever, concave mirror, and convex mirror, double cane and inclined plane, rocking-toy, collision-balls, camera-obscura, centrifugal machine, adhesion plates, parallelogram of forces, gyroscope, orrery, wedge, accompanied by a list with prices.

"6. Examination Papers of Government Schools : 6 books.

"7. Kindergarten material : The collection under this head embraces forty-one different articles. They consist of boxes of letters, cards, puzzles, etc. ; of pictures, play-cards, easy-readers, simple games, shadow-pictures, hand-balls, and children's toys, together with four boxes of kindergarten gifts.

"8. Library, museum and botanical gardens, 6 photographs, maps, &c.

"9. Designs and photographs of Schools : 16 photographs, plans, models, etc.

"10. Books, maps, etc., 83, viz. : Dictionaries, histories, maps, laws, medical books ; ancient and modern poetry and prose, Japanese and Chinese styles of writing ; books of music ; biographies, natural history and agriculture ; almanacs, old model books of writing and arithmetic ; lectures and treatise ; catalogues of new books.

"11. Newspapers, 19 kinds, etc.

"12. Instruments, apparatus and literary material, 48, viz. : Ancient and modern medical instruments and medicines ; measuring instruments, globes, ancient writing instruments, arithmetical counting frames, pencils and brushes, paper penholders, ink, books for accounts and memoranda.

"13. Painting and printing instruments, 43, viz. : Raised lacquered and painted pictures, instruments for drawing, painting and engraving.

"14. Photographs of various places and buildings.

PRESENT STATE OF EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

From the official report of the "History of Education in Japan," to which we have already referred, we gather the following particulars as to the organization and progress of a natural system of Education in the empire. The information has been greatly condensed from the official report :

"*Organization of the Japanese Department of Education.*—The Department of Education is administered by a minister and other officers. At its organization the head of the Department was Oki, a man of great energy and judgment. He was subsequently transferred to the head of the Department of Justice. At the present time the head-officer is Tanaka Fujimaro, the Vice-Minister, who had charge of the Japanese Educational Exhibit at Philadelphia.

"*The Bureau of Superintendence* is charged with the duty of inspecting the schools of the empire, and with the duty of general superintendence.....

"*The Bureau of School Affairs* has charge of the business of the schools with the department, and with the appointment and designation of officers and teachers.....

"*The Bureau of Reports* collects, arranges, and publishes statistics of education. It gathers information concerning education in foreign countries. It publishes a semi-monthly report containing information for teachers and those interested in Education..... The compilation and preparation of school-books are in its charge.....

"*The Bureau of Finance* is charged with the care of all financial transactions of the department, with the payment of moneys to the government schools, and the distribution of the annual appropriations to the local school bureaus.....

"The government schools are each managed by a director, who is appointed by the Department of Education, and who is generally one of its officers. The director is responsible for the general conduct of the institution, but in all important matters is required to consult the department.

“ In each of the local governments there are officers charged with the care of educational affairs, who are required to look after the organization and maintenance of the schools in the different districts. The empire is divided into seven grand school-districts, in each of which it is planned to establish educational institutions for higher instruction. These grand school districts are sub-divided into middle and elementary school-districts. Of the latter there were in 1874, about forty-five thousand. Their boundaries are determined by the natural features of the country, care being taken to construct districts so that the access to the school may be easy, and also so that the ancient communal associations of the people may be as far as possible respected.

“ The institutions of learning which have been organized under the department may be classified and described under the following heads :

“ 1 *Elementary Schools.*—The elementary schools are under the immediate charge of the educational officers of the local governments. As fast as the circumstances of the districts would justify they have been established, and where schools already existed they have been reorganized. In this way many schools have been adopted and have become public schools. A schedule of studies and other regulations for elementary schools was issued by the Department of Education. They are adhered to as far as the condition of the schools and the ability of the teacher will allow. Text-books on the various subjects of learning have been prepared under the direction of the Department and published for the benefit of the schools. Charts for teaching reading, writing, geography and arithmetic, have been prepared and issued.

“ The entire programme of study is designed for eight years, and is divided into two courses—a junior and a senior course, each of four years. Each year is divided into two grades, so that each of the two courses is divided into eight grades of six months each.

“ As fast as the wants of the community require it, secondary schools, graded so as to receive the pupils after they have finished the elementary schools, are to be established.

“ The subjects of study are designed to follow those pursued in the elementary schools. They differ from those in corresponding schools in Europe and America in giving more weight to the native language.

“ The elementary and secondary schools are supported from four different sources : 1. The Department of Education makes an annual grant to all the schools of the empire, in proportion to the school population in each district. The power to make or withhold this grant enables the department to require that the schools shall be conducted in accordance with the regulations prescribed. 2. In most districts the children are charged a small fee, which goes to the support of the school. 3. A tax is levied in each district under the supervision of the local school officers : it varies with the ability of the district and their willingness to sustain education. 4. Private individuals, especially the former daimios, who still have considerable revenues, and rich merchants, frequently make liberal donations for the support of the schools in their localities.

“ To show the number and increase of elementary schools, the following table is given. It is estimated that in 1875 the schools numbered at least 30,000, and the pupils 2,000,000.

Elementary Schools and pupils.	1874.	Increase for the year.
“ Elementary Schools, public.....	18,712	10,714
do do private.....	2,346	2,224 ¹
“ Pupils of Elementary Schools, male.....	1,303,300	293,684
do do female.....	421,807	103,471
do do Total.....	1,725,107	397,155

“INCOME OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, 1874.”

Income for 1874.	Yen or \$*	Increase for the year.
“ From School Fees.....	302,603 32	179,650 54
“ From School district rates.....	1,458,610 06	620,291 32
“ From voluntary contributions.....	1,080,845 46	651,080 78

¹ Decrease.

*The yen is almost identical in value with the gold dollar of the United States.

Income for 1874.	Yen or \$	Increase for the year.
" From Government pro-rata appropriations.....	272,330 17	27,804 89
" From interest of various funds	354,326 50	309,768 76
" From miscellaneous sources.....	326,407 50	66,428 40
Total	3,794,123 01	1,855,024 69

"EXPENDITURE OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, 1874."

Expenditure for 1874.	Yen or \$	Increase for the year.
" For teachers' salaries	1,295,686 60	672,540 74
" For other salaries	282,527 51	150,516 54
" For expenses in inspecting.....	28,269 64	22,876 38
" For building and repairs	643,536 01	351,213 94
" For books and apparatus.....	488,137 25	176,400 45
" For fuel and lights	170,832 56	107,657 75
" For miscellaneous purposes.....	286,289 03	138,500 81
Total.....	3,195,278 63	1,619,706 61

"ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PROPERTY, 1874."

Approximate values, 1874.	Yen or \$.	Increase for the year.
" Value of School houses	1,038,026 57	505,752 66
" Value of School grounds	124,580 39	74,090 79
" Value of School apparatus	413,595 61	248,346 53
" Value of School books.....	367,653 53	179,867 85
" Amount of School funds.....	3,796,362 07	1,936,430 89
Total.....	5,740,248 27	2,944,488 72

"2. *Normal Schools.*—In 1872 a normal school was organized in the city of Tokio ;* It was designed to give the pupils a good education in all the branches to be taught in the elementary schools, and also to give them instruction and training in the proper methods of teaching. This school has been in operation four years, and has sent out between two and three hundred graduates. It has connected with it a training-school of small children, where the pupils of the normal school are exercised in teaching. . .

"As soon as the success of the Tokio Normal School was assured, another was established in the third grand school district in the great commercial city of Osaka. One year later the system of male normal schools was made complete by establishing five others, thus giving one to each grand school district.

"Female education had never received that attention in the old system of education that its importance deserved. The wise and progressive statesmen of the present era, saw the necessity of giving to female education a great and a decided impulse. This purpose was secured by the enlightened generosity of the Empress, who resolved to do something to promote the education of her own sex. She gave from her own private purse the money necessary to erect a building for a female normal school, and directed the Department of Education to see her wishes carried out. An excellent building was thereupon erected on a beautiful and commanding site, and in October, 1875, it was dedicated in the presence of Her Imperial Majesty, with simple but impressive ceremonies. It was immediately opened for the instruction of female teachers, and is now in successful operation. . . .

* At the time of the removal of the imperial capital from Kiato to Yeddo, the name of the latter city was changed to Tokio, i.e., "Eastern Capital."

“ TABLE SHOWING THE SCHOOLS FOR TRAINING TEACHERS.

Normal Schools in 1874.	Number.		Number of Teachers.	Number of Students
	Governmental.	Local.		
First grand-school district	1	17	95	1,477
Second grand-school district	1	6	58	1,079
Third grand-school district	1	4	33	547
Fourth grand-school district	1	6	36	529
Fifth grand-school district	1	4	16	233
Sixth grand-school district	1	6	22	773
Seventh grand-school district	1	2	25	384
Total	52		285	5,022

“ 3. *Foreign Language Schools.*—For the present, . . . the higher education of the Japanese must come to them through a foreign tongue. Their own language is too deficient in the literature of foreign science, and even in well understood terms for the expression of the ideas of foreign learning and philosophy, to make it a fit medium for their consideration. . . .

Foreign Language Schools, in 1874.	Number.		Number of Teachers.	Number of Students.
	Governmental.	Local.		
First grand-school district	2	56	147	3,631
Second grand-school district	1	8	29	348
Third grand-school district	1	11	23	655
Fourth grand-school district	1	..	5	55
Fifth grand-school district	1	1	6	68
Sixth grand-school district	1	2	32	304
Seventh grand-school district	3	4	5	258
Total	10	82	247	5,319

“ 4. *University of Tokio.*—To provide for the higher education in this national system, the Department of Education has begun by establishing in the capital an institution of a higher grade. It grew out of the old foreign-language school, which was founded in 1856, and which has been developed step by step as the wants of the country demanded. It is designed as the receptacle for those students of the various foreign-language schools, who desire to obtain a professional or a technical education. Its present university organization was effected in 1873.

“ At present the following schools are organized and in operation :—

- “ 1. *College of Law.*
- “ 2. *College of Chemical Technology.*
- “ 3. *College of Engineering.*

“ 4. In addition to the foregoing departments of study, there is a *School of Arts and Manufactures* conducted in the Japanese Language.

“ It may be mentioned that the greater part of the philosophical apparatus in the educational part of the Japanese exhibit, was manufactured at the School of Arts and Manufactures.

“ The chief director of the university is Hatakeyama Yoshinari. The instructors are in part foreigners and in part Japanese. The following statistics will exhibit the present condition of the institution :—

“Directors	2
“Other officers	11
“Foreign professors	20
“Japanese professors and instructors	14
“Students in School of Law	17
“Students in School of Chemistry	24
“Students in general course	131
“Other students	156
“Total Students	349

“ PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS.

“ The want of trained public servants led the Government, at an early period of its foreign intercourse, to establish institutions to provide men educated and trained in the special arts of the West viz. :—

- “ 1. *Military College.*
- “ 2. *Naval College.*
- “ 3. *Engineering College.*
- “ 4. *Medical College.*

“ In estimating the progress that has been made in medical education, we must not omit the organization of hospitals in the empire.

“ TABLE SHOWING THE POPULATION AND NUMBER OF PUPILS IN 1874.

“Population of seven grand school districts	33,579,909
“Whole number of pupils,	1,739,422
“Percentage of pupils to population	5.18
“Pupils in elementary schools	1,725,107
“ do do do males	1,303,300
“ do do do females	421,807
“Pupils in government and local normal schools	5,022
“Pupils in foreign language schools	5,319
“Pupils in government colleges	3,927

“ TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN 1874.

“Whole number of teachers	38,365
“ do do do male teachers	37,731
“ do do do female teachers	634
“Teachers in elementary schools	37,611
“ do do normal schools	285
“ do do foreign language schools	247
“ do do government schools	245
“Foreign Teachers	2”12

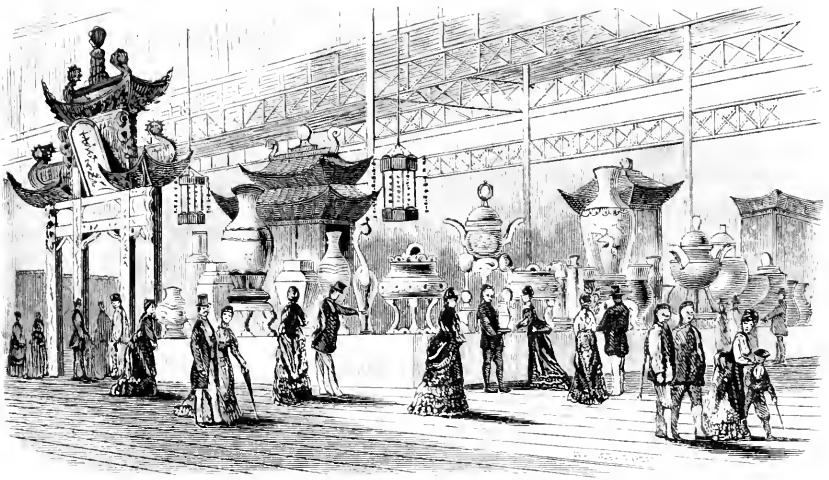
Such is a brief sketch of the state and progress of Education in this newly awakened and progressive empire. The facts stated are worthy of our careful study. They will no doubt be read with interest by educationists in this country, who, in many cases, have not been aware of the remarkable strides which this ancient, but energetic and spirited people have been making during the last few years to overtake the civilization, and partake of the refinement of the modern nations of our old and new worlds.

It was an appropriate coincidence that the Chinese and Japanese national exhibits were placed side by side in the main building. Their proximity suggested an interesting comparison, not only as between the evidences which these exhibits presented of industry, taste and skill, but also as to the differences which exist in the national and social condition of the people of each empire. In the Chinese department, or exhibit, there were abundant evidences of industry and ingenuity of invention and imitation in symbolizing, in vases, urns, and tripods, the national religion and mythology, of the country. In the Japanese department, there were the same evidences of patient labour, skill and ability in combination, as illustrated in the grotesque ornaments and articles exhibited. But there was, nevertheless, strikingly apparent in them, a refinement, a cultivated taste, and evidence of propriety, as well as a wonderful adaptation in reducing the mythological fable and traditional legend to real tangible shape. In the Japanese department there were also palpable indications of the presence in the national mind of foreign ideas, which had taken form and shape in various ways, but which were thinly disguised in a native dress. In the Chinese department scarcely a ray of light from modern European civilization seemed to have penetrated the mind of the artist or artificer of the grotesque figures, or fashioner of articles of domestic and social life, exhibited. In the Japanese exhibit the evidences were many and striking of an anxiety, on the part of the leading minds of the empire of the present day, to enlist on their side those potent means of intellectual life and vigour, which in Europe and America have proved such powerful auxiliaries to national enlightenment and elevation. In the Chinese collections there was nothing of real, substantial value to indicate that the thought of a higher and better civilization than their own had entered the minds of the people, or even existed in the world. Thus were the characteristics of these two ancient nations presented to the minds of visitors from all parts of this continent. It was a curious and instructive study; full of lessons of great interest to those who were never before brought into contact with modern eastern life. It dissipated many a prejudice, cleared up many a doubt as to facts, disproved many a theory, and brought out into strong relief the essential differences between two Asiatic nations of kindred type, which in the popular mind, were often confounded together or mixed up, as far-off people, in a dim haze of uncertainty.

It would, however, be unjust to the Chinese people to assume that because the Japanese exhibit at Philadelphia was essentially superior to that of the Chinese in its evidences of refinement, taste, ingenuity, and skill, that, therefore, they (the Chinese) were making no efforts to take higher intellectual rank among the nations of the world. Far from it. They, like the Japanese, have been aroused and stimulated, although more slowly, by contact with European and American civilization. They have been later in the field; but they are taking effectual steps to place themselves, like Japan, in the front rank of Eastern civilization. From a paper published in an educational periodical at Chicago, by the Hon. B. G. Northrop, a



THE GRAND AVENUE, MAIN BUILDING.—CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Page 82.



THE CHINESE EXHIBIT, MAIN BUILDING.—CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Page 82.



distinguished authority on questions of this kind, and who, I believe, superintends the education of the Chinese in Connecticut, we quote the following passages, explanatory and illustrative of the steps which have been taken by the Chinese Government to deal practically with the great question of the extension of popular education in that vast empire.

He says:—

“Every scholar who saw the magnificent exhibits of China and Japan will more easily orient himself, and henceforth study the geography and history of those countries with livelier interest. Still more will a new charm and vividness be imparted to all delineations of the nearer nations of Europe. It was a great and grateful surprise to all, that in the three departments of bronze, lacquer, and ceramic works, Japan was unrivalled. The brightness and intelligence of the one hundred and fifteen Chinese students whom I escorted from Hartford to Philadelphia, their quiet and gentlemanly deportment, and still more their examination papers and *English* compositions, shown in the Connecticut Educational Exhibit, have already modified public sentiment as to the character and capacity of that most populous nation of the globe. These written exercises are pronounced by eminent educators, including many State Superintendents of schools, among the most remarkable papers of the kind in the Exposition. The Bureau of Judges for Educational Exhibits, of which Sir Charles Reed, of London, was President, gave a special award to this work of Chinese students, in the following words: ‘The work shown is generally good, some of it of very extraordinary excellence, showing on the part of the pupils, not only great proficiency and ability but, remarkable command of the English language, and thoroughness in their studies. By introducing into the schools of this country so large a number of Chinese youth, the Chinese government has rendered a great service to the people of China, and contributed somewhat to the solution of a question of vast importance to this country.’ These promising Chinese students—already favourites in the choicest schools and families of New England, and winning prizes for their proficiency, in competition with American boys—ought, by their example and achievements, to counteract the prejudice against their race, current along our Pacific coast, and thus, in the words of the Judges’ award, ‘contribute somewhat to the solution of a question of vast importance to this country.’

“This educational scheme is a new departure for the oldest and largest nation of the globe, and initiates a national movement most significant and prophetic, promising to expand into broad agencies and vast results. These ambitious students, when equipped with the best education—academic, collegiate, and professional—which America can give in a thorough course of fifteen years, will return to China as the exponents of the highest civilization, and become the benefactors of their country by introducing modern science, inventions, and internal improvements. This far-reaching plan has enlisted the cordial sympathy of the most intelligent minds in our country. It was a fit expression of this national feeling when the President of the United States honoured these students with a special reception at Philadelphia, personally greeting each one, and the President and Director-General of the Exposition, Presidents of colleges, and other eminent men, addressed them in Judges’ Hall. It is a compliment to Connecticut that Hartford is selected as the prominent head-quarters of the Chinese Educational Commission, for the support of which the Chinese government has appropriated one million and a half of dollars.

“One feature of the Chinese and Japanese Exhibits is worth noticing, as showing either a radical difference of type between the Occidental and Oriental mind; or else, what is far more probable, the difference between the results of the imperfect, traditional, fossilized education of the great empires of Asia, and that education of Christian civilization which we enjoy. Close observers have remarked that, while in the exhibits of the so-called Christian nations, the displays of skill were largely *inventive*, that is, devising new means and appliances for increasing comfort or productiveness, the skill of Oriental nations, perhaps no less wonderful of its kind, showed itself to be feebly inventive, being essentially and laboriously *imitative*, a reproducing of old ideas in innumerable forms of minute expertness in handcraft. Invention implies increase of power and growth of ideas and character. Mere imitation keeps a nation repeating itself for ages.

VII. EXHIBIT OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

One of the most remarkable and unique collections at the International Exhibition was that contained in the United States Building. It was remarkable for the great variety of Government industries and enterprises which it represented, as well as practically illustrated. It was unique, from the fact that it included in it material examples, or tangible evidences of the national interests, which the United States Government had practically to do with. It illustrated also in some degree, the material, social, and intellectual life of the American people, so far as that complicated life was in any way touched upon, or affected, by the Executive Government. In this aspect the whole exhibit was a curious and instructive study. It brought directly into view of the people the practical machinery of Government, so far as it related to material things, and presented in a tangible shape things which had to do with the details of national life, and the administration of Government.

This great and comprehensive exhibit of the American people, presented on so extensive a scale, was in reality a series of grand object lessons, most interesting and suggestive. It showed at a glance the extent of that great workshop with its many departments which the nation possessed, and in which it produced—while from its immense store-house, it dispensed—the various articles and material required for the use of the nation. The National Exhibit was indeed a National Depository on a vast scale, in which nearly every trade and industry were represented, but which were, of necessity under the control of the Government.

In speaking of this striking exhibit, the editor of the *Pennsylvania School Journal* regards it as:

“Certainly the best organized, and perhaps the most instructive exhibition on the Centennial grounds.” Further he says: “as a whole, and in its various departments, the result of order and method are everywhere apparent.”.....

In the belief that a brief description of this great exhibit, in the many scientific and educational aspects which it presented, will prove both interesting and instructive to persons connected with education in our Province, I have condensed the report of it which appears in the *Pennsylvania School Journal*. The editor says:—

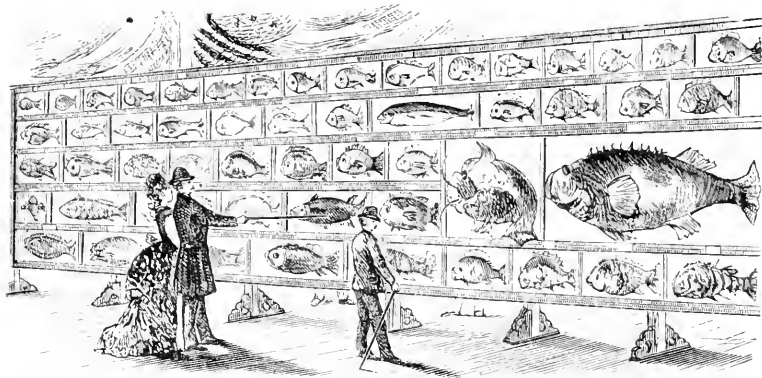
“The exhibit, taken together, was a practical miniature representation of the executive department of the United States Government in active operation. The completeness of the display, its systematic arrangement, and the labelling of everything in the Government building, were features which did not fail to impress the observant visitor most favourably.

“A visit here is a revelation of wonders connected with the Army and Navy department, the Department of Agriculture, the Post Office, Patent Office, Signal Service, Ordnance Bureau, Lighthouse Board, and all the subordinate departments and bureaus that are in any way connected with the Government.

“Here may be seen a wonderful collection of curious specimens of shot and shell, small arms of all kinds, ship's guns and howitzers, Gatling guns, and other terrible engines of naval warfare, that will show the world how well we are prepared to defend the flag that flies over building and house-top far and near. Then there are specimens of every description of naval stores, from a ship biscuit to a sheet anchor. Marine engines and boilers are also exhibited, showing what improvements have been made by the Bureau of Marine Engineering. Immense cables, with mammoth iron links and hawsers, so big that they look strong enough to hold the ship to her anchor though the four winds of heaven were blowing her away. Beautifully finished models of every class of ship on the naval list.

“Liteboats and rafts of all kinds and shapes are also exhibited; and a handsome case contains the relics of the Polar expedition under Captain Hall.

“In the Naval section are also on view the various hospital appointments used in the



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.—EXHIBIT OF FOOD FISHES. U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING.
CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Page 88.



THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CENTENNIAL BUILDING.—CENTENNIAL
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Page 84.



navy—the beds and blankets, and even the surgical instruments which glitter with something of a ghastly light in the cases. Passing from the Navy Department, the visitor enters the Post Office Department, where he can mail his letters and buy stamped envelopes with the old Franklin stamp of the colonial times, which is impressed on the envelopes in the course of their manufacture in this Department.

“Nothing that is useful or necessary for the handling of the mails is unrepresented. . . .

“In the Department of Agriculture, the whole country is shown on a special map. . . .

“Every tree and shrub, flower and root, cereal and fibre, is shown in their respective sections. The fungi that destroy the different plants are illustrated by photographic and microscopic views, all forming the most remarkable exhibition of this kind that has ever been presented to public view in this or any other country. The various chemical products are also shown by specimens. The earths, with their oils, vines, and other productions, are also here. Tobacco, corn, fruits, are arranged according to class for inspection. Birds, insects, fishes, and reptiles are represented by magnificent specimens of the taxidermist's art, or by plaster casts painted to the natural colours. The Patent Office presents all the treasures and curiosities of its wonderful collection. Machines that have revolutionized labour, and machines that never could be made to go, are here in miniature.

“In the Department of the Interior is to be found a vast collection of Indian curiosities, idols and weapons of war and the chase, curiosities, carved and coloured. Warriors of the plains, in full dress, stare at you from quiet corners. Choice photographs illustrate the surveys made in the Western territories, and carry the observer into regions rarely trodden by the foot of the white man. Minerals of all kinds are displayed, and a most remarkable collection of traps used for the capture of fur animals, by the renowned trappers who figure so often in song and story.

“In the War Department we find the manufacture of arms and ammunition progressing.

“The Engineer Department of the army makes a fair display. In the way of torpedoes the display is full, and rather painfully interesting. Among the specimens, there are some which, bursting under a ship's bottom, would sink the vessel almost immediately.

“The Signal Service Department in operation, excites a great deal of interest and close examination on the part of visitors. The weather report has become a fixed institution, carefully consulted by all classes of newspaper readers. The manner of collecting reports from signal service stations relative to the condition of the weather, velocity and direction of the wind, condition of the barometer and thermometer at the points telegraphed from, the process of calculating from these reports—all shown lucidly in the section occupied by this department.

“A striking exhibit is made by the Lighthouse Board, illustrative of the different kinds of lighthouses erected by the Government in various parts of the United States. Specimens are also shown of the different modes of lighting in use, models showing construction of foundations of lighthouses, mineral oils, wicks, and all the appliances used in the lighthouse service. The Treasury and Internal Revenue departments are illustrated by framed cards containing specimens of currency, coins, bonds, stamps, etc. The Internal Revenue department exhibit also contains specimens of instruments used by its officials. The exhibit of the National Bureau of Education, which will attract the attention of the reader, is also found in the Government building.

EXHIBIT OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON.

“The exhibit made by the Smithsonian Institution occupies the greater portion of the western section of the building, and comprises:—1. Ethnology of the United States; 2. Mineral resources of the United States; 3. Animal and fishery resources of the United States; 4. Publications of the institution, models, drawings, maps, etc.

INDIAN AND ETHNOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

“The south-western section of the building is occupied by a highly interesting collection to illustrate the ethnology of the United States. It is in charge of Dr. Charles Rau, and is made by the Smithsonian Institution in conjunction with the Indian Bureau of the Interior

department. The extreme western portion of the section is occupied by a large collection of photographs of Indian life and character, and of western scenery. Near by, arranged in cases, and occupying the greater portion of the section allotted to the Indian Bureau, is a most interesting exhibit of Indian work in stone, wood, bark and pottery. The specimens are very numerous, and have been collected from all parts of the United States, including Alaska, as well as from British Columbia, Greenland and Mexico. The collection of stone implements and weapons is probably the largest and most complete in existence, while that of pottery is almost equally valuable and attractive. Near the models of ruins of Colorado and Arizona is a collection of pottery taken from these ruins. It is decorated in black and white, and blue and white patterns. These patterns are rude, but show that the designers had mastered the art of preserving the patterns throughout, and knew how to combine colours and forms with some glimmering of taste. The designs are all very simple. There is also exhibited from the same section, matting made of slips of bark. The stone implements embrace specimens from almost every state of the Union. There are net sinkers, chisels, "scraper-like instruments," cutting tools, weapons used in ceremonial observances, adzes, gauges, digging tools, a beautiful collection of arrow heads and spear heads, perforators, grooved axes or tomahawks, some of them very large and ponderous, hammers, nails, pierced stones for clubs, a great variety of pipes in clay and stone, boat-shaped articles, plates, vessels for eating and drinking, rings, beads, tubes, pestles and mortars, and a very large collection of large stone implements from California, made by pre-historic tribes; rude sculptures in stone, a cast of one of the Mexican calendar stones, highly and delicately carved with images; idols carved out of stone, from Tennessee and Mexico, and a carved head of stone formerly owned by Thomas Jefferson, and now exhibited by Dr. W. C. Dabney, of Virginia. There is also a great variety of objects carved out of bone. Among these are wedges, smoothing tools, perforators, harpoon heads, rude knives, club heads, adzes, etc. A number of neatly carved cups and spoons of shell are exhibited, together with beads in great number and variety. There are curious idols made by the Mound Builders, carved and painted figures of wood, figures carved out of bone and inlaid with glittering shells; figures in wood, carved and painted in the most fantastic manner, by the Alaska Indians; a number of utensils of metal, bone and wood, carved and made by the Blackfoot Indians; a box of painting tools from the Kolosh Indians, of Alaska; a large wooden figure painted in red, white and blue, with a hideously distorted face, carved by the Indians of Vancouver's Island; spoons made of the horn of the mountain goat, by the North-west Coast Indians; berry spoons, ladles, etc., of carved wood from the Alaska Indians; a spoon made of horn from Greenland; war-knives and hatchets of steel from the Proquet Indians; clubs, with projecting steel points, from the Lake Superior Indians; war clubs from the Indian tribes of Colorado; ancient stone war clubs used by the Kontznon Indians, of Alaska; war knives from Sitka; wooden chests, carved and painted by the North-west Coast Indians; a beaver's head and claws supporting a cup, all carved out of wood, and the contents of which, the label tells us, 'made one drink of whiskey.'

"The display of pottery is particularly attractive and occupies the eastern end of the section. There are two vases in the collection from Mexico, which are really excellent specimens of decorative work of a higher order. One is coloured in black, gold and silver, while the other is covered with an elaborate pattern in various bright colours tastefully blended. There are also some good specimens of pottery from the Moquis and some from the Alaska Indians. From the Esquimaux there are several stone lamps.

"A row of cases on the southern line of the section contains a number of highly interesting specimens of Indian dress. In one case is exhibited the very complete and valuable collection made by Major J. W. Powell, during his exploration of the Colorado River of the west. It comprises the different dresses worn by the Pah-Utes, of Utah, including a variety of specimens varying greatly in size, richness of decoration and in style, but all made of the same material, buckskin. About the neck of one of these dresses is hung a necklace made of the talons of a bird. The costume consists of a shirt, leggings and moccasins. The shirt is generally decorated with a baldric of red flannel or other material covered with bead-work in red, black, yellow, white and blue. From the edges of the shirt and the sleeves hangs a long fringe made of buckskin thongs. The leggings are similarly ornamented. The back of the shirt is also decorated with the wings of birds, while from the shoulder sometimes hangs the tail of some animal. The moccasins are of buckskin, embroidered in bead-work. The next cabinet contains samples of fur and skin dresses worn by the Esquimaux of the North-west

Coast. Among these are some handsome mantles made of the variegated plumage of birds. Near by is a collection of baskets, mats, sashes, hats, gloves, feather ornaments, bead-work, etc. There are several models of Indians and Esquimaux in full dress, and a collection of war shields and weapons used by the Grosventre Indians of Dakotah, the Indians of Florida, and the Sioux and Comanche tribes. In the adjoining cabinet are exhibited baskets, water bottles, etc. There is also a very full display of food products raised by the Indians, such as Indian corn ; moss, used with spruce gum ; acorns which are ground into flour and made into bread ; seeds used for food ; pine nuts, roots, beans, and specimens of salt used by the Apaches, and by the Neshanam, Tule and Tejon Indians of California.

UNITED STATES COLLECTION OF METALS AND MINERALS.

“The north-western section of the building is occupied by a collection made under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, and especially for the International Exhibition, to illustrate the mineral resources of the United States. The objects of the collection have been to illustrate : 1. The nature and variety of the mineral resources of the United States. 2. The geographical distribution and geological associations of the minerals. 3. The extent to which they have been utilized. 4. The mechanical, metallurgical and mechanical processes by which they are converted into useful products ; and 5. The inherent and comparative qualities of these products. A portion of the collection—particularly the crystallized minerals, and marbles and granites—has been arranged according to the nature of the specimens, without regard to the locality from which they came, but the greater part of the collection is arranged geographically by states.

“The most inviting display of crystallized minerals is contained in two upright cases which are placed in the extreme north-western section of the building. This exhibit is said to embrace the finest display of crystallized minerals in the whole exhibition ; and the specimens have been selected as exhibiting the handsomest and rarest forms in which these minerals are found, but are not designed to be in any sense a complete collection, representative of all the crystallized minerals of the country. Here are to be found some specimens which are unique, and perhaps unsurpassed in any other collection in existence

“The collection of Marbles, which occupies the western end of the section, is extremely interesting.....

“The exhibit of Marbles from Tennessee, is very attractive. Some of the slabs are mottled with the impressions of fossils embedded in the marble. These give the stone a very curious appearance, and it is a very interesting thing to trace out in the marble the distinct outlines of these fossil remains.....

“Nevada has a larger and more complete representation of her mineral resources than any other state, owing to the liberal appropriation by her legislature of \$20,000 to secure a representation of the products and resources of the state at the exhibition. Among the exhibits are specimens of native sulphur in large blocks, crystallized wulfenite (very rare and fine,) native salt, borax, gypsum, carbonate of soda, sulphate of copper, and a very large representation of gold and silver ores. One case is filled with specimens of ruby silver from the Reese River district, together with some very valuable specimens of stephanite. Four cases are filled with ores from the famous Comstock Lode or “Big Bonanza,” and among the specimens is the first bar of silver, about two inches in length, ever taken from this lode. There are beautiful crystals of aragonite and specimens of silver retorted from the amalgam. From Temescal tin ore is exhibited. This is quite an interesting feature of the collection, as tin is very rarely found in any quantity in this country. Beautiful incrustations of malachite and azurite, together with crystallized salt, amethyst quartz, and plain quartz, are also exhibited.

“California sends a case containing silver-bearing copper ores from Panament, Ingo county, which present a very handsome appearance from their mottled blue, green, yellow and brown surfaces. There are also specimens of drills used in drilling ore, and giant powder cartridges for blasting. Cherokee county sends sandstone containing diamonds and specimens of gravel containing beautiful nuggets of gold. There are gold ores from all the principal mines, some of the specimens showing the entire width of vein ; also a number of specimens of mercury from Sonoma Lake and other counties, and a beautiful specimen of the rare mineral meta-cinnabar.

THE SMITHSONIAN EXHIBIT OF LAND ANIMALS.

The collection made by the Smithsonian Institution, to illustrate the animal resources of the United States, occupies, together with the fishery exhibit, the principal portion of the north-western section of the building. Many of the objects have been placed in the same cases with fish exhibits, but as far as possible they have been kept distinct. The collection may be divided into three groups, under the following heads: 1. Preserved specimens of animals. 2. Means of pursuit and capture. 3. Animal products and their preparation. The exhibit is confined to non-domesticated animals, in view of the fact that a very full exhibit of the domesticated animals is made by the Agricultural Department, and the design has been to exhibit only such non domesticated animals as are directly beneficial or injurious to man. Although every species, down to the very least, exercises some influence upon the well-being of man, it seems scarcely practicable to attempt the exhibition of those which affect it only in an indirect way.

“The collection of preserved specimens of animals embraces some of the finest specimens of the wild animals of North America which can be obtained, and has been prepared with great care.....

“The implements and apparatus for hunting are divided into:—1. Hand implements or tools for striking, cutting, and thrusting. 2. Implements for seizure of objects, such as barbed implements, grasping lines (nooses), snares, thrown nooses, and loaded lines. 3. Missiles, including hurled weights, hurled sticks, hurled spears, slings, and spears thrown by straps, missiles propelled by throwing sticks, bows and arrows, guns, and accessories. 4. Nets. 5. Traps. 6. Deceits and disguises. 7. Methods of transportation. 8. Personal equipments.

“The collection of hand implements includes a highly interesting collection of clubs used by the Indians of the west, and also by the North-west Coast Indians; knives of various patterns and sizes, including the stone and bone knives used by the Indians and Esquimaux; axes, tomahawks, cleavers, and hunting spears. The implements for the seizure of objects embrace chiefly barbed spears for thrusting, used to a great extent by the North-west Coast Indians. Some of these have fixed heads, and others detachable heads. The collection of nooses is confined almost entirely to the lariats made of hair, of hemp, and cowhide, by the Indians of the plains. There are also bird slings, used by the Esquimaux, and entangled lines, chiefly used in catching birds. The collection of missiles is very complete and curious. It embraces, among other things, an interesting set of throw sticks, used by the Moqui Indians of New Mexico for hunting rabbits. These closely resemble the boomerang used by the natives (black) of Australia, specimens of which are placed beside the throw sticks. There are also darts, lances, slings, and a number of bows and arrows, the majority of which, however, are exhibited in the Indian and Ethnological collections. In the collection of hunting nets, are rabbit nets used by the Indians of the south-west, bird mesh nets, clap nets for birds, rabbit spring nets, and sieve nets for birds. The various kinds of traps used in almost every section of the country are very completely represented, including specimens of steel traps used in catching bears, box traps for catching hares, foxes, squirrels, opossums, &c., and steel traps for catching rats, birds, muskrats; spring traps for catching hares, grouse, &c.; the log dead-fall used in the Mississippi Valley, fall traps for partridges, grouse snares, and fox traps made of bone, used by the Esquimaux.

FISH COMMISSION EXHIBIT.

“The exhibit made by the United States Fish Commission, in connection with the Smithsonian Institution, occupies the greater portion of the space reserved for the exhibit of the animal resources of the United States, and is designed to illustrate, as completely as possible, the fishery resources of the country. Photographs, drawings, and plaster casts of fish, together with fish preserved in ice, have been obtained, as also a very complete and interesting collection of fishing vessels, boats, &c. (full size and models), apparatus used in whale fisheries, nets, traps, and pounds, prepared specimens of aquatic animals, and other products of the waters, and economical application of some of these products.

“On an upright partition, near the specimens of fishing boats, is exhibited a beautiful display of sea-weeds from deep sea soundings, and from the surface. They are preserved on card-board, and framed, and they comprise some very rare and pretty specimens, coloured in beautiful tints, from the palest pink and green to the richest purple. Extending from east

to west is a double line of partitions, on which are arranged the admirable collection of plaster casts of fish, specially prepared for the Smithsonian Institution, together with the specimens of fishing tackle, which have already been mentioned. The northern wall is occupied by a very large and fine collection of photographs of fish. The plaster casts are by far the most interesting portion of the fishery exhibit. These casts are obtained in the following manner:—The artist of the Smithsonian Institute, Mr. J. H. Richard, first copies in water colours the fish fresh from the water. Plaster casts are then taken from the fish, and the casts are painted in imitation of the water colours. This is done with the greatest minuteness, each scale being painted separately. It is claimed that these specimens are much more accurate representations of the living fish than preserved specimens would be, since the colour of the living fish is often not retained after death. The models, however, are coloured from paintings of the fish made while it is still alive. There are 408 of these models, all arranged on screens placed at regular intervals. Parts of 234 families of fish are represented, and it is believed that none of the food fishes of any importance of the North American coast, from the Arctic coast to Mexico, are omitted. The collection has already cost between \$20,000 and \$25,000, and is undoubtedly the finest of the kind in the world.

“The whale fisheries are fully represented by models and specimens. There are three very interesting models representing ‘a whale in its dying flurry,’ ‘striking the whale,’ and a camel floating dock, for floating whaling vessels over Nantucket bar. Near these models are a group of objects used in whaling, such as harpoons, lances, axes, harpoon lines, tubs, boat-keys, hand mincing-knife for cutting lubber, head axe used in getting off the whale’s head, knives for cutting lubber on shipboard, and four enormous jaw bones of whales. There is also a model of whaling vessel, five feet long, and plaster casts of the white whale and of the black sperm whale. Also a fine collection of preserved seals, walruses and sea lions. Oysters are represented by a very full collection, not only of shells of oysters in a healthy condition, but also of oysters destroyed by whelks, boring sponge, starfish and other enemies, together with specimens of oysters growing on stones, rubber boots, jugs, etc. The collection of pearl oysters and of ornaments made from them is very beautiful. There is also a full collection of clams, mollusks, mussels (some of them in the most delicate and beautiful tints), gapers and sea shells of various kinds, together with the different varieties of crabs, lobsters, sea-urchins, and starfish.

“The methods employed by the Fish Commission for the production and propagation of fish, together with the appliances and apparatus used, are fairly represented. These include fish-ways to enable salmon and shad to force their way over dams in rivers, apparatus used in collecting specimens of fish, publications of the Commission, and the varied appliances which are at present made use of in propagating fish and oysters.”

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This department is classified under five distinct heads, viz: chemistry, natural history, and economic museum, microscopy, botany, and statistics.

“The collection of the chemical division consists of soils, rocks, marls, fertilizers, agricultural and horticultural products, and materials manufactured from them. The object is to show, as far as possible, in this way, the history of soils, and their formation by disintegration and decomposition of rocks; marls, including the green sand, calcareous and phosphatic, from different ages; natural fertilizers and their application in manufacture of artificial fertilizers; the agricultural and horticultural products, the value of which depends upon the chemical composition, and their utilization by means of economic methods, involving chemical processes. To carry out this plan, a series of samples of soils is arranged with reference to the geological formations from which they were obtained. Another series, accompanied by samples of rock, illustrates the formation of soil by the disintegration and decomposition of rocks. For example, there is a specimen of dolerite rock and soil, formed from decomposed dolerite, granite and gneiss rock and the soils formed from them. And so, also, with the rocks of other kinds, and from other geological formations.

“Following these series are the marls, among which are some fine specimens of green sand and calcareous marls from New Jersey, and phosphate marls from South Carolina. The samples of phosphatic marls are taken from different depths beneath the surface,

ranging from 3 to 56 feet. The next interesting features of this collection are the phosphatic rocks from South Carolina. In one case, fine specimens are exhibited in a manner designed to strikingly illustrate the differences between the two kinds of phosphate of lime, known as river rock and land rock; and the fossil teeth and bones found in the different formations. The river rock is much darker than the land rock, both kinds are found in irregular masses, varying in weight from that of the smaller specimens of one or two pounds, to that of the larger specimens found in another part of the collection, and weighing 1,150 lbs.

"In regard to the cereals, there is, first, the manufacture of flour and meal from wheat, rye, corn, buckwheat, etc., illustrated by means of specimens taken from different stages of the process employed—from the raw grain to the finished product, and the waste materials resulting. The special products used for food and manufactured from cereals, such as wheaten grits, steam-cooked and desiccated wheat, barley and oats, oaten grits, oatmeal, etc. The further utilization of cereals is illustrated by starch and gum. Among these are starch from wheat, corn and rice, and the gums made from them, and of value on account of their adhesive qualities. This portion of the collection is accompanied by models of machinery employed in the process of manufacture. The production of sugar is represented by specimens of cane sugar and molasses from New Orleans; beet root sugar from California; maple syrup and sugar from New England; models of concentrators, filters and dryers, and photographs showing the method of collecting and concentrating maple sap.

"Another case contains a series of specimens illustrating the production of vegetable oils. In this branch of manufacture two methods are employed, that of expression and that of fractional distillation. By the first method, castor oil, linseed oil, and cotton seed oil are obtained. They are represented by specimens of the seeds, the pomace, raw and refined oils, the cake from the press, and the cake ground for cattle food and for fertilizers. By the second method are obtained principally the essential oils employed for the manufacture of flavouring materials and perfumes. Of these essential oils there are eighteen manufactured from native products, a fact not generally known. All these essential oils are shown.

"The next subject for study is the preservation of fruits and vegetables. The different methods employed for this purpose are hermetically sealing, desiccation, and packing in sugar and syrup. The first method consists of packing fresh fruits in glass and tin with exclusion of air, and is represented by specimens of canned goods from various sources. The second is illustrated by specimens dried by the processes of Alden and others, and the third by a series of fruits prepared by Gordon and Dilworth, of New York. In another section are the more valuable vegetable products of the American *Materia Medica*, with their active proximate principles separated in the crystalline form, the oil or the resin, as the case may be. The products employed in, and resulting from the manufacture of butter and cheese, occupy a portion of another case, and form an interesting and instructive series. They consist of milk, cream, butter, salt, rennet, curds, and different grades of cheese manufactured in New York and the New England States. The specimens of vegetable products are all arranged in the cases with reference to that stage of the process of manufacture from which they were taken, in such a manner as to illustrate clearly the changes through which the raw material must pass to render it fit for marketing and consumption.

"The Natural History Department and Economic Museum comprises, first, the science of entomology. This collection is made and classified rather for the purpose of denoting the injurious, beneficial, and edible insects of the United States, than as a complete scientific museum. The insects are arranged, therefore, according to the crop destroyed, and include the eggs, lava, and perfect insect of the well-known potato bug (*Doryphora Dixi-lineata*), and all other insects deleterious to the potato are shown in the same way. Next are those affecting cotton, corn, and all staple crops, and these are followed by insects affecting forest trees and those available for food.*

* In our Educational Museum, at Toronto, we have an admirable collection of insects destructive to vegetation, with actual specimens, and of those useful in *Materia Medica*, which was obtained by me at the Paris Exhibition in 1867.

“The latter are mostly of the grasshopper tribe, and their appearance is by no means tempting. Next in order are arranged the insects destroying household property and depredating on the larder. All the above are contained in twenty-four small cases, and in connection with the display are some three hundred plates, illustrative of the principal injurious and beneficial insects in the United States, and the direction of their appetites, engraved on steel by Prof. Glover, the entomologist of the department. There are about 7,000 figures in these engravings, which are all coloured true to nature.

“A very large collection of birds follows, and has been made and classified with the same avowed object as the entomological specimens, viz. : To denote to the farmer and agriculturist the chief beneficial and injurious birds of this country. The qualities or grades are shown by the ends of the perches. If these are painted all white, then the bird is wholly beneficial ; and the degrees of injury are shown by painting the ends of the perch a quarter, half, or wholly black, as the case may be. Accompanying nearly every bird is a small box containing the contents of the stomachs, taken at different seasons of the year, to verify this fact. There is a most complete and well-arranged display of domestic poultry, chiefly of American origin. The pure breeds are shown true to name, so that the farmer may very easily distinguish their peculiar beauty and compare them with his own. Next are domesticated ducks, turkeys, guinea fowls, etc. with some specimens of food ducks, and about thirty specimens exhibiting the crosses between the common domesticated duck and the wild mallards. The upper part of the case contains a few of the fancy breeds of pigeons.

“The fruit display is very large, and, when closely studied, very interesting. There are about 3,000 specimens of apples cast in plaster from the fruit itself, to insure accuracy in size and shape, and painted in oil. Included are specimens of the famous “Gloria Mundi,” weighing twenty ounces, placed for comparison side by side with the small Alaska apples, which are no larger than cherry stones, and in appearance resemble them closely. The apples are arranged—some of the same sort from each state—to show the various effects of climate and temperature. For instance, the “Baldwin” is smaller when grown in the New England States, yet that section is undoubtedly its true home, a point demonstrated by the fact that when planted in the west, it becomes larger, more spongy, and subject to the bitter rot, and of poorer quality generally. Included in this section are pears, plums and collections of the principal vegetables, such as watermelons, beets, etc., arranged and classed in similar order.

“In the grain section there are about 800 samples of American grain collected from every State in the Union, and arranged in this order. The object of this collection is also to show the difference between the same varieties in distinct parts of the country. There are 125 samples of maize or Indian corn, amongst which are specimen ears, only three inches long, grown by Indians in Arizona, in comparison with which there is an ear from New York, measuring seventeen inches in length. In this collection are also about 100 samples of manufactures from corn, wheat and other cereals.

“In the direction of fibres, there is a collection of American wools, representing the principal varieties grown in this country, from the finest Merino fleece, about one inch long, to samples of the Cotswold, one foot in length. Below these are samples of the wool in every stage of manufacture, from raw material to Brussels and Wilton carpets, and shawls, stockings, etc. Next come the cottons, of which there are about 200 samples, illustrating the manufacture of that article. With these are arranged specimens of jute, flax, and hemp, and a collection of miscellaneous fibres.

“Adjoining the fibres is a very interesting collection of paper, showing it from the raw material through all its stages of manufacture, from straw, bogus manilla, scrap manilla, and rope manilla, to straw manilla, book-coloured, flat and American linen papers. Other samples of paper that have been experimented with are also shown, and to complete the collection is a specimen of paper made by wasps. It is really a nest, but from first to last it is made in the same way as we make our paper by machinery—another illustration of the truth, that there is nothing new under the sun.

“Under the head of microscopy there are about 400 frames containing illustrations of various fungi, including mushrooms, edible and poisonous, and fungous diseases of agricultural products, fruits, etc., and others destructive to plant life.

“In the botanical section is a collection of American forest trees from all parts of the country, classified in the same way as the fruits, to show how the same trees thrive in different latitudes. The specimens are each about two feet long, arranged on two shelves in two lines. Above are frames containing pressed leaves and flora of each specimen below. In addition to these is a small stand of sub-tropical trees of the United States, including the palmetto and others of the same class.

“There is also a series of large maps, the first in five degrees of density, showing the value of farm lands in the United States; the second shows the respective rates of wages in the various States; the third map illustrates the woodlands of the United States, and the fourth indicates the distribution of the cultivation of cotton, flax, wool, hemp and silk throughout the entire extent of the country.”

THE UNITED STATES LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE

“exhibit is admirable. The eye is at once attracted by the beautiful display of lanterns, a large rotary one of the first class creating great curiosity in those unfamiliar with such subjects. The general shape of these lanterns is much like an exaggerated pineapple, the lenses and prisms representing the scales. The uninformed observer usually turns away with the impression that these prisms are merely for the sake of ornament. On the contrary, their shape, their size and position have been determined by the best skill of the optician, and each individual triangular piece of glass performs its special duty of receiving and transmitting the rays of light from the lamp. To those unlearned in the science of optics, the following facts in relation to light may be of value in helping to understand the construction of these lanterns:—Rays of light continually diverge or separate, so that the farther away one is from their source the fewer rays are received by the eye, and as the distance is increased the brilliancy is diminished until the light entirely fades from sight. It will be perceived, then, if the rays could be made to go in parallel lines, the light would be visible at any distance in the direct line of the rays, were there no intervening object. The purpose in the construction of these lamps is to send out parallel rays. This can be accomplished in two ways—by refraction, that is, changing their course through a glass lens or prism, and by reflection—a polished surface behind the lamp. This latter method has a familiar example in the locomotive head-light, which, with an ordinary sized lamp, throws a flood of light along the line for a great distance. It will be noticed, also, that at either side of the straight track the light is feeble, the greater portion of the rays taking a straight course.

“These pineapple-shaped lanterns utilize every ray of light from the lamp, both by reflecting and refracting them, and send them all out in straight parallel lines. The central lens receives all the diverging rays which strike it, and sends them out like the round head light of the locomotive. Arranged above and below it are triangular prisms, each of which receives its quota of rays, which it sends on the same route as those from the lens. All the rays, however, which strike a prism are not refracted,—that is, do not pass through the glass. Some of them are reflected from the surface, and these also are utilized, as they are sent off at such an angle from the glass that they take the same route as those which were refracted. The result of such a combination of rays is to make one vast beam of light, which can be seen at a great distance. Some of the lights on the Atlantic coast can be seen for twenty-eight miles.

“The lanterns are divided into six classes, the class being determined by the distance of the lamp from the surrounding lenses. The farther these latter are from the lamp, the larger they must be. First-class lights are those which are placed on the headlands running farthest out to sea. They are placed on high towers, and are the first lights seen by the mariner when he approaches a coast. These, of course, have the largest lamps. Second order lights are similar in construction, but on a smaller scale. The smaller lights than those first named, are used in narrow seas or passages, on the courses of rivers, or at their outlets, where they empty into a bay or gulf. Many circumstances are to be taken into consideration in determining the character of a light at any given point, the conformation of the shore, the distance it is to be seen, its proximity to other lights, are all elements in the calculation.

“Some lights are fixed, others are revolving or flash lights. The former class are in-

tended to send a beam in a particular direction, or are in a cylindrical lamp, which shines equally well in all, though not with so great brilliancy. The revolving or flash lights are represented in the exhibition by the lanterns before described. It may have occurred to the reader that a vessel on first perceiving a light on approaching a coast, might, if not entirely certain of her reckoning, be misled by it, thinking it to mark the entrance to a different harbour. The flash light makes a variety which perfectly indicates its locality to the mariner. As has been before described, the parallel beam of light is seen only in the line of its route; as the lantern revolves the direction of this beam is continually changed, so that the light, at one instant bright, in the next disappears, and is not again seen until the revolution brings the next set of lenses to bear upon the vessel. The length of time elapsing between these flashes affords a means of identifying the locality; thus some lights flash at intervals of 60 seconds, others at 30, and others at 10. The large lamp revolving in this exhibition will show a face quite as frequently at ten seconds. The lamp is made to revolve by clock-work, which runs by a weight suspended in the tower. The works require winding every four or five hours, and the watchman who falls asleep endangers the shipping in his vicinity; for by the stopping of these revolutions his flash light becomes a fixed light, or no light, and thus misleads the mariner. To guard against unfaithful watchmen a system of daily reports has been adopted, by which each light-keeper acts as a check upon his neighbours. The lights are so near each other on our coast, that each keeper may see three or four, and should he fail to see all these lights, his report must show the hour of such failure. He cannot know the cause. Should his own light fail, he reports the cause, and the two reports will show the faithfulness of the keepers.

"The lamps are of peculiar construction, and are the invention of Mr. Funck, who has charge of that special department. Those for the three largest sizes are what are called fountain lamps—that is, the reservoir is above the lamp, with which it connects by a tube. The burners are of the argand pattern, and are four in number, one within the other. Lard oil is used in all the large lamps, and mineral oil or petroleum in the smaller sizes. It has been found that a more intense light can be produced in a moderate-sized lamp with petroleum, but with the increased light there is also an increase of heat, and this volatilizes the mineral oil so rapidly that the supply of air is not sufficient to burn up the carbon, and the lenses are thus coated with it. The illuminating power of the different oils is tested by an instrument which is on exhibition, called a radiometer. Thus a certain oil is said to be eight-candle oil, equal to eight candles; and oil of this quality is generally used. A first-class lantern produces a light equal to 400 candles.

"There are also floating lamps, which can be anchored over any dangerous shoal. On the western rivers, especially on the Mississippi, where the channel changes daily, the new channel must be marked daily. For this purpose a small lantern is hung upon a stake, and hence the name 'stake light.' Each day the keeper in charge of these lights sounds the channel and removes his stakes.

"The Lighthouse Board have now in service 953 lights, as follows: First order, 46; second, 28; third, 67; fourth, 190; fifth, 125; sixth, 179; reflector lights, 38; stake lights, 280. There are also 53 fog signals. One consists of a large bell, tolled by clock-work; the other is a siren, or steam fog-horn, which, it is said, might be heard for a distance of 25 miles. This instrument is one of a class which Prof. Henry, of the Board and of the Smithsonian Institution, has laboured long to perfect, and it is the most effective of its class. The steam is forced through two revolving discs, pierced with round holes. The discs are placed close together, and revolve in opposite directions. Steam passes only at the instant when two holes are opposite each other, and the current is thus continually interrupted, the rapidity of the interruption giving its pitch to the far-sounding horn."

THE UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE BUREAU.

"This very important branch of the government service has been, to a very great extent, the creation of Gen. Albert J. Meyer, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., who is now familiarly known as 'Old Probabilities'

"General Meyer, when in command of the Signal Corps during the war, communicated information across districts where it would have been impracticable for U. S. Military Telegraph Corps to have run its wires. At the close of the war, Gen. Meyer was

called upon to organize a system of daily weather reports, in connection with his Signal Service Corps. This his studies and tastes admirably fitted him for, and the work has begun.....

“He started out with the principle that the observers should be not only qualified, but should be under strict military discipline. In this way only could reliable data be obtained. He therefore accepted none but enlisted men for observers, and these were first instructed in their duties before being put into service. Observing stations were established at all the important cities in the Union, and at every sea and lake port which was accessible by telegraph. Many other important seaports have since been reached by a coast line of telegraph, built for the purpose by this department. At these stations observations were made three times in the twenty-four hours, at intervals of eight hours, all being made at the same instant of time. The results of these observations are sent immediately by telegraph, by the operators connected with the signal office, to the office of General Meyer, at Washington, and from these data skilled officers make up the “Probabilities” for each locality, which are so universally consulted by the readers of the morning papers before they venture over their thresholds. The predictions, and the reports from all the stations, are telegraphed to each station. The observers note, first, the state of the barometer; second, the state of the thermometer; third, the humidity of the atmosphere; fourth, the rainfall; fifth, the direction and velocity of the wind. For this purpose each office is provided with a barometer, a thermometer, a wet and dry bulb thermometer, a rain-gauge, and an anemometer.

“The display here made showed a signal station with all these appliances. The instruments, as exhibited, were all self-registering, and make a record fuller and more accurate than any made by human observers. They are all of American invention, and are principally by gentlemen connected with this department of the service.”

THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

“The exhibit of the Patent Office embraces 5,000 of the most interesting models in the possession of the Patent Office, together with the publications of the office and a selected series of drawings and explanations of models. The models aggregate about three per cent. of all the models in the Patent Office, and have been classified under the following heads; Agriculture—harvesters, mills and presses; architecture—civil engineering, railways, navigation; metallurgy—metal working, wood working, steam hydraulics; pneumatics—mechanical movements, hoisting, horse powers, journals and bearings, vehicles; firearms; textile; printing and stationery; stone, clay, glass; leather; light, heat, electricity; household—chemistry, gas, ice and fine arts.

“The number of patents issued from 1779 to 1873, is 160,000.

“The Patent Office also exhibits an interesting collection of national relics. . . .

THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

“Among the postal exhibits shown, the most interesting is a delicately constructed machine which makes the Centennial envelopes. The flat piece of paper is placed in at one end, and is drawn through the intricate machinery, receiving the stamp, and being gummed and folded, passing out at the other end, a complete envelope, ready for use. As every twenty-fifth envelope passes into the tray awaiting its reception, the next envelope slips automatically a little out of the regular line, in order to mark the divisional number to be included in each package. So beautiful and regular is this piece of mechanism in its every movement, that it seems as if it were endowed with life and understanding, and indeed, the best mechanics could not make by hand envelopes with anything like its precision. The rapidity of work may be judged from the fact that, on an average, twenty-five thousand envelopes are made a day by this machine, without taxing its capacity in the least.

“There may be seen in this vicinity, in handsome frames, fine specimens of all the different varieties of stamps, stamped envelopes, mail bags, topographical maps of the various post-routes, and all the principal blanks, bound in book form, used by the depart-

ment. Other interesting exhibits are Franklin's old ledger account when he was post-master, and a model showing the patent mail-catcher used in the fast mail trains, which pick up the letter bags at the stations, while the train is running at full speed.

EXHIBIT OF THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Such was the general character of the well planned and comprehensive exhibit of national "material" and of scientific and industrial appliances in use by the several departments of the United States Government. There was one section of that exhibit, however, to which we have not yet referred—that of the United States Bureau of Education. In the skilful hands of the indefatigable Commissioner of Education, General Eaton, this portion of the exhibit was rendered most interesting and instructive. It consisted of two parts; first, that which illustrated the subject generally and so far as it dealt with a national interest,—though in the hands of each state government; and secondly, that which gave practical illustration of the efforts of the United States Government to educate the Indians, and otherwise to ameliorate their social condition.

It was General Eaton's purpose to make the first part of his exhibit historical, as well as representative of the various States, and comprehensive, so far as the educational institutions and agencies in the Republic were concerned. In carrying out this scheme he was, however, only partially successful. Either for lack of time, or for want of general co-operation, the display was not as complete as desired. On this point, the correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says:—

"Gen. Eaton's plan was to illustrate the scope of our educational institutions, by means of photographs or engravings of school and college buildings and their plans, copies of their catalogues, showing the nature of the instruction given, specimens of the apparatus used, and of the work performed by the pupils. The historical branch was to contain models of modern school buildings, and of those in use 50 or 100 years ago, and specimens of apparatus, text-books, etc., compared with those in former use. Although the interest shown by educators throughout the country in the exhibition, was not as great, nor the contributions they made as numerous as it had been hoped they would be, the display is in many respects a very suggestive one, and worthy the study of teachers and all others interested in popular education."

To a considerable extent, however, the Commissioner was able to carry out his plan, so far at least as to have illustrations in the several departments of education which he had named.

General Eaton's own contributions to the exhibit were exceedingly valuable. They included (1) his own voluminous report for 1875; (2) a special report in two volumes on the libraries of the United States. This report was projected by Gen. Eaton, and the work upon it has been done by Mr. Samuel A. Warren, Statistician of the Bureau, with the assistance of Major S. M. Clark, also of the Bureau. Volume one, which contains 1,187 pages, gives the statistics of all public libraries in the United States containing more than 500 volumes each, with historical accounts of the more important libraries, prepared by the librarians at the request of the editor. Volume two (89 pp.), contains rules for making a printed Dictionary Catalogue, by Mr. Chas. A. Cutter, Librarian of the Boston Athenæum.

This report is illustrated, and is supplied with an excellent index,* (3) A Special

* In *Belford's Magazine* for February, I have thus referred to this report:—"A most valuable official document, relating to the promotion of education and knowledge, has been recently published in the United

Report on Art Education in America, with special reference to the introduction of drawing as one of regular studies in the courses of the public free schools, by Mr. J. Edward Clarke, of the Bureau.

The second part of General Eaton's exhibit was both novel and curious; and to any one who sympathized with the fast-disappearing red man, it was impressive. It consisted of practical and interesting illustrations of what the United States is now doing towards bringing the civilizing influences of Christian Education to bear upon the Indian tribes. General Eaton kindly devoted some time in explaining to me the various details of the system or scheme of Indian education, in which he felt so deep an interest. He pointed out from the various illustrations and examples on the collection, how remarkably successful had been the efforts of the Government as far as they had gone, in demonstrating the entire feasibility of bringing the Indian tribes under the potent influences of the semi-domestic and Christian home-like influences of the various mission schools in active operation among them.

As to the nature of the exhibit, a correspondent of the *New York Tribune* in speaking of it, says:—

“The schools of the Indian Territory have made a very creditable display. They have sent photographs of their school-houses, prominent teachers, and representative pupils, and exhibit specimens of text-books, chirography, needlework, drawing, etc. The wonderful progress which even some of the wilder tribes of Indians have made in a few years' residence in the Indian Territory, as shown in this exhibit, demonstrates the wisdom of an Indian policy that removes the savages from the demoralizing influence of frontier settlements, and places them under direct civilizing influences. The Modocs, even, who a few years ago, from their fastnesses in the lava beds, defied the power of the United States, and spread terror throughout a whole region, are now rapidly learning the arts of

States. It is a special report (in two parts), on the public libraries of the United States of America, their history, condition, and management. This voluminous and most interesting report, has just been issued by the indefatigable United States Commissioner of Education, General Eaton, from his Bureau at Washington. Through the courtesy of General Eaton, these Reports have been sent to the Education Department of the various Provinces, for distribution to the colleges and public institutions of the Dominion.

“It would be impossible in our short notice to do justice to a report on libraries so comprehensive and compact as this one is. It embraces a discussion, statement or illustration of almost every topic relating to libraries—their history, management, and usefulness. Its compilation does the greatest credit to the zeal, patience and ability of the Commissioner and his able co-editors, Messrs. Warren and Clark. Many of the papers are written by the editors, but several are contributed by various noted librarians in the United States. The work is divided into forty chapters, embracing among other subjects, a sketch of “libraries one hundred years ago,” an account of the School, College, Theological, Medical, Law and Scientific Libraries in the United States. It contains also, papers on Libraries of the General Government, Historical, Mercantile, State and Territorial Libraries; those in Asylums, Prisons and Reformatories, as well as papers on Copyright, Distribution, Exchanges; How to make Town Libraries useful; Art Museums and their connection with Public Libraries; Free Libraries and Reading Rooms; Library Buildings; Organization and management of Public Libraries; College Library Administration; Public Libraries and the Young; Library Catalogues and Cataloguing; Book Indexes; Indexing Periodicals and Miscellaneous Literature; Binding and preservation of Books; Works of Reference for Libraries; Titles of Books; Library Bibliography; Reports and Statistics, &c. Part II contains an elaborate series of Rules for a printed “Dictionary Catalogue of Libraries,” with illustrations of the method. In referring to this Province, the Editor says:—

“A brief account of the excellent School Library system of Ontario, will be found in Chapter II. . . . An examination of the revised catalogue published by the Department of Education, shows that great care has been exercised in the choice of books, and that a judicious selection from it would form an excellent library in all departments of literature for adults, as well as for pupils in the Public Schools.”—Page 30.

civilization, and their schools make a very creditable display in the Centennial Exhibition."

Mr. A. Tolman Smith, a noted American educationist, in referring to this interesting portion of the Commissioner's exhibit, writes to the *New England Journal of Education* as follows:—

"Of its many subjects presented in the exhibit of Education in the United States Government Building, none attracted more attention than that of Indian education—never so suggestive, never so imperious in its demands upon our solemn consideration as at this moment.

"The two cases, however, illustrating Indian education are but a fragment, a torn leaf, by themselves. Place them in sequence with the United States Survey and Indian exhibits in the same building; begin with models of ruined cave-towns, cliff dwellings and towers; pass to the models of these restored; run through the pottery and stone relics of a race unknown, and a date unchronicled; pass through the archaeological, ethnological, and ornamental relics of Indians, wrought before the shadow of the Spaniard fell athwart the land; then follow, step by step, the representation of contemporary, but savage tribes, through the comprehensive exhibit of their implements, their industries, ornaments, superstitions, dress, their very faces, and daily haunts, and domestic life, photographed with unerring exactness—trace the slow mingling of savage handiwork, with the acquired arts of the Saxon race, and come then to the cases representing the results of Indian education, under the fostering care of Christian intelligence, and you have the history of the aborigines of America; a far-reaching, eloquent, imperishable record.

"We will not, however, rest content with the general import of the Indian exhibit, but pause to gather some of its practical lessons. In the first case of antiquities is a series of flint arrow-heads; these primitive missiles were, at first, perfectly plain at the blunt edge, and must have been fastened with no small difficulty to the handle; gradually a change is noticeable, a slight depression appears in the blunt edge, and finally an indentation on either side which securely held the sinew that bound together handle and weapon. Something of the same slow growth of thought is apparent through the school exhibit.

"In the same case with the writing are specimens of the handiwork of pupils. You may hold in your hand a bit of patch-work sewn by an Apache girl, nine years old; a year ago, the women of her tribe, sunk in savage squalor and apathy, knew no finer art than the fashioning of skins with strings of sinew, and bone needles pushed in and out after the manner of an awl. This patch-work, like nearly all the primary sewing, was done without the thimble, one implement at a time being as much as they can master; so it is first the needle, then the thimble, still step by step, as in the old days of arrow-heads and bone needles. But the little Apache's patch-work is by no means the present limit of sewing. In the same case are aprons, skirts, quilts, and that triumph of feminine domestic art, the plaited shirt-bosom, hand-made and machine-made, by Modocs, Dakotas, Choctaws, Creeks, and Cherokees. Instinctively, as you view them, your thoughts run over to the needlework album in the Massachusetts exhibit, and the two simple works assume a subtle relation to the coming brotherhood of races.

"The general conduct of the 'Manual Labour Schools' can be understood by an account of the Tallahassee school. The institution has a fine farm adjoining; both sexes are admitted to its care, and while receiving the same class instruction, are at once initiated into their appropriate industries. The girls are trained in sewing, house-work, the management of the dairy, etc.; the boys work the farm, and acquire the management of ordinary tools. This industrial training, joined with the direct development of the purely mental faculties, is in vital relation to all the future of these transforming races.

"Without this, education for them would be merely a revolution of mental condition, the substitution of discontent for apathy, of effete thoughts for savage activities. This training simply directs these activities into channels adapted to civilized, intelligent life. Thus said 'Running Chief' of the Pawnees: 'Following the plow will give me that active exercise which I used to get on the hunt; formerly the only way for a Pawnee chief to make his mark was to kill a good many of his enemies; to-day the only way is to become a great farmer, a great mechanic, or perhaps a great lawyer.'

“The exhibit of the direct results of the school-room training in these cases follows the general course. The most advanced studies represented in examination papers are geography, history, English composition, book-keeping, and algebra. The papers I examined gave a fair percentage of correct work. The report of an oral examination in grammatical analysis, conducted in a very rigid manner, showed 95 per cent. of correct answers. In ranking these varied results, we should forego unjust standards; they must be valued, in every instance, by their historic meaning rather than their comparative excellence or compass. The group of manual-labour schools, of which Tallahassee has been taken as the representative, has only a twenty-five years' record; thus it appears that, as yet, *time* hardly enters as a factor in the results.

“We ought not to close a notice of the Indian exhibit without a moment's attention to its most impressive feature. Upon the walls assigned to the geological-survey section is a series of photographs, representing the untamed savage of the plains, in his varied haunts and costumes. In the midst of the Indian education cases is a second series, representing pupils and graduates, and parents who have caught only the reflected influence of training. The countenance, the attitudes, are transformed; the savage has become a man. No one can escape the eloquent, forcible lesson conveyed in these contrasted pictures of Indian humanity.”

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

It may be interesting in this connection to give the following brief historical sketch of the condition and progress of education in the United States as a whole. In his opening address at the meeting of the National Educational Association in Baltimore, July, 1876, the President, Mr. Phelps, said:—

“Prior to 1776 but nine colleges had been established, and not more than five of these, we are told, were in a really efficient condition. Now more than four hundred institutions bearing the titles of ‘college’ and ‘university’ are distributed throughout forty of the States and Territories, with nearly 57,000 students and 3,700 Professors and teachers. Then little was done for the higher education of women. Now there are 209 female seminaries, with 23,445 students and 2,285 teachers. Then, says a writer in the *New England Journal of Education* for June 10, 1876, professional schools were almost unknown. The candidate for the honours of the law, the dignities of the ministry, and, generally speaking, for the toils of medical practice, was obliged to pursue his studies under private tutors. Now there are 322 professional schools of the various classes, excluding teachers' seminaries, with 23,280 students and 2,490 instructors. Then Normal Schools had no existence on this continent. Now 124 are reported in the United States alone, with 24,405 students and 966 instructors. Then there were no commercial colleges; now 127 are in operation, with 25,892 students and 577 teachers. Then secondary and preparatory schools had scarcely a name by which to live; now 1,122 are said to exist, affording instruction to 100,593 pupils, and giving employment to 6,163 teachers. The Kindergarten, that last and best of educational inventions, is a very recent importation. In 1874 we were blessed with fifty-five of these human nurseries, with 1,636 pupils and 125 teachers. May their numbers rapidly increase.

“We have no means of giving the school population of those earlier days. It is not likely that it was ever ascertained. Now thirty-seven States and eleven Territories report an aggregate of more than thirteen millions, or more than four times the total population of the country in 1776. Then the school enrolment was, of course, unknown. Now it amounts to the respectable figures of 8,000,000. Then the schools were scattered, and their number was correspondingly restricted. Now they are estimated to number 150,000, and as employing 250,000 teachers. The total income of the public schools is given at \$82,000,000; their expenditure at \$75,000,000, and the value of their property at \$165,000,000. The figures thus far exhibited seem to indicate what we have done; there are others which tell us with impressive emphasis that which we have not done. With a school population of 13,000,000, as reported, we have an actual enrolment of but 8,000,000. The number of illiterates by the census of 1870, above the age of ten years, was, in

round numbers, 5,500,000. Of these more than 2,000,000 were adults ; upward of 2,000,000 more were from fifteen to twenty-one years of age, and 1,000,000 were between ten and fifteen years old. Of the number between fifteen and twenty-one years it is estimated that about one-half have passed the opportunity for education, and since it is well understood that a large proportion of the children in this country leave the schools perhaps at an average age of ten or twelve years, the conclusion is irresistible that tens of thousands of those who are reported as illiterates between ten and fifteen years of age will forever remain so. Of the 930,000 illiterate persons between fifteen and twenty-one years of age who have passed their opportunities for instruction, 137,000 are in the Northern States, 15,000 in the Pacific, and 778,000 in the Southern."

The *Educational Weekly*, published at Chicago, gives the following interesting statistics, illustrative of the foregoing facts stated by Mr. Phelps :

"Of the persons over ten years of age who cannot read, we have, in the different sections of the United States, the following percentages :—

	Total Pop.	Unable to read.	Per cent.
Eastern and Middle States,	12,303,564	478,606	3.8
Western States,	12,023,629	409,175	3.4
Southern States,	13,878,435	3,550,425	25.5

"As to the voting population, the figures stand as follows :—

	Voters.	Unable to read.	Per cent.
Eastern and Middle States,	2,747,694	223,592	8.
Western States,	2,644,879	217,403	8.
Southern States,	2,914,736	1,137,303	39.

"The expenditure for education, in the three sections as above, in 1873, were : In the Eastern and Middle States, \$32,451,601 ; in the Western States, \$34,828,628 ; in the Southern States, \$11,176,344.

"The following comparison will prove very suggestive. It is between states of nearly equal population, north and south :—

	Population.	Expenditures for Education.
New Jersey,	906,096	\$2,471,343
Alabama,	996,992	490,604
Iowa,	1,194,020	4,229,452
Georgia,	1,184,109	223,660

"The foregoing statistics show the present status of illiteracy, that which we subjoin shows our prospective condition, unless our efforts for the diffusion of education are prosecuted with redoubled energy. The first statement shows the number of children between five and eighteen years of age in the whole country ; the second the school attendance, and the third the percentage of non-attendance. For these statistics we acknowledge our indebtedness to a masterly speech of Hon. Henry W. Blair, of New Hampshire, in the House of Representatives, on Saturday, July 29, 1876. Their entire accuracy may be relied upon, since they have been carefully compiled from the latest returns in the Bureau of Education at Washington.

SCHOOL POPULATION.

	White.	Coloured.	total.
Males	5,264,635	814,576	6,086,872
Females.....	5,157,929	806,402	5,968,571
Total.....	10,422,564	1,620,978	12,055,443

ATTENDING SCHOOL.

	White.	Coloured.	Total.
Males.....	3,326,797	88,594	3,415,391
Females.....	3,087,943	91,778	3,179,721
Total.....	6,414,740	180,372	6,595,112

NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL.

	White.	Coloured.	Total.
	4,007,824	1,440,606	5,458,977

“From the above, it appears that of the white children of the whole country, between the ages of five and eighteen years, 38 per cent. are not attending school; of the coloured children, 88 per cent. are not attending, while an aggregate of 45 per cent. of both classes are not under instruction.

“We close this exhibit with a statement of the *per capita* amounts raised by taxation for educational purposes by certain States during the year 1875.

Arkansas.....	\$ 62
Georgia.....	1 10
Tennessee.....	1 64
South Carolina.....	1 70
Virginia.....	1 93
Maryland.....	5 01
Montana Territory.....	8 42
Massachusetts.....	22 00

“General Eaton’s Report, just issued, shows a total school population in thirty-six states and eight territories, excluding Delaware, the Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Wyoming, as not reported, of 14,007,522. The total enrolment of pupils in the public schools of all the states is 8,756,659. The total number of teachers reported is 249,262. In Alabama, Delaware, Kentucky, Nevada, and Texas, the same salaries are paid for the same work to men and women teachers. The total income for public schools in all the states and territories, except North Carolina, Idaho, Washington, and Wyoming is \$88,648,950. The total expenditures for public schools in the Union, excluding Delaware, Georgia, Missouri, Idaho, and the Indian Territory, not reported, is \$81,932,954. The value of school property reported from twenty-nine states and six territories is \$173,833,545. Statistics are given of 137 normal schools, with 1,031 instructors and 29,105 students. Fourteen normal schools, including the one in Michigan, each receive an annual appropriation exceeding \$17,000. Reports exhibit from 131 commercial and business colleges, 594 instructors, 26,109 pupils, and 19,099 volumes in their libraries. There are 95 kindergarten schools of which information is given. These have 216 teachers and 2,809 pupils. There is an increase over the number reported last year of 40 schools, 91 teachers, and 1,173 pupils. Forty-one schools for the deaf and dumb are reported. These have 293 instructors, 36 of whom are semi-mutes, and 5,087 pupils. There are 29,640 volumes in libraries; value of grounds, buildings, and apparatus, \$6,136,815; amount of State appropriations during the year, \$1,049,524; amount received from tuition fees, \$94,520. Twenty-nine schools for the blind, with 498 instructors and other employes, and 2,054 pupils, report. The value of grounds, buildings, and apparatus is \$3,893,467; appropriations during the year, \$551,786. A statistical table affords information of 278 other institutions, classed as follows:—Orphan asylums, 154; soldiers’ orphans’ homes, 17; infant asylums, 12; miscellaneous charities, 71; industrial schools, 24. The number of inmates reported in these institutions is 54,204, under the supervision of 1,789 teachers and officers. The income reported for last year was \$2,794,264; the expenditure \$3,633,687. Eighteen states and the District of Columbia report 47 Reform Schools. Reports were received from nine schools for the feeble-minded. The whole number of inmates is 1,372, under the supervision of 317 instructors and other employes. The Commissioner remarks

that the effect of the financial depression throughout the country is seen in the reduction of the amount of benefactions for educational purposes during the year now closing, the total being \$4,126,562. In 1874 it was \$6,053,304, and in 1872, \$11,226,977. In educational benefactions, Pennsylvania stands far before the other states for the past year, showing the amount of \$810,672. The nearest to this is New Hampshire, with \$475,760.

VIII. THE NATIONAL EXHIBIT OF FRANCE AT PHILADELPHIA.

Although the educational exhibit of France was very meagre at Philadelphia, it was nevertheless of superior excellence at Paris in 1867, and at Vienna in 1873. (To this matter I have already referred on pages 2 and 3 of this Report.) In her national exhibit, however, in the special department of civil and military engineering, her entire collection and the special examples of ingenuity and skill which she showed, exceeded in excellence and variety those of any other nation represented at the Centennial Exhibition.

Like the United States she had a Building of her own (although a small one) near the north-eastern entrance to the grounds, built of red brick, relieved with black, reminding the visitor of old buildings in France.

As the collection in this building was, to some extent, a counterpart of portions of that in the United States Building, it is appropriate to refer to it here in connection with the remarks respecting that building. This is the more appropriate as the contents of the French building were of much interest to educationists and scientific men. They embraced (as enumerated by M. Simonin, in the *Revue des deux Mondes*.) objects sent by the French government to M. Lavoigne, engineer of roads and bridges—who had charge of the exhibit, including :

“Models and designs of bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, lighthouses, jetties, dikes, canal locks, railroad station buildings (*gares*), and innumerable maps, including a large geological chart of France.”

In addition to these, as intimated in the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, there was “a handsomely framed chart, about twenty feet square, showing the lines of communication of France, and forming a very interesting study. The lines are divided into terrestrial, fluvial and maritime. The terrestrial comprise the roads and railways, and the fluvial embraces the navigable rivers and canals. The national roads are represented by dark brown lines, the department roads by a narrower line of the same colour, while the railways are marked by white lines, and the rivers and canals by blue. A conventional representation of the mountains show the summits of water-sheds, and the large rivers occupying the intervening valleys. The principal lines of maritime navigation are figured by gold lines, while the depths of the sea, from one hundred to one thousand metres, are shown by lines of red. The country is painted green, set off in pretty contrast by semicircles of light all around the coast marking the illuminating ranges of the different lighthouses on the coast. The chart also includes the chief towns and cities, properly marked by brass buttons.

“To the right of the entrance to the building is placed a number of surveying instruments, mining tools, and civil engineering instruments generally. Over the door is a fine representation of the bridge Du-jour, at Paris, crossing the Seine. In connection with it three models are shown, made on a scale of one twenty-fifth, one representing the viaduct entire, another an abutment arch, and the third two arches of the viaduct from the Versailles road to the quay on the right bank of the Seine. To the right of it is a well-executed picture of the canal of Marseilles and the bridge of Roquefaveur, illustrated also by a handsome model of three arches, about twelve feet in height, while on the opposite side is a view of the Port Launay viaduct on the Aulene. A large model is also shown of three arches and four piers on a scale of one twenty-fifth. The bridge was constructed

for the railway from Chateaulin to Brest, and comprises twelve arches of twenty-two metres span.

“Next come drawings and models of lighthouses, showing sectional views, the foundation bed, and other interesting points. On the first of January last the number of lighthouses on the French coast amounted to three hundred and seventy-nine, not including those of Algeria. The first of the drawings and models represents the lighthouse of La Croix, erected a distance of two thousand metres from shore. There is also a fine illustration of the lighthouse at Cape Spartel, south of the Straits of Gibraltar, a very dangerous point, and where, previously, many vessels had been wrecked and many lives lost. The edifice consists of a tower, of which the exterior is square and the interior circular. Plans, drawings and models are then shown of the lighthouse of Creach, at the eastern extremity of the Island of Quessant, of Triagnon, of Royau, and several other places.

“The viaduct of Dinan on the Rance is nicely illustrated by a large model of three arches. The bridge is 315 metres in length, and the archway 41.30 metres above the level of the canal, and the whole bridge consists of ten semicircular arches of 16 metres span. The model is perfect in all its details, and shows great skill and ingenuity in its construction. There is also exhibited an excellent model of the bridge of Arcole on the Seine, on a scale of one twenty-fifth. This bridge comprises only a single span of 80 metres. It is composed of twelve ribs, of which the ten intermediate are 1.33 metres apart, and the two outside ribs are 3.50 metres. These ribs are made up of three parts—an arch, a string piece, and a rigid spandril uniting the arch and string piece. The next model of interest is that of the swing bridge at Brest, together with a model of the tower and its mechanism and a fine view in perspective of the port of Brest. Besides these there are excellent drawings and models of the bridge of St. Sauvan, the iron viaduct of Busseau D’Abunan, the Creuse and the iron viaduct on the Bouble. After these came specimens of steel nails, lamps and appliances for lighthouses, apparatus for electric light, and numerous portfolios of lithographic drawings, and photographs of railway depots, stations, rolling stock, &c. Among the more interesting of the charts, plans, and drawings, which adorn the western wall, is one showing the improvement of the Seine, from Rouen to Havre. It is drawn on a scale of 1.60000, and is executed in excellent style. Another drawing represents the line of navigation between Paris and Auxerre, also an excellent geologic chart in detail of France, and a plan showing the deposits of phosphate of lime. Then there is a model in stone, wood, iron, and bronze, of the lock of the port of Duunkirk, representing the great lock with gates and swing bridge. The lock is 21 metres in breadth, and is calculated for ships of the largest tonnage. The port of Marseilles is illustrated by a large perspective view, together with a model showing the extent of basins and swing bridge. Numerous models of other bridges, &c., are also exhibited, showing the depth of water, the state of foundations, and forming altogether a valuable display for aid of the student.

In the matter of education and educational appliances, France did not do herself justice. There were, as intimated in the *American Bookseller* for April 1st.—Some models of school-seats, a few reading charts, maps, models of battle-fields, etc. The Industrial School of St. Quentin sends some interesting specimens of embroidery and sewing, and beautiful and unique designs for various fabrics. This is the most important school of the kind in the north of France, and is supported by the manufacturers, and the people of the Department of Aisne. Paris shows a dozen portfolios of art work from its higher schools, among which are some elegant specimens. Erhard’s wall-maps, published by Hachette & Co., are particularly noticeable for their correctness and beautiful execution. There are samples of the school writing-books of Aug. Godehaux & Co., and other text-books used in the schools, as well as others of various grades. In the Book Department are also to be found many books which throw light upon the nature of the work done in the schools.”

STATE OF EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

In conversation with M. Buisson, Chairman, and M. Berger, Member of the French Educational Commissioners to the Philadelphia Exhibition, I learned that since the recent

war, France has been thoroughly aroused to the necessity for greater activity for the promotion of popular education. No official reports have, I believe, since the war been published. A late number of the *Journal des Débats*, however, furnishes sufficient information on the present state and prospects of education in France, it says :—

“ France has made especially within a few years, enormous progress by the diffusion of primary instruction. Under the empire M. Durny had given a great impulse to this public service. Since our disasters the Departments and Municipalities have redoubled their efforts. The sacrifices made for our Schools have increased considerably. In his report upon primary instruction at the Vienna Exposition, M. Levasseur estimated at 71,000,000 francs the expenditure of France for this branch of education ; M. Baideux states it at 85,000,000 francs, of which 25,000,000 are furnished by the State, 41,000,000 by the Departments and Communes, and the remainder by families. Adding the expenditures for higher branches of education, and the other items that help to swell the list of expenditures, one may calculate the total expenses for educational purposes in France at 150,000,000 francs. There has, then, been much progress made, but there still remains much to do ; the increase of the salaries of teachers, of the number and efficiency of the Schools, of the public libraries, etc.

“ Normal Schools require particular attention, so that capable teachers may be provided, and the credit for this branch in 1877, will be increased 100,000 francs. New primary schools are to be opened. In 1864, there were 1,800 *Communes*, where no school existed ; and there are still too many unprovided, or not sufficiently supplied.”

In referring, however, to the comparative expenditure in France and the United States, on behalf of education, M. Simonin, in a late number of the *Revue des deux Mondes*, says :—

“ In France we give an annual amount equal to scarcely \$10,000,000 for public institutions, while the State of New York alone, with less than five millions of inhabitants, expends yearly for popular education *as much as all France.*”

IX. EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Next to that of Pennsylvania, the most complete and systematic “ Exposition ” of the educational condition and resources of a sister State of the Union, was that of “ the old Bay State ” of Massachusetts. It was worthy of a land whose Colonial history and traditions are so inseparably bound up with the subjects of popular education and enlightenment. As the leading State of New England, she proved herself in educational matters at the exhibition to be in every way worthy of that pre-eminence, and of her noble parentage in enlightenment and intelligence, which she derived from old England herself. True to these instincts and traditions, she, as one of the older States of the original thirteen, has built her educational structures, on the whole, more substantially and securely than any of them, and that too, upon the broad educational basis which was laid in old colonial times ; and to-day, as in these early times, she is still in the van of her sisters in the educational race which they, together with her, are so assiduously running just now.

A writer in the *North American Review* for October, 1875, says :—

“ It was in the year 1636, only six years after the arrival of Governor Winthrop and his colony, that the General Board of Massachusetts voted £400, (a sum, according to our authority, equal to a year’s rate of the whole colony), towards the erection of a college. It is of interest to note that this was two years before the Rev. John Harvard gave to the college his name, by leaving to it half of his estate, and the whole of his library.

The present President of the new John Hopkins University at Baltimore, speaking

in the "Centennial number" of the same *Review*, of Harvard and eight other Colleges founded in the early Colonial times, says :

"The institutions were colleges of an English parentage and model, not Scotch nor continental universities."

The same writer, in speaking of the pre-eminence of Massachusetts in educational zeal in the old Colonial times, says :

"We shall not even attempt to distribute among the original colonies which constituted the Union of 1776, the honours which they may justly claim for an early devotion to the interests of education ; but among all the official records there is none more worthy to be held in perpetual remembrance in the Republic than an order which was adopted in Massachusetts, November 11th, 1647. Its language will never be forgotten ; its spirit is still vital in every part of the country. Its words are these :—' It is therefore ordered, that every township in the jurisdiction, after the Lord has increased them to the number of fifty householders, shall then forthwith appoint one within their town to teach all such children as shall resort to him to read and write, whose wages shall be paid either by the parents or masters of such children, or by the inhabitants in general, by way of supply, as the major part of those that ordered the prudentials of the town shall appoint ; provided those that send their children be not oppressed by paying more than they can have them taught for in other towns. And it is further ordered, that when any town shall have increased to the number of one hundred families or householders, they shall set up a grammar school, the master thereof being able to instruct youth so far as they may be fitted for the university ; provided, that if any town neglect the performance hereof above one year, that every such town shall pay five pounds to the next school till they shall perform this order.'

"Here," the writer says, "is a plan involving local responsibility ; state oversight ; moderate charges or gratuitous instruction ; provision for all and not for the poor alone ; a recognition of three harmonious grades,—the primary school, the grammar school, and the university."

General Eaton, in commenting in his report for 1875, on this comprehensive provision of the old educational law of Massachusetts, says :—

"Here is a philosophical recognition of the subdivision of instruction into elementary, secondary, and superior. The whole State, or colony, through its Legislative power, provides the method and makes the duty obligatory upon the [Municipality] to sustain elementary and secondary instruction, while the State itself makes appropriation and requires proper aid for all the university. The whole property is taxed for all the children in the different grades. It is not amiss here to note the wide effect of this action.

"Maine, as is well known was a part of Massachusetts until it became a State.

"The methods of the colonies of Connecticut were closely in harmony with those of the Bay, and Roger Williams, though escaping to Rhode Island, did not leave behind the excellencies of the Institutions already founded ; so that it is simply a statement of truth to affirm that this action of Massachusetts colony substantially shaped the educational Institutions of New England."

As to the parentage and present characteristics of the system of popular education adopted by the various states of the Union, the same writer in the *North American Review*, to whom I have already referred, remarks :—

"From its New England birthplace, the common school has gone to every State and Territory. In its main features, the system is homogeneous throughout the continent. It is based on local responsibility and State supervision, supplemented by the co-operative agency of a national statistical bureau of education. The system is elastic, being sometimes restricted to primary schools, and sometimes expanded to include the schools of every grade, not excluding the University. Instruction is free, unsectarian, non-partisan, and open to all, without distinction of race, birthplace, or social standing."

As the "birthplace," therefore, of the "New England idea" of the "Common School," it was expected that the school exhibit from Massachusetts would be superior to all others

—superior, not only in material, but in all those appliances and details of an elaborate school system which indicate completeness and comprehensiveness in the State scheme of education. In most if not all of these respects, Massachusetts came up to the standard expected of her. The various grades of her educational Institutions, from the village school up to (in part) their time honoured University were well represented. In order to secure this effectively, she took the precaution to appoint a competent committee to select the material of the exhibition. A brief statement of the result of their labours, and a comprehensive sketch of the whole exhibit displayed in eight rooms of the east gallery of the main building was published in a pamphlet, from which we make the following extracts :

The Committee say :—

“The duty of preparing the exhibit in this department was assigned to the State Board of Education by the Centennial Commissioners, with the approval of the Governor of Massachusetts and Council.

“In the performance of this duty the Committee have endeavoured to present to the eye, through exhibits, some of the newer phases of our educational system, and to supplement those exhibits by reports, giving a general history of education from the settlement of the State, and illustrating the several departments included in this exhibit.

“The exhibits relate principally to our Public Schools, Technical Institutes, Women’s Colleges, Normal Schools and Free Public Libraries, and are intended to show the systems adopted and results obtained.

“PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The exhibits are contained in 289 bound volumes of scholars’ work, from—schools in 35 towns and cities in the State. They are from the Primary, Grammar and High Schools, and were intended to illustrate methods of teaching and handling subjects by showing on paper actual class work, and to show the standard of scholarship attained in different institutions, grades, and classes through examination exercises.

“Most of them were prepared for the Exhibition, and the results obtained by our system of instruction are fairly exhibited, and show the attainments and the general proficiency of the pupils in the different grades of schools.

“Under the same system, different results are obtained in various parts of the State. We have, therefore, obtained three representative exhibits : from Greenfield in the western part of the state, an agricultural *town* of the second rank in population ; from New Bedford in the south-east, a manufacturing and commercial *city* of the second rank in population ; and Boston, the metropolis.

“They exhibit the text, reference and reading books, charts and apparatus, scholars’ work of the different grades of schools, plans and photographs of some of the school buildings, with full reports and statistics of the schools.

“Greenfield and New Bedford make very complete and collective exhibits, and attention is especially called to them, as they are believed to excel anything of the kind in the Exhibition. A catalogue of the New Bedford Exhibit has been prepared.

“The Boston Exhibit includes :—

“1st. Drawings from the Primary, Grammar, High and Evening Schools.

“2d. Scholars’ work on slates, including Writing, Drawing of Primary Schools, scholars’ work from the Primary, Grammar and High Schools, bound in 104 volumes.

“3d. A case of Philosophical Apparatus, as a sample of the set furnished to each of the fifty Grammar Schools.

“4th. A case containing the text-books used in the Primary, Grammar and High Schools, and the reference books furnished to each of the Grammar Schools.

“5th. Six portfolios of sewing from the Grammar Schools ; one from the Shurtleff School, showing an analytic and progressive course of instruction ; and one from the Winthrop School, containing a dress cut and made by its pupils. A sketch of the history of sewing in the schools, in the report of the Superintendent for 1874.

"6th. A catalogue of the collection of casts in the Girls' High School, claimed to be the best of the kind in the country.

"7th. The Public Day School for Deaf Mutes, which is believed to be the only one of the kind in the country, and the first in which "visible speech" was applied to the instruction of the deaf. A sketch of the school in the Superintendent's report for 1874.

"8th. Four frames with plans and views of a school-house, embodying features of German School architecture, presented as the best specimen in the country.

"9th. A complete set of Boston School Reports from 1852 to 1875.

"10th. Statistics of Public Schools of the City of Boston, for the school years 1874-5."

"There is also exhibited the Reports of the Board of Education, in 26 vols. from 1837-1875, and a complete set of the annual School reports of the 341 cities and towns of the State, for 1875; bound in 12 volumes with the School Laws.

"These Reports are of great interest in themselves, as furnishing a history of education in the State for the last forty years, and the systematic method in which the town reports are made under the supervision of the Secretary of the Board. A similar collection was made by Mr. Philbrick, for Vienna, and attracted great attention.

"DRAWING.—Instruction in Drawing was made obligatory in the Public Schools in 1870; and cities and towns containing more than 10,000 inhabitants were required to give free instruction in industrial drawing to persons over fifteen years of age. Mr. Walter Smith was appointed Director of Art Education, and the system prepared by him has been adopted by the Board of Education, and very generally carried out in the Public Schools.

"The drawings of the Primary, Grammar and High Schools are shown on the walls of the first room; industrial drawing of the evening classes in the second room, and drawings from each in many portfolios in the third room.

"A Normal Art School was established. The pupils are divided into four classes, and the work of each class is exhibited on the walls of the third room and in portfolios. A special catalogue of these drawings has been prepared, and they are so arranged that the gradual development of the pupils may be traced from the Primary through Grammar, High and Evening Schools to the Normal Art School. Many Drawings from different schools and towns were sent to an exhibition held in Boston, in May, and the best of these were selected by a Committee for the Centennial, and are those on exhibition.

"PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—Between thirty and forty years ago, there were many Private Schools and Incorporated Academies in the State. Their place has been to a great extent supplied by better Public Schools, and by the introduction of free High Schools, which have taken the place of incorporated academies, excepting in those places where some peculiar advantages in the instruction were enjoyed, as at Phillips' Academy at Andover, or Williston Seminary, at East Hampton.

"There is no better proof of the excellence of our Common and High Schools than that they have taken the place of other schools.

"Private schools, though subject to the general control of the State, are not under the supervision of the Board of Education.

"They are exhibited by a few photographs of academies and school buildings. A very full and able report upon our Common and High Schools and Academies is in course of preparation.

"TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.—These are the Lawrence Scientific School, Museum of Comparative Zoology and Bussey Institution, all connected with Harvard University.—exhibited by a water-colour painting of Bussey Institution; by a series of drawings, illustrating the building and working rooms of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and by an illustrated catalogue, in 8 vols., with maps and plates, designed among other things to show the results of the investigations carried on at the Museum,—by Theodore Lyman, L. F. DePourtales and Alex. Agassiz.

"Worcester Free Institute exhibits drawings of its beautiful building and workshop, 150 specimens and models in wood and metal, 180 drawings in civil and mechanical engin-

ering, five tablets of the study and instruction, 22 bound volumes of examination papers and theses of the graduating class of 1876. Here the pupil is instructed by an able faculty in the different departments of Mechanics, Engineering and Design, and in the workshop applies the theory to practice, and becomes skilled as a workman in all the various departments taught in the lecture room. Reports have been prepared of its history, requirements for admission, and course of instruction, and a very full catalogue of the Exhibit. In its peculiar features, it is not excelled by any in the country.

“The Institute of Technology at Boston exhibits its departments of Mining and Metallurgy, Physics, Chemistry, Architecture, Civil and Mechanical Engineering, and students’ work in each of these departments. Specimens from its Mining School, beautiful architectural designs, mechanical drawings, models, with theses of each member of the class graduated in June, 1876. The 550 drawings on the walls and portfolios and 47 theses will enable the Judges and Educators to form a more accurate knowledge of the merits of the Institution and acquirements of its students than could be obtained in any other way, and is a complete answer to the query so often made—“How can you make a satisfactory educational exhibit?”

“Documents descriptive of the work of the Institution and catalogues and reports have been prepared.

“Particular attention has been paid to the exhibits of these Institutes, as they present a new phase in the educational system of Massachusetts.

“The *Agricultural College* at Amherst is exhibited in the Agricultural Department, and will well repay the attention of all who are interested in that subject.

“WOMEN’S COLLEGES.—The eldest of these Institutions, though it has never claimed the name of College, is Mount Holyoke Seminary, now in the thirty-ninth year of its existence, but as flourishing as at any other period of its history. It combines manual labour with educational training and religious instruction.

“Wellesley College, one of the most munificent donations of a single individual to any object, and the largest ever made to an institution devoted solely to the education of women, will ever be a lasting monument to Mr. Durant. It was established to give young women opportunities for education equivalent to those usually provided in colleges for young men. It is under christian influence, discipline and course of instruction. One hour a day the pupils aid in domestic work. It comprises a Preparatory and Collegiate Department. Exhibited by a beautiful water-colour painting, ground plans and photographs of its buildings.

“Smith College at Northampton owes its origin and endowment to Miss Smith of Hatfield, who left a large bequest to trustees to establish a woman’s college at Northampton, imposing, as the sole condition, that the requirements for admission should be the same as at colleges for young men. It has no preparatory department. It was dedicated in July, 1875. Between one and two hundred pupils applied for admission, but only sixteen were received, and form its Freshman Class. Each of these exhibits have documents and reports giving the history, course of instruction and catalogues of the institution.

“NORMAL SCHOOLS.—Six in number. Their design is strictly professional, and none are admitted except on passing examination. One school is to prepare the pupils to teach drawing, the others to fit them for organizing, governing and teaching the public schools of the Commonwealth. The essential part of the instruction is the actual practice of teaching, under the eye and supervision of the teachers. It is believed that these schools differ from the Normal Schools of other States in requiring of the candidates for admission that they shall have acquired habits of application and study, that their characters shall be formed, and that they shall be well grounded in the rudiments required of teachers in the public schools. In other words, they are not schools for the teaching of general knowledge, or for the training of character, but are strictly technical or professional schools. They are exhibited by twenty photographs and drawings of the interiors and exteriors of each of the five schools; by circulars of the course of instruction, and by reports giving a full history and statistics of these schools.

“PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—In the early part of the present century, provision was made by law for the organization of Social Libraries. These answered the wants for fifty years, but as our common school system was extended, the value of libraries as a part of our

system of instruction became generally recognized. The necessities of something better than the Social Library led to the passing of an act, in 1851, "to authorize cities and towns to establish and maintain public libraries." One hundred and seventy-two city and town libraries have been established, total libraries, 1863, containing 3,000,000 volumes, and circulating annually 8,000,000 volumes.

"The largest free library in the United States is at Boston; the oldest at New Bedford. That of Boston has over 300,000 volumes, lends more than a million of books in a year, and is exhibited by seventeen volumes, giving its history, contents of the library, and its administration. It has seven branches, making it more accessible to the population. The Library of Boston, and some of the other city libraries, are open on Sunday, and very favourable results have attended the opening of them on that day.

"The Libraries at New Bedford, Springfield, Concord, Lynn and Worcester are among the more noted, and are represented by catalogues and photographs of the exteriors and interiors. A full and complete history of the Public Libraries has been prepared for the Exhibition by Mr. Horace E. Scudder, and contains much useful and valuable information.

"**MISCELLANEOUS.**—Perkins Institution for the Blind and Clarke's Institution for the Deaf are corporations supported mainly by private endowments, but receive yearly grants from the State proportioned to the number of pupils. They are classified by law with educational institutions, and are under the direction of the Board of Education.

"Perkins Institution, the earliest school for the blind in the country, was incorporated in 1829, and for many years was under the care of Dr. Howe. It is exhibited by several large volumes, printed at the school, by specimens of the work of the pupils, and by a complete set of its reports.

"At the Clarke Institution for the Deaf, and at the Deaf Mute School in Boston, the pupils are taught articulation and reading from the lips, dispensing almost entirely with the "sign language." They use the English language as a medium of communication between themselves and with others. It is exhibited by views of exterior and interior, and by reports specially prepared, giving a history of the Institution and of the system of instruction adopted at the school. "Visible Speech," which is used in this school and more or less in most of the other deaf schools of the country, is exhibited in ten volumes, prepared by Professor A. Graham Bell, and in six charts.

"The Educational Map of the State was designed by Mr. Philbrick, the Superintendent of Schools in Boston, and shows the diffusion of our educational system in every section of the State. The college is the foundation of our educational system. It was established in 1638, and was followed by the common school in 1647. The colleges have, from time to time, raised their standard of admission and graduation, and the grammar and high schools have made their course to conform. The college—though the creation of the State, and frequently aided by it—is an independent corporation, over which the State retains a visitatorial power to restrain and coerce, if it should depart from its normal course. The colleges have been controlled and governed by learned and judicious men, according to their views of the wants of the people, and have been the source and inspiration of our system of instruction, moulding and leading public opinion. Our system resembles the English rather than that of many of the Western States, where the common school is the foundation, the university the outgrowth and capstone; the whole moulded by public opinion, and dependent upon the State.

"The Massachusetts State Board of Education claim that its exhibit in "Educational systems, methods and libraries," stands the first,—

"A. In the systematic arrangement of the different classes in its group. From the limited space allotted to it, being compelled to give prominence only to those exhibits of present interest from their novelty and value, and showing the others by reports and catalogues.

"B. In furnishing evidence by its exhibits and reports that the educational system of Massachusetts excels in breadth and variety, beginning with the Kindergartens, continued through its Primary, Grammar and High Schools, to its Colleges and Universities, where equal advantages are offered to each sex, and thence through its Law, Medical and Theological Schools.

“C. In Drawing, starting with the principle that every child that can be taught to write can learn to draw, requiring drawing in its Primary, Grammar and High Schools; in teaching industrial drawing in its Evening Classes, and providing for the training of teachers in its Normal Art School.

“D. In its Technical Schools, educating the hand, eye and mind for industrial and scientific pursuits. In its Normal Schools, training its pupils solely for their chosen professions.

“E. In its free Public Libraries and Reading Rooms furnishing the means, which are largely used, to continue through life the culture of the faculties nurtured in youth.

“F. In showing an educational system more complete in the advantages offered to every age and class, and to each sex, and with a larger endowment and annual expenditure in proportion to population.

There is no question but that the Massachusetts Educational Exhibit was all that is here claimed for it, in regard to “systems, methods and libraries.” It was planned in quite a philosophical spirit. Nothing appeared to have been admitted into the collection but what had either some special excellence, or peculiarity of its own. It was arranged also with great care and in systematic order. This rendered it highly attractive to educationists from abroad, and especially to those from the west and south-west of the continent, who, regarding Massachusetts as their educational *alma mater*, were still anxious to learn from her words of wisdom, and gather from her, lessons of deep practical experience.

From an official account of the Educational Institutions of Massachusetts we condense the following information:

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS, 1875-6.

Area of Massachusetts in square miles, 7,800.

Population, 1,651,912; in cities, 836,924; in towns, 814,988.

Valuation, \$1,840,732,706.

Cities, 19; towns, 322; total, 341.

Common Schools, 5,350; teachers, 8,269; pupils, 289,950.

High Schools, 212; teachers, 582; pupils, 15,826. 89 per cent. of population of State is in cities and towns having High Schools.

Pupils in Public Schools, 305,776.

Average length of time the Public Schools are kept open, 8 months and 17 days.

Evening Schools, 114; teachers, 364; pupils, 9,337.

State Normal Schools, 6; teachers, 59; pupils in Art School, 330; in other schools, 896; total, 1,226. Expenditure for, \$72,980.

Teachers' Institutes, annual average number, 8; average annual attendance, 1,063.

Incorporated Academies, 72; pupils, 5,756.

Private Schools, 341; pupils, 14,513.

Special State Institutions, 7; pupils, 1,687.

Libraries.—Free Public, 172; volumes, 1,069,508; yearly circulation, 3,068,335. Social, 237; volumes, 536,191; yearly circulation, 1,171,071. In Institutions, 178; volumes, 1,010,073; yearly circulation, 671,418. Sunday School, 1,276; volumes, 609,399; yearly circulation, 3,081,692. Total number of libraries, 1,863. Total number of volumes, 3,225,171. Total yearly circulation, 7,992,516.

Universities, 2; general students, 858; professional, 1,047; total, 1,905.

Colleges, 7; students, 1,076.

Professional Schools, 7; students, 194.

Scientific Schools, 3; students, 506.

Expenditure: total for Public Schools, \$6,201,614; for erecting and repairing school buildings, \$1,533,142; for each child of school age, \$21.

School Fund, \$2,065,238; income, \$167,655; moiety to cities and towns, \$83,827.

TABLE showing the increase in the valuation ; in the amount raised by taxation for the support of schools ; the number of children between the ages of 4 and 16, to 1849, and between the ages of 5 and 15, since that time ; and the amount raised for each child. The Table commences with the establishment of the Board of Education, in 1837, and gives the amounts, at intervals of ten years, down to 1876.

YEAR.	VALUATION.	Amount of Money raised by Taxes for the support of Schools, including only the wages of Teachers, board, fuel, and care of fires.	Number of persons between the ages of 4 and 16, to 1849, and between 5 and 15 years since 1849.	Amount raised by Taxes for each child between these ages.
1837.....		\$387,124	177,053	\$2 30
1840.....	\$299,878,329	491,015	184,392	2 66
1850.....	597,936,995	915,839	196,536	4 66
1860.....	897,795,326	1,475,948	231,480	6 37
1870.....	1,497,351,586	3,272,335	278,249	11 76
1876.....	1,840,732,706	4,400,898	305,776	14 39

Total value of School Buildings in 1838, \$550,000.

Total value of School Buildings in 1876, \$20,856,077.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Established in 1837, consists of the Governor and Lieut.-Governor, and eight persons appointed by the Governor for a term of eight years, one retiring each year in the order of appointment. Holds in trust any grant or devise of lands, and any donation or bequest of personal property, made to it for educational purposes. Prescribes the form of school registers, and of blanks for school returns. Has charge of the State Normal Schools. Appoints a secretary, agents, the art-director, and the visitors and teachers of the Normal Schools. Makes an annual report to Legislature of its doings, with observations and suggestions, together with an abstract of the school returns. Incidental expenses of Board, and official expenses of members, paid out of income of school fund.

SECRETARY OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Appointed by Board. Salary, travelling, and office expenses paid out of income of school fund. Receives, arranges, and makes abstracts of school reports and returns. Collects information respecting condition of educational interests. Diffuses information to promote those interests. Suggests improvements to Board. Visits different parts of the State to awaken public interest in educational matters, and attends educational meetings. Conducts, by himself or agents, Teachers' Institutes. Sends blanks, registers, and reports of Board to towns and cities. Is a visitor of each of the State Normal Schools.

AGENTS OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.—One or more authorized by statutes, to be appointed by Board. Now, five in number, assigned to different sections of the State. Visit towns and cities ; observe schools ; confer with teachers and committees ; give advice and instruction in principles and methods of education, by lectures and teaching exercises ; hold institutes.

STATE DIRECTOR OF ART EDUCATION.—Appointed by Board of Education as one of its agents. Is at the head of the State Normal Art School ; superintends the instruction in drawing, and examines the classes in the State Normal School, and in the Free Industrial Drawing Schools of the cities and towns ; visits the cities and towns to confer with teachers and committees.

CITY AND TOWN SCHOOL COMMITTEES.—Elected by the people for three years, one-third retiring annually. Women are eligible. Have entire charge and superintendence of all public schools in town. Report annually in print to town, and make annual returns

to Secretary of State Board of Education. Receive a *per diem* allowance for services, the minimum of which is fixed by statute.

CITY AND TOWN SUPERINTENDENTS.—May be appointed by School Committee of town, if so ordered by annual vote. Compensation fixed by committee. May be appointed by school committee of a city, who may also fix the compensation. If a superintendent is appointed, the school committee receive no compensation. Superintendent works wholly under the direction and control of committee, and reports to that body.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—Established by voluntary action of towns in 1634. Made compulsory by law in 1647. Required in every town. Must be kept for six months, in number sufficient for all children. *Must* instruct in orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, the history of the United States, drawing, and good behaviour. *May* instruct in algebra, vocal music, physiology and hygiene, agriculture, and sewing. Graded in the cities and villages; ungraded in the rural districts.

HIGH SCHOOLS.—Established in 1634. Allowed in every town, and required in towns of 500 families or householders. Are for the benefit of all inhabitants. Must be kept 36 weeks. Besides branches taught in common schools, instruct in general history, book-keeping, geometry, natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, civil polity of Massachusetts and United States, and Latin. A higher grade required in towns of 4,000 inhabitants. Besides branches previously mentioned, instruct in Greek, French, astronomy, geology, rhetoric, logic, intellectual and moral science, and political economy.

EVENING SCHOOLS.—First kept in 1836. Authorized by law, 1857. May be kept in any town for persons over twelve years of age. Do not take place of other schools. Are under control of School Committee.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.—For instruction and training, only, of persons intending to teach. At Framingham, for ladies only, opened 1839; at Westfield, for both sexes, opened 1839; at Bridgewater, for both sexes, opened 1840; at Salem, for ladies only, opened 1857; at Worcester, for both sexes, opened 1874. A regular course of two years, in four terms of twenty weeks each, and, in addition, an advanced course of the same length; or, a single course of four years. Instruct, in regular course, in all English branches taught in the public schools; and in Greek, Latin, French, German, and higher mathematics in the advanced course. All these subjects are studied with reference to teaching them, and special instruction is given in the principles and methods of school organization, government, and teaching. Schools under general control of Board of Education; and each, under immediate supervision of a Board of Visitors, consisting of two members of the Board of Education, with the Secretary. At Bridgewater, Westfield, and Framingham, boarding-halls are connected with the schools, where students live at cost. Schools supported wholly by State. Tuition free. Normal Art School, established in 1873: object—to furnish trained instructors in industrial art to the towns and cities. Open to both sexes. Supported by State. Under control of Board of Education.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.—Authorized by statute. Held in various parts of the State by the Secretary and Agents of the Board of Education. Supported by income of school fund.

INDUSTRIAL DRAWING CLASSES.—Required in cities and towns having 10,000 inhabitants. Free to all the inhabitants. Under the control of school committee. Usually held in the evening.

SPECIAL STATE INSTITUTIONS.—Supported only in part by the State. State appropriates a gross sum annually to the Perkins Institution, and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, in which all the State pupils may be educated. To the Clarke Institution at Northampton, the Boston School for Deaf Mutes, and the American Asylum at Hartford, Conn., State pays a specified sum for tuition and board of each deaf mute sent as a State pupil. Required to report annually to Board of Education. To the School for Idiotic and Feeble Minded Youth, State appropriates annually. Schools under supervision of Board of State Charities. Pupils sent to all these institutions by Governor, on petition of parents or friends, accompanied by proper certificate. Number of Deaf Mutes, 168; of Blind, 159; of Idiots, 120.

REFORM SCHOOLS.—For boys, at Westboro.' For girls at Lancaster. Received for minority on sentence by a magistrate for a statutory offence. Each school under control of a Board of Trustees appointed by Governor.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.—For poor children dependent upon the State, because having no town settlement. Under a Board of Inspectors, appointed by the Governor.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.—Membership voluntary. State Association receives, annually, \$300 from State. Each County Association receives annually, \$25, on condition of holding an annual session of not less than two days' duration. Fourteen counties in State. Eleven County Associations.

LIBRARIES.—Each city and town is authorized, by law of 1857, to establish and maintain a free public library, for the use of the inhabitants. May appropriate for buildings and founding library, not more than one dollar for each ratable poll. May appropriate, annually, to maintain library, not more than fifty cents for each ratable poll. Societies of seven or more persons, may be organized as corporations, to maintain libraries, choose officers, hold a limited amount of property, and assess the shares to raise money.

SCHOOL FUND.—Established in 1835. Amount, \$2,000,000. One-half of income divided annually among cities and towns, a part according to valuation; the remainder, according to number of children between 5 and 15, provided town has made required returns, and has raised by taxation for support of schools, not less than three dollars for each child between 5 and 15. Other half of income applied to expenses of Board of Education and its officers, Normal Schools, Teachers' Institutes and Associations.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.—Compulsory for children between 8 and 14, to the extent of twenty weeks, in two terms each of ten consecutive weeks. Towns and cities required to make by-laws concerning habitual truants, and to designate place of confinement and instruction. School committees required to appoint, and fix compensation of, two or more truant officers. Towns and cities authorized to provide for neglected children, under sixteen years of age.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.—Harvard University, Cambridge; Harvard College, 1638; Medical School, 1782; Divinity School, 1814; Law School, 1817; Lawrence Scientific School, 1847; Museum of Comparative Zoology, 1859; Dental School, 1868; Bussey School of Agriculture, 1870.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, 1869.—School of Theology, 1847; College of Liberal Arts; School of Law; School of Medicine; College of Music; School of Oratory; School of All Sciences.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Williams College, Williamstown, 1793; Amherst College, Amherst, 1821; College of Holy Cross, Worcester, 1843; Tufts Collégé, Meaford, 1854; Boston College, 1863; Smith College, Northampton, 1875, for women; Wellesley College, Wellesley, 1875, for women.

PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.—Andover Theological Seminary, Andover, 1808; Baptist Theological Seminary, Newton, 1825; Tufts College Divinity School, Meaford, 1855; New Church Theological School, Waltham, 1866; Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston, 1867; Boston Dental College, 1868; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, 1861; Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, 1863; Institute of Industrial Science, Worcester, 1865; American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, 1779; Boston Society of Natural History, 1831; Lowell Institute, Boston, 1839; Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, 1821; Worcester Lyceum and Natural History Association, 1852; Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, 1870; Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, 1791; American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, 1812; New England Historical Genealogical Society, Boston, 1845.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.—Framingham, 1839; Westfield, 1839; Bridgewater, 1840; Salem, 1854; Worcester, 1874; Normal Art School, Boston, 1873.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES, 1845.

INDUSTRIAL DRAWING CLASSES.

SPECIAL STATE INSTITUTIONS.—Perkins Institution for Blind, Boston, 1829; School for Deaf Mutes, Boston; School for Idiots, Boston, 1848; State Reform School for Boys, Westboro', 1848; Clarke Institution for Deaf Mutes, Northampton, 1867; State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, 1856; State Primary School, Monson, 1866.

X. THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

Next to Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, the Ohio Educational Exhibit stands out as one of the best from any of the Western States. The system of education in Ohio has much in common with that of the other States. The chief speciality brought out in her exhibit was that of pupils' work in music, as pupils' work in drawing was the department in which Massachusetts so greatly excelled.

Like the educational exhibits from other States, that of Ohio consisted mainly of pupils' work, which was in great profusion and excellence. This work included specimens of penmanship, music, drawing, and written exercises in all of the various branches of instruction, from the lowest to the highest—many of them (nearly twenty volumes) in German, especially from Cincinnati. The coloured pupils' work, even in the higher branches sent from this city, was remarkably good.

In providing for the education of coloured children, Cincinnati has taken the lead, probably of any city in the United States. She has provided for them five primary schools, two intermediate, and one superior High School.

The specimens of penmanship from the various schools in the State, and notably from all of the teachers of the schools in Cincinnati, were excellent. The specimens of drawing by pupils in Cleveland and Columbus were also particularly excellent.

There were some points brought out in the Ohio exhibit to which I shall briefly refer:—

1. *Music*.—This refining and elevating "accomplishment," as it is justly called, is largely introduced into the Ohio schools, especially in the cities. It is indeed a mighty power for good among the pupils; and its softening and humanizing influence is felt to be potent for sensibly controlling the disposition, and drawing out the finer sensibilities and feelings of the heart. Judging from the specimens of pupils' work exhibited in this department, it is clear that unusual pains were taken to render the instruction effective, especially in Cleveland and Cincinnati.

The editor of the Iowa *Common School*, in speaking of the pupils' manuscript work in music from Cleveland, says:

"Among the many volumes of manuscripts showing the results of the truly philosophical and progressive methods of instruction in the Cleveland schools, we noted very particularly those on music. These results, in view of the method, must be surprising to every one. It was well shown that pupils in the public schools may be taught accurately and readily to reproduce in written exercises the tones, melodies, and entire pieces of music, impromptu, on hearing them sung or played. This is truly admirable, and should entitle the instructor to a gold medal. The execution of scholars in other branches taught in the Cleveland schools seemed to us second only to that of Cincinnati."

The *American Bookseller*, thus describes the method in teaching music at Cleveland:

"In Cleveland music is introduced in the first school year, and the work by pupils of from six to ten years of age, shows wonderful talent. Some of the papers are exercises written from dictation, giving time, measure, etc., and writing the notes on the staff, as the teacher sings or plays."

2. *Drawing*.—As in Massachusetts, so in Ohio, great attention is given to the subject of drawing, and with most gratifying success. "Free-hand," as well as copying from nature, are the methods employed, either singly, or, as is desirable, combined. In order

to render teaching in this branch more successful, the authorities of the Normal School at Cincinnati, require that the candidate-teacher shall go through a thorough course of blackboard drawing for the purpose of being able to sketch off-hand object lessons, readily on the blackboard." As to the system of drawing adopted at Cleveland, the *American Bookseller* says:—

"In drawing, Cleveland has a system of her own. It is introduced in the first school year, and continued throughout the entire course, about an hour and a half per week being devoted to it. Pupils begin with line drawings on blackboard and slate; from this they pass to drawing of simple objects, which they are not only required to draw, but to describe, both object and position, orally and in writing. Then they draw the object from the object itself in different positions."

3. *Thoroughness.*—This was an excellence, which, even from a cursory examination of the pupils' work, especially in the City Schools, was forcibly impressed upon my mind. Nor was this evidence of thoroughness confined to the higher branches; it seemed to be characteristic of the school work generally throughout the State.

4. *Educational Statistics.*—Unusual pains were taken by the State authorities to present the educational statistics of Ohio in a clear and striking light. This was done by the aid of a series of maps and charts. The *Wisconsin Journal of Education* thus describes these maps:—

"No. 1, is a plain white cloth upon which is painted a globe, as large as the area will admit; this is red, and represents the entire school population of the State, the figures of which are printed in bold type across the bottom. We will suppose it is 100,000.

"Map No. 2, represents the same globe with say 85 per cent. of it slightly coloured. This coloured portion represents the number enrolled in the Public School, and the pure red the unenrolled, or number not attending school; the figures and percentage are given at the bottom.

"Map No. 3, gives a still smaller portion of the globe coloured, representing the average attendance, in its proportion to the entire enumeration, figures and percentages being given also. Successive maps in the same manner show the number and proportion of pupils pursuing the different branches required to be taught, as reading, spelling, penmanship, history, &c. It is a very unique, impressive, and instructive exhibit."

"Another feature is a series of maps of the State, showing by a system of shading, the amount between certain named sums, which each county appropriates for educational purposes; its population and valuation; and monthly wages paid to teachers, as indicative of the character of teachers employed; and also school population and attendance. These also are ingenious and interesting."

STATE OF EDUCATION IN THE STATE OF OHIO.

" Number of youth of school age : Whites, 995,128 ; Coloured, 22,598	1,017,726
" Number of pupils enrolled in Public Schools: Boys, 375,436; Girls, 336,693.....	712,129
" Number enrolled in High School: Boys, 11,280; Girls, 12,932.....	24,212
" Number of pupils 16-21 years of age enrolled: Boys, 54,941; Girls, 38,110.....	93,051
" Number 16 21, enrolled in High Schools: Boys, 4,746; Girls, 5,523.....	10,269
" Average daily attendance in all the Schools: Boys, 225,431; Girls, 209,918.....	435,439
" Number of Teachers employed: Men, 10,816; Women, 12,306.....	22,492

" Number employed in High Schools: Men, 427 ; Women, 214.....	641
" Whole number of School-houses in the State.....	11,834
" Total value of School-houses in the State, including grounds.....	\$19,876,504 00
" Receipts from all sources for School purposes.....	8,711,411 86
" Total expenditure for Public Schools.....	8,170,959 98
" Average cost of education <i>per capita</i> of enrolment.....	10 57
" Average cost of education <i>per capita</i> of average daily at- tendance.....	17 29
" Number of pupils enrolled in Private Schools.....	10,652
" Number of Teachers in Private Schools.....	211

XI. THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Although a comparatively small State, the Educational Exhibit from New Jersey was, undoubtedly, the most extensive and representative in its character (according to her size) of any State in the Union. This was owing to the admirable manner in which the Hon. E. A. Apgar (State Superintendent of Education) had planned the "Exhibition Campaign" in his State, and enlisted the schools in the project. He held meetings in every county and city, and urged upon the school authorities the necessity of getting specimens of work from every school, so as to secure a faithful exhibit of school work from the whole State. By this means he enlisted the entire educational machinery of New Jersey. It was, therefore, exceedingly gratifying to Mr. Apgar, and most creditable to the State, that of the 2,810 Public School Teachers in New Jersey, 2,690, or 95 per cent. of them, furnished work for the Exhibition; that of 17,662 specimens exhibited, 16,150 were from the Public Schools alone. The number of pupils that furnished work was 14,000. The character of the whole exhibit may be best gathered from the following summary, prepared by the State Superintendent:—

"(1.) *In Volumes:*

Drawings, number of specimens.....	1,190
Maps, number of specimens.....	2,607
Mathematics, number of specimens.....	1,602
Penmanship, number of specimens.....	1,808
Grammar, number of specimens.....	714
Composition, number of specimens.....	630
Spelling, number of specimens.....	2,821
Primary Work, number of specimens.....	3,147
Miscellaneous Work, number of specimens.....	340
Total number of volumes.....	438
Number of specimens in volumes.....	14,859

"(2.) *In Frames:*

Drawings, number of specimens.....	106
Maps, number of specimens.....	99
Penmanship, number of specimens.....	32
Number of specimens in Frames.....	237

(3.) *In Portfolios :*

Drawings, number of specimens	132
Maps, number of specimens.....	57
Number of specimens in portfolios	189

(4.) *Miscellaneous :*

Number of Photographs of School Buildings.....	333
Number of Stereoscopic Views.....	69
Number of Decennial Exhibits in Manuscript	21
Number of School Histories	27

A complete set of State Educational Reports from 1839 to 1875, inclusive, bound in seven volumes.

A full set of Blanks and Forms used in conducting School business.

Copies of the School Law, containing blanks, forms, and directions.

Large Pen Drawing, 48 x 32 inches, respecting the progress made in the United States during the past century, executed by D. T. Ames, of Elizabeth.

Cryptogamia of New Jersey, arranged by Coe F. Austin, including—

Five hundred and twenty-six species of Musci ;

One hundred and sixty-eight species of Hepaticæ ;

Two hundred and fourteen specimens of Lichenes.

Total number of specimens of Miscellaneous.....	865
Total number of Books exhibited by the Colleges.....	730
Total number of Minerals, &c., exhibited by the Colleges.....	62
Total number of specimens of Pupils' Work furnished by the Private Schools	720

GRAND TOTALS.

“ Number of Colleges represented.....	2
Number of Private Schools represented	33
Number of Public Ungraded Schools represented.....	1,184
Number of Public Graded Schools represented.....	230
Number of High Schools represented.....	8
Number of Public Schools unrepresented	120
Total number of Public Schools in the State.....	1,542
Number of Public School Teachers in the State	2,810
Number of Public School Teachers who furnished work	2,690
Percentage of School Teachers who furnished work.....	95 per cent.
Number of Pupils who furnished work	14,000
Number of Specimens from Public Schools	16,150
Number of Specimens from Colleges and Private Schools.....	1,512
Total number of Specimens exhibited.....	17,662 ”

It will thus be seen that the New Jersey exhibit consisted of drawings, maps, mathematical work, penmanship, grammatical exercises, composition, etc. Besides this, Princeton College sent to the Exhibition a unique and rare collection of books written by past and present alumni and officers of the college, numbering seven hundred and thirty bound volumes, and several hundred pamphlets, including one thousand one hundred and sixteen titles. The bound volumes represented nearly three hundred authors, including thirty

college professors, eleven college presidents, nine supreme court judges, two vice-presidents, and one President of the United States—James Madison.

Rutgers' College also exhibited old and rare views of the college, photographs, portraits, old apparatus—among which was a compass used by General Washington in his survey of Virginia, in 1748. There were in addition models and geological specimens, etc. Private Schools, and the Normal School at Trenton, were also well represented.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN NEW JERSEY, 1876.

From the Catalogue of the New Jersey exhibit, I gather the following interesting facts in regard to her educational progress during the last decade:—

REVENUE.	1866.	1876.
State Appropriation.....	\$ 82,929 69	\$1,338,578 57
Township Tax.....	486,878 14	24,865 31
Interest of Surplus Revenue.....		31,769 46
District and City Tax.....	47,097 17	916,252 18
Total for support of Schools.....	646,398 06	1,762,596 35
Total for Erection of Buildings.....	47,096 17	548,869 17

SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Census.....	208,404	312,649
Enrolment.....	130,290	191,731

SCHOOL TERM.

Schools kept open.....	7 months.	9 months 14 days.
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VALUATION OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Number of School Buildings.....	1322	1542
Valued at \$100 or less.....	115	36
Between \$100 and \$500.....	548	330
Between \$500 and \$1,000.....	304	378
Between \$1,000 and \$5,000.....	264	546
Between \$5,000 and \$10,000.....	35	94
Over \$10,000.....	56	124
Average Value.....	\$1,639	\$4,085
Total Value.....	\$1,645,000	\$6,205,000

CONDITION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Very Poor.....	382	62
Poor.....	315	108
Medium.....	283	281
Good.....	288	523
Very Good.....	54	534

TEACHERS AND SALARY.

Males.....	852	946
Females.....	1310	2307
Salary per month to Males.....	\$39 83	\$67 75
Salary per Month to Females.....	\$24 25	\$37 75

 XII. THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT OF THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Next in order of merit, as it appeared to me, was the somewhat extensive and complete two-fold exhibit from the Netherlands. From a purely educational point of view, the collection of school material was, of course, the most attractive; but the admirable series of illustrations of the public works of Holland, — dykes, sluices, canals, aqueducts, quays, bridges, railroads, etc., was nevertheless most interesting and instructive to the educationist. Here was vividly portrayed, on an extensive scale, and in a series of grand object lessons, the engineering difficulties caused by the peculiar physical conformation of Holland, and an illustration as to how they were overcome by the patient foresight and scientific ability of her engineers. The constant demand for this kind of professional skill has imposed upon the Government the necessity to which it has liberally responded, of providing means for training “boys of from 17 to 18 years of age” in the “Industrial and Artisan Schools” of the country, so as “to become clever artisans in theory and practice.” These schools are practical workshops, where boys are taught to be skilful smiths, carpenters, joiners, wood carvers, and masons. In other schools they are trained to various higher mechanical and engineering pursuits.

In addition, therefore, to the school apparatus from the Netherlands, which was exhibited by “the Society of Teachers in Holland,” there was exhibited from the artisans schools at Rotterdam, a capital collection of drawings and designs of bridges, embankments, fortifications, illustrations of trades, and of the machines used in connection with them; also models of locks, hinges, wheels, pulleys, etc.

This branch of instruction has of late years received a great impetus in other countries,—even in those very differently circumstanced from Holland. The reasons for this attention to practical and industrial training in other countries are very different from those which have weight in Holland. The reasons are, however, no less practical, but they arise out of a different state of things, and grow also out of the necessities of the case in each country—necessities which demand a better culture and training for young men in the practical arts. But to this subject I shall refer hereafter.

The chief peculiarities of the exhibit from the Kingdom of the Netherlands may be thus summed up:—

1. It contained a carefully selected collection of “physical instruments and apparatus, constructed for schools, under the auspices of the Society of Teachers in Holland.” This collection consisted of 86 articles. They are “supplied by the Society, through Mr. H. J. Harting-Bank, mechanic, Utrecht,” at a cost of \$35.40. There was also an excellent collection of maps, charts, globes, atlases, plaster casts, models, drawings, etc. The illustrations of natural history exhibited by Mr. Berghius, of Groningen, were particularly excellent, of which I took a note at the time.

2. It embraces a very extensive and typical collection of nearly “2,500 original Dutch books and periodicals, classified by subjects, and, for the greater part of a late date, remarkable for their contents, or for the form in which they have appeared, and sent in by one hundred and twenty-six publishers.”

3. It included a display of "designs and models, very carefully drawn, of some of the great public works of Holland; among others plans, of the principal dykes and canals; not the least interesting among which was a plan of the proposed dyke to shut out half of the Zuyder Zee; and a plan of the new ship canal from Amsterdam to the North Sea— which great work is now in process of construction. Views of the great recovered *polder* of the Haarlem Lake were also shown, with a representation of the immense pumping machinery which affected that drainage.*"

SKETCH OF EDUCATION IN THE NETHERLANDS.

From an elaborate report on the "Elementary and Middle Class Instruction in the Netherlands," published by the Royal Commissioners to the Exhibition, I gather the following facts relating to the history and growth of education in that Kingdom:—†

"When, in the beginning of the present century, the Batavian Republic had taken instruction under its special protection, and endeavoured to promote its establishment by publications based entirely on the liberal principles advocated and promulgated by the Society for the Public Good, which tended especially to render the school entirely independent of ecclesiastical influence, the first School Law was passed on the 3rd of April, 1806.

"By this law, and the regulations and ordinances thereto appertaining, it was prescribed among other things, that the supervision of the school should be committed to School Inspectors, who were to constitute in each Department (Province) a permanent School Board. In larger Communes there were to be, besides, Local School Boards. No school was to be established without a special sanction of the Provincial or Communal Government. The instruction embraced: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Dutch, French, and other modern languages, and even the Classics, Geography, and the allied branches. This law applied to all schools with the single exception of the Gymnasia, or Latin Schools (Grammar Schools). Public Schools were such as were entirely, or partially supported by funds, either of the State, the Department, the Municipality, or some ecclesiastical corporation. Private Schools were distinguished into two classes: to the first class belonged those founded either by churches and other ecclesiastical bodies, or by the Society for the Public Good, or else those, the expenses of which were defrayed by individuals binding themselves to their support. To the second class belonged such as were carried on entirely at the expense or risk of the Principals.

"With regard to the tuition, it was prescribed that, while imparting suitable and useful information, it should be made conducive to the development of the intellectual faculties of the children, and to their training in all christian and social virtues.

"The school-books to be used were subjected to a strict inspection on the part of the Government through the School Boards. The qualification for giving school instruction was obtained by certificates after examinations held by the School Inspectors, or School Boards. There were four different classes or grades of certificates; to get appointed to any school, however, whether public or private, a special appointment or admission was required which, as a rule, could only be obtained by submitting to another examination, mostly a competitive one. For female teachers and all private teachers, there existed only one class or grade. Their qualification however, as well as that of the teachers of the fourth grade, and originally of those of the third grade also, was limited to the Province, or the commune where it was obtained. Persons transgressing any of these prescriptions were liable to punishment or penalties.

* M. Simonin, in *Revue des deux Mondes* of October 15th, 1876.

† I have thought it desirable to give this information as full as possible, although greatly condensed, not only for the interest which attaches to the history of education in Holland, but also because of the fact that many people confound the Dutch system of education with that of Germany, whereas they differ widely in many particulars.

“When, on the establishment of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, after the events of 1813, a new constitution was framed, a Decree, dated the 6th of March, 1815, settled: That the School Law of 1806 should be taken as the basis for the further regulating of instruction. Afterwards, however, a vehement opposition arose in the Southern Provinces (Belgium), among the clerical party, against the exclusion of dogmatic instruction from the schools, objecting to the State’s interfering with educational matters. This opposition asserted itself especially during the political disturbances in Belgium in 1830, which resulted in the final separation of the two parts of the kingdom.

“In the Northern Provinces (Netherlands), too, voices were heard in favour of the so-called liberty of instruction. By a Royal Decree, on the 2nd of January, 1842, (Staatsblad No. 1), the influence of the ecclesiastical element obtained an important ascendancy. In appointing teachers, the candidate’s religious persuasion was to be taken into account. The clergy of the various creeds were allowed a right of censorship on the school books. Religious instruction was not exactly included in the programme, but the school-rooms were to be placed at the disposal of the clergy, out of the school hours, for religious instruction. At Haarlem, there was a Government School for the training of teachers, founded in 1816; in some places there were smaller establishments of the same description, erected either by Communal Governments, or by the Society for the Public Good.

“The results of the provisions of the law and of the instruction were,—considering the condition of the schools in other countries at the time, mentioned as satisfactory, even in the opinion of foreigners who had made a study of the subject. Nevertheless a conviction prevailed that instruction might be made more universal; that the position and comforts of the teachers, especially, called for improvement, and that government ought to do more for the training of efficient teachers.

“In 1849 and 1854 His Majesty’s ministers laid before the States-General several projects of law, or Bills, for regulating elementary instruction, which, however, were never taken into discussion. At length in 1857 the law was passed. The chief provisions of this law, which came into operation on the 1st of January, 1858, are the following:—

“There are two kinds of elementary instruction,—ordinary, which embraces reading, writing, arithmetic, the elements of morphology, or knowledge of form in general, Dutch grammar, the elements of geography, history, natural philosophy and singing:—and the more extended, including, in addition to the foregoing branches, a knowledge of the elements of modern languages, of mathematics, of the agricultural sciences, gymnastics, drawing, and needle-work. The schools are distinguished as:—Public schools, supported by the State, the Province, or the Commune, and—private schools,—all other schools, whether subsidized, or not, by the Province or the Commune.

“The charges of Public Elementary Instruction are borne by the Communes, who have to provide for efficient public instruction, under the supervision of the States’ Deputies and the Crown. If the finances of a Commune prove insufficient, pecuniary aid is granted by the State and by the Province—each for one-half. School fees may be raised by the Commune, but this is not obligatory. Children supported by public charity, or parents in indigent circumstances, are exempt from paying school fees.

“The Public Schools, and such Private Schools as receive pecuniary assistance, are open to all children, without distinction of religious creed. The instruction, while imparting suitable and useful information, is made conducive to the development of the intellectual capacities of the children, and to their training in all Christian and social virtues. Religious instruction, for which the school-rooms shall be available out of the school hours, is left to the ecclesiastical communities.

“Teachers are distinguished as head masters and head mistresses, assistant teachers, male and female, and pupil teachers, male and female. For the education of teachers, there are to be, at least, two Government Training Schools, while normal lessons are to be given in connection with some of the best Elementary Schools.

“Certificates of capacity as Assistant Teacher (male or female) are to be obtained by passing examinations, which are held twice a year in each Province, by the Provincial Inspector and the District School Inspectors. An appointment as Head Master or Head Mistress to a Public School can only be obtained after passing a second examination, and, moreover, a competitive one. The appointment is made by the Communal Council, from

a list of from three to six names of candidates, prepared by the Burgomaster and Assessors in concert with the District School Inspector. Any person giving instruction without a certificate of capacity is liable to punishment.

"The Teachers at Public Schools are entitled to pensions, one-third of which is borne by the Commune and two-thirds by the State.

"For giving private instruction, or instruction in private houses, a certificate of capacity is likewise required, and a testimonial of good moral conduct; foreigners require, beside, a Royal permission. Any person guilty of scandalous conduct, or propagating doctrines inconsistent with morality and public order, may be deprived of his qualification by the States Deputies.

"The School inspection is committed to Provincial Inspectors, District School Inspectors, and Local School Boards. The Provincial Inspectors and School Inspectors are appointed by the Crown; the Provincial Inspectors receive an annual salary; the District Inspectors only allowances for travelling expenses and maintenance. In Communes with a population of more than 3,000 souls there are Local School Boards, appointed by the Council; in the others the Burgomaster and Assessors act as School Board. The Board reports every year on the state of the instruction.

"By transitional provision a period of three years was allowed to the Communes for carrying out the provisions of this law, and the certificates of general admission of the 1st and 2nd Grade, obtained under the law of 1806, were considered as giving the same rights as the certificates of capacity for head masters.

"The main points in which the present law differs from the previous one are—

"1st. The more precise specification and the greater extension of the subjects of tuition.

"2nd. The admission of all children, without distinction of religious creed, to the Public Schools.

"3rd. A greater freedom for the establishment of Private Schools.

"4th. An improved and more efficient school supervision.

"5th. The transferring of the cost of Primary Elementary Instruction to the Communes.

"A Royal Decree of 5th February, 1850, ordered the establishment of three Government Seminaries for the training of teachers at Bois-le-Duc, at Haarlem, and Groningen. The programmes for the examinations of teachers were fixed by Royal Decree of the 5th April, 1868, and afterwards amended by Decree of 28th August, 1865."

"Before the introduction of the Law of 2nd of May, 1863, there existed no proper regulation of Middle-class Instruction."

"The popularity of the Law, as evinced by the greater number of Middle-class Schools, established in a very few years, proves that it met a want widely felt. While on the one hand, Government with commendable zeal acquitted itself of its duties resulting from the Law; a noble emulation arose, on the other hand, between the Communes, to organize the new Middle-class Schools in the most efficient and liberal way. Middle-class instruction may now be considered as being completely organized throughout the kingdom."

"The Government Memorial on the subject of Middle-class Instruction says:—Elementary Instruction is for the people, and destined for all. University Instruction may be considered as destined for the few who wish to obtain a scientific education for a profession or office for which scientific attainments are required; then the broad field of Middle class Instruction, lying between these two, embraces the education of that numerous middle-class, who, beyond the elementary subjects, require a more general culture and preparation for the various professions of industrial society, including not only agriculture, manufactures and trade or commerce; but understood in its widest signification, points plainly to the acquiring of the knowledge of the present world, and to its application to economical and technical pursuits."

"These schools then fall within the following chief divisions:—

"A. Schools specially destined for artisans or small farmers, chiefly serving to impart to those who have to support themselves by the labour of their hands, such information as is most useful to them in the exercise of their trade The law makes these

schools obligatory in all Communes, without any pecuniary aid from the State or the Province. In special cases, the Crown can release the Commune from this obligation.....

“B. Another class of Schools are the High Burgher Schools, destined for that wealthier middle-class who require a superior culture, and more multifarious acquirements; and more especially for those, who, without classical training, wish to prepare themselves for Commerce, Industrial pursuits, or the Civil Service, or who in general, aim at superior culture..... The law makes it obligatory for the State to found and maintain fifteen such schools; besides this, the Provinces, Communes, and private individuals, desiring to found such establishments, may receive grants from the Public Treasury.....

“C. In the third place the law speaks of the Polytechnic School. This is a Government Institution, destined 1st, for the training of Manufacturers or Technical Industrials, who desire a higher degree of theoretical and practical knowledge than can be obtained at a Higher Burgher School with a five years' curriculum; and 2nd, for those who wish to become Civil Engineers, Architects, Naval Engineers, Mechanic and Mining Engineers.

“D. Besides the above-named schools, the law speaks expressly of agricultural schools, in respect of which it is fixed that, if no private establishments arise, with or without Government aid, to provide for this want, a school shall be founded by Government for the scientific training of agriculturists.....

“E. Schools for navigation, commerce, and drawing are not mentioned specifically in the law. Such schools are, however, reckoned to be establishments of middle-class instruction.”.....

The following information is also given in this report:—

“By the Netherlands' Constitution of 1848, (art. 194) the position of the State with regard to public instruction was regulated as follows:—

“Public instruction shall be an object of incessant care on the part of the Government.

“Public instruction shall be regulated by law, with due deference to all religions creeds.

“The constituted authorities shall provide for sufficient public elementary instruction throughout the kingdom.

“Instruction is free, under supervision of the authorities, and, with regard to middle-class and elementary instruction, conditioning an examination as to the capacity and morality of the teachers, as shall be regulated by law.

“A report on the state of the universities, middle-class, and elementary schools shall be sent in to the States-General every year by the Crown.”

“The law on elementary instruction was passed 13th August, 1857, and on middle-class instruction, 2nd May, 1863.

“A project of law on higher (universities) instruction has been framed and was discussed in the Chambers in the Spring session of 1876. Hitherto the universities and gymnasia (grammar schools) included in this branch of instruction have been regulated in accordance with the organic Decree of 2nd August, 1815, with some supplements of later date, but on the same principles.”

For the following statistical information, in regard to the present state of education in the Netherlands, I am indebted to General Eaton's elaborate report just issued.

“*Netherlands*, constitutional monarchy: *Area*, 20,527 square miles; *population*, 3,767,263. *Capital*, The Hague; *population*, 97,565. Date of the report of the Royal Commissioner, 1826.

“*Elementary Instruction*.—Number of Public Elementary Schools, December 31, 1873, 2,669—viz., 2,215 ordinary elementary, and 454 more extended elementary schools; number of subsidized Private Elementary Schools, 143—viz., 30 ordinary elementary and 113 more extended elementary schools; number of non-subsidized Elementary Private Schools, 978—viz., 406 ordinary elementary and 572 more extended elementary schools. Total number of Elementary Schools, 3,790.

“Number of pupils in Elementary Schools, 382,146—viz., 212,995 boys and 169,151 girls; number of pupils in subsidized Private Schools, 5,999—viz., 2,870 boys and

3,129 girls; number of pupils in non-subsidized Private Schools, 111,914—viz., 49,950 boys and 61,964 girls. Total number of pupils, 500,059.

“Number of Public School Teachers, Assistants, and Pupil Teachers, 7,248—viz., 6,519 males and 729 females; number of Private School Teachers, Assistants, and Pupil Teachers, 4,217—viz., 2,472 males and 1,745 females. Total number of teachers, 11,465—viz., 8,991 males and 2,474 females.

“*Evening Schools*.—Number of pupils in Public Evening Schools, 19,236; number of pupils in Private Evening Schools, 4,555. Total number, 23,791—viz., 17,736 boys and 6,055 girls. Number of teachers not given.

“*Repeating and Sunday Schools*.—Number of Public Schools, 102; number of subsidized Private Schools, 18; number of non-subsidized Private Schools, 121. Total, 241.

“Number of Public School Teachers, 219—viz., 215 males and females; number of subsidized Private School Teachers, 41—viz., 40 males and 1 female; number of non-subsidized Private School Teachers, 313—viz., 186 males and 127 females. Total number of teachers, 573—viz., 441 males and 132 females.

“Number of pupils in Public Schools, 3,495—viz., 2,981 males and 514 females; number of pupils in subsidized Private Schools, 967—viz., 683 males and 284 females; number of pupils in non-subsidized Private Schools, 6,513—viz., 2,754 males and 3,759 females. Total, 10,975—viz., 6,418 males and 4,557 females.

“Total expenditure for elementary instruction in 1873, 6,555,519 florins.

“*Secondary Instruction*.—(In Holland Middle-Class Schools.)—For boys, number of Day Burgher Schools, 5; number of Evening Burgher Schools, 31. Total, 36. Number of teachers, 348; number of day school pupils, 356; number of evening school pupils, 4,148, of which 3,307 practised a trade. Total, 4,504.

“*Industrial Schools and Drawing Schools*.—Number of schools, 32; number of teachers, 120; number of pupils, 2,500.

“*Higher Burgher Schools*.—Number of schools, 49, of which 17 are Government schools; number of pupils in December, 1874, 3,874, of which 73 are below 12, and 465 above 18 years of age. Number of professors in 1874, 573.

“*The Royal Polytechnic Schools*.—Number of professors and assistants, 25; number of students in 1874-5, 236; number of pupils in the preparatory class, 76.

“There are several agricultural schools in Holland, of which the number of pupils and professors is not given.

“*Navigation Schools*.—Number of schools in 1874, 11; number of teachers, 23; number of pupils, 250.

“*Middle Class Schools for Girls*.—Number of schools, 7; number of pupils, 539; number of teachers, 82, viz.: 41 males and 41 females.

“*Industrial Schools for Girls at Amsterdam*.—Number of pupils in 1874, 172; numbers of teachers, 15, viz.: 7 males and 8 females; total annual expenditure, 12,000 florins. Total amount of expenditure for middle class schools, 1,461,400 florins.”

XIII. THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

From Connecticut, the sister State of Massachusetts, so noted for her munificent school endowment, and for her long continued devotion to the cause of education, much was expected at the Exhibition. In this no one had any cause to feel disappointed. The noble figure of Dr. Abraham Pierson, the first President of Yale College, in the quaint costume of British colonial times of 1700, gave an air of dignity and historical interest to the whole exhibit. Like New Jersey (one of the old colonies too), Connecticut seemed desirous of proving to her younger sisters that her zeal in the cause of education was not a thing of yesterday, but that it had animated her sons long before the star spangled banner of a century ago, had replaced the meteor flag of ten centuries.

In this filial and patriotic effort, Connecticut had reason to be proud of her success.

For while the comparatively small state of New Jersey was able, in the Exhibition, to point with pride to nearly 800 volumes produced by the graduates of one of her two noted colonial colleges, the little State of Connecticut (not much more than one half of her size), was able, with equally pardonable gratification, to point to the fine collection which she had reverently made of 1,100 volumes of books written or edited by the alumni and professors of her college.

There were some other points of interest in the Connecticut School Exhibit which were noteworthy. The first and most interesting was a highly creditable display (to which I have referred on page 83 of this Report) of the school work of a large number of Chinese pupils who are being educated in Connecticut under the direction of the Hon. B. G. Northrop, Secretary of the Board of Education in that State, and an educationist of considerable note and experience in the United States.*

The next feature of interest is the creditable display made by pupils, of the practical character of the metric system of France (by means of scales, wet and dry measures), which is being taught in the various schools of Connecticut. The other points of interest in the exhibition relate to the work done by students of the Normal School at New Britain, the pupils of the Girls' Industrial School at Middletown, and those of the Grammar Schools at Hartford, New Haven, etc. In addition to these, there were excellent photographs of the Wesleyan University, the Peabody Institute, Normal School, and other educational institutions of Connecticut, besides an admirable School map of the State, showing the position of every school in it, and its grade, etc.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN CONNECTICUT, 1876.

The educational statistics of this State, as given in the last official report, are as follows:

" Number of children between 4 and 16 years of age, in January, 1876	135,189
" Number of pupils registered in winter schools.....	98,923
" Number of pupils registered in summer schools.....	89,832
" Number registered who were over 16 years of age.....	4,454
" Whole number of different pupils registered in the public schools.....	119,106
" Number in other than public schools.....	9,816
" Number in schools of all kinds.....	128,922
" Number between 4 and 16 years in no school.....	12,297
" Average attendance at winter schools.....	74,369
" Average attendance at summer schools.....	66,621
" Number of teachers in winter; males, 767; females, 1,889.....	2,656
" Number of teachers in summer; males, 321; females, 2,317.....	2,638
" Number of teachers continued in the same school.....	1,780

* And here I should not omit reference to another eminent educationist of Connecticut—the Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D. Dr. Barnard has rendered distinguished service to the cause of education, not only in his State and country, but wherever American education is known. He has held the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction in his own State (Connecticut), and in Rhode Island, and was the first United States Commissioner of Education at Washington. He has not only been the able editor of the *American Journal of Education*—a quarterly magazine or review, of great value—but has also published a series of standard works on the History, Science and Art of Education in Europe and America, which almost form a complete reference library on education in themselves.

" Number of teachers who never taught before	539
" Average wages per month of male teachers	\$67 43
" Average wages per month of female teachers	\$37 16
" Number of towns in the State	167
" Number of school districts in the State	1,493
" Number of public schools	1,628
" Number of departments in public schools	2,499
" Average length of public school days	178
" Number of new school-houses built in the year	26
" Number of school-houses reported in good condition	883

" *Income :*

" Income from school fund.....	\$135,189 00
" Received from State school tax.	202,783 50
" Received from town deposit fund	47,665 00
" Received from local funds	12,562 54
" Received from town tax.	711,167 98
" Received from district tax	399,834 65
" Received from voluntary contributions.....	4,599 11
" Received from other sources	46,763 28

" Total receipts for public schools	\$1,560,565 06
" Amount expended for teachers wages	\$1,085,290 05
" Amount expended for fuel and incidentals.....	133,343 89
" Amount expended for new school-houses	95,758 63
" Amount expended for repairs of school-houses.....	68,860 09
" Amount expended for school libraries and apparatus	7,448 72
" Amount expended for other school purposes.....	138,480 14

" Total amount expended for public schools.....	\$1,529,181, 52
" Income of school fund distributed, 1876	\$135,189 00"

XIV. THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

Like Massachusetts and Connecticut, Rhode Island, though in a lesser degree, has an honorable educational record in her later history—especially since 1828. Being the place to which Roger Williams fled, when driven from Massachusetts, it became the home under its founder's kindly rule, of all the oppressed of other colonies and countries—French Huguenots, Quakers, Episcopalians, Baptists, etc. The population thus gathered was not homogeneous. And although Roger Williams, the founder, was a "School Teacher and a friend of Milton,"* it was not until 1800 that the first really serious public effort was made to establish schools in the State. The law passed then was very unpopular, and it was repealed in 1803. In 1820 another feeble effort was made to revive public education ; but it was not successful. In 1828, a much more successful effort was made, and a School Act was passed which is still the foundation of the school system of the State. It was not, however, until the Hon. Henry Barnard became Commissioner of

*Thus he writes, after returning from a two years' stay in England, 1654:—"It pleased the Lord to call me for some time, and with some persons to practise the Hebrew, the Greek, Latin, French, and Dutch. The Secretary of the Council (Mr. Milton) for my Dutch I read him, read me many more languages. . . . I taught two young gentlemen, a parliament-man's sons, as we teach our children English, by words, phrases, and constant talk."—*History of Public Education in Rhode Island 1636-1876*, page 1.

Education in 1844, that Rhode Island took any creditable position as an educating State. From that time until the present the educational growth and progress have been steady and satisfactory. The value of school property in the State has trebled within ten years.

Like most of the other States the Educational exhibit of Rhode Island was chiefly made up of specimens of pupils' work, of which there were 220 volumes, principally in drawing of various kinds (map, freehand, mechanical, and architectural), music, writing, etc. There were good plans of school-houses, photographs of school buildings, and of the Normal School, and Brown University; statistical charts, course of study, etc. The schools in the Cities of Providence and Newport were well represented.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN RHODE ISLAND, 1875.

From General Eaton's last Report we gather the following information in regard to the condition of Education in that State :—

" Number of children of legal school age—4-16 years.....	53,316
" Number under 6 years of age.....	4,995
" Number between 6 and 16.....	48,321
" Number enrolled in day schools.....	38,554
" Number enrolled in evening schools.....	4,600
" Average monthly enrolment in day and evening schools.....	33,408
" Average daily attendance in day schools.....	26,163
" Average attendance in evening schools.....	2,256
" Number of school-rooms in day schools, exclusive of those used only for recitation.....	739
" Estimated value of sites, buildings and other school property....	\$2,360,017
" Average duration of day schools, in days.....	178
" Number of teachers employed in public day schools: men, 195 ; women, 861.....	1,056
" Number of teachers employed in evening schools: men, 83 ; women, 109.....	192
" Total number of teachers employed.....	1,248
" Average salary of men per month in day schools.....	\$85 18
" Average salary of women per month in day schools.....	\$46 17

" Receipts :

" From State tax.....	\$70,402 50
" From local tax.....	614,382 57
" Total from taxation.....	\$684,785 07
" From interest on permanent fund, including rents of school lands.....	\$22,092 50
" From other funds, individuals and corporations.....	10,286 13
" From other sources.....	44,633 22
" Total.....	\$761,796 92

" Expenditure :

" For sites, buildings, and furniture.....	\$274,326 41
" For Libraries and apparatus.....	1,508 61
" For school supervision.....	11,681 02
" For salaries of teachers.....	383,284 14

" Miscellaneous or contingent.....	\$77,059 23
" For evening schools.....	16,784 33
" Total.....	\$764,643 74
" Amount of available school fund....	\$250,376 37
" Amount of permanent school fund.....	265,142 51
" Increase of permanent fund in the school year.....	\$1,810 02
" Number of boys attending private schools of grades below high..	1,770
" Number of girls attending private schools of grades below high..	1,870
" Total attending schools of such grades.....	3,640
" Number of boys attending private schools for secondary instruction.....	2,260
" Number of girls attending private schools for secondary instruction..	1,600
" Total attending private schools of such grades	3,860
" Number of men teaching private schools of all grades.....	100
" Number of women teaching private schools of all grades.....	75"

XV. THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Being one of the New England States, the exhibit from New Hampshire was good of its kind—being chiefly, as in the case of the other States, pupils' work. This work was principally from the High Schools, of which there is a large number in the State. It consisted of drawings, slate work, and music, writing, etc., bound up in 115 volumes.

Among the other objects of interest were: 1. Photographs of the interiors and exteriors of several ladies' colleges and seminaries, Dartmouth College, the New Hampshire Institution, and various High Schools. 2. A very striking map in relief of the White Mountain region, by the State Geologist. 3. A handsome model of the Manchester Grammar School, and a photograph of an old school-house in the same town. The contrast is both striking and instructive. 4. A case of old text-books of 1776, including Pike's Arithmetic, the Historical Leader, and Morse's Geography—this latter is a great curiosity. 5. Kindergarten work and material.

Dartmouth College was represented by catalogues, examination papers, and excellent specimens of the work done in the scientific department of the college. The other state institutions were represented by their catalogues and other official papers.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1875-6.

The last report issued gives the following particulars:—

" Number of boys enrolled in the public schools.....	35,901
" Number of girls enrolled in the public schools.....	32,850
" Number enrolled between the ages of 6 and 16 years.....	55,845
" Total enrolment of pupils in the schools.....	68,751
" Average attendance of pupils at the schools.....	48,288
" Number attending private schools.....	3,357

“ Number between the ages of 8 and 15 years not attending any school.....	4,164
“ Whole number of children reported.....	76,272
“ Number reported in higher branches.....	5,172
“ Number of male teachers.....	503
“ Number of female teachers.....	3,166
“ Average wages of males per month, including board.....	\$42,61
“ Average wages of females per month, including board.....	\$25,54
“ Organized school districts.....	2,118
“ Number of schools in operation.....	2,599
“ Number of schools graded.....	403
“ Number of high schools.....	39
“ Number of school houses of all kinds.....	2,223
“ Estimated value of school buildings and sites.....	\$2,228,905
“ Estimated value of school apparatus.....	\$29,154
“ Amount raised by town taxes.....	\$478,318
“ Amount raised by district taxes.....	60 847
“ Amount of literary fund.....	27,340
“ Amount of local funds.....	25,348
“ Railroad tax for schools.....	6,401 00
“ Dog tax and contributions for schools.....	24,883 00
“ Total school revenue.....	\$623,137 00
“ Paid for new buildings.....	\$226,523 00
“ Paid for permanent repairs.....	37,721 00
“ Paid for miscellaneous expenses.....	61,850 00
“ Paid for teachers' salaries, including board.....	424,889 00
“ Total expenditure for Public Schools in the State... ..	\$750,983 00

XVI. THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

Being the youngest of the New England States, Maine, nevertheless, has made a very good exhibit. It was, however, identical in character with those of her sister States. The free-hand drawings from Augusta were very creditable, as well as those from Pembroke.

There was one excellent feature of the exhibit which seems to have been somewhat peculiar to the Maine section of the New England school exhibit,—and that was the very excellent designs for carpets, oil-cloths, table-cloths, frescos, etc., which were sent from Pembroke (a small village), and Augusta. These evinced both taste, discrimination, and judgment. The State Colleges sent some admirable mechanical drawings; and there were photographs of schools in Portland and other places in the State.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN MAINE, 1875-6.

From the last report issued I glean the following items:—

“ Number of persons of school age (4-21).....	221,477
“ Number of persons enrolled in schools.....	157,323
“ Average daily attendance.....	100,641
“ Average duration of school in days.....	117

" Number of male teachers employed in winter Public Schools ...	2,151
" Number of female teachers employed in summer Public Schools	4,284
	6,435
" Salary of male teacher per month, excluding board	\$35 45
" Salary of female teacher per week do	4 26
" Receipts from school tax	882,285 00
" Receipts from bank tax	133,965 00
	\$1,016,240 00
" Receipts from interest on Permanent Fund.....	\$24,033 00
	\$1,040,273 00
" Paid for sites, buildings, and furniture in 1875	\$110,725 00
" Paid for salaries of Superintendents do	29,668 00
" Paid for salaries of teachers do	1,046,766 00
" Paid for fuel, lights, rents, repairs, &c. do	126,144 00
	\$1,313,303 00
" Expenditure <i>per capita</i> of school population do	\$5 41
" Expenditure <i>per capita</i> of pupils enrolled do	7 68
" Expenditure <i>per capita</i> of average attendance do	12 01
" Amount of available school fund do	400,558 00
" Increase of Permanent Fund during the year past	30,685 00
" Total estimated value of sites, buildings, and other school property	3,019,549 00"

XVII. THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Of all the Western States, Illinois occupied by far the highest educational position at the Centennial Exhibition. The aggregate of pupils' work in the exhibit greatly exceeded in quantity that of any of her sister states—there being nearly 500 volumes of such work in manuscript exhibited. Nor was the quality inferior, except in a few departments. This arose more from inequality in skill and manipulation of the subject by individual pupils and in individual schools, than from any defect in the system or modes of teaching. In so extensive a collection of pupils' work, it was difficult to secure equal excellence in all of the specimens, and in the several departments of the schools. Great care was, however, apparent in the supervision which had been exercised in selecting the work sent to the Exhibition. No primary work below the third grade was permitted to go.* The chief part, therefore, of the work came from the High Schools, graded schools in cities, the County and State Normal Schools, and the Industrial University. It included among other subjects, examples in various kinds of Drawing, Writing, Music, German, Mathematics, and composition. In the two latter subjects the Chicago Schools excelled, as they did indeed in most of the other branches.

* The following explanation of the "quantity and quality" of the Illinois exhibit is given by the Hon. S. W. White, State Agent: "There was no attempt at display beyond what was necessary for convenience in examining the work exhibited. There were a few instances in which the student had taken time to do his best in developing his plan and finishing it in detail; a few volumes of manuscripts had been copied, but the great mass of the exhibit was shown just as it came from under the pens of pupils at work on time. It was an honest display of what the schools are able to do any day."

There was a feature in the Illinois Department which attracted a good deal of attention, and that was the exhibit from the Industrial University. The establishment of this useful institution furnished another example of the great zeal with which the American people are extending the advantages of technical education to the ingenious and clever youth of the country who evince a taste or talent for mechanical and industrial pursuits. Speaking of the institution, the *American Bookseller* says :—

“The Illinois Industrial University occupies a prominent place in this exhibit, showing apparatus and samples of students’ work in the several departments. In Natural Science there are a large number of specimens of chemicals prepared by the students, and classified collections of plants, animals, and minerals. The students of Engineering show models and machines, engineering plans, and a number of large portfolios of excellent drawings. Other departments of the University, as the School of Commerce, Domestic Science and Art, and the School of Free-hand Drawing, show portfolios of work, that from the students of free-hand drawing being especially noteworthy for its excellence. The College of Agriculture also shows specimens of grain in the building known as the Mineral Annex, and, in Agricultural Hall, no less than 169 specimens of corn from the United States and British America, showing the climatic variations.*

“This University deserves more than a passing notice, as it is one of the most promising of our younger schools of the kind, and its influence is already extending beyond its own State. It is located in Urbana, and was opened in 1868, being founded by means of the Congressional grant of land made in 1862, with the aid of State and county endowments. It owes 25,000 acres of lands in Minnesota and Nebraska, besides invested funds amounting to \$350,000, buildings valued at nearly half a million, a library of 10,000 volumes, and it is well provided with tools and apparatus. It has now on its roll 386 pupils, 83 of whom are ladies.

“Very properly, then, this University occupies a prominent place in the space allotted to Illinois schools. There are, however, volumes of work from other colleges, Knox, Westfield, Monmouth, Wesleyan, and Lombard University, which deserve examination. There are also photographs of school buildings, samples of school furniture, volumes of school reports, and educational publications.”

In speaking of the special peculiarity of the various United States School Exhibits, to which I have referred, the Hon. S. H. White, in a recent educational address on the Centennial remarked :—

“It was a predominant feature of all the exhibits from this country that they mainly consisted of results produced by their educational systems. The work was shown, but there were with it but few of the appliances used by the teacher in doing it, beyond the text-books in use in the schools. In this respect there was a strong contrast between our own exhibits and those of other countries. Those of Belgium, Switzerland, Norway, and especially those of Russia, Sweden, and Ontario, derived their chief interest from their large amount and variety of illustrative apparatus for use in almost every department of school work.”

There was one fact connected with the Illinois Exhibit which reflected great credit upon the leading educationists and teachers of the State. It is thus explained by the Hon. Mr. White :—

“A marked peculiarity of the exhibit was the manner in which it was planned, prepared, and managed from first to last. That its plan should be conceived and all its preliminary work done under the direction of the State Teachers’ Association seemed natural enough. They were deeply interested, and the enterprise was more closely connected with their work. But that the raising of money, its expenditure, and the whole financial

* The Industrial University includes in it a College of Engineering, a College of Natural Science, a College of Literature and Science, a College of Agriculture; also Schools of Military Science, of Commerce, of Domestic Science and Art, and of Drawing.

responsibility, should be undertaken by that body, entirely without guaranty from any party against loss, seemed almost incredible to many who were wont to complain of the poverty of their own State appropriations. This wonder naturally increased when it was seen that in amount of material or of work presented, the display stood not lower than third in the list of States."

STATE OF EDUCATION IN ILLINOIS, 1875-6.

" Males in the State under 21 years.....	751,947
" Females under 21 years.....	719,194
	1,471,141
" Total persons under 21 years.....	1,471,141
" Whole number between 6 and 21 years.....	973,589
" Number of school districts.....	11,563
" Whole number of public free schools.....	11,965
" Number of male pupils enrolled.....	355,664
" Number of female pupils enrolled.....	331,782
	687,446
" Total number of pupils enrolled.....	687,446
" Number of male teachers.....	9,295
" Number of female teachers.....	12,826
	22,121
" Total number of teachers.....	22,121
" Number of graded schools.....	822
" Pupils in female schools.....	49,375
" Number of districts having school libraries.....	1,901
" Acres of school land sold during the year.....	1,399
" Number of acres remaining unsold.....	13,011
" Whole number of school houses.....	11,693
" Number built during the year.....	283
" Number of males between 11 and 21 unable to read or write....	2,941
" Number of females between 11 and 21 unable to read or write....	2,567

XVIII. THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT FROM THE STATE OF INDIANA.

This State takes rank next to Illinois among the western sisterhood of States in her Educational exhibit. Great care was taken in its arrangement, and in securing excellence in the material itself. There were 175 volumes of pupils' work in the various departments of study in the public and high schools, and in the Normal School and the University.

Although the number of volumes of pupils' work shown was not more than one-third of those in the Illinois collection, yet less care was exercised in its selection for the Exhibition. Specimens of pupils' work from no less than 15,000 children were sent. Such an "omnibus" collection included, as might have been expected, examples of work, "good, bad, and indifferent." This want of discrimination marred to some extent an otherwise admirable exhibit. And yet, it was no doubt intended, that in excluding none, a fair and honest typical collection of the varied work of every kind of pupil, and of every grade of school should be exhibited. So far, it was interesting and perhaps useful; but the time of visitors was too precious to allow them to give such an exhibit that careful examination which curiosity and a desire for information might have otherwise prompted. Among the specimens of pupils' work exhibited, there were some of superior excellence,

viz. : (1) *Botany*. The High School pupils sent some admirable collections of botanical specimens, and woods of various kinds, besides examination papers on Botany specially prepared. Thus, a flower was given to a pupil, and he was required to make a drawing of it and write the analysis and classification. This was generally well done. (2) *Designs*. The Industrial Art. There were several well prepared and practical coloured designs for calicoes and carpets, etc. ; besides white and black designs for laces. (3) *Industrial Drawings*. These included designs for vases, cups, saucers, book covers, etc. There were also very good water colour sketches.

There was one department of the exhibit of special excellence, and of great usefulness in improving the character and style of school architecture. It consisted of a series of ten models of school-houses and educational institutions, from the dilapidated old log structure of the past, up to the elegant Normal School building of to-day. In addition, there were quite a number of photographs of excellent representative school-houses. Such an instructive collection of models and views could be studied with great interest by those who were desirous of improving the style and condition of the ordinary school-houses. Such houses are too often of such a nondescript character as to render it difficult to determine to what order of architecture they belong ; and what is worse, such ill-planned structures are often most unsightly when they might have been elegant and tasteful in their appearance. In their construction they are generally not convenient for the purpose of a school, while they are positively unhealthy, owing to the fact that no attention is paid to their proper ventilation or heating.

Another speciality of the Indiana School Exhibit, which I should not omit to mention, was Prof. Copland's admirable collection of fish found in the inland waters of the State.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN INDIANA, 1875-6.

From the last Report of the State Superintendent, issued in December last, we gather the following facts :—

“ Total number of white children	668,969
“ Total number of coloured children	10,261
“ Total	679,230
“ School attendance.—Total number of white children enrolled	509,307
“ Total number of coloured children enrolled	6,963
“ Total number of children enrolled in the schools during the year	516,270
“ Duration of schools—average 160 days.	
“ Number of white teachers employed	13,317
“ Number of coloured teachers employed	94
“ Total number of teachers employed	13,411
“ The average compensation of teachers throughout the State was as follows :—	
“ In Townships	\$1 93
“ In Towns	2 63
“ In Cities	3 28
“ There were 9,434 school-houses in 1876, which were valued at \$11,548,993 67.	
“ The amount of the School Fund in 1876 was \$8,870,872 43.”	

The following Statistics regarding the School system of the State has been published :—

GROWTH OF THE INDIANA SCHOOL SYSTEM.

" Year.	Length of School in Days.	Number of Teachers.	Attendance at School.	Total Amount Paid Teachers.
" 1855.	61	4,016	206,994	\$ 239,924
" 1860.	65	7,649	303,744	481,020
" 1865.	66	9,493	402,812	1,020,440
" 1870.	97	11,826	462,527	1,810,866
" 1875.	130	13,133	502,362	2,830,747

"Indiana School revenue for tuition includes State tax of 16 cents on each \$100, and interest on common fund ; this is distributed to school children per capita. School Trustees can order a local levy of 50 cents on each \$100 for special purposes. Township Trustees, Town and City Councils, can order a local levy of 25 cents on each \$100 for tuition purposes. Town and City Councils can, on petition of School Trustees, issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000 to pay debts contracted by said Trustees in the purchase of grounds and in the erection of buildings, and they may levy a tax of 50 cents on each \$100 each year to redeem said bonds. An aggregate poll tax of \$2.75 may also be levied for school purposes. In cities of first-class certain additional taxes may be levied.

"School Revenue for the year 1875, from Liquor Licenses, &c.	\$ 205,565
"Interest on Fund	597,718
"State Tax	1,577,533
"Local Tax	2,650,623
Total.....	\$5,031,439

INDIANA EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, 1875.

" School-days in year	130	County Institutes.....	91
" County Superintendents	92	Attendance at same.....	11,103
" City Systems.....	40	No. of Township Institutes	4,080
" Town Systems	202	Houses erected during year	382
" District Graded Schools	396	Enumeration of children....	667,736
" Ungraded Schools.....	8,940	Enrolment in Schools.....	502,362
" School Corporations	1,253	School Fund	\$,799,191
" School Officers	1,845	Additions to Fund during	
" School Houses	9,307	year.....	\$87,943
" Number of Teachers.....	13,133	Value of School Property...	\$10,870,338

XIX. THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

The school exhibit from our nearest western neighbour, Michigan, was, in many respects, most complete and interesting, especially in the specimens of pupils' work and various articles sent from Detroit and Adrian.

What struck the visitor first, however, on entering the Michigan department, was the very handsomely bound collection of specimens of pupils' work, arranged in a neat book-case. These specimens were, on the whole, worthy of this distinction. They were neatly and carefully prepared, although not so numerous as were those from Indiana ; yet they

were sufficiently representative in their character to show that while no branch of ordinary school study was omitted, none were brought into unequal prominence.

There was a series of interesting charts exhibited, which were worthy of study.

(1.) The first was a well-prepared chart illustrating the school system of the State; the others showed: (2) its areas and population; (3) value of school property of the State, income, expenses. (4.) Teachers' salaries. (5.) Position of schools at various periods of the history of the State, etc.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN MICHIGAN, 1876.

"Townships 987; school districts, 5,706; volumes in town libraries, 54,605; in district libraries, 132,335; teachers in public schools, 12,478; average wages of these, \$51.29 for men; \$28.19, for women; total wages paid teachers for the year, \$1,952,674.19; value of school property, \$9,115,350; number of school-houses, 5,787; children of school age, 449,181; whole number attending school, 343,931.

" Total receipts	\$4,107,583 78
" Total expenditure	4,107,583 78

The following interesting facts are collected from an elaborate Report prepared for the Centennial Exhibition, by Mr. S. B. McCracken, on the "History, Position, Resources, and Industries of Michigan":—

EARLY GOVERNMENTAL PROVISION FOR EDUCATION IN MICHIGAN.

"The ordinance of 1787, for the government of the northwestern territory declared that 'schools and the means of education, shall ever be encouraged.' The Act of 1804, providing for the sale of lands in the then Indian territory, of which the present State of Michigan formed a part, expressly reserved from sale section sixteen in every township, 'for the support of schools.' The Act of 1805, organizing the territory of Michigan, reaffirmed these provisions, and the territorial authority, as early as 1827, enacted laws for the establishment of schools in accordance with their intent. In 1828, Congress placed the school lands under the supervision of the Governor in Council, to protect and lease, so as to make them productive. The Act of Congress of 23rd June. 1836, making certain propositions to Michigan as conditions of her admission into the Union, declared: 'That section numbered sixteen in every township of public lands, and where such section has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the State for the use of schools.'

"The Constitution of the State declares: 'The proceeds from the sales of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to the State, for educational purposes, and the proceeds of all lands or other property given by individuals, or appropriated by the State for like purposes, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest and income of which, together with the rents of all such lands as may remain unsold, shall be inviolably appropriated and annually applied to the specific objects of the original gift, grant, or appropriation.' So far then as regards the fund arising from these grants, which has become a munificent one, it is dedicated to the purposes of education, beyond any probability of diversion.

"The Constitution of the State also provides that 'A school shall be maintained in each school district [without charge for tuition] at least three months in each year. Any school district neglecting to maintain such school, shall be deprived for the ensuing year of its proportion of the income of the primary school fund, and of all funds arising from taxes for the support of schools.'

“The present school law requires a school to be kept not less than nine months in each year, in districts having over eight hundred children of school age (between five and twenty), not less than five months in districts having over thirty, and less than eight hundred children, and not less than three months in all other districts.”

COMPARATIVE SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR TEN YEARS.

The facts embodied in the four following tables will be found of interest:—

TABLE I.

SHOWING: A, the number of townships in the State; B, number of school districts in the State; C, number of volumes in town libraries; D, number of volumes in district libraries; E, whole number of teachers employed in the schools; F, G, average wages per month of male and female teachers, respectively; H, total wages of teachers for the year; I, total value of school houses and lots.

YEAR.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.
1865.....	713	4,474	58,653	95,577	8,792	\$41 77	\$17 54	\$720,251 55	\$2,355,982
1866.....	725	4,625	64,042	79,504	9,182	43 53	18 44	811,959 37	2,854,990
1867.....	774	4,744	52,883	87,606	9,384	44 03	19 48	917,539 01	3,361,567
1868.....	780	4,855	46,819	27,287	9,630	47 78	21 92	1,041,965 58	4,303,472
1869.....	828	5,052	40,254	96,580	10,249	47 71	24 55	1,177,847 86	5,331,774
1870.....	858	5,108	53,725	97,101	11,014	48 04	24 73	1,393,228 59	6,234,797
1871.....	883	5,299	48,470	101,760	11,274	49 92	27 21	1,529,111 58	6,755,995
1872.....	901	5,375	49,744	108,281	11,659	49 11	26 72	1,660,226 11	7,470,339
1873.....	941	5,521	49,291	115,331	11,950	51 94	27 13	1,765,069 59	8,105,391
1874.....	955	5,571	49,872	120,577	12,276	52 31	27 01	1,917,011 10	8,613,845
1875.....	987	5,706	54,605	132,335	12,478	51 29	28 19	1,952,674 19	9,115,350

TABLE II.

SHOWING: A, whole number of school houses in the State; B, number built of stone; C, number built of brick; D, number of frame school houses; E, number of log school houses; F, whole number of seatings for pupils; G, number of children in the State between five and twenty years of age; H, whole number attending school; I, per cent. of attendance to the whole number; J, average number of months of school.

YEAR.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.
1865.....							298,607	228,629	66.5	6.2
1866.....	4,495	67	329	3,376	723		321,186	246,957	76.5	6.2
1867.....	4,622	73	375	3,509	665		338,244	243,161	72.	6.2
1868.....	4,715	72	416	3,609	618		354,753	250,996	70.7	6.2
1869.....	4,921	74	459	2,767	621		374,774	269,587	72.	6.3
1870.....	5,110	78	538	3,867	627		384,554	278,686	72.5	6.9
1871.....	5,300	77	570	4,024	629	374,760	393,275	292,466	76.5	7.
1872.....	5,518	79	595	4,153	691	382,107	404,235	316,006	78.	7.5
1873.....	5,572	80	641	4,246	605	399,067	421,322	324,615	79.	7.
1874.....	5,702	81	682	4,390	549	407,072	436,694	327,506	75.	7.
1875.....	5,787	79	719	4,476	513	414,060	449,181	343,931	79.	6.9

TABLE III.

SHOWING: A, amount of moneys on hand at the commencement of the year; B, amount of two-mill tax; C, amount of primary school fund; D, district taxes to pay teachers and incidental expenses; E, other district taxes; F, receipts from all other sources.*

YEAR.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
1865.....	\$142,938 52	\$281,770 74	\$137,354 92	\$178,139 24	\$295,769 49	\$201,541 24
1866.....	183,981 96	288,820 06	143,943 31	234,769 21	309,319 10	317,521 44
1867.....	192,602 02	289,967 63	142,913 25	332,842 13	541,462 05	483,623 70
1868.....	289,877 87	309,219 38	151,066 50	444,913 00	625,648 53	548,551 25
1869.....	326,446 22	323,246 12	165,960 51	571,564 11	737,054 67	634,325 31
1870.....	300,477 81	405,111 64	177,313 79	1,034,788 77	707,790 10	526,381 07
1871.....	437,939 23	409,541 20	182,922 25	1,157,549 43	591,858 46	551,162 23
1872.....	530,260 28	421,971 29	182,095 97	1,384,079 03	593,680 90	537,971 29
1873.....	530,580 27	465,912 84	194,479 58	1,366,649 68	728,570 49	443,453 68
1874.....	576,056 03	466,086 05	205,430 14	2,393,604 73	.....	453,599 39
1875.....	675,892 40	508,551 87	218,036 29	2,341,923 71	.....	386,265 61

* The column "total resources for the year," is omitted from this table for the sake of convenience. It corresponds substantially, year by year, with column E. in table IV.

TABLE IV.

SHOWING: A, amount paid for building and repairs; B, paid on bonded indebtedness; C, paid for all other purposes; D, amount of moneys on hand at the close of the year; E, total expenditures for the year, including amount on hand; F, total indebtedness of the district.

YEAR.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
1865.....	\$175,471 32	.....	\$170,600 56	\$195,067 45	\$1,242,824 78	\$221,703 45
1866.....	339,690 71	.....	274,810 26	215,431 35	1,587,104 12	235,786 26
1867.....	545,437 30	.....	287,701 66	303,156 00	2,011,025 83	439,476 38
1868.....	805,705 88	.....	309,158 80	313,721 11	2,487,560 32	643,991 49
1869.....	776,074 00	.....	465,983 60	383,542 37	2,771,653 92	917,027 87
1870.....	852,122 62	.....	545,629 55	470,289 46	3,154,232 24	861,409 94
1871.....	662,896 11	.....	648,342 02	527,128 52	3,367,868 81	1,146,569 14
1872.....	625,843 61	.....	746,253 55	560,221 99	3,563,479 03	1,234,686 35
1873.....	597,066 68	.....	788,902 96	594,467 18	3,743,352 70	1,707,700 16
1874.....	536,307 28	\$384,954 41	600,901 48	683,661 33	4,107,583 78	1,850,764 19
1875.....	559,661 64	398,106 41	619,112 98	641,700 35	4,168,063 53	1,826,160 48

The value of school houses was first obtained in 1869—sixteen years ago. In that year it was \$1,093,296. Average annual increase, \$501,044.

The amount expended by the districts for the entire support of the schools (including moneys paid on bonded indebtedness) during the year ending September 7th, 1874, was \$3,410,959.68, which is \$7.81 per capita of the school population by the last census.

The following comparative statement of leading items shows the relative position of the two classes of schools (graded and ungraded) in the State, for the year 1874, as to the items stated:—

	Graded.	Ungraded.
Number of districts	327	5,244
Census enrolment	178,204	258,490
School enrolment	121,919	203,587
Teachers employed.....	2,278	9,998
Teachers' wages	\$914,253	\$1,002,758
Total resources.....	2,275,149	1,830,602
Total expenditures	1,888,036	1,526,685
Total indebtedness.....	1,485,241	363,522
Valuation of school property.....	5,486,761	3,425,937

XX. THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS OF THE STATES OF WISCONSIN AND IOWA.

With the exception of the City of Milwaukee, the State of Wisconsin has sent very little to the Exhibition. Milwaukee may thus be considered as the representative of the State. Her exhibit is admirably prepared, but it differs little from that of the other collections. The State University has illustrations of a very interesting collection of natural history objects, prepared by a student.

Iowa has some good examples of drawing, and other school work, but did not present any special features in her exhibit.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN—1875.

" Number of children in the State of Wisconsin 4-20 years of age.....	461,829
" Number of such age who attend school.....	277,884
" Total number of pupils attending school.....	279,845
" Number of different persons employed as teachers.....	9,451
" Average monthly wages of male teachers in the counties....	\$43 50
" Average monthly wages of female teachers in the counties..	27 13
" Average monthly wages of male teachers in the cities.....	109 40
" Average monthly wages of female teachers in the cities.....	39 40
" Number of schools with two departments.....	184
" Number of schools with three or more departments.....	210
" Whole number of graded schools.....	394
" Average number of days' schools maintained: in cities 195 ; in counties 149.....	172
" Number of public school-houses.....	5,260
" Number of pupils the school-houses will accommodate.....	330,189
" Number of sites containing less than one acre.....	3,672
" Number of sites well enclosed.....	1,550
" Number of school-houses built of brick or stone.....	663
" Number of out-houses in good condition.....	3,180
" Received from taxes levied for building and repairing.....	\$469,870 00
" Received from taxes levied for teachers' wages.....	234,207 00
" Received from taxes levied for apparatus and libraries.....	15,556 00
" Received from taxes levied at annual meeting.....	395,052 00
" Received from taxes levied by County Supervisors.....	241,920 00
" Received from income of State School Fund	178,072 00
" Received from all other sources	200,616 00
" Total receipts.....	\$2,728,157 00

" Expended for building and repairing	\$298,657 00
" Expended for apparatus and libraries	27,223 00
" Expended for services of male teachers.....	551,039 00
" Expended for services of female teachers	799,745 00
" Expended for old indebtedness	102,418 00
" Expended for furniture, registers, and records.....	45,516 00
" Expended for all other purposes	241,777 00

Total amount expended

\$2,066,375 00

" Amount of School Fund.....	\$2,624,239 55
" University Fund	222,255 89
" Agricultural College Fund.....	236,133 90
" Normal School Fund	976,364 34
" Income from School Fund.....	186,409 05
" Income from University Fund	42,671 13
" Agricultural College Fund Income	16,306 97
" Normal School Fund Income	61,128 70

STATE OF EDUCATION IN IOWA, 1875.

" Population of school age in Iowa (5-21): boys, 274,631 ; girls, 259,272	533,903
" Number enrolled in public schools, 1874-'75.....	384,012
" Total average attendance.....	225,415
" Number of teachers in 1874-'75 : males, 6,500 ; females, 11,645	18,145
" Average monthly pay of male teachers.....	\$36 68
" Average monthly pay of female teachers.....	28 34
" Number of ungraded public schools.....	9,203
" Number of graded schools	407
" Whole number	9,610
" Average duration of schools in months... ..	6.8
" Number of private schools.....	131
" Teachers employed in private schools.....	459
" Aggregate attendance of scholars in private schools.	13,350
" Number of school-houses : frame, 8,498 ; brick, 650 ; stone, 259 ; log, 121.....	9,528
" Estimated value of sites, buildings, furniture, and apparatus.....	\$8,617,956 00
" Received from local tax.....	4,226,975 98
" Received from interest on permanent fund and rent of lands.....	318,997 72
" Received from other sources.....	489,524 32

" Total receipts.....

\$5,035,498 02

" Expended for sites, building, and furniture....	\$1,087,983 30
" Expended for libraries and apparatus.....	26,700 55
" Expended for salaries of teachers.....	2,598,439 81
" Expended for miscellaneous and contingent matters.....	892,625 73

" Total expenditure.....

\$4,605,749 39

" Amount of school fund permanent and available.....

\$3,363,960 66

"(From report of Hon. A. Abernethy, State Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1874 and 1875)."

XXI. THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT OF THE EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.

The comparatively small educational exhibit from the Empire of Brazil would not have attracted so much attention, were it not for the very favourable impression which the enlightened Emperor, Dom Pedro made, wherever he went during his recent visit to this continent. The advent of the Emperor at this particular juncture, and his taking part with President Grant in the opening ceremonies, not only gave additional *éclat* to the Exhibition, but it created quite a sensation among the sight-seers. The fact that an actual Emperor, and a Bourbon too, should so completely identify himself with a popular interest, and take part freely in proceedings so cosmopolitan in their character as a great Republican demonstration in connection with the Exhibition, was indeed quite a surprise. Further, that he should do so in a matter-of-fact way, and without pomp or parade, was as unexpected as it was gratifying to American feeling; that he should regard nothing affecting the industrial and social position of the people as too unimportant for inspection and inquiry, was a new character for an Emperor to assume, and that in conducting these inquiries he should evince so thorough a familiarity with the details of the subjects which he investigated, and which it had been supposed had never come under his observation, heightened all the more the interest and popular curiosity which had been excited in his movements. Speaking of the effect of the visit of the Emperor to the United States, and of its unostentatious character, the *American Journal of Education* says:—

“The truth is, that Royal visitors heretofore have done little to seduce us from our allegiance to Democracy; but a King like Dom Pedro, who comes to the country to talk with its statesmen, savants and poets, who looks into the workings of Schools, Newsboys’ homes, Manufactories and Asylums, that he may the better uplift and ennoble his own people, is a dangerous man in a republic.”

In harmony with the enlightened statesmanship which was shown by Dom Pedro in his visit to this continent—his identification with popular movements, and his thorough appreciation of the object and great benefits to be derived from international gatherings—he took the necessary steps to ensure that the Brazilian department of the exhibition should be worthy of his country, and gratifying to visitors. In this he was highly successful. The Hon. Mr. Wickersham in the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, thus speaks of it:—

“Brazil comes to Philadelphia with a very creditable exhibit of her educational interests. Indeed, it may be said here with propriety, that the whole display of Brazil at the Exposition does her great honour, and seems to indicate for her people a future of great prosperity and power. The exhibit contains specimens of text-books and scholars’ work from the primary schools, including writing, drawing, needle-work, etc.; specimens of the apparatus used and work done by the inmates of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums; collections of drawings and designs from the Academy of Fine Arts; scholars’ work, writing, book-keeping, drawing, etc., from the Commercial Institute and the Arts and Metiers Lyceum. A large collection of newspapers show that the people like this kind of literature as well there as in this country; and the specimens of Natural History on exhibition, indicate how rich Brazil is as a storehouse of material for science. Several book publishers make very creditable presentation of their work.”

The *American Journal of Education* also, in speaking of the Brazilian Educational Exhibit, says:—

“No educational department in the exhibition surpasses this in breadth of scope and accuracy of detail. The books, maps, pictures, and cases of brilliant insects are all ar-

ranged too, with an artistic sense of colour and effect, which hints that their director belongs to the tropics.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN THE EMPIRE OF BRAZIL, 1875.

Influenced by the personal popularity of the Emperor of Brazil, and charmed by his unaffected manner, as well as intimate acquaintance with subjects which no one had supposed that he had mastered, the Brazilian Exhibit attracted a great number of visitors, and was examined with a curious interest. The educational system of Brazil too, which was supposed to be framed on some old European model, was found to be not only popular in its character, but admirably adapted to the wants of a country of such great extent and of such varied populations as exist in Brazil. The Empire was fortunate in the selection of its educational representative at the exhibition, Dr. Philippe Da Motta. I met him at several educational gatherings at Philadelphia, and found him to be a man of broad and liberal views with regard to education, and an enlightened statesman in his mode of carrying them out. A writer in the *American Journal of Education*, gives the following analysis of the Brazilian system of education, as explained by Dr. Da Motta at an educational congress in Philadelphia, and from other sources:—

“The popular American idea that the lives of these tropical brethren of ours is a dreamy afternoon siesta, will receive a shock when we look into their public school system. A little Joses and Salomes in the cities have small leisure for dreams of any sort. From the age of 5 to 12 they are compelled to attend the primary schools. In the country, Brazil being so sparsely settled, education is compulsory in but part of the Provinces, but the Governments of all are zealous in urging it on their people. In these few primary schools the child is taught to read by the syllabic mode, not by the individual letters. In schools of the first degree the little Brazilian is taught Christian doctrine, reading, writing, elementary notions of grammar, arithmetic, and a system of weights and measures. In the second grade he learns the history and doctrines of the Bible, elements of profane history, geography, especially of Brazil, of physical science, of natural history, geometry, land surveying, linear drawing, music of both kinds, and gymnastics. Boys and girls are rigorously separated. Women are employed and are preferred in these primary schools, receive the same salary as men, and offer more successful results as the proof of their efficiency. While there are many Normal schools, the ranks of teachers are frequently recruited from the ordinary schools. A pupil receiving notes of distinction is permitted to act as assistant, thus qualifying himself for teacher. Having passed through the eight classes of these schools he submits to an examination, and if he passes, becomes an assistant teacher of the second year with salary, a system more immediately practical than that of Normal schools. The copy-books, drawings, and specimens of sewing from these public schools presented with more fairness than is usual in other exhibits of the same kind, as we have the bad with the good, and specimens yellow with age, dating back nearly twenty years, contrasted with those of last winter, to show the improvement in the systems. The chirography is unusually excellent. Whether these Brazilian girls will ever write for the press is problematic, but if they do, it will be a day marked with a white stone for the printers. One Luiga da Alvarenga's composition, I remember, the script of which would make a compositor's heart leap for joy. Absolute religious toleration is practised in the schools, as in every department, of Brazil. Object teaching, by aid of pictures, plastic models, and prepared animals, &c., is used; but the Kindergarten is not known. One errand of the Commission here, indeed, is to secure competent lady teachers of Frochel's system, familiar with the Portuguese language, who will introduce it. Besides these public schools there are private institutions of every grade, from the primary to the lycæums, and the Imperial school of Dom Pedro II., in the capital. There are, too, religious seminaries, naval and military systems of schools, technical schools for artisans and workmen, three night schools in Rio de Janerio, where more than 1,000 adults are

taught, and numberless private classes are established by wealthy planters for the benefit of their poorer neighbours or former slaves. Dr. Da Motta has brought representations from the naval, military, and law schools, the academies of free arts, the apparatus for teaching the blind, and specimens of their work. There is also a superb and complete collection of the insects of Brazil, intended for presentation to one of our scientific Institutions.

“There is no doubt that the educational work which lies before Brazil is but fairly begun; her population is scattered over one-fifth of the continent, and three-twelfths of it are savages or emancipated slaves. But in her efforts are shown an electric energy and a sound common sense which promise exceptional success. One proof of this is seen in the high salaries and the respect paid to teachers; in the wise policy that a man must be relieved of anxiety concerning his family if you would have his best work. Another proof is the fact that of the twenty Provinces, four expend one-sixth of their annual revenue in schools, three one-fifth, six one-fourth, two one-third, and the remainder a large proportion. In addition to this is the aid from the Central Government. In half of these Provinces and in all the cities, primary education is compulsory. The National Library, which contains over 10,000 volumes, to which every decently clothed person has free access, the National Museum, whose visitors on Sundays average 1,000, and numerous polytechnic schools and libraries, well established or springing into life in all the provinces, testify to the vigor of her intellectual life.”

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION IN BRAZIL.

The following résumé has been prepared at the United States Bureau of Education from the official hand-book published by the Brazilian Government for the Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876.

“Brazil, constitutional monarchy; *area*, 3,275,326 square miles; *population*, 12,000,000, (estimate of the hand book for 1876,) *Capital*: Rio de Janeiro; *population*, 274,972.

“*General Remarks.*—The organization of complete statistics relative to education throughout the Empire of Brazil has been impeded by various causes, among which may be mentioned the absence of a general census, the sparseness of the population, and many others.

“The results with regard to the number of schools and pupils are far from representing the truth. In the number of pupils given below, those children who receive primary instruction in industrial establishments at the expense of the proprietors, are not included.

“There are, besides, many planters residing at a distance from towns, who prefer to have primary schools, and sometimes schools for higher branches, on their private estates, both for their own children and for their poor neighbours.

“A comparison of the last statistics with those of 1872 shows an increase of 994 primary and secondary schools, and of 20,478 pupils.

“The great zeal which is manifested in Brazil for the diffusion of knowledge is revealed by very striking facts, among which the following may be mentioned.

“1. The establishment of night schools for adults in the capital and different provinces.

“2. The arrangement of lectures on sciences, of popular courses, and of polytechnic clubs.

“3. The establishment of mechanic schools for destitute children.

“4. The establishment of normal schools for both sexes.

“5. The establishment of popular libraries and reading rooms.

“6. The large increase of the educational appropriations in the general and provincial budgets. The expenditure for education in some provinces amounts to one-third of the revenue.

“*Compulsory Attendance.*—The regulations relating to compulsory attendance are only enforced in the capital of the empire and in a few provincial towns. The great distances of many dwellings from school-houses has made general compulsion hitherto impossible.

“*Separation of Sexes.*—The law forbids the admission of the two sexes into the same school. This law is strictly enforced.

“*Educational Expenditure.*—Total expenditure for public primary and secondary education, 5,252,814 milreis (the milreis is equivalent to two shillings and threepence, English money).

“*Primary and Secondary Education.*—Number of primary and secondary schools, 5,890 (private schools included); number of pupils (those of private schools included), 187,915; number of teachers not given in the hand-book. Teachers of public schools are examined, appointed, and paid by the General and Provincial Governments.

“*Higher Religious Education.*—Number of Roman Catholic seminaries, 19; number of students, 1,368; government grants for the support of the seminaries, 115,000 milreis.

“*Military Education.*—Military subjects are taught in the following establishments, subordinate to the War Department: regimental schools, preparatory schools, the military school, the gunnery school of Campo Grande, and the department of artillery apprentices. Number of pupils and professors not given.

“*Naval Education.*—In the Marine Department there are several establishments for naval education, in which a large number of young men receive a thorough training. Number of professors and pupils is not given.

“*Polytechnic Education.*—Number of polytechnic schools, 1, with one general and five special courses. Number of professors and assistants, 36; number of students, 399.

“*Medical Education.*—Number of medical faculties, 2; number of professors and assistants, 36; number of students in 1874, 950. Government grants for these two faculties annually, the sum of 216,910 milreis. In 1874, 32 students of the medical school obtained the degree of doctor; and 64 of the pharmaceutical course received diplomas of capacity.

“*Faculties of Law.*—Number of faculties, 2; number of students in 1874, 406, viz., 260 at Recife, and 145 at St. Paul's; number of graduates in 1874, 83; number of professors and assistants, 34; annual expenditure, 172,200 milreis.

“*Commercial Schools.*—There is one commercial institute at the capital of the empire, with a course of four years. Branches of instruction are, French, English, German, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, commercial statistics, commercial law, and book-keeping. Number of students, 57; viz., 38 matriculated, and 19 not matriculated. Annual expenditure 20,800 milreis.

“*Institutions for the Blind.*—Number of schools for the blind, 1; number of teachers and assistants, 10; number of pupils, 29, viz., 19 boys and 10 girls. Nearly all are educated at the expense of the Government. Annual expenditure, 63,770 milreis.

“*Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb.*—Number of institutions, 1; number of pupils, 20; number of teachers and assistants, 6; annual Government grant, 54,000 milreis.

“*Academies of Fine Arts.*—Number of academies, 1; number of professors, 27; number of pupils in 1875, 107; annual expenditure, 37,560 milreis.

“*Musical Conservatory.*—The Conservatory is connected with the Academy of Fine Arts, under a special director. Number of students in 1875, 108: viz., 52 males, and 56 females. Number of teachers not given.

“*Mining School.*—A mining school has recently been established in the Province of Minas Geraes, with a course of two years. Number of professors and pupils not given.

“*Libraries.*—Number of libraries not given; number of volumes, 460,272; reading-rooms connected with libraries were attended by 85,044 persons.

“*Museums of Natural History.*—Number of museums, 5; number of natural history cabinets connected with institutions of higher learning, 7.

XXII.—THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT OF THE KINGDOM OF NORWAY.

Strictly speaking, Norway should not be referred to as a separate Kingdom, as it is incorporated with Sweden; but I use the term in a convenient sense, as we do when speaking separately of England, Scotland or Ireland as one of the “three Kingdoms.” Besides, the School exhibit of Norway was kept quite separate from that of Sweden, and was of an entirely different character. It consisted of the model of an open school-room in a rural district, with seats, desks, &c., arranged in a convenient form. On the desks were

text and copy books ; and on the space allotted, other paraphernalia of an ordinary school in its every day dress. There were also a variety of school apparatus, such as maps, globes, charts, &c. The whole school exhibit of Norway, though most interesting and instructive to the visitor, was yet inferior to that of Sweden in many respects. In regard to this exhibit, Mrs. R. H. Davis, the correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, says :—

“ Norway sends a little school-room too, oddly natural and life-like. Here are the graduated seats, and the ink-stands and the copy-books of the anxious Kalthenkas and Johanss, with a mark of a little inky thumb on one. There is the teachers' raised desk and a bunch of wintry blossoms on it, and on the wall, photographs of the mountain and fiords which she sees outside of the windows whenever she raises her weary eyes. From Mr. Gade's published account, we learn that education in Norway is in a measure compulsory, children being required to attend school nine or twelve weeks in the year, until they can read, write, and are instructed in religion enough for confirmation. In 1867, 32,682 children were in the common schools receiving instruction in reading, geography, history, natural history, drawing and sewing. All these schools are under the supervision of the church. They are filled by the children of the poor and middle classes, wealthier parents preferring private schools. Above the primary, are public and high schools, classic, combined Latin, and high civil, in which the English and old Norse tongues are made obligatory studies ; peasants' high schools, where peasants in winter receive instruction in history, geography, and religion. There are also a free university and many asylums for little children, agricultural, nautical, naval and military academies.”

The “ Statesman's Year Book for 1876 gives the following additional information :—

“ Education is compulsory in the kingdom of Norway, parents being bound to let their children, between the ages of seven and fourteen, receive public instruction.

“ Schoolmasters are settled in each parish, who live either in fixed residence, or move at stated intervals from one place to another, and who frequently attend different schools, devoting their time in turn to each. They are paid by a small tax levied in every parish. Instruction in the primary schools is limited to religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography. Almost every town supports a superior school ; and in thirteen of the principal towns is a ‘ lærd skole,’ or college, the instruction in which includes theology, Latin, Greek, Norwegian, German, French, English, mathematics, history, and geography. Christiania has a university, founded by the Danish Government in 1811, which is attended by about 400 students.”

XXIII.—MISCELLANEOUS EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Educational Exhibits from the countries named in this chapter were so meagre and disproportionate to the importance of the countries themselves, that I could do no more than briefly to refer to them in one group. I have, however, endeavoured to make up for this deficiency, by giving, if possible, fuller information in regard to the educational statistics of these countries. Our people will thus be enabled to get a complete bird's-eye view of the educational condition of the various countries which were in any department represented at the Centennial Exhibition. I have sought, with much additional labour, to obtain from every available source the fullest and latest information in regard to the state of education in these and (I may also say in regard to) the other countries and states to which this report refers.

1. SPAIN.—The general exhibit of Spain in the main building was effectively arranged. It consisted chiefly of ecclesiastical ornaments and decorations in gold, silver, bronze, wood, silk, linen, glass and earthenware of rich Moorish patterns. Over the handsome entrance to the Spanish Department were two pictures interesting to North American visitors, one representing Columbus before his patroness, Queen Isabella, and the King—

the other an allegorical picture representing Spain drawing aside a curtain and exhibiting America to the gaze of the world.

In her own National building, near St. George's Hall, Spain had a small educational exhibit consisting of the following objects and articles, thus summarized by the Hon Mr. Wickersham :—

“1. Of a large number of architectural drawings and models. A large wall space is occupied with fine plaster casts designed for drawing models, exemplifying different styles of architecture.

“2. Of several thousand volumes of books exhibited by the Director General of Public Instruction. These embrace text-books for all grades of schools and many works on the history and resources of Spain. There are books relating to medicine, science, art, philosophy and literature. In the collection we noticed several works relating to education; among others the “Principles of Education and Practical Pedagogy,” by Dr. Mariona Carderera, Madrid.

“3. The only school apparatus we noticed were the *Dones de Froebel*, some geometrical models, alphabetical blocks in a frame, a spelling chart, and a variety of maps and globes.

“4. Of scholars' work there is little beyond a few specimens of geometrical drawing and designing,—among the rest St. Thomas College, Barcelona. Several normal and other schools have exhibits of designs, maps and drawings arranged in portfolios. A school for the Blind at Madrid, sent some school appliances and pupils' work.”

STATE OF EDUCATION IN SPAIN.

From the “Statesman's Year Book for 1876,” I make the following extract :—

“According to the latest official returns from Spain, there were 1,251,653 pupils attending the private and public schools, being at the rate of one pupil to every thirteen of the population of Spain.

“Middle-class education is given in fifty-eight public colleges, by 757 professors, to 13,881 pupils. In first-class education, the most remarkable feature is the large number of law-students, namely, 3,755 in 1859-60, divided among ten faculties.

“There were, at that date, ten faculties of literature and philosophy, with 224 students; seven faculties of sciences, with 141 students; four faculties of pharmacy, with 544; seven faculties of medicine, with 1,178; and six faculties of theology, with 339 students—in all 6,181 students. The expenditure for public education by the government amounted, on the average of the last year's, to rather less than £250,000 stg.”

2. PORTUGAL.—The chief educational exhibit from Portugal consisted of a number of philosophical and scientific instruments manufactured by the students of the Lisbon Industrial Institute, which I examined with a good deal of interest. This Institution received medals for similar exhibits at London, in 1862, at Paris, in 1867, and at Vienna, in 1873. Mr. J. M. Motta, of Lisbon, has also some electrical instruments. There were also a number of works on elementary instruction and general literature, science and art. The Oporto Industrial Institute exhibited a number of original and translated works. Several volumes of reports, statistics, newspapers, and other periodicals were shown. Mr Mengo, the present proprietor of the Moré book-store of Oporto, had a large number of Portuguese works in the exhibit.

STATE AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN PORTUGAL.

From a voluminous catalogue and report on the Portuguese exhibit, kindly sent to me by Senor Lourenço Malheiro, the Royal Commissioner at Philadelphia, I make the following interesting extracts :—

“The administration of affairs relative to public instruction, is in charge of a general direction in the Ministry of the Interior. A consulting board of public instruction acts with this Ministry, giving its vote on the works that are submitted to its examination, and consulting on questions of public education. The special military education is under the direction of the Ministry of War, and the naval education under that of the Ministry of Marine.”

“The public instruction is divided into three branches: higher, secondary, and primary, having besides the special instruction of the fine arts.

The expenses under the direction of the Ministry of the Interior, of the public instruction in Portugal, were as follows:—

1874-1875.....	777,661\$000*
“ Estimate for 1875-76.....	798,614\$000

This estimate of expenses is distributed in the following manner:—

“ Consulting Board.....	1,200\$000
“ Coimbra University.....	87,285\$000
“ Lisbon Polytechnic School.....	55,247\$000
“ Oporto Polytechnic Academy.....	17,874\$000
“ Lisbon Medico-Surgical School.....	13,573\$000
“ Oporto Medico-Surgical School.....	12,840\$000
“ Funchal Medico-Surgical School.....	1,027\$000
“ Higher course of letters (curso superior de letras).....	3,400\$000
“ Extraordinary Gratifications.....	4,000\$000
“ Lisbon Academy of Fine Arts.....	9,050\$000
“ Oporto Academy of Fine Arts.....	4,556\$000
“ Subsidies to Pensionists.....	3,600\$000
“ Lisbon Royal Conservatory.....	6,432\$000
“ Subsidies to Theatres.....	33,552\$000
“ Lyceums.....	67,418\$000
“ Secondary Instruction outside of Lyceums.....	13,410\$000
“ Extraordinary Gratifications.....	6,000\$000
“ Primary Normal Schools.....	7,637\$000
“ Primary Teachings.....	244,734\$000
“ Other Expenses.....	35,400\$000
“ Royal Academy of Sciences.....	12,609\$000
“ Archives of Torre de Tombo.....	7,080\$000
“ Public Libraries.....	11,730\$000
“ State Printing Offices.....	138,830\$000
	798,614\$000

Added to the expense in charge of other Ministries, as follows:—

“ Military School.....	31,143\$000
“ Military College.....	19,056\$000
“ Naval School.....	7,470\$000
“ Elementary Agricultural Teaching.....	3,500\$000
“ General Institute of Agriculture.....	17,857\$000
“ Lisbon Industrial Institute.....	14,320\$000
“ Oporto Industrial Institute.....	10,770\$000
	902,730\$000

“The sum spent by private parties can be estimated at 300,000\$000, being the total outlay of the country, with the instruction estimated at 1,200,000\$000.

*1\$000 is equal to \$1.0815 Canadian Currency.

“The higher teaching is furnished by the following establishments:—Coimbra University, Lisbon Polytechnic School, Military School, Oporto Polytechnic Academy; Lisbon, Oporto, and Funchal Medico-surgical Schools and Higher Course of Letters (*Curso superior de letras*.)

“For the official secondary teaching there are in the kingdom eighteen lyceums, seventeen being at the capitals of the administrative districts, and one in Lamego.

“In the adjacent islands there are four lyceums at the capitals of the districts. . . .

“There are in Lisbon two Normal Primary Schools, one for males and the other for females, established by the decree of the 14th of December, 1869, whose object is to prepare professors for the primary instruction.

“The first one has two professors, who govern the primary school annexed to the normal.

“The second has a regent and three female teachers.

“Each one of the normal schools may receive twenty students, for each one of which the State gives a pension of 65000 reis monthly.

“There were in 1862, in the kingdom, 1,336 public schools for males, and 127 for females. In 1874, there were already 1,987 of the former, and 458 of the latter.

“At the adjacent islands, there were in 1862, ninety-three professors and twenty-six female teachers, and in 1874, one hundred and twenty-seven of the first, and forty-seven of the second.

“Besides this, there were eight more municipal schools for males, and four for females.

“The total number of public schools in 1874 was, therefore, 2,631.

“There were, in 1862, four hundred and eighty professors, and four hundred and sixty-four female teachers of free schools in the kingdom, and forty of the first, and one hundred and thirty-four of the second in the adjacent islands.

“In 1874, there were in the kingdom 1,987 professors, and four hundred and fifty-eight ruling female teachers, and eight professors and four municipal female teachers; at the adjacent islands, one hundred and twenty-seven professors and forty-seven teachers, the whole being 2,212 of the one, and five hundred and nine of the other.

“There is understood under the designation of special instruction, the teaching of the fine arts, for which there are the following establishments: Lisbon Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Oporto Academy of Fine Arts, and Lisbon Royal Conservatory.

“In 1852-53 there were established, in Lisbon an INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, and an INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL in Oporto. The ancient Commercial School, established by the Marquis of Pombal, was annexed afterwards to the Lisbon Institute.

“By the primitive organization this establishment was limited to the purely industrial and commercial teaching, but at present comprises the following courses: of general instruction for workmen, of factory directors, of industrial shops, superintendents and assistants, assistant civil engineers, of engineers and firemen, of telegraph operators, of masters of works, of constructors of instruments of precision, and of commercial course.

“The agricultural teaching, decreed in 1852, is divided into elementary and higher. For the elementary teaching there were established, in 1852, model farms, and in 1869 there were decreed the establishment of experimental stations in the districts, and elementary courses of agriculture in the lyceums. For the higher agricultural teaching there exists the General Institute of agriculture, which was established in 1852, incorporating with it in 1855 the veterinary teaching, which, up to that time, was in charge of a veterinary school.

“There is at present for the elementary teaching only the Cintra model farm, which has an expense of 3,500,000 reis voted in the estimate of the State.

“In some districts there were established experimental stations, and the agricultural and zootechnic courses were commenced. These courses are not obligatory; their purpose is only to disperse and divulge agricultural knowledge.

“THE GENERAL AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE comprises the agricultural and veterinary courses, and it has 10 professors and 1 professor of design.

“The administrative personnel consists of a director and 5 subaltern employes. It has 5 chiefs of the service.

“THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE was established in 1779, by the initiative of the

duke of Lafões and the abbot José Correia da Serra. By its primitive statutes it was divided into three classes:—1st Natural Sciences. 2nd Mathematical Sciences. 3rd Literature.

“Each class had to have 8 effective members. Afterwards the number of supernumerary members was fixed at 12, the honorary ones at 12, and the corresponding ones at 100.

“Portugal possesses 3 astronomical establishments. The Lisbon Royal Observatory, the Astronomical Observatory of Coimbra University, and that of the Lisbon Polytechnic School (in construction.)

“In 1874 the ancient Marine Astronomical Observatory in Lisbon, was abolished and annexed to the Naval School, for the practical study of astronomy and navigation in the course of the same school. It has under its charge the regulation of the chronometers and determination of error of the instruments destined for the men of war. . . .

A recent official newspaper, *La Reforme*, in speaking of the state of education in the sister kingdom, says :

“The salaries of teachers give an idea of the state of primary education in Portugal. Those of Lisbon, Oporto, and Coimbra do not exceed \$280 per annum. . . . The primary instruction, such as it is, appears to be organized pretty much upon the basis of that which prevails in Spain, with the exception that the teachers only receive about half of the salaries of Spanish teachers.”

STATE OF EDUCATION IN DENMARK.

3. KINGDOM OF DENMARK.—The educational display of this kingdom was very meagre. It consisted, however, of some excellent wall maps and atlases, published by Steen & Son, of Copenhagen; also a large collection of very striking drawings in industrial art, by Mr. Hetsch, of the same city. There were some excellent specimens of photo-lithography.

From Martin's “Statesman's Year Book for 1876,” we learn that:—

“Elementary education is widely diffused in Denmark, the attendance at school being obligatory from the age of seven to fourteen. In conformity with Act 85 of the Constitution, education is afforded gratuitously in the public schools to children whose parents cannot afford to pay for their teaching. The system of mutual instruction, introduced in 1820, was generally adopted in 1840. Besides the University of Copenhagen, there are thirteen public gymnasia, or colleges, in the principal towns of the kingdom, which afford a ‘classical’ education, and under them are a large number of middle schools, for the children of the trading and higher working classes. Instruction at the public expense is given in the parochial schools, spread all over the country, to the number, in August, 1869, of 2,940, namely: 28 in Copenhagen, 132 in the Towns of Denmark, and 2,780 in the rural districts.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN EGYPT.

4. EGYPT.—Although Egypt has of late years made considerable progress in education, she had very little evidence of it at the Centennial Exhibition. She had, however, a very handsome department there, in the style of an Egyptian temple, and a very good collection of national objects. The school exhibit was confined to school books, printed in Arabic with parallel columns in French and Italian. The school books and dictionaries were sent by the Minister of Public Instruction, but in the entire collection there was nothing to indicate life or spirit in the cause of education in Egypt. In addition to the books there were raised works for the education of the blind, curious types, &c., from Mr. Ousy, of Cairo. The extensive collection of ancient manuscripts in hieroglyphics, as well as in the Coptic, Arabic, and Hebrew languages, was both curious and interesting. There were

some excellent plaster casts of celebrated Egyptian monuments, busts, and statues. These I understood from the attendant were made by Mr. Bellair Friedrichhusse, of Berlin.

From a valuable paper published in 1875, by the United States Bureau of Education at Washington, on "Public Instruction in Egypt," I make the following extract, which will be found the more interesting from the fact that so little is known in Canada of the educational state of this ancient people. The paper is a translation and a compilation from a work on "L'instruction publique en Egypte," par V. E. Dor, Ph. D. of Paris. The writer, in an instructive chapter, gives a brief sketch of the history of Egypt from the earliest times down to the invasion of the country by Napoleon I. in 1798. He says:—

"In whatever light as to its motives we may consider this strange and fantastic expedition, it cannot be denied that in its consequences it became a lasting benefit to Egypt, which, forgotten for centuries, once more became an active member of the family of nations; and in the hands of a man of genius was now to raise to a new life.

"This man was Mehemet Ali, to whom Sultan Selim III. intrusted the fortunes of the country after its evacuation by the French.

"At an early age he had conceived a strong love for France and everything French. His first care was to organize the army on the French model. In order to bring about a thorough and lasting reform not only of the army but of the whole state, Mehemet Ali recognized the necessity of education, and numerous schools of all kinds soon began to spring up throughout the whole of Egypt. The pasha himself set a praiseworthy example, and it must be confessed that it was a noble sight to see the old chieftain sit down at a ripe old age and learn reading and writing.

PRIMARY ARABIC INSTRUCTION.

"The Primary Egyptian Schools, Kanttab—are at this present day in a much higher state of development than is generally believed outside of Egypt; and although they may no longer meet the demands of modern times, having remained stationary for about eight centuries, these schools nevertheless possessed a great deal of vital force, enabling them to live through centuries of darkness. These primary schools are essentially a creation of Mohammedanism, and the reading and writing of portions of the Koran formed the chief occupation of the scholars.

"A peculiar feature of the whole system was the foundation of schools by wealthy persons, the number of such schools gradually growing very large. In many cases the benefactor gave, besides the school-house, an annual sum of money for the teacher; in others, money to be devoted to the clothing of poor children, and in some cases, though more rarely, a library.

"These primary schools have not changed much, either externally or internally. The school-room measures 15 by 20 feet, and is enclosed by a wall on three sides only, and this wall is built up to the ceiling on the two sides only, the greater portion of one side fronting on the street having a sort of lattice-work, to hide the scholars from the gaze of the passers by and to admit air and a subdued light. The walls are generally covered with verses from the Koran, and on the side turning towards Mecca there is a small niche with a plaster ornament representing a holy-lamp. The floor is sometimes covered with mats or carpets; otherwise there is no furniture whatever; only in rare cases there is a small desk on which the teacher places his Koran. Occasionally one finds school-houses having a second story, used either as a library or as the teacher's dwelling.

"Recently the Government has directed its efforts towards establishing schools more in accordance with the wants of modern life, so that the school-houses described will gradually disappear.

"The Egyptian schools are, as regards the way in which they are supported, divided into three kinds: schools with ancient endowments, and subject to Government-inspection,

schools having endowments, but independent of the government, and schools having no endowment and being in no wise subordinate to the Ministry of Public Instruction.

“The teachers (*fiki*) are not generally men of any great attainments; all that is required of them is to know the Koran by heart; and this mere mechanical knowledge frequently hides the greatest ignorance. Beside the Koran the *fiki* does not know much, except a few simple rules of arithmetic and some fantastic notions regarding geography.

“The salary which the *fiki* receives is, of course, very small. On the last day of the week (Thursday) the scholars each bring one or two piasters (the piaster is equal to five cents), so that the average annual salary comes to about \$80 or \$100.

“The children go to school in the morning not to leave it till 6 o'clock in the evening, except on Thursdays, when, on account of the coming Sabbath (Friday), they leave at noon. They either bring their food along, or give half a piaster to the teacher, who supplies them with some dates, beans, and a piece of bread.

“The first years of their life the children spend in the harem, which they leave when about 6 or 7 years of age, to attend school. Mr. Dor gives the following graphic description of a school in full operation: ‘The teacher and scholars sit on the floor, the former generally near the door or in that corner of the room which has the best light, the children grouped around him. This assembly of white, tawny and black figures, with their glittering eyes; their red lips wide open, showing two rows of shining teeth; with their round heads, some freshly shaved, others with short hair; with their long blue garments, from under which their naked feet peep forth—all this, framed by the characteristic Arabic architecture and seen in the dim twilight found in all Egyptian houses, forms a very pretty picture.’

“The apparatus which the scholar brings to school with him is exceedingly simple, consisting of a wooden slate, sometimes of thin iron; a leather case containing some reeds to write with, and, fastened to it, a little iron box, with a sponge steeped in ink.

“The teacher never teaches a whole class at one and the same time, but only one scholar. Every child in his turn comes up to the teacher, sits down by his side, recites what he has learned, shows what he has written, receives a new task, and resumes his place among the other scholars. The scholars commence by learning the letters and the numbers, with their values. They have to repeat them and write them till they are thoroughly acquainted with them. Then follow simple syllables commencing with consonants, and the syllables commencing with vowels. From this they progress to the study of words and phrases, mostly taken from the Koran. The teacher writes the words on the child's slate, lets him spell and pronounce them aloud, and then the child practises the writing. When the child can read words or short phrases, the teacher inscribes some characters on his slate in coloured ink; and the father, after having convinced himself of the progress made by his child, generally sends the teacher a present of one or two piasters. As soon as the child knows how to read, he commences to learn the Koran by heart, and as there is but rarely more than one copy of the sacred volume in a school, the teacher writes verse after verse on the child's slate to be learned by heart. All this learning is done aloud, and the noise resulting from it is considerable; still, discipline is rigidly maintained by a prompt and energetic application of the *jus flugelli*. The study of the Koran in the primary schools is merely mechanical, no explanation or commentary whatever being given. After a child has gone in this manner through the whole of the Koran, his education is considered finished, and, though his knowledge is limited, it must be stated that at any rate he has learned to read and write correctly.

“Arithmetic is but rarely taught in these schools, which are not under Government superintendence, for the simple reason that the teachers know very little of it themselves. If a child is obliged to have some knowledge of arithmetic, he studies it with a *rabani* or public weigher, or he is apprenticed to a merchant. Other subjects—such as history and geography—are not taught at all, although it is the intention to make a beginning in this direction in the Government schools.

“As will be seen from the above, the study of the Koran is the chief object of the Arabic schools, and reading and writing are only considered as means for reaching this object. Only very gradually does the primary school begin to assume a more practical character. This tendency of the school to become more and more a purely lay institution, is shown above everything else in the disappearance of the prayers which, during the first

half of this century, formed an important subject of instruction in all the schools, while at present they are only taught in some of the country schools.

“The number of children attending school—quite large in the cities—is small in the rural districts, where, in spite of numerous schools, the most profound ignorance reigns. The teachers of many of these schools, entirely isolated and separated from all intellectual intercourse, are frequently as ignorant as the poor *fellahs*—peasants—themselves; and then (in Egypt, as elsewhere) it does not suffice to have attended school in order to acquire a good elementary education; and as the method pursued does not develop the intellect, the result is, in most cases, that nothing of what has been sown in the school germinates and ripens. As the knowledge of reading and writing is closely united to a knowledge of the Koran, it gradually vanishes from want of exercise, and when the child has arrived at the period of manhood, but little of all he learned at school remains. Mr. Jules Simon has proved that in France one-fourth of the male population is illiterate at the age of twenty, while about one-eighth does not attend school; and this decrease is no doubt still larger in Egypt.

“Once a year, during the month of *Ramadan* (October), or the month of *Chaaban*, preceding it, examinations are held; clothes and shoes, and occasionally a small sum of money, are distributed to the children. The moneys for such distributions being derived from the endowment funds, and a procession parades the streets, headed by the best scholars.

“Such is the actual state of the purely Arabic schools, which are now under the superintendence of the Government. Some of them are entirely independent of the Ministry of Public Instruction. These schools are exactly in the same state to-day as they were centuries ago. With that tenacity and stability peculiar to Mohammedan Institutions, they have survived all the political revolutions through which Egypt has passed. They have not followed on the road of reform which Egypt has pursued since the reign of Mehemet Ali; or, rather, the Government, renouncing all idea of reforming them, has preferred to raise by the side of them other primary schools, resembling those of Europe. The only important innovation has been the introduction of a little elementary arithmetic; and even to this, the majority of the old schools have refused to submit, contenting themselves to teach their scholars the numbers.

“There are no schools for girls, with the exception of the schools for nurses at Old Cairo and of such as are supported by the Copts or the various European colonies. For years, the ministry has talked of opening an immense institution for the education of young girls; the plans have been made, and the work has even been commenced, but nothing more is being done.

“Among the higher classes, the girls are occasionally instructed by educated native women, or European governesses, but there is no public system of instruction for girls.

SUPERIOR ARABIC INSTRUCTION.

“The Mohammedan University of Egypt, El Azhar, is as old as Cairo, having been founded in the year 970, by the Fatimide General Gauhar, and its name, El Azhar, means the flourishing. The building was partially destroyed by an earthquake in 1302, but immediately restored and enlarged, and renovated in 1596. During the French invasion of 1798, the president—sheik—of El Azhar, was called upon to play a part in politics, for to him Bonaparte addressed himself to demand the surrender of the City of Cairo, and on the following day, the sheik published a solemn proclamation in favour of the French. Under the arches of this venerable building, Bonaparte, clad in Oriental garb, sat down with the learned sheiks, on the 20th of August of the same year, the birthday of the prophet, and recited verses of the Koran and an interminable litya on the life of Mohammed.

“The extent of the buildings may be judged from the fact that when, on the 21st of October 1798, an insurrection broke out against the French, fifteen thousand insurgents found a place of refuge within its walls, and did not surrender till Bonaparte brought artillery to bear upon it.

“The main building, the mosque, has an irregular pentagonal shape, and is surrounded on all sides by different buildings and courtyards, leaving only room for four gates. The

south-western gate is the chief entrance, and leads into a small court, from which an ancient portal opens into the great court, and which the mosque faces. This mosque is a vast hall, whose ceiling, blackened by age and the smoke of twelve hundred lamps, is supported by three hundred and eighty ancient pillars.

“El Azhar has always had a great fame, and thousands of students have come here from all parts of the Mohammedan world. Even at this day there are students from India and Soudan, each country or province establishing endowments for the support of their students.

“The students are distributed in *rivaks*, or halls, and *harahs*, or quarters, the latter corresponding to the country or province of the student. There are thirty-one *rivaks* and twelve *harahs*. Egypt, of course, sends the largest number of students and possesses the greatest endowments, but students come from Tunis, Algiers, Morocco, Sennaar, Darfour, Arabia, Syria, Asia Minor, Koordistan, and India. Though the buildings are so vast, they are not large enough to accommodate all the students, and those who possess private means—and they are, perhaps, the majority—live in the adjoining caravansaries.

“The Mohammedan religion has seventy-six sects, four of which only are orthodox, the other seventy-two being considered as heretics. These four orthodox sects are the Chaféites, the Malékites, the Hanéfites, and the Hambalites; taking their names from their founders.

“The chief sheik, or chief of the mosque, to whom all the others are subordinate, is appointed by the Government, and his office is considered as one of the highest in Egypt. He appoints the sheik for each *rivak* (hall), and is attended by a number of choristers, vergers, and ushers.

“There are 314 professors, 143 of whom are Chaféites, 97 Malékites, 70 Hanéfites, and only 4 Hambalites. Their pay is only raised by voluntary contributions from the students, their position being considered one of honour rather than of emolument. Many of them hold at the same time other offices, such as that of preacher in other mosques, and professors in the higher government schools.

“The students scarcely ever leave the mosque. El Azhar becomes to them an adopted country, to which they remain faithful all their life. While the European student hastens to leave the *alma mater* to enter active life, there is absolutely no limit but death to the studies at El Azhar, and a student with silvery beard and hair is no unfrequent occurrence in the republic of letters. The average length of time, however, which a student has to stay at El Azhar to finish his studies is two to three years, although many stay four to six years.

“Every morning all the students attend prayers, and then collect in small groups around their professors to receive their instruction. The course of studies at El Azhar is limited, because its object is solely to educate *fiki*, lawyers, and theologians. There are four divisions, or grades, of study, the first two comprising the preparatory studies, viz., grammar and syntax; the third, called ‘*aelm and tanhib*,’ is the doctrine of the unity of God and his attributes; the fourth comprises law, and consists of learning by heart innumerable commentaries of the Koran, explaining the principles of jurisprudence.

“Besides the above-mentioned four studies, which are considered the most important, the following subjects are taught to some extent, rhetoric, prosody, logic, arithmetic, and mathematics.

“There are similar schools connected with some of the mosques, but they are all more or less perfect imitations of El Azhar, and are not deserving of notice.

“The total number of students of El Azhar is about 10,000.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

“Of these, deserve to be mentioned first, the primary schools of the Copts, of which there are quite a number. They resemble the *Kouttab* in every respect, with the only exception that instead of the Koran the Psalms and the Gospels are read and learned by heart, and that, in addition to reading and writing, singing is taught, confined, however, to the singing of a few religious hymns.

“With regard to one point, however, the Copts possess a decided superiority over their Mohammedan conquerors, in feeling the necessity of educating women; thus there

are at Cairo two Copt schools for girls. The course of instruction in these schools comprises reading, writing, the fundamental rules of arithmetic, vocal music, and needle-work. These primary Copt schools are supported in the same manner as the Mohammedan ones.

“The Copts possess two colleges at Cairo, one at Hart Saggain and the other near the Metropolitan church. The former has three classes with 125 students and 8 professors. The course of study includes French, English, Italian, Arabic, and arithmetic. The latter, and by far superior, institution—the great college—numbers 243 students, with 12 professors and 6 assistant professors. It occupies a fine building, with spacious well-lighted and ventilated school rooms. The course of instruction comprises the Coptic language, Arabic, French, English, Italian, vocal music, arithmetic, elements of geometry, history, geography, and logic.

“The Jews likewise support a number of schools in Cairo and Alexandria; primary schools, where the children learn Hebrew and Arabic, reading and writing, and occasionally Italian, which language is of great importance to the Jews in their commercial transactions. Some of the Jewish primary schools are also attended by girls, while others are for girls exclusively.

“The largest educational establishment which the Jews have founded in Egypt is the college Darbel Iahoud, at Cairo. This institution founded in 1860, owes its existence to the liberality of Mr. Samuel Rubino. It is in every respect well managed and the pupils receive a good solid education. The course of study embraces Hebrew, French, Italian, vocal music, geography, cosmography, history, and arithmetic. The number of pupils whose age varies between 6 and 15, is 83, who are instructed by two rabbis and three professors, one of whom is at the same time president of the college.

“The few schools of the Catholic Copts are nearly all located in Upper Egypt, and are attended by about 220 scholars.

“The Syrian Maronites have three schools, differing but little from the *Kouttab*, with the exception of the Psalms and Gospels being used instead of the Koran, and the scholars sitting on benches instead of on the floor.

“The Syrian Greek Catholics have recently opened a flourishing school at Alexandria.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

“As it has been said before, it was Mehemet Ali who began the work of reform in Egypt. He commenced by reforming the army, and went on to establish numerous schools, a military academy, an artillery school, a naval academy, an infantry school, and even a school of military music, but above all, a great college (to which Mehemet Ali sent his sons), which at one time numbered more than 1,500 pupils, and received the name “School of Princes.” A school of languages was opened in the palace of Esbékieh, sixty select pupils of which were formed into a bureau of translation, which still exists, and somewhat later a school of typographical engineering was founded.

“All the schools founded by Mehemet Ali were based on the educational wants of a standing army of 150,000 men, and when the army, in 1841, was, officially at least, reduced to 12,000 men, the schools of every kind gradually declined, both in numbers and in efficiency, so that when Abbas Pasha, on ascending to the throne in 1848, had the original idea of holding an examination of teachers and pupils, he found that they rivalled each other in ignorance.

“Abbas's successor, Saïd Pasha, revived, in 1854, some of the schools, especially the school of medicine, and showed himself extremely liberal towards the schools of the European colonies, but the great work of reform was reserved for his successor, Ismail Pasha, who ascended the throne in 1860.

“He was the first Egyptian ruler who felt the necessity of not only founding a number of schools, but of an organic law of public instruction. Such a law was sanctioned by the Khedive in 1868. According to this law, all the public schools are of three grades, primary, secondary, and superior, and besides these, there are the special schools.

“With regard to the primary schools, the *Kouttab*, the law provides that arithmetic must be taught in all, and that in the larger cities they shall become, in the full sense of the word, preparatory institutions for the secondary schools, by adding to their pro-

gramme some modern language, and the elements of geography and history. The law also urges the parents to provide more liberally for the teachers of their children.

"A school of mechanic arts was established by Ismail Pasha, and is now one of the most admirably arranged in Egypt. The course lasts three years, and the students have the very best opportunity to study the mechanic arts not only theoretically, but also practically, and manufacturers frequently apply to the director for students to become, after having finished their studies, foremen in various factories.

"The Polytechnic School is the largest and most important of the government-schools on the European plan. A spacious building contains the Ministry of Public Instruction, a preparatory school, the Polytechnic School proper, a library, the bureau of translation, and a large amphitheatre for public examinations. The whole building is built entirely in the modern style, and the arrangements for light and ventilation are perfect throughout. Most of the scholars are day-scholars, only the students of the Polytechnic School proper being boarders. The students choose between an English and a French division, in which the study of either of these languages is more thorough and serves as a means of conveying other knowledge. Connected with the Polytechnic School is a law-school, which no doubt is destined one day to exercise a great influence, when the Mohammedan code of laws shall be reformed. In this school not only Arabic law is taught, but also Roman and French law. One section of the Polytechnic School is devoted to book-keeping and surveying, and furnishes most of the employés in the Government offices."

There are also a number of other schools besides those connected with the missions.

Hon. R. Beardsley, the American Consul General in Egypt, writing in 1874, gives the following information on the present state of education in Egypt.

"The number of children receiving public instruction has increased from 3,000, in the time of Mehemet Ali, to 60,000 in the first years of the period, 1863-'72. The number of scholars in the primary and preparatory schools is now (1873) 89,893, independent of higher and special instruction. This number of 89,893, in a population of 5,250,000, represents 173 schools for every 10,000 inhabitants. This proportion is less than in most of the European states, except in Russia, where the proportion is 150 to every 10,000.

"The obstacles in the way of public education are, however, great and exceptional in Egypt. Among the 89,893 scholars in the primary schools, there are only 3,018 girls, all, or most of whom are of non-Mussulman families; thus one-half of the population of Egypt is, or has been until now, beyond the influence of education, it being one of the social dogmas of the east, that women are not worthy of the blessings of education.

"A favourable change involving an entire revolution of oriental ideas, appears, however, to be guaranteed for the near future. Breaking through the secular prejudices of the country, which have not even the excuse or sanction of religious dogma, the Khédive has resolved that the future women of Egypt shall not be deprived of the blessings of education. By his order, the instruction of girls is receiving the most careful attention of his Government. One school, the first in all the Orient for Mussulman girls, has already been inaugurated at Cairo, and extensive educational establishments of a similar nature are in process of organization. It will be no light task to change woman's social status in the Orient, and emancipate her from a domestic servitude, which has reduced her to a condition of intellectual imbecility; but the Khédive has determined that no efforts of his shall be wanting to accomplish this great work in Egypt. The progress of this social revolution, for it can be called nothing else, will be regarded with unusual interest, for on its success depends the solution of a question which heretofore has been a stumbling-block in the way of all Oriental progress towards modern civilization.

"A comparison of the number of boys attending the primary schools, with the total number of boys old enough to attend them, gives the following results, viz:—after deducting the male children of foreigners from total number of boys of sufficient age to receive instruction, there remained 350,009 boys old enough to attend the public schools, while the number in actual attendance is about 83,000, being a proportion of 23.6 per 100, a proportion inferior to that of some of the European states, but greater than that of Turkey (10.5 per 100), or Russia, (5.7 per 100) and approximating to that of Italy (31.9 per 100). In 1862, under the administration of Saïd Pasha, the appropriation for public

instruction amounted to 750 purses (\$18,750). In 1872, a sum of 16,400 purses (\$410,000) was appropriated for the same work, besides several subventions by the Khédive and his sons, to independent schools, native and foreign.

"The Egyptians are eager to learn and are susceptible of education to a high degree, and if public instruction receives the official encouragement in the future that it has during the past ten years, Egypt will soon rank with many of the European states in educational attainments.

"It will be observed, 1, That the national schools are systematically graded from preparatory and normal up to the higher grades of literature and languages, arts and sciences, medicine and surgery, and polytechnic; 2, That 51 students are being educated in Europe, at Government expense; 3, That, at Cairo, Alexandria, and the chief towns and villages, there are 2,067 schools, with 2,381 teachers, and 77,292 pupils; 4, That each scholar pays from one to four piasters a month, according to his means, the piaster being equal to 5 cents of our money; and, 5, That these schools are all under the control of the Department of Public Instruction. There are also in the public schools 5,010 scholars, who are being educated partly at the expense of the Government and partly at the expense of religious estates, making a total of 82,302 students in the national schools. Under the head of European schools are classed all independent schools; these are mostly under missionary auspices, and the number of scholars here given at Cairo and Alexandria, is 5,978, which, added to 82,302, the number of scholars in the national schools, makes a total of 88,280 scholars. Besides those schools, however, there are the many missionary-schools in Upper Egypt, and the regimental schools in the army, of which no mention is made in the report in question.

"It is safe to say that the number of scholars in all the schools in Egypt, will not fall much short of 100,000. A noticeable feature in this report is the mention of the establishment of a school for girls, which is an innovation of oriental thought and custom almost too great to be realized."

The Rev. Horace Eaton writing from Cairo, in 1874, says:—

"The Sultan supports a large class of young men in course of training for engineers, translators, and other agents of the Government. The Khédive of Egypt is also building an institution on the banks of the Bosphorus for female education. The mosques at the capital are very richly endowed by bequests, so that a large portion of the land at Constantinople pays a yearly tax, which is designed to furnish means of education to every child of either sex, so far, at least, as to fix in their memory a portion of the Koran, and certain forms of prayer which the law requires them to repeat five times a day. . . .

"All the different Christian bodies have schools of their own, which each supports without aid from the Porte; and the same is true all through the empire. The first impulses were given to education by foreigners, Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries taking the lead. This has provoked the natives to improve their own system, but the schools under foreign patronage still seem to raise the standard of education.

"Robert College, founded by C. R. Robert, Esq., of New York, stands upon a height overlooking the Bosphorus, a site not equalled for beauty by any other College in the world. It was founded in 1861, and has 16 teachers and some 200 pupils, commands the confidence of all Christian communities, and the respect of the Mohammedans, and promises great intellectual blessings to the Ottoman Empire."

STATE OF EDUCATION IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

5. ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Ex-President Sarmiento, now Director-General of Public Instruction, sent a large number of reports and text-books to the Centennial Exhibition. The whole collection included school reports and statistics, laws and decrees relating to education, and works on science, education, law, politics, finance, and history; specimens of newspapers, works in general literature; school books, guides, official documents, &c.

From an interesting address delivered by Senor Donna, Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, before the National Educational Association at Baltimore, and the International Conference of Educationalists at Philadelphia, I make the following extracts:—

"Many Americans know that the Senor Sarmiento has devoted all his life to educational matters. From the school room, he was sent to this country as its Diplomatic Representative, the Argentine Government believing *then* as it now believes, that the secret of the happiness and greatness of the American people is closely connected with their system of education. When Senor Sarmiento was in this country, a presidential election took place in the Argentine Republic, and he was elected to the Presidency by the unanimous vote of fourteen states, which office he honourably filled during six years, the duration of our presidential term.

"When he was President he appointed as Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Avellaneda, a young man, 30 years of age, whom for his great talents and great achievements in behalf of education, the Argentine people called, at the expiration of Senor Sarmiento's term, to the Presidency of the Republic. . . . The cause of education is a national one in the Argentine Republic—and we always ask our public men to show their ability in educational affairs in preference to any other of national interest.

"Senor Sarmiento, after the expiration of his presidential term, accepted the humble and honourable position of General Superintendent of the Schools of the State of Buenos Ayres—one of the fourteen States that compose the Argentine Union, or Republic, or Confederation.

"The American school system of education is our own system, as the constitution of the United States is our national constitution.

"The administration of Senor Sarmiento was a very faithful one for the cause of education. Fourteen large colleges, two normal schools, three schools of agriculture with their model farms, two schools of their mineralogy, one academy of science, one astronomical observatory with Professor Gould as director, and 140 popular libraries. All these institutions were established with the six years of his administration.

OUTLINE OF ARGENTINE SYSTEM—POPULAR EDUCATION.

"1. Common education. Secondary education. Higher education.

"1. Common education, under the control of the State, and municipal governments. Definition. The elementary training of man ; his initiation into the secrets of intellectual and moral life. National government ; co-operation by means of exhibitions, books, models, apparatus, supervisors, or superintendents.

"Obligatory and Gratuitous Education. The principle is not a uniform system—we are in want of the necessary agencies to enforce it.

"School fund—capital not to be touched ; the interest to be employed in the acquisition of lands and construction of school buildings. State constitutions.

"Notwithstanding the majority of the Argentine people are Catholics, the schools are not in the hands of the priests, and those children that are not Catholics are not compelled to attend to the teaching of the Catholic religion.

"The present Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Leguixamon, in his report to Congress, says :—'Notwithstanding that every man ought to have one religion, and that every one wishes to have it taught to his children, the public school, supported with the income of men belonging to different sects ought not to teach one religion to the exclusion of the others, without having at least the consent of all the parents, especially in communities like our own, where advancement depends in a large scale on European immigration belonging to different creeds.'

"In some States of the Argentine Republic, there is a logical division and classification of elementary teaching, but it is not a uniform system. Dr. Leguixamon in his report says :—

"The American system ought to be consulted exclusively on this subject. Its graded schools, (Primary School, Secondary School, and High School), demonstrate the advantages of the division of teaching since this division of labour multiplies and ameliorates the production.'

"Notwithstanding all the facts, says the Minister of Public Instruction, we have got to do a great deal to place the Argentine woman in the same rank as the American woman.

Her most noble work is undoubtedly the education of that great Republic, whose free institutions are the glory of mankind.

"The establishment of fourteen Normal schools for the training of women, is a proof that the education of women is considered a national necessity.

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

"1. State government.

"2. National government—by fourteen different colleges,—one in each State.

"General plans of studies.—Duration six years.

"Libraries.—Cabinets of Mathematics ; Physics ; Laboratories of Chemistry ; Museum of Natural History.

"National University of Cordoba—Philosophy and Grammatical studies.

"1. Law, Mathematics, Medicine, Physical and Natural Sciences.

"2. Two Schools of Law.

"4. Two Schools of Mineralogy.

"3. Three Schools of Agriculture.

"5. School of Painting.

"Next to the duty of self-preservation, there is no higher, no more sacred duty which a nation has to fulfil, than to promote national education.

"Now, let me read in conclusion what Niebuhr said about the profession of schoolmaster, and remember he said it after he had been Prussian Ambassador at Rome :

"The office of a schoolmaster, in particular, is one of the most honourable, and, despite all the evils which now and then disturb its ideal beauty, it is for a truly noble head, the happiest path in life. It was the path which I had once chosen for myself, and how I wish I had been allowed to follow it."

"Argentine Confederation, federal republic :—*Area*, 515,700 square miles ; *population*, 1,736,922. *Capital*, Buenos Ayres ; *population*, 177,787. Minister of Justice, Public Worship, and Public Instruction, Dr. D. Onesimo Leguixmon.

"The last report is dated May 1, 1875, and forms one of a set kindly transmitted to this office by the Argentine chargé d'affaires at Washington, Dr. G. Videla Dorna.

"*Primary Instruction*.—Number of children between the ages of six and sixteen, 468,937 ; number attending school, 112,223 ; proportion of children attending school to entire population, one in every 19.87.

"Number of schools, 1,816, of which 1,327 were public, and 489 private. Number of public schools for boys, 705 ; for girls, 294. Number of private schools for boys, 167 ; for girls, 112. Number of mixed public schools, 328. Number of mixed private schools, 210.

"Number of pupils, 109,941, of whom 85,672 were in public schools, and 24,269 in private schools.

"Number of teachers, 2,868, viz., men, 1,593, and women, 1,275. Of these, 1,828 were in public schools, and 1,040 in private schools.

"*Secondary Instruction*.—Number of colleges, 17 ; number of students, 453.

"*Superior Instruction*.—University : number of faculties, five ; number of students of law and political economy, 434 ; of medicine, 303 ; of mathematics, 98 ; of national sciences, 100 ; of philosophy, 560.

"*Professional Instruction*.—1 school of agriculture, with 27 students ; 1 business college with 186 students ; 2 industrial schools, with 98 students ; 1 school of drawing and painting, with 50 students ; 1 school of music and elocution, with 360 students ; 4 normal schools, with 53 male and 321 female students.

"*Popular Libraries*.—Number of libraries, 156 ; number of readers in 76 of these 77,109 ; number of volumes, 64,878 ; estimated value of books, \$99,449.77 ; number of libraries established in 1874, 9."

STATE OF EDUCATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHILI.

6. REPUBLIC OF CHILI.—Next to Brazil, this country had one of the best general exhibits of the South American States. The educational features of the exhibit were unimportant, but, yet they included a very extensive collection of specimen minerals, as

well as a large number of text-books used in the schools and colleges in Chili; annals of the University, literary and scientific periodicals, and reviews and miscellaneous Chilian works in general literature and science. The collection of native woods and agricultural specimens from the Normal school farm were highly interesting.

From a recent letter in the New York *Tribune* from Santiago, on "Education in Chili," I select the following facts:—

"In 1865, the number of children attending school in Chili was more than double in 1843. In the last decade the progress has been considerable. There were last year, (1875) 806 public schools with 62,244 scholars, and 478 private schools with 23,198 scholars. Accordingly there were in the Republic 1,284 schools, wherein 85,442 children were receiving elementary education, the proportion to the whole number of children of suitable age being 1 to 4.94. The Government paid for primary-education \$715,418; the municipalities only \$65,000. The sum paid for public education was 70 cents per head. In Spain the amount so expended in 1866 was only 20 cents; in France, (1864) 31 cents; in England, (1870) 40 cents.

"At present the children in primary schools are taught reading, writing, simple arithmetic, geography, linear drawing, catechism and singing. In some of the better schools lessons are given on hygiene and natural history. Besides the foregoing, girls are taught needlework, and boys receive elementary notions of physics, chemistry and geology, as applied to agriculture. The text-books are such as have received the sanction of the Government. They are mainly compilations made by Chilians from Spanish, French and English books, and are printed and published in the country. One or two New York firms publish a few text-books which have been officially approved in Chili. Many of the teachers' books of reference, as well as the maps and books given as prizes, are from New York houses. The school-houses are private dwellings which have undergone alteration. The furniture is invariably defective.

"There are only seventeen male and seven female schools for higher education. The institutions are called lyceums. Some of them are partially endowed, but the Government makes good any deficiency arising from want of income. Instruction in all these schools is entirely free. Besides the lyceums, there are in the larger cities excellent English and German schools. There are also schools supported by the Masons, which are non-sectarian. The studies at the lyceums are generally as follows: Arithmetic, physical geography, linear drawing, Spanish grammar, catechism, French or English book-keeping, hygiene, history, and the elements of algebra and geometry. In Copiapo, instruction in mining, engineering and mechanics is also imparted. In 1873, the total number of students at the lyceums was 3,203.

"The National Institute at Santiago is divided into two branches—the preparatory and the university. The former is practically a higher 'lyceum,' while the other is alone entitled to confer professional degrees. In the lower branch, the ages of the pupils range from 9 to 23. The professors are paid salaries running from \$300 to \$1,200; most of them receive only \$600 to \$800. In the University, the studies correspond with those in the leading American Universities. There are 35 professors, two of whom are paid \$3,000 per annum; the remainder receiving mostly \$1,000. The number of degrees conferred in 1874, was as follows: Bachelors in humanities, 139; in medicine, 11; in law, 72; licentiate in Medicine 18; in law, 40. Theological instruction is not given in the University, but is imparted in Seminaries, which receive \$32,000 annually from the State. Chili has also a Military Academy, which costs the State \$31,000 per annum, and a Naval School, which entails an annual charge of \$15,000. There are four Normal Schools—one male and three female."

STATE OF EDUCATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

7. REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.—The most interesting part of the Mexican display, is that relating to the historical remains and art antiquities of that curious people the Aztecs. The Mexican pavilion itself is constructed in the Aztec style of architecture as it existed

in times of the Montezumas, before the conquest of Mexico by Cortez. The exhibit also contained quite a collection of text-books for schools, books on various subjects, forms and models, &c. In the official catalogue of the Exhibition at Philadelphia, seventeen pages are devoted to the department of "Education and Science." It relates chiefly to an account of the state of education in the Republic, report of libraries, description of the text books exhibited, account of the literary societies in Mexico, maps and charts, &c.

"Mexico, federal republic: *Area*, 1,030,442 square miles; *population* 9,176,082. *Capital*, Mexico; *population* 230,000.

"There is no national system of public instruction, each state managing its own educational affairs. In 1875, however, the central government had (for the first time) a report prepared, giving an account, statistical and historical, of the schools in all the states. This report, as well as a manuscript abstract from it, has been transmitted to the United States Educational Bureau by Hon. J. W. Foster, United States Minister at Mexico. Date of Report, March, 18, 1875. The same information is contained in the official report of the Mexican exhibit at the Centennial.

"*Primary Schools* sustained by the federal and state governments, 603; sustained by the municipalities, 5,240; by private corporations, 378; by religious associations, 117; private schools in which tuition is paid, 1,518; schools without classification, 184; total primary schools, 8,103; *i.e.*, about one primary school for each 1,110 inhabitants. Attendance during the year, 349,000, or somewhat less than one-fifth of all the children between the ages of 6 and 13. Total amount expended for primary instruction, \$1,632,436, of which sum \$1,042,000 was furnished by the municipalities, \$417,000 by the general and state governments, and \$173,000 by individuals and private corporations.

"*Secondary and professional schools.*—Seventy-eight colleges, (54 civil and 24 ecclesiastical;) in 33 of these law is taught, medicine in 11, engineering in 9, agriculture in 2, and theology in 24; total number of students, 13,137; total expense of the government colleges, \$1,100,000. Fifteen higher schools for girls, 1 school of mining, and, school of the fine arts."

STATE OF EDUCATION IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

8. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—The educational exhibit from the Province of Quebec was almost exclusively confined to models of various public buildings, chiefly devoted to the purpose of education, mentioned on pages 40 and 41 of this report. The October number of the *Journal de L'Instruction Publique*, Quebec, makes the following remarks in regard to the Quebec educational exhibit, and the absence of the educational exhibits of various countries:

"Several foreign countries have not sent educational exhibits to Philadelphia, some on account of the difficulty of transportation and others, no doubt, owing to the expense, as private individuals cannot be relied upon to bear the cost of an exhibition of this character. Thus Germany, Austria, and France are feebly represented, an error which, in view of the utility of educational expositions as shown at Philadelphia, will not fail to be repaired at the next exposition at Paris, in 1878.

"It is more difficult to understand why, in this department, all the states of the American Union have not shown equal pride. The States of New York, California, Virginia, and those of the whole south, shine only by their absence. This absence probably had several causes, but the most potent, quite likely, was found in the exigencies of local politics or in an exhausted treasury. Thus, the visitor interested specially in the question of schools does not find at Philadelphia all the elements necessary to a complete study of the different American methods. On one side, it would do too much honour to the country should we judge it by the brilliant exhibition of Pennsylvania or that of Massachusetts; and, in the other, we would deceive ourselves if we should conclude from the absence of certain states that their condition is behind-hand in the matter of public education. These would be able, perhaps, to appear well if they made the attempt, but

circumstances prevented them from displaying the extent of their resources in this direction.

“The same reflection applies in a certain measure to our own country. In the Canadian department, the educational exposition of the Province of Ontario, which is not excelled by any other of the same kind, sums up and represents to the eye of the stranger the best part of our system from Vancouver to the Island of Prince Edward; but no one should thence conclude from this exposition of one section of the country that the other provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and above all Quebec, could not make, if they should undertake the work in earnest, an equally interesting educational exposition. The Government at Toronto has in hand some two millions of dollars with which it did not know what to do, and so put a large sum at the disposal of the bureau of public instruction: that explains all.

“We say frankly that the educational exposition of our province, as of several of the states of the American Union, is a failure. Our exhibit consists only of an album containing some photographs of our great institutions, and in the display of several models in wood of the buildings of the same. It is very little, we acknowledge it. Still, we must say, that while this album and these models are only a small contribution, they are so installed as to appear badly. By some fanciful arrangement the album is placed far from the models upon an isolated desk, where it can be found only by chance; whilst the models are installed, those of the colleges in the Canadian section of the Main Building, in a good place, and those of the convents in the Women’s Department, a mile from there, in the midst of needlework! The extent of our exhibit hardly justifies this separation, this fanciful classification!

“We will not now undertake to show what we would have been able to do had we taken the matter up in earnest; all those who are concerned in the work of education in this province well know that our colleges, our convents, and our academies, can furnish a collection of books and apparatus that is not excelled by any like institutions abroad. The material of our primary schools might, perhaps, suffer by a comparison, but as a whole even this comparison would not be unfavourable to us. It now becomes the duty of the government and of the legislature to decide whether the Province of Quebec shall endeavour to make amends for her failure at Philadelphia, by sending an educational exhibit worthy of her to Paris in 1878.

“If it is possible to retrieve our lost credit it should be done; for, hereafter, to remain behind would be to acknowledge our inferiority. Educational expositions have assumed so much importance in our day that a country which desires to keep a good name must take part in them.

“Besides, to attract foreign emigration and keep our credit in the European market we should take all proper means to make known our advantages.

“There is another consideration still more grave. The Province of Quebec is French and Catholic, and with us the clergy control public instruction. It rests upon us to prove that our nationality and our religion do not prevent us, as certain fanatics are constantly proclaiming, from being the friends of progress and learning, and that we are able to march forward at an equal pace with the English provinces, whose success at Philadelphia has done so much to honour the Canadian name.”

In connection with these remarks on the school exhibit of Quebec and Ontario, I would direct attention to the opinion expressed by M. Buisson, the French Education Commissioner at Philadelphia, on these same exhibits. They will be found on pages 25 and 26 of this report.

From the last report of the Education Department of Quebec, we gather the following particulars:—

“A work which we had occasion to notice a few days ago, of which the Hon. Mr. Chauveau is the author, furnishes remarkable evidence of the progress of education in this province during the last quarter of a century. It is satisfactory to know that this progress is continuous, and it is even more rapid than the increase of the population itself. According to the recently published report of the Superintendent, we find [during the five years from 1871 to 1876 inclusive, there was an augmentation in the number of pupils

attending our various schools, of more than 11 per cent.—the increase of the population being only 8 per cent. The actual number last year was 247,696. The number of schools under the direction of commissioners or trustees has increased from 3,790 to 4,930 in the last two years. In the same time the average attendance rose from 171,226 to 193,714. The progress made in the last two years, may be seen in the statement that in 1857 there were 2,573 commissioners' schools in operation, against (as already mentioned) 4,930 in 1876.

“ It must not be supposed that we have reached perfection. On the contrary there is still need for a great deal of improvement in many respects. In the autumn of 1874, the inspectors received instructions to pay a special visit to all the academies and model schools, so as to ascertain how these institutions discharged their obligations to the public. The result was that several of them were found deficient, and were removed from the list of subventions. One chief cause of their failure, was a kind of foolish ambition on the part of the founders, which burdened them with a name to which they had no right, and which imposed duties which they could not fulfil. We have ourselves known schools, virtually elementary, which were complimented by the name of model, model schools which were known as academies, and academies which were dubbed colleges. Such a system of nomenclature places the institutions in question in a false, and sometimes ridiculous, position; though in some cases it may lead to such laudable efforts as may entitle them to the name. But nothing tends so much to bring the cause of education into contempt, as to place a cheap, and therefore inferior, teacher in charge of one of these high-sounding establishments. The beggarly remuneration which teachers receive for their work in some parts of the province, is one of the great drawbacks to sound education. Some of the salaries paid are so low that, if the fact were not stated in black and white, we could hardly believe that trustees could be found to offer, or teachers to receive them. There are in the province 115 male teachers, and 1,722 female teachers, who labour for an annual stipend of less than \$100! There are 374 males, and 2,544 females, who receive less than \$200 a year. Salaries of from \$200 to \$400 are given to 480 male and 345 female teachers; and those who receive the prizes of the profession, salaries exceeding \$400 a year, number 219 gentlemen and 50 ladies. It ought to be mentioned, however, that of the 1,722 female teachers who receive less than \$100 a year, 787 belong to religious communities. This still leaves 935 lay female teachers who obtain only that sum. Of the whole number of male teachers, moreover, 536 are religious by profession, which reduces the number of male lay teachers who receive less than \$400 to 318. This is certainly enough to suggest the necessity of more ample remuneration for a class of persons who, by courtesy at least, are ranked among educated people. It may be remarked that the ill-paid teachers are found almost invariably in the country districts. Any one who glances at these figures, need not wonder if he sometimes hears complaints from inspectors and others, of the want of knowledge and skill by which such teachers are characterized. The wonder is rather that, for such rewards, persons should be found at all to undertake such laborious and responsible duties. The first requisite for any marked improvement in the rural education of this province is to rectify this absurd injustice.

“ As to higher education, we see that there are twenty-one Roman Catholic industrial colleges, attended by 3,161 pupils; and one Protestant institution of the same kind, with 160 pupils. Protestants, it must be remembered, obtain their commercial education in our high schools. The progress which has been made in this branch of education in late years, is very marked. In 1867, there were only 6,713 pupils learning book-keeping; in 1876, this number had grown to 13,383. In most of the schools and colleges it is now customary for a commercial course to precede the classical course, and this innovation has been found to work well. English and French are taught with equal care in almost all the schools. General and Canadian history and geography, also receive more attention than formerly. The ordinary branches of education—arithmetic, grammar, dictation, &c., are taught in all the schools. As to the higher branches, the reports of the inspectors are, in the main, favourable. An impetus has been given to the teaching of design, and the Hon. Mr. Ouimet quotes largely from the report published by the committee appointed by the Council of Arts and Manufactures. It is now a part of the

regular course in all the schools of the Christian Brothers, and there is hope that, before long, the example will be followed.

"Among the reforms suggested by the Superintendent, are the augmentation of teachers' salaries, already referred to; the establishment of a depot for books, maps, and other school appliances, and of a scholastic museum; the construction of school buildings according to the principles of hygiene and the demands of comfort; the adoption of the savings bank system in connection with schools; the general use of a text-book on agriculture, with some instruments, when needed, in horticulture and apiculture; the continuous preservation of the school archives; and, in the education of girls, a more practical preparation for their mission in life, than which at present prevails even in the best seminaries. Every one of these subjects is well worthy of consideration, but just now we can do no more than make mention of them."—*Montreal Gazette*.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

9. PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The Nova Scotia educational exhibit merely consisted of a few text-books, school photographs, and work from the Blind Asylum at Halifax. They were good as far as they went, but did not do justice to the Educational Status of the Province in the Dominion.

NOVA SCOTIA: *Area*, 18,660 square miles; *population*, 387,800. *Capital*, Halifax; *population*, 29,582. *Superintendent of Education*, Rev. A. S. Hunt, M.A. Report, March, 1877.

"Number of school sections, 1,754; number of school sections having no school any part of the year, 186; schools in winter, 1594; schools in summer, 1,744; teachers in winter, 1,740; in summer, 1,881; number of pupils registered at school in winter, 77,593; number of pupils registered at school in summer, 82,034; number of children at school for some portion of the year, 94,162; proportion of present population at school for some portion of the year, 1 in 4; annual expenditure for primary schools, \$605,816; number of county academies, 10, with 47 teachers, and 2,812 students; number of special academies, 7, with 38 teachers and assistants, and 656 students; number of colleges, 6, with 32 professors and 211 undergraduates, and 129 in partial course; one Normal School, with 4 teachers and 139 students; one Model School, with 10 teachers and 700 pupils.

"*Total Educational Expenditure*.—Public schools, \$619,015; Normal and Model School, \$8,714; special academies, \$55,269; colleges, \$34,374; total, \$717,374."

STATE OF EDUCATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND JAMAICA.

The other provinces of the Dominion had no educational exhibit at Philadelphia, although they did well in other respects. I should, however, regard this report as incomplete did I not include them in the exhibit of educational progress which this report contains.

In the Report of the Canadian Commissioner on the International Exhibition, mention is made, in very complimentary terms, of the lumber exhibit or trophy contributed by Quebec, New Brunswick, and British Columbia; the coal display of Nova Scotia, British Columbia and the Saskatchewan; the "gold column" of British Columbia, "representing a mass of gold of the value of \$37,000,000, obtained within the last thirteen years;" the excellent collection and management of the geological exhibit of Canada, illustrated by an admirable special catalogue, "the very striking display of the Ontario Education Department, provided by the Hon. Mr. Crooks;" the show of agricultural implements which "attracted close attention and cordial praise;" the machine tools, spoken of

as of high value, on account of "the excellence of their finish, the solidity of their parts, and the novelty of their construction." In agricultural and dairy products too, the Canadian display was most creditable."

In connection with the Educational Statistics of the several provinces which follow, it is gratifying to be able to note the fact that the progress indicated by them is most marked and creditable to the provinces concerned. The following are the statistics taken from last year's reports in each case:—

10. NEW BRUNSWICK: *Area*, 27,105 square miles; *population*, 285,594; *Capital*, Fredericton (Report 1876).

Number of public schools, 1,174; number of teachers, 1,217: males, 452, females, 765; number of pupils, 48,436. Teachers' salaries: first-class male, \$571; second-class male, \$365; first-class female, \$348; second-class female, \$260; third-class male, \$258; third-class female, \$191. Provincial grants for education, \$142,100; total expenditure; \$201,257. Superior schools, 51; pupils, 2,715; grammar schools, 13; pupils, 797; Normal School, 1; students, 118; expenditure for school-houses, grounds, etc., from 1872 to 1876. \$777,735.

11. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: *Area*, 2,173 square miles; *population*, 94,021; *Capital*, Charlottetown (Report, 1876).

Number of children of school age, 22,610; number of public schools, 400; number of pupils, 15,431; boys, 8,150, girls, 7,281; average attendance, 8,799. Paid salaries of teachers, \$51,472; average salaries of male teachers, \$146 to \$324. Grammar schools, 17; Normal School, 1, with 79 pupils, and 75 in the Model School.

12. BRITISH COLUMBIA: *Area*, 213,000 square miles; *population*, 10,585. *Capital*, Victoria, V. I. (Report, 1875-6).

Number of public schools, 40; number of teachers, 56,—males, 27, females, 23; salaries of teachers, \$310 to \$840; number of pupils, 1,685,—boys, 697, girls, 778; average attendance, 980. Paid salaries of teachers, \$32,220; school-houses, repairs, etc., \$25,269; total expenditure, \$63,691. The Provincial Superintendent and Board of Education are authorized to purchase and distribute text-books and apparatus at such prices as may be fixed by the Board.

I regret that I have not been able to obtain recent educational statistics from Newfoundland or Manitoba; but I know that these provinces are also making progress. The following information in regard to the leading West India Island I have inserted in connection with the North American Provinces:—

13. COLONY OF JAMAICA: *Area*, 6,400 square miles; *population*, 506,154; *Capital*, Kingston; *population*, 35,000; *Inspector of Schools*, John Savage; date of report, December 19th, 1874.

Elementary Schools.—Under Government inspection, 500 schools with 43,135 pupils on the books, and an average attendance of 25,160, and an increase from Government grants and school fees of £18,795. Not under Government inspection, 15 schools, with 579 pupils on books, and an average attendance of 382. Total of elementary schools, 515, with 43,714 pupils on books, and an average attendance of 25,542.

Government Schools.—Two schools with 286 pupils on books, and an average attendance of 156; income, £612; expenditure, £637.

Endowed Schools.—Twenty-five schools with 1,643 pupils on books, and an average attendance of 1,188; income, £5,934; expenditure, £5,101.

Normal Schools.—Seven schools, with 113 pupils on books, and an average attendance of 112; income, £4,194; expenditure, £3,929.

Grand Total.—Schools, 549; aggregate number of pupils on books, 45,756; average attendance of pupils, 26,998; total income, £29,555.

Estimate of the total cost of all the schools in Jamaica, in 1874, £41,767.

 PART XII.—MISCELLANEOUS EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS OF AMERICAN STATES.

A few only of the South-Western and Southern States contributed any school exhibit to the Centennial, and those sent were very meagre indeed. Various causes may be assigned for this omission. The principal ones were—1. General apathy of the people. 2. Absence of educational efforts in former years. 3. The unsettled state of the principal southern states. The following are the states which had but small school exhibits at the Centennial. I have condensed the account of them from the *American Bookseller* for 1st August, 1876 :—

“1. MARYLAND.—From a school map shown in the Maryland section, we get a very good idea of the distribution of schools for white and coloured children. From it we learn that there are in the State 1,524 white schools with 120,523 pupils, and 322 coloured schools with 105,760 pupils, nearly as many coloured children as white, with but one-fifth as many schools. This is accounted for by the fact that coloured schools are only supported in the cities, where they are all large. The State Normal School makes a very fair exhibit of the examination papers for the past ten years. There are also good specimens of Map Drawing from the Normal School, and photographs of the building. The Baltimore City College shows some very good work, and that shown from the Western Female High School, and the public Grammar Schools, shows great care and proficiency. There are large pictures of the beautiful buildings of the Eastern and Western Female High Schools, of the Baltimore City College, and of one of the Grammar Schools of the city. This small exhibit of school buildings is more than compensated for by a collection of designs for frame, brick, and stone school-houses, prepared by the State Board of Education, and largely followed throughout the State. Specimens of the school furniture in general use are shown, also sample copies of the text-books. The Maryland Institution for the Blind is represented by a case of pretty work in worsted, beads, wax flowers, etc.

“2. KENTUCKY exhibits very little of school work, but Professor Henderson, the State Superintendent, in a brief but comprehensive account of the schools of the State, shows that the State has made great advances in the work of popular education within the past few years. The country schools are in very good condition, and nearly all of the larger towns have efficient graded schools, and either separate High Schools, or High School grades in the Grammar departments. Lewisville has a good Normal or Training School, and there are Normal classes in several other towns. The coloured schools are provided for by a State Fund, and in most of the cities municipal appropriations are made for their support.

“In this section, the American Printing House for the Blind, located at Louisville, make an interesting exhibit of plates and books, music, maps, etc., for the blind. The design is to furnish such educational works for the blind as private parties could never undertake to produce. The books already printed, some in raised letters and others in points, include primers and readers, a geography and other school books, some of Shakespeare's plays, Robinson Crusoe, Whittier's Snow Bound, and other popular poetry and stories.

“3. MISSOURI.—The great State of Missouri makes a very meagre exhibit, which is confined almost entirely to St. Louis, only thirty District Schools outside of the city being represented. The most interesting portion of the St. Louis exhibit is the work of the thirteen Public Kindergartens, consisting of weaving, sewing, paper cutting and folding, stick-laying, peas-work and modelling. The children are from three to seven years of age, and are divided into classes of from twenty to twenty-five.

“Of Grammar School work, two classes are exhibiting, the first embracing the best tenth of all papers, the other comprising the papers of entire classes. The Drawing is excellent, the Penmanship not near so good, the best of it being in German. The photographs of all the school buildings and of the interiors of the Kindergarten rooms add to the interest of the whole.

“4. TENNESSEE shows photographs of her Normal School at Nashville. The cities of

Memphis and Nashville show some creditable work in the common branches, but there is no exhibit from the country schools. Last year eight counties reported no schools for want of funds.

"In the same section is the exhibit of the Hampton Institute of Virginia, and the Fisk University, in Nashville, Tenn., displaying views of the buildings, some of the agricultural products, and samples of the handiwork of the students. There are also specimens of drawing, writing, essay writing, and other school work, all showing great aptitude and earnest effort. Both of these institutions are for coloured people. The American Missionary Society, which founded them, has five other chartered institutions in the South, and a large number of other schools, which are doing important work in the education of coloured people.

5. "NEW ORLEANS make sa display of photographs of its school buildings, its school records and school work, and all of which indicate that the city provides handsomely for the education of its children.

6. "THE KINDERGARTEN display for the purpose of practically showing Kindergarten methods of instruction, is exhibited. The school-room is simply but prettily fitted up, and has been the centre of attraction for large numbers of visitors. Miss Burritt, who is in charge, seems to have thoroughly mastered the system, and the readiness and dexterity with which her little pupils acquitted themselves have won the admiration of all who have seen them.

"In another building Miss Coe exhibits what is called in the catalogue "The American Kindergarten System." She differs from nearly all other Kindergartners and teachers by the object method in the arrangement of her lessons, beginning with the sphere and spheroids, from which she derives the other solids, and passing from them to surfaces and then to lines."

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION IN MARYLAND, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI AND TENNESSEE.

STATES.	Date.	No. of Pupils.	No. enrolled in School during year.	No. of Teachers.	Income.	Value of School Sites.
Maryland	1874-75	437,100	228,000	5,968	\$1,438,416	\$1,624,000
Kentucky	1874-75	276,100	142,992	2,723	1,376,046	—
Missouri	1874-75	738,431	394,780	9,651	3,013,595	6,771,163
Tennessee	1874-75	426,612	199,058	4,210	740,316	—

PART XIII.—EDUCATION IN COUNTRIES WHICH HAD NO SCHOOL EXHIBIT AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

It was somewhat remarkable that some of the foremost nations in Europe had no educational exhibit at Philadelphia, although they generally made a good representation in that department at Vienna, in 1873. These nations were at the Centennial well represented in all of those material things which indicate ingenuity, skill and industry. They there also vindicated their claims to pre-eminence in the higher departments of art and science; but, in the special subject of social science (including education), they presented to the new world no evidence that they attached special importance to the subject itself; or that they had either made any marked progress in this great national interest, or had any information to give to educationists on this continent on the subject. This was felt to be an error. To many it indicated a want of that rare foresight and sagacity on the part of upholders of monarchical institutions which generally characterize European states—

men and public men. The omission surprised, and at the same time, greatly disappointed educationists on this side of the Atlantic. It was accounted for in various ways, viz. : (1), The omission was regarded by some as a tacit admission that the European systems of popular education were inferior in practical utility and result to those of the American States; (2) it was by others regarded as a implied admission that the development of the educational systems in monarchical Europe was not sufficiently marked to warrant a comparison with those of Republican America; and (3) it was felt by many as an official intimation that education, as a national interest, was still considered of less importance than that of trade and industry. Whatever may have been the cause, the fact itself from the American stand-point, was felt to be significant. It was, therefore, much commented on by the general public, especially by that portion of it which took an interest in education *per se*.

THE EXHIBIT OF THE EMPIRE OF GERMANY.

1. THE EMPIRE OF GERMANY.—There was an omission on the part of one country which was felt to be unaccountable on any of these grounds cited—and that was the absence of any educational exhibit from the Empire of Germany. This country—Prussia proper, especially—had long been known to occupy a foremost place among the nations of Europe in the matter of education. It was one too, which it was believed had reduced popular education in its various departments to a practical science. It was known that in her system of public instruction, Prussia had on the one hand clearly defined the duty of the state to be to provide abundant facilities for education of every description; and on the other, she had as clearly imposed it as an obligation on the parent or guardian, to avail himself of them for his children to the fullest extent. A carefully prepared and philosophically arranged school exhibit—as might have been expected from such a country—showing the processes, as well as the extent of the courses of instruction in the different grades of schools, would have been an object of great interest, and of careful and thoughtful study, on the part of educationists in the new world. Why the omission was made, therefore, on the part of so sagacious a people as the Germans, was at first sight unaccountable—especially, at such a celebration as that of the birth-day of a kindred people. It was a grand opportunity of meeting that people as a worthy competitor on their own favorite subject, and of exchanging practical educational views, as well as of comparing modes and systems of instruction with their well informed transatlantic friends on this subject. On asking the able Commissioner from Germany the cause of so unexpected a disappointment, he expressed great regret for it. He said that in order to have a full and satisfactory exhibit of German Education, it would have been necessary to have got five ministries, or departments of government, to unite in the matter. Each ministry would then have had to contribute its quota of material, in order to secure anything like completeness in the collective exhibit. Even then, care would have had to have been taken to prevent repetition and incompleteness in any one department. Besides, the time was too short to have accomplished all of this in a manner creditable to the German Government, and worthy of the national occasion of the gathering. They, therefore, confined themselves to those subjects and branches of industry, etc., which were more easily and satisfactorily managed. Even in regard to these, the official catalogue of the German Exhibit, says :—

"Besides other causes, the present stagnation in business, the rapid succession of the world's and the simultaneous occurrence of other exhibitions, especially at London, Brussels and Munich, may be mentioned as having unfavorably influenced Germany's participation in the Philadelphia Exhibition."

GERMAN BOOK AND MAP EXHIBIT.—While Germany as an empire sent no national school exhibit to the Centennial, yet private parties endeavoured to some extent to supply the deficiency. The character of that private exhibit is so well illustrated by the Hon. Mr. Wickersham, that I give his description of it in preference to my own. He says:

"Famed as Germany is for her schools and systems of schools, she has little at the Centennial Exhibition to justify her claim. Strictly speaking, she has no educational exhibit. Models and pictures of school-houses, specimens of school furniture and distinctive school apparatus, representations of her school systems and the work of the pupils in her schools are, so far as we can find out, wholly wanting. To learn what this great European nation can do in an educational way, we are compelled to be satisfied with the exhibits of some of the great publishing houses of Berlin, Leipsic, Stuttgart, etc. These display pamphlets, books, atlases, maps, globes, designs, charts, etc., etc., in great variety. Their bookmaking is certainly equal to anything we can do in this country, and their atlases, maps, globes, charts, etc., are in most respects greatly superior to ours. The shading and colouring of the maps and charts, and their relief maps and globes, are finer than anything of the kind we have ever seen. If any one should question our judgment in the matter, let him visit and study the German exhibit.

"In saying above that the educational systems and institutions of Germany are unrepresented, we should have excepted the Polytechnic Institute of Darmstadt. This school has a fine exhibit, consisting of the usual products of such institutions. . . . It is enough to say now that Europe is greatly in advance of America in the matter of technical and industrial education, and we should hasten to profit by her experience."

The German official catalogue gives some interesting and valuable information in regard to the book Exhibit which I condense as follows:—

"The development of the German book trade was immediately from its origin favoured by the invention of book-printing on German ground, in 1440. German printing missionaries transplanted the new art to France, Italy, Spain, Sweden and Poland; and Caxton, the founder of printing in England, had learned the art in Germany. In this country the trade in scriptures was, even in the time of the manuscript traffic, free and unimpeded, not regulated and confined to certain limits by statutes of the universities, as in other countries. Favoured by these circumstances the book-trade developed on such a large scale, and became of such vital importance for the mental culture of Europe, that the fairs at Frankford-on-the-Main, even at the close of the first quarter of the 16th century, presented the picture of a literary world market, visited not only by Germans, but also by Italians, Frenchmen, and Dutchmen. Beside the Frankfort fairs, those held at Leipsic, rose to importance, and were devoted in preference to the furthering of German interests. In the following period of mental and material retrogression, the old organization of the book publishing and selling trade maintained, and held together Germany, mentally, which was then politically so greatly divided. The classical period of German poetry and philosophy gave a new and powerful impetus to the book trade. Then, after the wars of Napoleon, mental life in Germany assumed a specifically literary character, thus raising the book-trade to its present standing.

"Besides this capacity of diffusing itself over all countries, the German book-trade has the peculiarity of not being locally centralized in its publishing activity. Leipsic, Berlin, and Stuttgart are certainly the chief seats of publication, yet their joint contribution of the total publications, stands but in the proportion of 4 to 5, to that of the other parts of the German Empire. In regard to the number of its annual publications, Germany is far superior to any other country, which, leaving alone the importance of the literature, is only to be explained by the excellent organization of the book-trade. At present, there are published in the domain of German tongue 12,000 volumes of new works, continuations, and new editions, a year. Of this number, 10,000 at least are published in the German

Empire. The statistics of France and England do not present much more than 5,000 publications. Allowing for the different methods of circulation, it may be assumed with certainty, that the German Empire produces half as many books as France and England. Its superiority lies chiefly in the scientific literature, and in that of a popularly instructive character. As regards entertaining literature, Germany is, as far as numbers go, not in advance of England. The sale of the German book-trade may, at present, be estimated at 15 to 17½ millions of dollars, exclusive of the newspapers, periodicals sent by mail, canvassed and local literature, which stand beyond the limits of control."

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF PRUSSIA.

SCHOOL SYSTEM OF PRUSSIA.—With a view to furnish a condensed view of the school system of Prussia, I quote the following brief sketch of it from an address on the subject recently delivered by Professor Gwathmey before the Virginia Educational Association. He says :—

"As early as 1540, before the kingdom of Prussia existed—save as the Mark of Brandenburg,—visitors were appointed to inspect the town-schools of the Electorate, and report measures for their improvement.

"A decree by the Elector, John George, in 1573, provided for the appointment of committees of superintendence, corresponding to the present school committees. In 1717, a decree of Frederick William the First enjoined upon parents to send their children to school, and provided for the payment of teachers, and for the education of the poor.

"The first regular seminary for teachers in Prussia was established at Stettin in 1735. A royal decree of the following year declared that the parent of every child between the ages of five and twelve, should pay a certain fee, whether the child attended school or not.

"During the reign of Frederick the Great, public instruction received a new impulse that decided its future importance. The regulations drawn up by Hecker and approved by the king in 1763, though in part superseded by later decrees, are in many of their provisions still in force.

"The most trying, but perhaps the most important, era in the history of public instruction in Prussia, was during the Napoleonic invasion and occupation.

"Although the country was reduced to the greatest extremity, so strong was the conviction of the crown that to educate the masses, and thus infuse into them a German spirit, was the only hope of deliverance, that the ablest men were put in charge of the Department of Instruction, and several most important regulations as to appointing teachers and reforming the higher schools, were adopted and enforced with unwonted vigour.

"The cardinal provisions of the school system of Prussia are : 1st, That all children between the ages of seven and fourteen shall go regularly to school ; 2nd, Each parish shall, in general, have an elementary school ; 3d, Teachers educated in seminaries adapted to the grade of instruction to which they intend devoting themselves are, other things being equal, to be preferred ; 4th, The authorities which regulate the schools, and, in fact, the teachers, are to be regarded as officers of the government.

"The system embraces three grades of instruction, provided for in three classes of institutions. 1. Primary or elementary instruction, conveyed in schools corresponding to our common schools. 2. Secondary instruction, provided for in gymnasiums, progymnasiums, real-schools and upper burgher schools. 3. Superior instruction, imparted in the universities.

"1. The primary schools of Prussia are of two kinds : the elementary, and the burgher or middle schools.

"The first is not an introduction to the second, as might be supposed by its name, but proposes to instruct in those common branches of knowledge, alike indispensable to the inhabitants of the country and towns. These schools educate the poor, and are frequently designated as poor, or charity-schools.

"The burgher schools carry on the child until he is capable of manifesting his indica-

tions for a classical education, or for a trade. Their pupils generally become artisans or shopkeepers. They afford an elevated standard of true primary instruction.

As a rule, the elementary schools have two classes for each sex (the boys and girls being taught separately), the lower containing pupils from six to nine or ten years of age, and the upper pupils from nine to thirteen years of age. This division requires the union in one class of pupils in very different stages of progress. The lower class has twenty-six, and the upper thirty-two to thirty-four hours of instruction per week, the former having one hour less per day than the latter.

“The superiority of the burgher to the elementary schools is due not only to the greater variety of subjects taught in them, and to the greater extent of their courses, but to various minor advantages. Among the first of these may be stated an increase in the number of classes to four, or sometimes six, admitting of a nearer equality of knowledge on the part of the pupils composing each. Next, the smaller number of pupils under the charge of one teacher; the average number to the teacher being about one-half that in the elementary schools. Again, the higher salaries paid gives them the choice of the teachers. Further, the grade of intelligence of their pupils is above that in the elementary schools.

“The subjects of instruction in the primary schools vary in the different classes. In those for the younger children who have only just entered school, they are confined to Scripture history, reading, writing, arithmetic and singing; but in the classes for the older children, higher and more advanced exercises in the above subjects are given, and the scholars learn also German history, geography, drawing and mental arithmetic.

“The burgher schools afford an opportunity for the further study of all the subjects enumerated above, and moreover give instruction in geometry, universal history, and French.

“2. At the head of the secondary schools of Prussia, and directly leading to the university, are the gymnasiums. Prior to 1812, they were variously called gymnasiums, lycæums, pedagogiums, colleges, Latin-schools, &c.

“A gymnasium has properly six classes, counted from the sixth, the lowest, to the first (*prima*), the highest. The course in each of the three lower classes is of one year, in each of the three higher of two years, making nine in all: it being calculated that a boy should enter the gymnasium when he is nine or ten years old, and leave it for the university when he is eighteen or nineteen.

“Formerly, the *Fachsystem*, or system by which the pupil was in different classes for the different branches of his instruction, was prevalent. Since 1820, this system has been gradually superseded by the *Classensystem*, which keeps the pupil in the same class for all his work.

“A plan of work is prescribed by ministerial authority. It merely fixes the subjects of study and the number of hours to be allotted to each in each class. Great freedom in the minor details is left to the teacher, and great variety is to be found in practice.

“Some years ago, the hours of work were thirty-two in the week. This was found to be too much, and since 1856, in the lowest class, there are twenty-eight hours per week of regular school work, and in the five higher thirty hours. The school hours are: in the morning, from 7 to about 11 in summer, from eight to 12 in winter; in the afternoon, they are from 2 to 4 all the year round. There is but one half-holiday, and that is in the middle of the week.

“Latin has ten hours a week given to it in all five classes below *prima*, and eight in *prima*. Greek begins in *quarta*, and thenceforward has six hours a week in each class. The mother tongue has two hours a week in all classes below *prima*. Mathematics has four hours in *secunda* and *prima*, and four in *secta*, but only three in *quinta quarta* and *tertia*. French begins in *quinta*, and is the only foreign modern language required as part of the regular school work. It has three hours in *quinta*, and two in all the classes above. English and Italian may be studied in many of the gymnasiums, if desired. Geography and history have two hours a week in *secta* and *quinta*, and thenceforward three hours. The natural sciences get two hours in *prima* and one in *secunda*; in the other classes they are the most movable part of the work. Drawing is taught in the three lower classes of the school, and has two hours a week. Religious instruction is given in every class, in *secta* and *quinta* for three hours a week, in the four higher classes for two hours. All the

boys learn singing and gymnastics, and all who are destined for theology learn Hebrew in *secundo* and *prima*. But these three matters do not come in the regular school hours.

“While it is deemed highly important that the pupil should have preparation to make, requiring the exercise of his own resources, it is not less so, that the amount of private study should not be carried to an injurious excess. The regulations provide, therefore, that at the beginning of each term, there shall be a conference of the teachers, to determine the due amount of such work in the different classes in detail.

“Every teacher must keep a book, subject to the inspection of the director, in which the exercises given are to be accurately noted. The exercises written by the pupils must be corrected by the teacher, and a review of the exercise books must be gone through with, at least once a month. Themes on subjects with which the pupils are not acquainted, so that they must labor both for the matter and language, are forbidden. The teacher should not only select subjects for these exercises known to the students, but should also explain the manner in which he expects them to be treated.

“Those who intend to embrace one of the professions requiring a university course of three or four years, must, before matriculating at the university, pass at a regular gymnasium, what is known as the ‘*Arbiturienten-prüfung*,’ or Leaving-examination.

“To be admitted to the examination, a pupil of a gymnasium must have been in its first class at least three terms of half a year each, except in cases where pupils have especially distinguished themselves in this class during a year. Persons who have been educated in private undergo this same examination in any gymnasium their parents may select.

“The examining body is composed of the director of the gymnasium and the professors who teach in *prima*, of a member of the ecclesiastical authority of the place, and a royal commissary, where there is one, and of a member of the provincial school board. The last named is always president of the examining committee. The examinations are both written and oral. The subjects of the written examination must be such as have never been treated specially in the class-room, but not beyond the sphere of instruction of the pupils. The only helps allowed are lexicons and mathematical tables. The written exercises embrace: 1st, A German prose composition; 2nd, A Latin extempore (in which the master speaks in the native tongue to the student who must render the German into Latin in writing); and a Latin composition on some subject which has been treated in the course, the special reference in this exercise being to the correctness of the style; 3d, A translation from a Greek author which has not been read in the course, and from Latin into Greek; 4th, A translation from German into French; 5th, The solution of two questions in geometry, and of two in analysis, taken from the courses in those subjects. The time allowed for these several written exercises is as follows: for the German, five hours; Latin composition, five hours; Greek translation, three hours; translation from Latin into Greek, two hours; French composition, four hours; mathematical exercises, five hours. Four days—not consecutive—are allowed for examination in these subjects. The candidate who fails on the written examination is not permitted to proceed further. The *viva voce* examination is generally conducted by the masters who have given instruction in *prima* on the subjects of examination. Additional questions are asked on the subjects of the written examination, and the knowledge of the pupil is tested in history, physical, mathematical and political geography, elementary physics and the elements of moral philosophy, physiology and logic.

“Those students who are deemed by the committee to have passed a satisfactory examination receive a “Certificate of Maturity.” The others are remanded to their classes, and may present themselves after an interval of six months for another examination, unless they are deemed entirely incompetent to continue a literary career. Proficiency in *all* the subjects of examination is usually required to entitle a candidate to a certificate, but exception is sometimes made in favour of those who show great attainments in the languages or mathematics; and in the case of those students of a somewhat advanced age, the direct bearing of the different subjects upon the profession they intend to embrace is considered.

“The certificate of maturity is necessary to enable a youth to be matriculated in either of the faculties of theology, law, medicine or philology in one of the national universities, to be admitted to examination for an academic degree, to be appointed to office in state or church, or to obtain one of the royal bursaries at the universities.

Students who have not passed a satisfactory examination, and whose parents demand it, are entitled to a certificate stating the branches in which they are deficient. They may enter the university with this, and are registered accordingly. But they hold an exceptional position. They can only enter the faculty of philosophy, and even there they are enrolled in a special register. They can attend lectures, but the time does not count for a degree. They may be examined once more, and but once, going to a gymnasium for that purpose. The three or four years required in the faculty, which they follow, only begins to count from the time when they pass.

“Pro-gymnasiums are gymnasiums without their higher classes. Most of them have the four lowest classes of a gymnasium; some have only three, and yet others have as many as five. The tendency is to develop the pro-gymnasium into the full gymnasium, and their courses and hours of instruction are identical as far as the pro-gymnasium goes.

“The first school that bore the name *Realschule* was established at Halle, by Christopher Semler, in 1738. This institution soon perished, but was followed by others of the same kind in different parts of the country. But their success seemed doubtful for a long period. One of these schools was founded at Berlin, in 1747, by Johann Hecker. It led a precarious existence until 1822, when, under the management of Spillecke, it was developed into a complete real-school. This is said to have been the first good specimen that ever existed.

“The Prussian government began to occupy itself with the real-schools in 1832. Their increasing popularity made it necessary, in the opinion of the ministry, that a definite plan and course should be framed for them as for the gymnasiums.

“The studies of the real-school proper and of the gymnasium have exactly the same elementary basis, and they remain so far parallel to each other, that a pupil, by taking extra instruction in Greek, may pass from the lower third class of the former to the lower third of the latter. Real-schools are distinguished as of three kinds: first rank, and second rank, and higher burgher schools. The real-school of the first rank has the same number of classes as a gymnasium, and the course is likewise for nine years. The plan of study prescribes for them a rather greater number of hours of school work per week than the gymnasiums have: thirty for the lowest class, thirty-one for the class next above, and thirty-two for each of the four others.

“All three kinds of real-schools are for boys destined to become mechanics and tradesmen. The modern languages and the sciences are, therefore, brought more prominently forward. The study of English is made obligatory, as well as French, though the latter has the most time allotted to it.

“Religious instruction has the same number of hours as in the gymnasium. Drawing has two hours a week in each class below *prima*, and three in *prima*.

“The real-schools of the second rank have the six classes of those of the first, but are distinguished from them by not having Latin made obligatory, by being free to reduce their course from nine to seven years, and, in general, by being allowed considerable latitude in varying their arrangements to meet local wants.

“The name of higher burgher school is assigned to the third class of real-schools, which has not the complete system of six forms that the other two kinds have. The higher burgher school stands, therefore, to the real-school in the same relation that the pro-gymnasium stands to the gymnasium. Some of these schools have as many as five classes, and in all of the best of them Latin is taught to a limited extent.

“That a sufficient number of trained teachers may be provided for the primary schools, it is required by law that a normal school shall be established in every department. The course of instruction in these schools extends through three years. The first and second years are taken up in a thorough review and further prosecution of the study of the subjects taught at a higher primary school, and the greater portion of the third year is devoted to practice in teaching under the eye of an experienced teacher.

“At stated periods, examinations are held at these institutions and diplomas conferred, and no person is allowed to engage in primary instruction, either in a public or private school, until he has taken one of these. The diplomas are marked one, two, or three, according to the merits of the student. Only those marked one will secure a permanent appointment to the office of teacher. If the diploma be marked two or three, the bearer may receive an appointment on trial for one or two years, but at the end of

that time he must submit to another examination, and continue to be re-examined, from time to time, until he receive a diploma marked one, or until he be finally dismissed as incompetent. Even after he is once settled, should he fail to continue to improve himself, or should he seem to have rusted in what he had learned before, he may, at any time, be remanded to the normal school to review.

"To be appointed to the office of teacher in a secondary school in Prussia, it is necessary that the applicant submit to a rigorous examination in those subjects embraced in the courses of the gymnasium or real-school; and having passed this examination, he is to prove his fitness for the office by a year of actual trial in a regular gymnasium or real-school of the first rank. The trial year may be dispensed with, only in the case of those students who have passed satisfactorily through the course of one of the pedagogical or philological seminaries, attached to most Prussian universities, where ample opportunity of testing the ability of the student in practical teaching is afforded.

"The examination is both oral and written. Those who have made their doctorate, and published the Latin dissertation required for that degree, are excused from the written part. A main condition for admission to an examination is the complete triennium of a university—at least three semesters having been spent in a Prussian university. A foreigner, to be admitted to the examinations, must have a special permit from the Department of Education."

The following gives the number of students and teachers in the German and other Continental Universities, taken from the University Calendar for 1876-7:—Berlin, 3,666 students and 193 teachers; Vienna, 3,581 and 247 teachers; Leipzig, 2,803 and 155; Munich, 1,158 and 114; Breslau, 1,122 and 108; Göttingen, 1,059 and 119; Tübingen, 1,025 and 86; Würzburg, 990 and 66; Halle, 902 and 96; Dorpat, 844 and 65; Graz, 804 and 88; Heidelberg, 795 and 110; Bonn, 785 and 100; Strasburg, 700 and 94; Königsberg, 611 and 82; Innsbruck, 570 and 67; Greifswold, 507 and 60; Jena, 503 and 77; Marburg, 445 and 69; Erlangen, 422 and 55; Münster, 415 and 29; Zurich, 355 and 75; Bern, 351 and 74; Giessen, 343 and 59; Freiburg, 290 and 54; Basel, 239 and 64; Kiel, 223 and 65; and Rostock, 141 and 36.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

2. REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.—This country, which had so excellent a representation in educational matters at Paris in 1867, and at Vienna, in 1873, had no school exhibit at Philadelphia in 1876. Her national exhibits in the departments of civil and military engineering were, however, most interesting and valuable in an educational point of view. I have already referred to this government display (on pages 101—103 of this Report), and also briefly to the educational prospects of France in the matter of primary schools. I now give the following information in regard to the condition of secondary education, which has recently been published in the *Michigan University Chronicle*:—

"Nearly every city in France, with more than 10,000 inhabitants, has a 'College' or 'Lycée.' These institutions of learning are on the plan of boarding-schools. All the 'Lycées' are government schools; the colleges belong to the cities where they are established. About one fifth of the scholars in the above institutions are received free of any expense—(board, lodging, clothing, books, etc.) The remainder pay from \$100 to \$200 per annum, and no extra charges. Scholars are received in the 'Lycées' or 'Colleges' at 7 years of age, and usually remain there until they are 19 or 20. No degree is conferred on leaving these institutions; but the scholars are prepared to pass their final examination for the degrees of 'Bachelier-es-lettres' (B.A.), or 'Bachelier-es-sciences' (B.S.). Of one hundred students who have finished their course in the above institutions, sixty usually pass their examination successfully the first time they try, ten the second time, (three months latter), five one year latter; leaving twenty-five, who seldom ever get their degrees. In the Lycées and Colleges an examination is held every year, and no scholar is allowed to

pass on to the next year's course who has failed in one of the studies of the preceding year. The studies pursued are about the same as in our universities, perhaps somewhat more of the classics, but less of the sciences. The scholars are not considered students unless they take up on leaving the Lycée what we might call post-graduate studies, in one of the universities or special government institutions of the country. There are but three universities in France which combine the four faculties—Law, Medicine, Letters, and Science. These are located at Paris, Lyons, and Nancy (formerly Strasburg). There are seventeen other universities throughout the country with two faculties only, Letters, and Science; eleven with a law faculty only; five with a medical faculty only. All of the above universities are government institutions. The degrees conferred are: 1st, 'Licencié-es-lettres' or 'es sciences'; 'en Droit,' or en Medicine; 3rd, 'Agrégé' in one special branch. To become 'Licencié' a course of five years is usually needed. To become 'Docteur' usually from four to six years; to become 'Agrégé' usually from seven to ten years. No one can take one of the above degrees who is not both B.A. and B.S. There are, since 1873, about fifteen other private universities in France, with one or more faculties. To the above can be added no less than 200 Catholic institutions, preparing for the first degree (B.A. and B.S.), and for the priesthood. The government possesses also twelve special schools of Letters, Arts, and Science. The admission to these institutions requires at least two to three years study after leaving the Lycée. They are also on the plan of boarding-schools. The average age of admission is 21. The courses extend over three, four, and five years. Special courses are pursued in these institutions, fitting the student for teaching, the army, navy, engineering, architecture, etc., etc. In the universities, properly called, the students are free, and pass their examinations when they see fit. These examinations are four in number—three during the course pursued, and one final examination, covering the whole ground. A graduate of any of the government schools is called a graduate of the University of France."

STATE OF EDUCATION IN AUSTRIA—HUNGARY.

3. EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA—Small as was the Prussian Contribution to the Educational Exhibit of Germany, Austria had less. Hers consisted only of a display of some scientific and technical works in connection with that of the Austrian Society of Civil Engineers and Architects. As to her educational system, I quote the following remarks made by Dr. Bittes, in a speech which he delivered in the Reichsrath, in December last; his position as a member of the Austrian Parliament, President of the Pedagogium of Vienna, and author of several distinguished works upon Pedagogy, gives much importance to his statements:—

"The whole sum denoted by the government to educational purposes exceeds 17,000,000 florins, but not a quarter of a million is employed for the people's schools in the country, where, however, nine-tenths of the population must derive their instruction. The schools of Vienna, and those of Upper Austria and Styria are in a satisfactory condition; but the same cannot be said, unfortunately, of other parts of the empire. Thus, in Bukowina, there are in all 167 country schools, while the law requires more than 400 additional ones. And even these leave much to be desired; they are but little and very irregularly attended, the number of scholars not reaching 20 per cent. of the number of an age to go to school, thus leaving 80 per cent. without instruction. But in what sort of places are the schools held in Bukowina? In many parts, in the most miserable huts that can be found; in many others there is no special place assigned, and they make use of the dead chamber in the cemeteries. In many parts, the rooms are unhealthy, and lack everything requisite for a school-room: the door does not shut, the glass is broken and replaced by sheets of paper, there is not a trace of school material, no blackboard, not even desks for the scholars, or a chair for the teacher, and yet they call it a school-house!

“ In Galicia, except in the large towns, all is pretty much in the same condition : there are not 20 per cent. of children, of suitable age, who attend the schools. In the Tyrol, Carinthia, Carniola, Istria, and Dalmatia, things are better, but still far from satisfactory ; in Bohemia, Moravia, and Austrian Silesia, the schools are better still, but there is yet a great evil arising from the difficulty of finding suitable teachers, and in consequence they are obliged often to employ men who are not at all fitted for the post. This evil is by no means confined to one locality, since at least 5,000 more teachers are needed in Austria. They are making great sacrifices to remedy the evil by establishing normal schools, and the pupils there are numerous ; but unfortunately all these normal scholars do not become teachers, and thus the evil is slow in being remedied. ‘ And how can we expect young men to become teachers,’ exclaimed Dr. Bittes, ‘ as long as a teacher is worse paid than the lowest day laborers ? ’ some of them not receiving more than a hundred florins a year, and suffering under the despotic sway of school commissioners composed of peasants, liquor dealers, Jews, servants of the nobility, many of whom can neither read nor write, and have neither the desire nor the power to improve matters ; they enter the school-room, often drunk, with a pipe in the mouth, and their hats on, and give absurd orders, which the poor teacher must obey or run the the risk of losing his place.”—*New England Journal of Education*.

4. STATE OF EDUCATION IN HUNGARY.—From the same *Journal*, I extract the following resumé of the education report for the years 1873-75, published last December, by the Hungarian Minister of Public Instruction :—

“ In the Primary Department, the number of children between the age of six and twelve was 2,139,207 ; of them were not registered 643,063 children ; the average school attendance was 70 per cent. ; and in respect of former years, the increase is 2 per cent. The number of the elementary school buildings was 15,390. Proper school-houses were 13,792 ; while 1,597 were hired buildings. The number of school gardens increased much, being, together, 10,018, and 4,500 more than in the former year. School libraries are only in 1801 places, which shows an increase of 373, comparing it with the year 1873. The annual income of the elementary school was 7,488,243 florins. (State, county, and city tax; about eight millions of florins ; from other sources, 948,382 florins). Normal schools were in 1874, altogether, 58 (between these, 10 female normal schools). The number of professional schools about 20 ; besides them were the commercial schools, the mechanical industry schools, and a commercial academy at Buda-Pesth. Kindergartens were, altogether, 198, and two normal schools for training kindergarten teachers. This number is less than should be expected. The number of gymnasiums was 146, with 1768 teachers, and 27,144 pupils, (between them more than 20,000 Hungarians). Real schools were 35, with 431 teachers, and 8086 pupils (between them, 7,526 Hungarians). Preparandics for gymnasial teachers were 2, one in Buda-Pesth, the other in Kolozsvár. School furnitures, 32,834 fl. ; bursaries, 71,641 fl. and 175 ducats (one ducat costs 5½ fl.) for salaries of *elementary readers*: 6,256,244 fl., being the average sum per capita, 319 fl. ; (In Austria, same per capita in 1875, 467 fl.). The report shows in every respect, a fair progress of public instruction in Hungary.”

CONDITION OF EDUCATION IN THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.

5. STATE OF EDUCATION IN ITALY.—With the exception of a number of books and publications on medical, musical, and other subjects, Italy had no educational or literary display at Philadelphia. In art and in some other departments, she, of course, excelled ; but, that has no reference to the subject in hand. The following extract from a recent number of *Il Museo d'Istruzione*, will give some idea of what is now doing in Italy for public instruction. This periodical furnishes the following statement of sums expended for education :

“Superior Council of Public Instruction	\$1,214,800
“Expenses of Universities and Institutes connected therewith, Libraries, Fine Arts, Academies, Museums, &c.....	10,669,823
“Secondary and Technical Instruction, Salaries, Apparatus, &c.....	5,778,363
“Normal School.....	1,307,089
“Deaf and Dumb Schools.....	198,570
“Primary Instruction	1,797,500
“Divers expenses for encouraging scholars, repairs, maintenance, &c.	2,049,922
“Total.....	23,016,068

“In all, more than twenty-three millions of lire Italiane, or nearly four millions and a half of dollars, besides those expenses of elementary and secondary instruction which belong in part to the different communes throughout the country, and the expenses of certain technical, professional, and nautical institutes, that are defrayed by other departments :

“In the 80 Royal Lyceums there are inscribed in three divisions as scholars	5,532
“In the 104 gymnasia, five divisions.....	9,772
“In the Technical Schools, four divisions	6,501
“In 26 National Boarding-Schools.....	2,336
“Total.....	24,141

“This enumeration does not include the city of Naples, or the city or province of Bologna, which appear to be under a separate regimen, In the last province, it is stated that only 53 per cent. of boys, and 44 per cent. of girls, of age to attend school, are inscribed on the records.

“The new Minister of Education of Public Instruction, Michael Coppino, was born in 1822, at the little town of Alba, the Alba Pompeia of antiquity. He is the son of a cobbler, and has raised himself to his present position entirely by his own industry and talent. He received his education at the Carlo Emanuele College of Turin, and became afterwards professor of rhetoric at several Italian universities, and finally at the University of Turin. He held the position of Minister of Public Instruction, as a member of the Ratazzi Cabinet in 1867, and is a very fluent and polished speaker. *L'Annotatore* states that he is giving proof of his desire to better the condition of teachers, and to excite a more lively and fruitful ardor in study : he is full of good will toward the class of instructors, and will certainly improve their position and render their lot less trying.”

STATE OF EDUCATION IN THE KINGDOM OF BAVARIA.

I give the following information in regard to the state of Education in Bavaria, from General Eaton's last report :—

6. BAVARIA, constitutional monarchy: *Area*, 29,347 square miles; *population*, 4,863,450, *Capital*, Munich; *population*, 169,478. Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. von Lutz. Date of report, 1875.

“PRIMARY INSTRUCTION *Deutsche Schulen*:—Number of schools, 7,016; number of teachers, 10,599; number of pupils, 841,304; in the number are included pupils of Sunday and Evening schools.

“*Common industrial schools for girls*: Number of schools, 1,671; number of teachers, 1,837; number of pupils, 71,635.

“*Normal schools*: Preparatory schools for higher normal courses: Number of schools, 35; number of students, 1,276.

“Teachers' seminaries, (higher course): Number of seminaries, 11; number of students, 786; number of professors, 94.

“There are, besides, a seminary for Jewish candidates, 3 seminaries for the training of female teachers, and 1 seminary for the training of teachers of gymnastics.

“*Kindergärten and infant schools*: Number, 249; of which 27 are Kindergärten: Number of pupils, 24,215.

“*Secondary Education: Latin schools*: Number of schools, 75; number of teachers, 748; of which 553 are exclusively employed in Latin schools; number of pupils, 6,738.

“*Gymnasia*: Number, 28; number of pupils, 2,640; number of professors, 438; of which 396 are exclusively employed in the Gymnasia.

“*Real gymnasia*: Number, 6; number of pupils, 362; number of professors, 66.

“*Superior Education*.—University of Munich: Number of professors in 1876, 116; number of students, winter semester, 1875–76, 1,232.

“*University of Würzburg*: Number of professors in 1876, 67; number of students, winter semester, 1875–76, 1,019.

“*University of Erlangen*: Number of professors, 54; number of students, winter semester, 1875–76, 429; total number of universities, 3; total number of professors, 237; total number of students, 2,689.

“SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.—Polytechnic school at Munich: Number of professors, 49; number of students, 922.

“*Clerical seminaries*: Number, 9; number of students, 449.

“*Royal lycæums*: Number, 8; number of professors, 67; number of students, 349.

“*Technological schools*: Number, 36; number of students, 3,745; number of professors, 426.

“*Higher industrial schools*: Number, 3; number of students, 189; number of professors, 46.

“*Central veterinary school at Munich*: Number of professors, 11; number of students, 52.

“*Higher commercial schools*: Number, 2; number of professors, 43; number of students, 553.

“*Schools of architecture*: Number, 3; number of professors, 23; number of students, 130.

“*Professional evening and Sunday Schools*: Number, 260; number of teachers, 827; number of students, 14,501.

“*Schools of agriculture*: Number, 4; number of professors, 76; number of students, 315.

“*Special agricultural courses*: Number, 947; number of ‘hearers,’ 18,260.

“*Central school of forestry at Aschaffenburg*: Number of professors, 6; number of students, 135.

“*Military academies and schools*: Number, 4; number of instructors, 38; number of students, 246.

“*Schools of art*: Number, 2; number of professors, 40; number of students, 475.

“*Miscellaneous schools for special education*: Number, 102; number of pupils, 7,079.

“MUSICAL INSTITUTIONS.—*Royal music school at Munich*: Number of professors, 23; number of pupils, 146.

“*Royal musical institute at Würzburg*: Number of pupils, 184; number of professors, 12; number of musicians and singers, 180.

“CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—*Asylums for destitute children*: Number, 78; number of attendants, 268; number of inmates, 2,485.

“*Orphans and foundlings’ homes*: Number, 53; number of attendants, 173; number of inmates, 1,962.

“*Deaf-mute asylums*: Number, 12; number of teachers, 33; number of pupils, 361; viz., 192 males, and 169 females.

“*Institutions for the blind*: Number, 3; number of pupils, 129.

“*Institutions for cripples at Munich*: Number of inmates, 33.”

STATE OF EDUCATION IN THE KINGDOM OF WURTEMBERG.

7. WURTEMBERG, constitutional monarchy: Area, 7,675½ square miles; population, 1,818,539. Capital, Stuttgart; population, 91,623. Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. von Gessler, Date of report, 1876 (sent in July).

“PRIMARY EDUCATION.—Number of schools not given. Number of teachers' places, 3,878, viz., 2,653 Protestant and 1,225 Catholic. Number of pupils not given.

“*Secondary Education*.—Public preparatory schools: Number of schools, 13, with 42 classes and 2,001 pupils, viz., 1,900 natives and 108 foreigners; number of teachers not given.

“*Public Realschule*: Number of public realschule, 81, with 234 classes; number of pupils, 7,482, viz., 5,732 Protestants, 1,184 Catholics, 355 Jews, and 11 of other denominations; number of teachers, 261.

“*Gymnasia and lycæums*: Number of Gymnasia and lycæums, 91, with 273 classes; number of pupils, 7,482, viz., 5,593 Protestants, 1,611 Catholics, 271 Jews, and 6 of other denominations; number of teachers, 316.

“SUPERIOR EDUCATION.—*University of Tübingen*: Number of students, 878, viz., 508 from Württemberg, and 370 from other countries; number of professors, 89; number of assistants, 7.

“*Academies of Agriculture, Forestry, &c.*: Academy of Agriculture and Forestry at Hohenheim: number of students: winter semester, 1874-5, 84; summer semester, 1875, 82; number of professors and assistants, 25.

“Veterinary School at Stuttgart: Number of regular students, 26; number of students who study anatomy only, 21; number of professors and assistants, 10.

“Agricultural schools at Ellwangen, Kirchberg, and Ochsenhausen: Number of pupils, 36; number of professors, 4.

“School for the training of vine cultivators: Number of pupils, 13; number of teachers, 2.

“Agricultural winter schools: number of schools, 5; number of pupils, 75; number of teachers not given.

“Agricultural evening schools and reading rooms for adults: Number of schools, 893; number of pupils, 20,996. These institutions have 620 libraries, with 84,438 volumes.

“Technical education.—Polytechnic School at Stuttgart: Number of professors and assistants, 73; number of students, winter semester, 1874-5, 537: viz., 422 in the technical, and 115 in the mathematical department; summer semester, 1875, 462 students: viz., 111 in the mathematical, and 351 in the technical department.

“School of Architecture at Stuttgart: Number of professors and assistants, 40; number of students, winter semester, 1874-5, 945; summer semester, 1875, 256.

“Sunday and evening schools for adults (Fortbildungsschulen): Number of schools, 153; number of pupils, 11,990; number of teachers, 644. Government contributes about \$30,000 for the support of these schools.

“School of Fine Arts at Stuttgart: Number of professors and assistants, 12; number of students of winter semester, 1874-5, 85; summer semester of 1875, 71.

“Conservatory of Music at Stuttgart: Number of pupils, 576, of whom 79 were from America; number of teachers, 39; number of lessons given each week, 706.

“*Charitable Institutions*.—Orphan Asylums: Number of Orphan Asylums, 3; viz., 2 Protestant and 1 Catholic; number of inmates, 621; number of outsiders, 285; number of directors and assistants, 26; annual expenses about \$61,480.

“Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb: Number of Deaf and Dumb Institutions, 6; number of pupils, 267.

“Institutions for the Blind: Number of institutions, 4; number of pupils, 96.”

STATE OF EDUCATION IN THE KINGDOM OF SAXONY.

8. SAXONY, constitutional monarchy; *area*, 6,777 square miles; *population*, 2,556,244; *Capital*, Dresden; *population*, 180,000; Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. von Gerber; date of report, 1873.

“PRIMARY EDUCATION.—(Elementary, extended elementary, and higher elementary schools): Number of public schools, 2,143, with 8,357 classes; number of teachers, 5,060, of whom 233 are females; number of pupils, 429,679, viz., 212,732 boys, and 216,947 girls; number of private schools, 124; number of teachers, 711; number of pupils, 4,267, viz., 4,178 boys, and 4,089 girls.

"Sunday and evening schools: Number of schools, 182; number of pupils, 12,594; number of teachers, 626.

"Kindergärten.—Total number, 91; number of teachers and pupils not mentioned.

"Normal Schools.—Teachers' seminaries: Number of schools, 14, viz., 13 Protestant and 1 Catholic; number of teachers, 133; number of students, 1,595, of whom 62 are females.

"Secondary Instruction.—Realschule: Number of realschule 20; number of teachers, 266; number of pupils, 4,144.

"Gymnasia: Number of gymnasia, 12, with 110 classes; number of professors, 225; number of pupils, 2,927.

"SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.—*The University of Leipzig*: Number of professors and tutors, winter semester, 1875-1876, 3,032, viz., 2,925 matriculated and 107 not matriculated.

"Miscellaneous Institutions.—Saxony has excellent academies of fine arts, polytechnic, industrial, commercial, mining, drawing, agricultural, and evening schools, of which the number of teachers and pupils is not mentioned in the report."

STATE OF EDUCATION IN THE KINGDOM OF GREECE.

9. GREECE, constitutional monarchy: *Area*, 19,941 square miles; *population*, 1,457,894. *Capital*, Athens; *population*, 44,510.

The following is an abstract of an article in the *Archivo di Pedagogia*, of Palermo:—

"PRIMARY EDUCATION in 1874.—Number of public free schools, 1,127; number of pupils, 74,561—viz., 63,156 boys and 11,405 girls; number of private schools for boys, 41; number of pupils, 3,558; number of private schools for girls, 26; number of pupils, 1,355.

"SECONDARY EDUCATION in 1874.—(Gymnasia and Hellenic schools.) Number of Hellenic schools, 136; number of teachers, 280; number of pupils, 7,646; number of gymnasia 18; number of professors, 120; number of pupils, 2,460.

"Lycées and boarding schools.—Number of lycées and boarding schools for boys, 18; number of pupils, 748; number of boarding schools for girls, 15; number of pupils, 122.

"The last named are private institutions, and subject to government inspection.

"SUPERIOR EDUCATION.—The university: number of students in 1874, 1,352; number of professors, 53, number of tutors, 24.

"Miscellaneous schools.—Naval schools, 5, military academy, 1; polytechnic school, 1; seminaries, 4; royal marine school, 1; total number, 12, number of professors, 85; number of students, 681.

"Grand total of institutions of learning, 1,394; number of pupils and students, 93,588.

"No mention is made of normal schools and educational journals."

THE STATE OF EDUCATION IN TURKEY IN EUROPE.

10. SERVIA, principality, nominally belonging to Turkey, but independent since 1856: *A. ea* 12,600 square miles; *population*, 1,338,505. *Capital*, Belgrade; *population*, 26,674.

"PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.—Number of schools, 507; number of teachers, 627; number of pupils, 22,756. There are besides, 15 free schools, of which the number of teachers and pupils is not mentioned.

"SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.—Gymnasia: number of gymnasia, 17; number of teachers, 59; number of pupils, 546."

"High School for girls: Number of teachers, 26; number of pupils 238.

"SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.—University: number of professors, 17; number of students, 196.

"Theological Seminary: number of professors, 11; number of students, 279.

"Normal School.—Number of teachers, 11; number of pupils, 59. A library with 2,000 volumes is connected with the Normal School.

“Industrial Schools.—Number of industrial schools, 11 ; number of teachers ; 49 ; number of pupils, 546.

“Only 15 per cent of the conscripts examined before the war were able to read and write (*Allgemeine Deutsche Lehrerzeitung*, 1876, No. 39.)

11. ROUMANIA, constitutional monarchy (tributary to Turkey): *Area*, 45,642 square miles, *population*, 3,864,848. *Capital*, Bucharest ; *population*, 221,150.

“On the 1st of September, 1875. Roumania had 2,413 public schools, of which 2,138 were supported by the State. The number of teachers was 873, of which 527 were *regularly trained*.”

STATE AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

12. GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—The last seven years has witnessed a wonderful change in the educational status of England. During these years she has made vigorous strides onward. In her elaborate and comprehensive elementary School Act, she has sought to place her system of public education on a firm and substantial foundation. In doing this, she has recognized two or three important principles, and incorporated them in the School Act. 1st. The inherent right of the child to a good elementary education. 2nd. The duty of the parent to give it, or to justify his refusal by sufficient reasons or a pecuniary forfeiture. 3rd. The obligation of the general ratepayer to support the primary schools. These principles, which have long prevailed on this continent, were not conceded without a vigorous struggle in England, but they at length triumphed. There are several other important principles embodied in the English School Acts, which are fully explained in the following summary sketch of the progress of popular education in England, from 1839 to 1876. This sketch has been prepared by H. J. Briggs, Esq., and I. W. Edwards, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barristers-at-Law. I have thought it desirable to condense this sketch, and insert it in this report, as so many of our people are interested in the subject, but do not know exactly what is the present condition of the law relating to popular education in England.

I. SKETCH OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GRANTS FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES (1839–1876).

“Before the year 1839, the primary education of the poor was left entirely to private effort or to the voluntary association of individuals, unaided (with the exception of a few isolated grants from the Treasury), and uncontrolled by the State. A large number of charities for the education of the poor had been founded by the benevolence of a former age, but many of them had fallen into complete neglect, whilst others, though doing some educational work, had in course of time been perverted from their original design. In Scotland, a large number of parochial schools had existed for generations, but in England and Wales good schools were few and far between, the school-houses were often squalid, with miserable furniture, few books, and scarcely any other school appliances. The attendance of the children was irregular ; their attainments were wretched. The teachers were often ignorant adventurers, who had adopted the profession when they had proved their utter incompetency for any other calling, while those who possessed any knowledge were ignorant of good methods of imparting it. Riot and disorder were kept under only by the most savage discipline.

“A few philanthropists, and notably Joseph Lancaster, had endeavoured to cope with the ignorance and immorality of the masses, by labouring to extend the education of the poor, irrespective of denominational teaching, and the British and Foreign School Society, at first named the Royal Lancastrian Society, was founded in 1808 for the purpose of encouraging the education of the children of the poor in the principles which Lancaster had advocated with so much zeal and self-sacrifice.

"Three years later the "National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Church of England," was established. These two Societies struggled bravely on, doing their best, with the limited means at their disposal, against the lethargy of the public and the vice and ignorance of those for whose benefit they came into existence.

"In the year 1839-40, Dr. James Phillips Kay (now Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth), and Mr. Carleton Tufnell founded a College at Battersea, for training a number of young men as schoolmasters. This institution afforded a generally superior education, and special instruction in the best methods of imparting knowledge to children; while an elementary school, adjoining the College, exemplified these methods, and enabled the students to put them into practice. The history of the College, and of its rapid and continual progress to the present time, is detailed in the Reports of the Committee of Council. More than 1,500 young men have passed through it and been added to the ranks of the teachers. Not a few of these have gained eminence, and all look back on the days they spent within its walls as amongst the most valuable of their lives, and regard its founders with esteem and affection.

"Dr. Kay united to varied attainments, great energy and decision of character; and when the Government of Lord John Russell determined on forming the Committee of the Privy Council expressly to administer an education grant from the public exchequer, Dr. Kay was appointed its Secretary. The early Minutes and Reports of the Committee of Education, set forth the educational destitution of the country, and the generous and statesmanlike policy pursued by Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth.

Table showing the successive Chiefs of the Education Department since the formation of the Committee of Council on Education.

Date.	Lord President.	Vice-President.	Secretary.
1839-41	Marquess of Lansdowne		Dr. James Phillips Kay, afterwards Sir James Kay- Shuttleworth, Bt. (1839-48).
1841-46	Lord Wharcliffe		
1846-52	Marquess of Lansdowne		Ralph Robert Wheeler Lin- gen, Esq., C.B. (1848-70)— now Secretary to the Treas- ury.
1852-53	Earl of Lonsdale		
1853-54	Earl Granville		
1854-55	Lord J. Russell		
1855-58	Earl Granville	Right Hon. W. Cowper-Tem- ple, M.P.	
1858-59	Marquess of Salisbury	Right Hon. Sir C. Adderley, M.P.	
1859-66	Earl Granville	Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P. (1859-64)	
		Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P. (1864-66)	
1866-67	Duke of Buckingham and Chandos	Right Hon. H. T. L. Corry, M.P.	
1867-68	Duke of Marlborough	Right Hon. Lord R. Montagu	
1868-73	Marquess of Ripon	Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P.	Sir Francis Richard Sandford, C.B., LL.D. (1870 to the present time).
1873-74	Lord Aberdare		
1874-77	Duke of Richmond and Gor- don, K. G. — the present Lord President.	Viscount Sandon, M.P.—the present Vice-President.	

"From the first Report of the Committee of Council made to the Queen, we find that Parliament, in 1839, voted £30,000 for administration by the Committee of the Privy Council for the purpose of elementary education during that year. The amount which had been applied for by persons desiring aid was £48,590, and the number of children on whose behalf this amount was asked, was £58,302.

"The Committee of Council at first restricted their operations to making grants in aid of the erection of schools, and in all cases they insisted that the school should be in connection with either the National Society or the British and Foreign School Society. It was not until some years afterwards that grants were made on behalf of Roman Catholic and other denominational schools. The great aim of the Committee was, by offering liberal grants, to

induce influential persons to form local committees for the purpose of building, maintaining, and managing permanent schools. They offered 10s. per head for every child to be accommodated, and required that local subscriptions should provide the rest. Knowing that their most powerful allies would be the clergy and ministers of the various denominations, the Committee of Council made the daily reading of the Scriptures an indispensable portion of the instruction to be given in the schools; and, while advocating the complete liberty of the parent in respect of the withdrawal of his child from religious instruction, if he were so minded, their Lordships were of opinion that no plan of education should be encouraged in which intellectual instruction was not subordinated to the regulation of the thoughts and habits of the children by the doctrines and precepts of revealed religion.*

"In all cases where grants were made, the Committee of Council insisted on the right of inspection of the schools by their own officers.

"The inspectors, then very few, may be said to have been the pioneers of education, and the character and results of their labours are fully detailed in their annual Reports to the Committee of Council. A comparison of the school destitution of the country then (1839), and of the school provision existing in 1870—a date which marks a new epoch in the history of public education—will show what an excellent work was done during this period.

"Not merely had the whole educational field to be broken, but scientific methods of instruction had to be devised or introduced.† Indeed, to the early labours of Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth and his colleagues is, in a great measure, owing the immense improvement that has taken place in the science of teaching in higher grade schools, as well as in those for the poor.

"In November, 1843, their Lordships determined to make grants towards the erection of schoolmasters' houses, towards the purchase of apparatus, and in aid of the erection of training-schools; and they also offered special grants to exceptionally poor and populous places, and a large number of localities soon participated in these benefits.

"In 1846 the Committee of Council made another and most important stride.

"It was clear that success in this new work of the education of the poor, must wholly depend on the character and attainments of the teacher. Handsome school-buildings and liberal supplies of school apparatus would be valueless, unless the teacher were competent, high-minded, devoted, and zealous. To create a body of well-qualified and well-paid teachers, who should command confidence and respect by their ability and character, became the great aim of Sir J. Kay-Shuttleworth. It was not likely that education would be sought or valued if those who imparted it were not held in respect, nor their office deemed a high and important one. With these views the Minutes of 1846 seem to have been framed. They provided for the annual payment to every teacher in charge of a school, of not less than £15, nor more than £30, in augmentation of the salary paid by the managers, on condition that he should obtain by examination a CERTIFICATE OF MERIT, that his school should be annually reported by one of Her Majesty's inspectors, to be efficiently conducted, and that his character and conduct should be satisfactory to his employers.

"To each possessor of the certificate of merit actually in charge of a school, the Minutes offered the payments above named, requiring that double the amount awarded from the public grant to the teacher, should be provided by the locality, one-half of which was to be obtained from voluntary subscriptions. By the prospects thus set forth, and by the tone of respect and sympathy shown for the teachers in all official relations with them, a large number of superior persons were soon added to their ranks.

"In order to ensure a succession of well-trained teachers, and to provide competent assistance in the schools, the Committee of Council inaugurated the system of paid PUPIL-TEACHERS, which has been so prominent a feature and so marked a success of the elementary school system of this country.

* It will be gratifying to those who still hold this conviction, to see, by Returns presented to Parliament in the sessions 1875 and 1876 respecting *Religious Observances in School Board Schools*, that of the Boards then in existence very few excluded religious teaching from their schools, and that many provided an elaborate course of religious instruction, and caused their schools to be opened with prayers and hymns, followed by the reading of the Scriptures, with explanations suited to the age and capacity of the scholars.

† One of the Reports (1840) contains a most valuable paper on the "Constructive Method of teaching Reading and Writing."

“Already Joseph Lancaster and Dr. Bell had done much for the monitorial system, by which a large number of children were taught in one school by being divided into classes under the older and more proficient scholars, while the teacher kept order and governed the whole school. But the system had grave defects. The monitors were put to the work of teaching and superintendence when they were too young to have learned much themselves, whilst they had few or no methods of imparting what they knew. And, as they were paid little or nothing for their services, the exigencies of their parents usually compelled their removal from school at a very early age. By the minutes of 1846, however, the Committee of Council greatly improved on the monitorial system. They offered to every pupil-teacher whose parents or guardians consented to apprentice him (or her), for a term of years (usually five), commencing at thirteen years of age, an annual stipend beginning at £10 for the first year of apprenticeship, and rising by yearly increments to £20 for the last year.

“The pupil-teacher was required to be of good character, and come from a respectable home. He was required to pass an examination before the inspector prior to admission, and at the end of each year of his apprenticeship. He was to assist the teacher in the instruction of the scholars during the school hours, and to receive separate instruction from the teacher for one hour and a half daily. This was an additional boon and stimulus to the teacher, for, besides having the daily-increasing benefit of the service of the oldest and most intelligent of his scholars, he had the advantage of adding to his own attainments when studying with them alone. Moreover, as the Committee of Council offered him an annual gratuity for each pupil-teacher who passed a creditable examination before the inspector, it was to his interest to seek for candidates likely to do him credit.

“The course of instruction for pupil-teachers was prescribed and carefully graduated by the Committee of Council, and their annual stipends were dependent on the certificates from the managers and the report of the inspector; and at the completion of their apprenticeship they were generally well prepared for admission to a training-college. They were induced to enter the colleges by the offer of Queen’s scholarships, which consisted of exhibitions of the value of 20*l.* to 25*l.*, paid by the Committee of Council on behalf of every candidate who passed the prescribed examination and entered the college.

“The Committee of Council also provided for substantial annual aid to the training-colleges themselves, which aid has formed one of the most important features in the system administered by the Committee of Council.

“These colleges, of which there are now in England and Wales 18 for masters and 23 for mistresses, were mostly founded by grants from the National or British and Foreign School Society, and have been supported principally by the voluntary subscriptions which the various denominations entrusted to these societies to administer. The Committee of Council had already voted substantial aid towards building most of the training-colleges already founded, and they now proposed to pay the sum of 20*l.* for every student residing one year, 25*l.* for the second year, and 30*l.* for the third year of his training.

“The colleges offered free board, lodging, and tuition to candidates who passed the examination prescribed by the Committee of Council. During their residence in the college the students are carefully taught by competent professors, not merely in the usual subjects of instruction, but the greatest care is taken to place before them the best known methods of imparting knowledge to the young; and at regular and frequent intervals they are employed, in elementary schools adjoining the colleges, in teaching classes, under the direction and criticism of experienced masters.

“The training-college system gave emphasis to the fact that the person who presumed to rule and guide the young, who, for good or ill, was to leave an indelible impress upon them and who was to bring them up religiously and morally, ought not to be entrusted with such a responsibility without careful selection and proper training.

“When it is added that pensions were to be provided for deserving teachers of long service, and that provision was made for the annual inspection of every school seeking a grant, by inspectors whose position and emolument freed them from any suspicion of partiality, the scope and intention of the celebrated Minutes of 1846 will be understood.

“Of the value of the work performed by Her Majesty’s inspectors of schools it would be difficult too speak to highly. It was their duty to report minutely on the condition of the school-premises, on the supply of books and apparatus, and to put the classes through a searching examination; and, as on their Reports to the Education Department depended

the payment of the grant, it will be understood how great was the demand made upon them for ability, accuracy, discrimination, and firmness. Besides a detailed Report on each school, which nicely weighed the results of the examination, the inspector made a general Report every year on the state of education in his district. These General Reports were, and continue to be, laid before Parliament, and they now cover the period from 1839 to 1875, forming a most valuable record of the progress of elementary education in this country, and testifying to the great ability and industry of their authors.

“Mr. Matthew Arnold, one of Her Majesty’s inspectors of schools, looking back on the Minutes of 1846, says in his Report (1871-2) :—

“The growing concern for popular education, and the growing sense of the magnitude of the interests which depend upon it, of themselves do much to direct notice to the profession of teacher, to invite aspirants to it, and to free it from the distavour which in these last years it had incurred. There is no doubt that it is becoming easier to obtain pupil-teachers, and this return of the tide has, probably, by no means yet reached its highest point. No policy could more judiciously further this happy movement than the policy which the School Board of London is announcing its intentions to follow. By offering to the teacher, in addition to his fixed salary, a moiety of the examination grant, it proposes to restore its augmentation; by offering to him special payments for the instruction of pupil-teachers, it proposes to restore his pupil-teacher gratuity. It is well-known how heavy a discouragement the withdrawal by the Revised Code of the augmentation grant to teachers was felt by them to be; it is well known how the withdrawal of the gratuity for instructing pupil-teachers diminished the zeal in finding them. It may well be urged that local Boards can employ with advantage a system of appropriated grants which, when it reached a great scale, became inconvenient for the central Government to employ, and the force of this plea for the Revised Code I by no means underrate; but, still, it may be permitted us, who remember the Minutes of 1846, to see with satisfaction that a body of men like those who make up the London School Board, desiring to attain that primary and essential requisite for popular education, a supply of good teachers, revert to the Minutes of 1846 and to the policy of their author.’

“Some of the immediate results of these Minutes will be seen from the following statement :—

“In 1860 the number of schools under regular *annual inspection* had increased to 2,000, while the number of children accommodated therein was nearly half-a-million. There were 3,000 male and 1,500 female pupil-teachers, and there were 17 training-schools, with 205 resident students. Between 1839-50 Parliament had voted, for buildings, augmentations, and stipends, grants to the amount of 560,000*l.*

“In all the schools careful instruction in religious knowledge was imparted, frequently by the clergyman of the parish or by members of his family. The girls were taught plain needle-work, and most of the children who stayed until they had completed their tenth or twelfth year could read, write, and cypher fairly and intelligibly; but the Reports of the inspectors constantly urge the necessity for compelling the regular attendance of children at school, before the efforts of the teachers could result in substantial and lasting benefit to their scholars.

“Notwithstanding the progress hitherto made, it was found that very many districts were still unable to take advantage of the benefits offered by the Committee of Council. The Government only helped those who helped themselves; and, in many districts where schools had been established, it was found impossible to raise, voluntarily, sufficient subscriptions to maintain them. Some forcible and earnest pleas for more help, and that *annually*, to poor districts, were answered in 1853 by the *Capitation Grant* on the attendance of the children. To schools *in rural districts* the Committee now offered, in addition to the usual augmentations and stipends, 6s. for each scholar, in schools with less than 50 children in average daily attendance; 5s., in schools of more than 50, but less than 100; and 4s., in schools of more than 100, and less than 150. As a condition of this grant it was required that a scholar should make 192 attendances in the school-year, and that the children’s fees were not to exceed 4*d.* per week.

“The progress made during the five years from 1850 to 1855 was considerable. Whereas up to 1850 the total amount expended from the Parliamentary grant was, as we have stated above, £560,000, it had reached in 1855 a total of £2,000,000. The principal items of expenditure during the period from 1839 to 1855 stand thus :—

" Building elementary schools.....	£580,000
" normal Schools.....	147,000
" Providing maps	16,900
" apparatus	500
" Augmentation grants	160,000
" " (assistants)	7,000
" Pupil-teachers' stipends.....	664,000
" Capitation Grants	160,000
" Annual grants to normal schools	151,000

" The schools which had been either newly built, or improved and enlarged, with aid from the grants during the same period gave accommodation for upwards of half-a-million.

" The number of teachers who had gained certificates of competency was 3,431, viz., 2,241 masters and 1,190 mistresses; and there were in 1855 under their superintendence 4,910 male and 3,614 female pupil teachers.

" In January, 1856, the Capitation Grant was extended to *town schools*, on the same conditions as those which had been required to be fulfilled in country schools; and the stimulus thus given added greatly to the number of schools, teachers, and children, for whom aid was sought annually from the Parliamentary grant. At the time of the issue of the Code of 1860 the number of certified teachers had risen to upwards of 7,000 and of pupil-teachers to more than 16,000; whilst the number of scholars in average attendance exceeded 700,000. There was school accommodation for nearly one million, and the amount spent from the public funds had reached a total of £5,000,000. The average annual expenditure from *local sources* per scholar accommodated was 18s. 9d., the average annual amount contributed by the Government being about 10s. The educational activity of the country at this period will be at once seen from the following short statement made in the Report of the Committee of Council for 1860 :—

" In 1839 Parliament voted	£30,000
" In 1849 " "	125,000
" In 1859 " "	770,000

" In 1858, a Royal Commission had been appointed to inquire into Popular Education. Their Report, which was published in 1861, recommended (*inter alia*) that—

" 1. Grants should be expressly apportioned upon the examination of *individual children*.

" 2. Means should be taken for *reaching more rapidly* the places not hitherto aided with the money voted for public education.

" 3. The administration of the grant should be simplified . . . in the important sense of withdrawing Her Majesty's Government from *direct* financial interference between the managers and teachers of schools.

" The Commissioners suggested that the old organization of inspection, and of certificated and pupil-teachers should be retained, and highly commended the work that had been done.

" In 1860, the various Minutes of the Committee of Council had been digested into a Code, and, acting on this Report, the Committee of Council endeavoured to carry out the recommendations of the Commissioners above mentioned. Grants were to be offered (*a*) upon the average attendance of the scholars, (*b*) on their individual examination. Direct payments to teachers of every class were abolished. The grant earned was to be paid directly to the managers, who were left to make what terms they pleased with the teachers as to service and salaries, provided that the requirements of the Code were complied with.

" The changes involved were great; but, after much discussion, during the recess of 1861 and the early part of the session of 1862, the revised Code became law.

" Its result was, in the first instance, discouraging to managers and teachers. But, after the first discouragement had passed away, a steady increase took place in the number of aided schools, and the staff of certificated and pupil-teachers was steadily augmented. If bad or indifferent schools obtained less of the grant, good ones earned as much as they did under the old system; the amount expended from the vote for the year 1870, was £840,000. The schools under inspection in that year would accommodate 2,152,712 scholars, and there were

on the registers the names of 1,949,026 children. In the same year there were nearly 15,000 certificated teachers; and 2,500 students were resident in training-schools.

"This statement brings us to the close of the purely voluntary era of public education. In thirty years the zeal, the self-sacrifice, and the continued and steadfast work of the voluntary managers of schools (aided by their parent Societies and the State) had made provision for upwards of two millions of children; had brought into existence and maintained a large army of teachers and pupil teachers; and had spent during the same period, probably, fifteen millions—the total amount awarded from the public funds being £11,863,000.*

"In spite, however, of this admirable work much remained to be done. There were still more than one million of children for whom there was no proper school accommodation, and who were quite out of the reach of sound elementary instruction. The close competition of neighbouring countries in manufactures, which had once been almost entirely in English hands, was a subject of anxiety, and it was felt that the maintenance of our manufacturing and commercial supremacy depended largely on a more thorough instruction, both elementary and technical, of our artisan and labouring classes.†

"Moreover, the passing of the Representation of the People Act of 1867, had an influence in the same direction.

"In February, 1870, the Right Hon. William Edward Forster, Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, brought in his "Bill to provide for Elementary Education in England and Wales." The main object of this measure was to provide, compulsorily, a supply of efficient schools in those districts which before had failed to supply them voluntarily.

"Its second characteristic is that it renders possible the enforcement of attendance at school of children of school age; but this provision is of *practical effect* only so far as a district may have been unwilling to provide, of its free action, the required school accommodation; or may, in order to obtain such a power, be willing to undertake the trouble and expense of creating a special body for its exercise.

"Mr. Forster did not ignore the splendid services rendered to education by the different religious bodies; nor did he, while paying them their just meed of praise, aim at supplanting the schools which had been provided by them.‡ On the contrary, while

*Table showing the Amounts voted by Parliament for Public Elementary Education in the Years 1839-76.‡

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
	£		£		£		£
1839	30,000	1849	125,000	1859	836,920	1868	781,324
1840	30,000	1850	125,000	1860	798,167	1869	840,711
1841	30,000	1851	150,000	1861	803,794	1870	914,721
1842	40,000	1852	170,000	1862	842,119	1871	1,458,402
1843	50,000	1853	260,000	1863	804,002	1872	1,551,560
1844	40,000	1854	263,060	1864	705,404	1873	1,299,603
1845	75,000	1855	396,920	1865	693,078	1874	1,356,852
1846	100,000	1856	451,213	1866	694,530	1875	1,548,563
1847	100,000	1857	541,233	1867	705,865	1876	1,707,055
1848	125,000	1858	563,435				

† Reference to this subject will be found on page . . .

‡ THE NATIONAL SOCIETY has upwards of 14,000 schools in union with it. More than eight thousand teachers have been trained in its institutions, and it has directly distributed nearly one million pounds towards the erection and maintenance of training-colleges and National Schools.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY has several thousand schools in connection with it. It supports five training-colleges, has a large annual revenue, and has spent during its most useful career considerable sums in extending and improving elementary education.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC POOR SCHOOLS COMMITTEE, THE WESLEYAN EDUCATION COMMITTEE, and THE HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOL SOCIETY have also largely contributed to the spread of elementary education by the maintenance of excellent training-schools and the erection of elementary schools.

In Scotland similar work has been performed by the Education Committee of the Church of Scotland and Free Church.

§ These sums include the money awarded to Schools in Scotland.

demanding that all schools seeking aid from the Parliamentary grant, should provide for the complete liberty of the parent, as to the presence or withdrawal of his child from the religious instruction given therein, he provided for a liberal annual grant to them on the fulfilment of the usual conditions.

“As a consequence, a large number of districts, which have sufficient schools, still retain the great benefit of the personal interest and oversight of those who for years have devoted their culture and knowledge to the service of the children under their charge.

“The new Education Act has been five years in operation, and the accompanying extracts from the Report of the Committee of Council in 1875* will show how rapidly the school supply of the country is being provided:—

“The following table of statistics abstracted from the Reports of the inspectors on the schools visited by them in 1870, and in each of the last three years, shows clearly the rate of progress in the period which has elapsed since the passing of the Elementary Education Act of 1870:—

II. STATISTICS OF EDUCATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1870-1874.

	Years ending August 31.			
	1870	1872	1873	1874
I.—ESTIMATED POPULATION	22,090,163	23,067,835	23,356,414	23,648,609
II.—NUMBER OF SCHOOLS (Institutions) inspected	8,919	10,683	11,846	13,163
III.—ANNUAL GRANT SCHOOLS:—				
Number of Departments—				
1. Day	12,061	14,101	15,929	17,646
2. Night	2,504	2,063	1,395	1,432
Accommodation—				
1. Day schools	1,878,584	2,295,894	2,582,549	2,861,319
2. Night schools (not connected with day schools)				10,507
Present at examination—				
1. Day scholars	1,434,766	1,607,511	1,811,595	2,034,007
2. Night scholars	77,918	61,168	35,621	36,720
Average attendance—				
1. Day scholars	1,152,389	1,336,158	1,482,480	1,678,759
2. Night scholars	73,375	66,388	45,973	48,690
Voluntary contributions	£418,839	£493,385	£539,502	£602,836
Rates		£5,085	£61,210	£135,991
School pence	£502,022	£599,283	£688,296	£814,283
Government grants	£587,490	£789,689	£919,857	£1,050,259
IV.—SIMPLE INSPECTION SCHOOLS—				
1. Accommodation	53,962	83,935	82,917	91,160
2. Present at inspection	39,122	54,260	52,496	59,304
3. Average attendance	16,599	29,798	30,699	32,192
V.—NUMBER OF TEACHERS—				
Certificated	12,467	14,771	16,810	18,714
Assistant	1,262	1,646	1,970	2,489
Pupil	14,304	21,297	24,674	27,031
Studying in training colleges	2,097	2,618	2,896	2,932

“The Department also state that the accommodation in 838 Board Schools, provided for 245,508 scholars; and that the increase in the accommodation in *voluntary schools* since 1869, has amounted to 860,374 places.

* The Report for 1875-6 is not yet published.

“The following table shows the number of School Boards which were formed up to October 1, 1875, in England and Wales, and the number of districts in which by-laws for the compulsory attendance of children at school are in force:—

III. POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES (Census 1871).

ENGLAND.

London	3,266,987	
203 Municipal boroughs	6,327,566	
13,051 Civil parishes	11,900,578	
	<hr/>	
Total (England)		21,495,131

WALES.

21 Municipal boroughs	204,416	
1,031 Civil parishes	1,012,689	
	<hr/>	
Total (Wales)		1,217,135
		<hr/>
Total (England and Wales)		22,712,266
		<hr/> <hr/>

TOTAL POPULATION UNDER BOARDS.

ENGLAND.

London	3,266,887	
104 Boards in 104 boroughs	5,308,423	
1,298 “ 1,784 parishes	3,201,025	
	<hr/>	
		11,776,435

WALES.

15 Boards in 15 boroughs	185,582	
235 “ 360 parishes	560,520	
	<hr/>	
		746,102
		<hr/>
		12,522,537
		<hr/> <hr/>

TOTAL POPULATION UNDER BY-LAWS.

ENGLAND.

London	3,266,987	
97 Boards in 92 boroughs	5,173,131	
351 “ 424 parishes	1,537,153	
	<hr/>	
		9,977,271

WALES.

11 Boards in 11 boroughs	169,622	
71 “ 109 parishes	320,722	490,344
	<hr/>	
		10,467,615
		<hr/> <hr/>

“The Department estimate that 3,250,000 children ought to be in average daily attendance in elementary schools. At present the power to compel children to attend a school is in the hands only of School Boards. This difficulty must be overcome before the work of many eminent statesmen and able officials can be called complete.

“Doubtless, each year will make its solution more easy. Arbitrary barriers to merit and ability are daily being removed. We may, therefore, hope that the day is not far distant when the whole of the children of the poor will be daily brought under such educational influences as will tend to make them peaceful and useful citizens, and religious and cultivated men.

IV. ANALYSIS OF THE ENGLISH EDUCATION CODE, 1876.

“The money annually voted by Parliament for public education in England and Wales is administered by the Education Department.

“The grants are made to aid local exertion in maintaining elementary schools for children and training-colleges for teachers.

“An elementary school is a school at which elementary instruction is the principal part of the education there given, and at which the fees do not exceed 9d, per week per scholar. Every school for which a grant is claimed must be a public elementary school within the meaning of Section 7 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

“The grants made by the Department are made once a year, to the *managers of the school only*, after a Report from one of Her Majesty's inspectors of schools that the conditions prescribed by the Code as to the suitability of the school buildings and appliances, the qualifications of the teachers, and the attendance and proficiency of the scholars have been fulfilled.

“No grant is paid for any instruction in religious subjects, and Her Majesty's inspectors do not examine the scholars therein.

“The managers of a school (which term includes a School Board—desiring to obtain annual aid towards its maintenance, should appoint some one member of their body to correspond with the Department on their behalf.

“If the school is placed on the list for inspection, a month is fixed in which the inspector will annually examine the scholars. The inspector may visit a school at any other time without notice.

“Teachers cannot act as managers of, or correspondents for, the schools in which they are employed, nor can they be recognized by the Department as members or officers of School Boards.

“BUILDING GRANTS.—The Department no longer receive any applications for aid towards building, enlarging, improving, or fitting up schools. Only those applications made for these objects before December 31, 1870, and not yet determined, are entertained.

“ANNUAL GRANTS.—*Preliminary Conditions.*—The school must be conducted as a public elementary school, and the *managers* may derive no emolument from it. No child may be refused admittance on other than reasonable grounds. The school premises must be healthy, well lighted, warmed, drained, and ventilated; properly furnished; and supplied with suitable offices. There must also be in the school-room and class-rooms eighty cubic feet of internal space, and eight square feet of area, for each child in *average attendance*.

“The principal teacher must be *certificated*, and must not undertake any work which interferes with his school duties.

“The managers must immediately notify to the Department any change in the school staff which may occur during the school year.

“Girls in a day school must be regularly taught plain needlework and cutting-out.

“All returns called for by the Department must be made, the registers must be carefully marked, the accounts of income and expenditure must be accurately kept and duly audited.

“Three responsible managers of the school must designate one of their number to sign the receipt for the grant.

“These *essential conditions* being fulfilled, the following grants may be earned by day schools :—

“The school having been open 400 times (morning and afternoon) may earn :

“1. *On Average Attendance*.—1. 4s. for every scholar in average attendance ;

“2. 1s. if singing is part of the ordinary instruction ;

“3. 1s. if the discipline and organisation are satisfactory.

“2. *On Presentation*.—They may also earn for every child *present on the day of examination*, and who has attended at least 250 meetings of the school.

“(a) If between four and seven years of age,

“(a) 8s., if taught as a *class* of a school suitably to their age, and in a manner not to interfere with the older children ; or

“(b) 10s., if taught in a separate and suitably-furnished department, and by a certificated teacher of their own.

“3. *On Examination*.—(b) If more than seven years of age,

“3s. for each pass in Reading, Writing, or Arithmetic ; or

“4s. for each such pass in an Infant School or Department.

“After March 31, 1878, no grant will be paid for any scholar who passes in only *one* of these subjects.

“The results of the examination of each scholar will be communicated to the managers.

“Every scholar who has made the requisite attendances *must* be presented for examination.

“4. *Class Examinations*.—If the *classes* (from which the children are examined in Standards II. to VI., or in specific subjects) pass a creditable examination in any two of the following subjects, viz., *grammar, history, elementary geography, and plain needlework*, the managers may claim an additional 4s. per scholar, above seven years of age, in average attendance.

“Only 2s. per head will be paid if less than 10 per cent. of the scholars examined are presented in Standards IV. to VI.

“5. *Grants for Specific Subjects*.—If the time-table, in use throughout the year, has provided for one or more *specific subjects*, viz., English literature, mathematics, Latin, French, German, mechanics, animal physiology, physical geography, botany, and domestic economy, a grant of 4s. per subject will be paid for every day scholar, presented in Standards IV. to VI., who passes satisfactorily in not more than *two* of these subjects ; but this payment will not be made unless 75 per cent. of the passes attainable in the *standard examination* has been obtained. A scholar who has previously passed in Standard VI. may (if qualified by attendance) be presented in *three* of these subjects.

“6. *Grants to Small Rural Schools*.—£15 (subject to a report from the inspector), if the population within two miles, by road, of the school is less than 200 souls, and there is no other public elementary schools, with sufficient accommodation for such population, within three miles of the school. If the population is more than 200, but less than 300, a grant of £10 is made.

“7. *Grants in Respect of Pupil-teachers*.—The sum of 60s. in respect of each pupil-teacher who produces *good* certificates of character, and passes a satisfactory examination. If the examination or the certificates produced are only *fair*, only 40s. will be paid.

“EXCEPTION AS TO ATTENDANCES.—150 attendances are accepted in place of 250 in the case of

“(a) Scholars attending school under any half-time Act.

“(b) Scholars above ten,

“(1) Who obtain certificates in pursuance of Section 74 of the Education Act, or of any by-laws of a School Board ;

“(2) Who (not being in any district where by-laws are in force) are certified by the managers to be beneficially employed.

“(c) Scholars who reside two or more miles from the school.

“GRANTS TO EVENING SCHOOLS.—If the school has been open at least forty-five times in the course of the evening school year,

“(a) 4s. per scholar in average attendance ;

“(b) For every scholar who has been under instruction not less than forty hours,

2s. 6d.	for passing in Reading,
2s. 6d.	“ Writing,
2s. 6d.	“ Arithmetic.

“CALCULATION OF ATTENDANCE.—Attendance in a day school may not be reckoned unless the scholar has been under instruction in *secular subjects*,

“(a) If above seven years of age two hours,

“(b) If under seven “ one and a half hour.

“Attendance in an evening school must be for at least *one hour*.

“The attendance of boys at *military drill*, and of girls at lessons in *practical cookery* by competent instructors may be counted as school attendance; but not more than *two hours* a week, nor more than *forty hours* in the year, may be so counted.

“Attendance may not be reckoned for any scholar in a day school under three or above eighteen, or in an evening school under twelve or above twenty-one years of age.

“The attendances of half time scholars reckon as those of other scholars.

“STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION.—The requirements of the standard examination are set forth in the Act.

“A scholar may not be presented under a *lower standard* than that in which he has been previously examined, nor in the *same standard* unless he has failed to pass in *two subjects*.

“REDUCTION OF THE GRANT.—The grant claimable under the Act is reduced by its excess above—

“1. The income of the school from fees, rates, and subscriptions.

“2. One-half of the annual expenditure on the maintenance of the school.

“The grant is liable to a reduction of *one-tenth* to *one-half* for serious defaults of instruction, discipline, or registration, for defects in the premises, or deficiencies in school furniture and appliances

“It is further liable to deduction if the school is three months without a certificated teacher; or if a sufficient staff of pupil teachers is not provided.

“A school of 60 children requires *no* pupil teachers,

“ 61 to 100 requires *one* pupil-teacher,

“ 101 to 140 requires *two* pupil-teachers,

and so on; another pupil-teacher being required for every additional 40 scholars. One assistant teacher is equivalent to two pupil-teachers.

“Increased attendance during the year causes no deduction.

“SCHOOL DIARY OR LOG-BOOK.—The managers must provide a copy of the Code, registers of attendance, a diary or log-book, and a portfolio to contain the official correspondence.

“The diary is to be in the charge of the principal teacher; and he is to record in it, at least once a week, entries of general progress, visits of managers, changes in staff, &c. The inspector's Report, communicated by the Department, must also be copied into it.

“TEACHERS REFERRED TO IN THE CODE.—*Lay* persons can only be recognised as teachers, who are of three classes, (a) certified teachers, (b) pupil-teachers, (c) assistant teachers.

“CERTIFIED TEACHERS.—1. Certificates (*with the exceptions to be noted presently*) are granted after examination. The examinations are held in December of each year, at the several training-colleges and other centres.

“The Syllabus of the subject is forwarded from the Department on application.

“The examination is open to (a) students resident in the training-colleges, (b) other persons who are twenty-one years of age and have either,

“(1) Completed an apprenticeship as a pupil-teacher satisfactorily;

“(2) Obtained a favourable report from an inspector; or—

“(3) Served as assistants for at least six months, in schools under a certificated teacher.

“The names of acting-teachers desiring to be examined must be notified to the Department before October in each year.

“Acting teachers may take the papers either of the first or second year.

“A list of successful candidates is published, and the result of the examination is recorded on the certificates.

“ Before certificates are *issued*, the candidates who have passed the examination, must, as teachers continuously engaged in the same schools, obtain two favourable reports from an inspector. Teachers during this probation are counted as certificated for the purpose of the *annual grant*.

“ Certificates are of three classes. They are raised from the second to the first class only by service; from the third to the *second* only by re-examination. A certificate of the *third* class does not entitle the holder to have the charge of pupil-teachers.

“ CERTIFICATES GRANTED TO PERSONS FOR LONG AND GOOD SERVICE WITHOUT EXAMINATION.—Certificates of the *third* class may be granted *without examination* to teachers who satisfy the following conditions:—

“ 1. *As to age*. They must be over 25 years of age.

“ 2. *As to service*. They must have been teachers of elementary schools for at least 5 years.

“ 3. *As to character*. They must present certificates of good character from the managers of their schools.

“ The inspector must report,—

“ 1. That they are efficient teachers.

“ 2. That 20 children *at least* who had been in their schools during the preceding six months were individually examined.

“ 3. That at least 15 of the ‘passes’ made by these scholars were above Standard 1.

“ No applications for certificates under this Article will be entertained after March 31, 1879.

REPORTS OF MANAGERS AND INSPECTORS.—Certificates may at any time be *recalled*, *suspended*, or *reduced*, and are continued subject to a report from the managers as to character, and from the inspector as to efficiency.

“ PUPIL-TEACHERS.—Pupil-teachers are *boys* or *girls* (not adults); and their employment (but not more than 4 to every certificated teacher engaged in the school) is sanctioned on condition that the principal teacher is certificated, and that the general condition of the school satisfies the usual requirements. They must be not less than 13 years of age (completed), and of the same sex as the teacher. In a *mixed* school, however, a female pupil-teacher may serve under a master, if some respectable woman is present while the private lessons are being given.

“ The managers, the pupil-teacher, and his surety must enter into an agreement in the terms of the memorandum set forth in Schedule II. of the Code.

“ The Department is no party to the agreement, but will arbitrate if requested.

“ Pupil-teachers are required to produce good certificates from the managers and teacher, and to pass an examination before Her Majesty’s inspector on entering and at the end of each year of their apprenticeship.

“ Vacancies cause a reduction of the grant unless filled up at the next examination.

“ *Temporary monitors* may be engaged to fill vacancies of pupil-teachers occurring in the course of the school year.

“ The first Schedule annexed to the Code sets forth the qualifications and certificates required of pupil-teachers.

“ Pupil-teachers, at the close of their engagement, may become assistants, be provisionally certificated, or enter a training-college. They are *perfectly free in the choice of their employment*.

“ ASSISTANT TEACHERS.—Pupil teachers who have completed their apprenticeship creditably, or persons who have passed the examination for admission to a training-school, are recognized as assistants in place of pupil-teachers without further examination. Assistants must be reported as efficient, and produce certificates of good conduct. They are counted as part of the school staff (being equivalent to two pupil-teachers), and make their own terms with the managers as to wages and service.

“ TRAINING COLLEGES.—A training college includes a college for boarding, lodging, and instructing candidates for the office of teacher, and a practising school where they may learn the exercise of their profession. The grants to these training-colleges are regulated by law.

“ The examination of the students resident in them is regulated by the Act.

“ The examination of candidates for admission will be held annually in *July*.

“The candidates are selected by the authorities of the training-college, with whom they must agree (in writing) to *adopt and follow* the profession of teacher.

“Candidates must, *if pupil-teachers*, have successfully completed their engagement; if *not pupil-teachers*, be 18 years of age on January 1st next following the date of the examination.

“The authorities of each training-college settle their own terms of admission.

“EVENING SCHOOLS.—The managers of any school to which inspection has already been promised must apply *annually* to the inspector of the district for an examination of their school. The examination may take place on any day between February 1 and April 30. The grant is paid either with the grant to the day school, or if the accounts are kept *quite separate*, as soon as possible after April 30.

“If there are less than 20 scholars they are examined at some centre fixed by the inspector.

“CERTIFICATES UNDER LABOUR ACTS.—For the purpose of granting certificates pursuant to the Agricultural Children Act, and other Acts regulating the education of children employed in labour, the Department have made special provisions for their examination, and for the issue of the certificates. The regulations under which they are granted, and under which the persons applying for them must act, are set forth in the Act.

“The Act provides for the granting of pensions to teachers.

“Following the Articles of the Code are five Schedules, which contain:—

“I.—Qualifications and Certificates of Pupil-teachers at admission and during their engagement.

“II.—Pupil-teachers’ Memorandum of Agreement.

“III.—Portions of the Code of 1870 relating to Building Grants.

“IV.—Table of Specific Subjects of Secular Instruction.

“V.—Supplementary Rules.”

STATE AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

13. IRELAND.—From the last Report of the Irish National Board of Education, I extract the following interesting facts relating to the progress of Education in Ireland, from 1833:—

No. and Date of Report	No. of Schools in operation.	No. of Children on the Rolls for:
No. 1—31st December, 1833	789	Half-year ending 30th September.. 107,042
No. 2—31st March, 1835	1,106	do do .. 145,521
No. 3—do 1836	1,181	do do .. 153,707
No. 4—do 1837	1,300	do do .. 166,929
No. 5—do 1838	1,384	do do .. 169,548
No. 6—31st December, 1839	1,581	do do .. 192,971
No. 7—do 1840	1,978	do do .. 232,560
No. 8—do 1841	2,337	do do .. 281,849
No. 9—do 1842	2,721	do do .. 319,792
No. 10—do 1843	2,912	do do .. 355,320
No. 11—do 1844	3,153	do do .. 395,550
No. 12—do 1845	3,426	do do .. 432,844
No. 13—do 1846	3,637	do do .. 456,410
No. 14—do 1847	3,825	do do .. 492,632
No. 15—do 1848	4,109	do do .. 507,469
No. 16—do 1849	4,321	do do .. 480,623
No. 17—do 1850	4,547	do do .. 511,239
No. 18—do 1851	4,704	do do .. 529,401
No. 19—do 1852	4,875	do do .. 544,604
No. 20—do 1853	5,023	do do .. 550,631
No. 21—do 1854	5,178	do do .. 551,110
No. 22—do 1855	5,124	do do .. 535,905
No. 23—do 1856	5,245	31st December .. 560,134
No. 24—do 1857	5,337	Year ended 31st December .. 776,473
No. 25—do 1858	5,408	do do .. 803,610
No. 26—do 1859	5,496	do do .. 806,510
No. 27—do 1860	5,632	do do .. 814,000
No. 28—do 1861	5,830	do do .. 803,364

No. and Date of Report.	No. of Schools in operation.	No. of children on the Rolls for :
No. 29—31st December, 1862.....	6,010	Half-year ending 30th September.. 812,527
No. 30— do 1863.....	6,163	do do 840,569
No. 31— do 1864.....	6,263	do do 870,401
No. 32— do 1865.....	6,372	do do 922,084
No. 33— do 1866.....	6,453	do do 910,819
No. 34— do 1867.....	6,520	do do 913,198
No. 35— do 1868.....	6,586	do do 918,344
No. 36— do 1869.....	6,707	do do 941,289
No. 37— do 1870.....	6,806	do do 950,999
No. 38— do 1871.....	6,914	do do 972,906
No. 39— do 1872.....	7,050	do do 960,434
No. 40— do 1873.....	7,160	do do 974,696
No. 41— do 1874.....	7,257	do do 1,006,511
No. 42— do 1875.....	7,257	do do 1,011,799

“From the table it appears that of 1,007,671 pupils attending National Schools in 1875 :

798,024 or 79.2 per cent. were Roman Catholic.

111,132 or 11. per cent. were Presbyterian.

89,907 or 9. per cent. were Episcopal.

8,608 or .8 per cent. were others.

“We had in our service at the end of the year 1875, 7,067 Principal Teachers, 3,037 Assistants, and 177 Junior Literary and Industrial Assistants, making in the whole, 10,281, of whom 3,487 were trained in our Normal establishment. We also had in our service at the same period, 325 Work mistresses.”

“The total amount at the disposal of the Commissioners, in augmentation of the fixed grants, consisted, under the new arrangement of :—

(a). £65,000, increase to class salaries.

(b). £60,000, for results, payments.

(c). £32,055, results, payments from contributory Unions.

(d). £32,055, the corresponding amount to ditto from the Imperial Exchequer.

Total £189,110.

“The total income of the teaching staff from all sources for the year. appears to have been £571,648 18s. 11d.— viz., £486,788 14s. 2d. from Board and rates, and £84,860 4s. 9d. for payment by pupils (including apportionment of model school fees) and subscriptions, &c., 19.7 per cent. of this sum was locally provided, and 80.3 per cent. was derived from the funds placed at our disposal by the State.

EDUCATIONAL DEPOSITORY FOR SCHOOL BOOKS AND APPARATUS.

“The amount received for books, school requisites, and apparatus sold to National schools in the year 1875-6, was £28,621 18s. The number of orders was 15,176 ; and the average amount of each order, £1 17s 8½d.

“By direction of the Lords of Her Majesty’s Treasury, the commission of 20 per cent. which was allowed on the purchase of books and other requisites by National Teachers was reduced to 10 per cent. from 1st July, 1875, and altogether discontinued from the 31st March, 1876.

“The value of requisites and appliances granted as Free Stock to the National Schools in 1875-6, was £1,404 3s. 8d. The number of grants was 386. Exchequer extra receipts payable to H. M. Exchequer. Amount received for books, school requisites, and apparatus sold to the National Schools in Ireland, at reduced prices, during the twelve months ending 31st March, 1876, £28,621 18s. 0d. Do miscellaneous, £3,818 9s. 10d.

"Books and School Apparatus Department :	
" 1. Book Porters' wages.....	£ 599 5 0
" 2. Contractors for paper, printing, and binding of National School books; and for maps, apparatus, and school re- quisites purchased from publishers.....	39,958 12 5."
	<u>£40,557 17 5</u>

STATE OF EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.

I extract the following particulars of the present state of Elementary Education in Scotland, from the last report of the Scottish Board for 1875:—

"When the census was taken in 1871, there were in the landward parishes and districts of Scotland, 368,238, and in the burghs, 261,016, making together 629,254 children between the ages of five and thirteen. In 1873, when the school boards reported to us, we estimated from the information supplied by them that there were 511,601 scholars on the rolls of all the schools in the country.

"We have now been able to dispose of the schemes proposed by the School Boards of 825 parishes and burghs—769 of the former, and 56 of the latter,—with a total number of children of school age (5 to 13 years), of 587,378, of which 329,486 belong to the parishes, and 257,892 to the burghs.

"On 31st December, 1875, there were 2,329 public schools under School Boards in Scotland, with 307,955 scholars on the roll, and an average attendance of 233,130, taught by 3,418 principal teachers and assistants, with 3,024 pupil teachers and monitors, 1,164 sewing mistresses, and 110 visiting teachers.

"There were 165 evening schools, having 12,343 scholars on the roll, and an average attendance of 9,803. In these schools there were 203 principal teachers, and 103 assistants, 65 pupil teachers and monitors, 4 sewing mistresses, and two visiting teachers. The fees amounted to £2,666 9s. 5½d., the grants under this code to £1,904 1s. 10d., and the salaries to £3,631 9s. 7½d.

"The ratable value of lands and heritages, according to the Valuation Roll for 1875-6, is £17,340,467 10s. 11d. The assessment required for the year by the School Boards, amounts to £285,764 12s. 3½d. The school fees amount to £135,868 4s. 2¾d.; the annual grants under the code to £134,053 7s. 9¾d.; and the additional grants under the 67th section of the Education Act, to £1,526 5s. 4d. The total salaries and emoluments paid during the year 1875, amounted to £377,603 2s. 4½d.

"The School Boards report that during last year, in carrying out the compulsory clauses of the Education Act, 7,499 parents have been summoned to appear before their respective Boards, and that notices have been sent to 421 employers; that 279 parents and one employer have been prosecuted; that 197 of the former were convicted, 135 of whom were fined and 20 imprisoned. That the fines and expenses amounted to £130 4s. 8d., and that the cost of prosecutions, less the amount of fines and expenses recovered, was £466 18s. 10d. The parents of 2,974 children applied to parochial Boards, under the 69th section of the Education Act, for assistance to educate their children; but it appears that the applications on behalf of 1,150 of these were refused. The number of children who during the year have been brought into school by the operation of the compulsory clauses, is estimated at 28,054. Of these children, 15,516 belong to towns, and 12,538 to rural parishes."

THE EXHIBITS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

15. AUSTRALIA.—The general exhibit from the Australian Colonies excited both surprise and pleasure. It was very comprehensive and well arranged. The great product of these Colonies, as indicated by gilt pyramids in their respective courts, was gold. Wool and grain of various kinds formed the next chief staples. An American writer thus sums up the whole exhibit. He says:—

“The Australian exhibits are chiefly specimens of raw products, views of scenery and flowers, and samples of soils and minerals. New South Wales has erected in the centre of its space a large trophy, containing specimens of its coals in blocks; and Queensland exhibits photographs and drawings of scenery, specimens of tin, copper, sugar, arrowroot, wood, oils, timbers, silks, natural history, and botanical preparations. There are also five tons of copper, and twelve tons of tin, in various forms, besides furs, leather, wine, spirits, fine wools, and specimens of twenty-two different woods.”

The following is a brief statistical view of the extent, population, and products of various Australian Colonies, taken from the latest available sources:—

COLONY.	Area, square Miles.	Population.	Miles of railroad.	Revenue.	Exports.	Gold products since 1851.
Victoria	88,198	820,000	985	£4,406,906	£15,441,109	\$875,508,781
New South Wales	323,437	584,278	508	4,213,286	12,245,603	157,437,896
South Australia	914,730	210,699	240	1,143,100	4,442,100	40,297
Queensland	678,600	168,700	600	1,220,034	4,042,513	33,843,400
West Australia	978,000	30,000	.....	154,823	398,901	—
New Zealand	200,000	299,514	1,010	3,063,811	5,251,269	153,992,660
Tasmania	26,215	104,217	165	327,925	925,325	—

1. VICTORIA.—The leading colony of Victoria had an extensive exhibit of native products in their natural and manufactured state. By means, too, of a large collection of photographs and other illustrations, a very good idea of the scenery and other physical characteristics of the country was obtained. She had, however, no school exhibit; although by the aid of about thirty photographs, the character and style of the school-houses erected in various parts of the country were seen, and incidentally its facilities for education. The valuable special reports relating to Victoria, prepared and distributed at the exhibition, were of much interest to the intelligent visitor.

2. NEW SOUTH WALES had a very large and interesting exhibit, representing her products of gold; her inexhaustible mines of coal, besides iron, lead, tin, copper, and other minerals. Her collection of native wines, included about one hundred varieties, the extensive exhibits of wool, blankets, shawls, leather and other products, excited a good deal of interest and attention. The large photographs of Sydney and its harbour, were unequalled in the exhibition.

To the able and energetic Executive Commissioner, Augustus Morris, Esquire, visitors to the New South Wales Court were greatly indebted for valuable information in regard to the varied products and extensive exhibit of that country at Philadelphia. Mr. Morris was also greatly aided in his labours by his assistants and by the extensive distribution of the interesting and useful special reports which were prepared in the colony for that purpose. His visit to these provinces was with a view to promote trade between New South Wales and Canada, and this he sought assiduously to promote. He expressed himself as greatly pleased with our gratifying progress, as indicated by our educational exhibit. His views on this subject will be found on page 25 of this report.

3. SOUTH AUSTRALIA had also a large collection of photographs of her scenery and farm life, besides specimens of woods, grain, wool, silk, minerals. There are in addition, various curious ornaments, such as vases, cups, &c., manufactured in the colony out of ostrich and emu eggs. A great variety of stuffed birds and animals peculiar to the country were also exhibited. The interest of visitors in her extensive and admirable display was greatly increased by means of the full and satisfactory information given on the very valuable work on the "History, Resources, and Productions of South Australia, edited by Wm. Hareus, Esq., J. P." which was distributed. This book was beautifully printed, and contained sixty-six full page illustrations of the country, taken from photographs on the spot. It was published by Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co., London.

4. QUEENSLAND.—The exhibit from this country was a repetition to a large extent of that from the other Australian Colonies. It was well arranged, and included coloured photographs of scenery, farm life, &c., specimens of mineral products, woods, oils, sugars, wine, and tobacco.

5. OTHER AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—West Australia, a penal colony had no exhibit. Tasmania and New Zealand vied with each other and with the other colonies, to present a creditable exhibit. None of them, however, attempted an educational display.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

From the educational reports received at the Department from the Australian Colonies for 1875, I have had the following information compiled :

1. "VICTORIA.—*Primary Education*.—Number of Schools:—Public, 1,111 ; private, 610 ; total, 1,721.

"Number of Pupils:—Public, 216,144 ; private, 22,448 ; total, 238,592 ; viz. : 122,060 boys, and 116,532 girls.

"Number of Teachers:—Public, 3,715 ; private, 1,509 ; 5,224 total.

"*Secondary Education*.—(Colleges, Grammar Schools, etc.)—Number of schools, 5 (all connected with churches) ; number of pupils, 1,024 ; number of teachers, 50 ; amount received from government for building, £32,498.

"*Superior Education*.—University of Melbourne:—Number of students in 1874, 177 ; number of professors not given ; total expenditure in 1874, £16,393.

"*Industrial and Art Institutions*.—The School of Painting and Design:—Number of students in 1874, 196, viz. : 75 males and 139 females ; the Industrial and Technological Museum : Number of students in 1874, 120, viz. : 110 males and 10 females ; the National Museum : number of visitors in 1874, 100,514.

"*Libraries*.—The Melbourne Public Library:—Number of volumes in 1874, 83,231 ; number of visitors in 1874, 239,188. The Supreme Court Library:—Number of volumes in 1874, 11,365. Miscellaneous Libraries:—Number, 130 ; number of volumes in 1874, 174,103.

2. "NEW SOUTH WALES.—Public schools, 461 ; provisional schools, 262 ; half-time schools, 116 ; denominational schools, 191 ; total number of schools, 1,030.

"Pupils in public schools, 58,811 ; in provisional schools, 8,786 ; in half-time schools, 2,350 ; in denominational schools, 38,218 ; total number of pupils, 104,456.

"Proportion of pupils in average attendance to the average number enrolled:—In public schools, 64.8 per cent. ; in certified denominational schools, 64 per cent. ; in all schools, 64.5.

"Amount of school fees:—In public schools, £33,985 12s. 6½d. ; in provisional schools, £3,860 14s. 4½d. ; in half-time schools, £677 9s. 9¾d. ; in denominational schools, £17,722 15s. 11¼d. ; total, £56,246 12s. 8d. Teachers:—Principal teachers, 975 ; assistant teachers, 220 ; pupil teachers, 309 ; total number of teachers, 1,504.

"*Annual School Revenue.*—Balance from 1874, £873 8s. 11d.; vote for Public Instruction, £180,000; church and school estates revenue, £2,186, 7s. 9d.; total, £183,059, 16s. 8d.

"*Annual School Expenditure.*—Salaries of teachers, £94,573; building and repairs, £16,593; general management, £7,682; inspection, £7,525; training, £3,457; books, printing and stationery, £3,136; total, £132,966.

3. "SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Number of schools under control of the board, 320; number of scholars on the rolls during one month, 17,426; average attendance for one month, 13,774; average number on the rolls at each school, 54; average attendance at each school, 43; percentage of attendance to the number on the rolls during one month only, 79; number of licensed teachers:—male, 216; females, 97; total, 313; model school:—average roll number of scholars for the year, 739; average daily attendance, 586; annual receipts, £33,336; annual expenditure, £31,477.

4. "TASMANIA.—Number of schools, 154; number of scholars on rolls during the year, 12,271; average number of scholars on rolls during the year at each school, 79.68; average number on the rolls from month to month at each school, 52.89; average attendance at each school, 37.03; percentage of attendance to the average number on rolls, 70.02; number of teachers and assistants, 154; annual income, £13,551; annual expenditure, £12,823.

5. "QUEENSLAND.—Number of schools in operation, 231; number of new schools opened, 35; number of schools closed in previous year, 8; number of applications dealt with for new schools or additions, 54; number of new vested schools completed, 26; increase in number of schools in operation, 27; number of vested schools in operation, 157; number of non-vested schools in operation, 28; number of provisional schools in operation, 45.

"*Teachers and Pupils.*—Number of teachers, including pupil teachers, 674; aggregate attendance of scholars, 33,643; average attendance, 16,887.

"*School Finances.*—Parliamentary vote for education, £87,200 8s. 7d.; local subscriptions toward school buildings, £2,184 1s. 7d.; salaries of teachers, £55,816 19s. 4d.; buildings, furniture, and repairs, £19,880 5s. 2d.; total expenditure out of parliamentary vote, £81,135 1s. 8d.; total expenditure out of local subscriptions, £2,084 13s. 1d.

6. "NEW ZEALAND.—Number of school districts, 108; number of schools, 140; highest attendance on the roll, 8,284; average attendance, 4,929; number of teachers, 178; expenditure for educational purposes, £20,531; annual average cost per pupil, £2 10s.; total value of school buildings, £6,000; Auckland College and Grammar School, number of teachers, 7; number of students, 164.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN THE EAST INDIES.

(From *Martin's Statistician's Year-Book for 1876.*)

16. "EAST INDIES.—Efforts for spreading education among the population of India have been made since 1848, in which year the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra brought forward a scheme for giving a schoolmaster to every village of at least a hundred families.

"After three years' discussion, the Court of Directors of the East India Company accepted the groundwork of the plan, and orders were issued directing that a good vernacular school should be established for every 'circle' of villages called 'Hulkabandee' and that the teacher should be paid from a cess of 2 per cent. on the land revenue.

"The following table gives the number of schools and colleges belonging to, aided, or maintained by Government in British India, with the average number of pupils attending them, the amount expended by Government, and the gross expenditure on account of instruction in each of the five years, 1867 to 1871:—

Years ended.	Number of Educational Institutions.	Average attendance of Pupils.	Amount expended by Government.	Total expenditure from all sources.
1867	20,683	658,834	£461,378	£755,518
1868	21,549	675,392	537,604	896,833
1869	23,300	758,357	591,652	1,009,731
1870	24,274	789,125	637,463	1,070,685
1871	22,147	799,622	649,724	1,019,418

“ In the North Western Provinces and Madras the foundation has been laid of a national system of education ; while the general position for the whole of India is, that the Government has succeeded in establishing a system of public instruction for the upper and middle classes, but has, as yet, made little or no impression upon the great body of the population.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN HAWAII OR THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

17. SANDWICH ISLANDS, OR HAWAII.—The rapid emergence of these islands out of heathen darkness into Christian light and civilization has been remarkable. The results, as shown at Philadelphia, were, on the whole, most gratifying, particularly as regards the progress of education in the Islands.

The School Exhibit at the Centennial was confined to a number of good photographs of native teachers, pupils and school buildings in the islands. There were besides specimens of a number of text books printed in the ‘ Kanaka ’ language—some of them compilations or translations of American school books. The whole exhibit, though small, was highly interesting, coming as it did from islands which were, not so many years ago, dark and unenlightened.”

From reports relating to education in Hawaii, which were distributed at the Exhibition, we learn the following facts :—

“ The schools in this kingdom are chiefly supported by the Government, which expends annually about \$40,000 in sustaining them. The total expenditure is about \$75,000. Every district is provided with schools and teachers, where all who choose can receive instruction in the common branches, and it is a noteworthy fact, that a Hawaiian who cannot, at least, read and write, is rarely to be found. Besides the common schools, there are higher seminaries and boarding schools, in which both the vernacular and English languages are taught. There are 242 schools of all grades, and 7,755 scholars in the kingdom. Honolulu is well provided with select English schools or seminaries (of which there are seventeen), where natives and foreigners can obtain a good academical education.”

AMERICAN STATES WHICH HAD NO SCHOOL EXHIBIT AT THE CENTENNIAL.

18. AMERICAN STATES.—Of the thirty-seven States of the American Union, only twelve or thirteen (about one-third), made a creditable educational exhibit. Seven had a mere representation, respectable, but very small in extent or variety; while seventeen States had no educational exhibit whatever. To these may be added the eleven Territories.

The educational absence of the “ Empire,” or leading State of the Union (New York), was quite conspicuous, and was much noticed. The other States which took no educational

part in the exhibition, were Vermont, Virginia (except Hampton Institute and Fisk University, Tennessee, both for coloured people), West Virginia, Minnesota, California, Delaware, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana (except New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Kansas, Arkansas, Nebraska, Nevada, and Oregon.

The educational statistics of these States I have compiled from the latest available report as follows :—

STATE.	Date.	No. of School age.	No. of Pupils attending School.	No. of Teachers.	School Income.	Value of Sites.
New York.....	1876	1,585,601	1,067,199	30,209	3,132,725	31,017,924
Vermont.....	1873-4	89,541	78,130	4,406	516,222	1,339,864
Virginia.....	1876	482,789	199,856	4,620	1,069,679	851,730
West Virginia.....	1873-4	179,897	115,300	3,461	753,477	1,605,627
Minnesota.....	1875	218,741	116,671	2,399	1,576,081	2,805,156
California.....	1874-5	171,563	130,930	2,693	3,390,359	5,068,678
Delaware.....	"	"	19,881	439	192,735	"
N. Carolina.....	"	348,603	146,737	2,690	408,794	"
S. Carolina.....	"	230,264	110,416	2,855	489,542	313,289
Georgia.....	1875	394,037	156,394	"	435,319	"
Louisiana.....	1874-5	274,688	74,846	1,557	699,665	896,100
Mississippi.....	"	318,459	168,217	4,968	1,110,248	1,000,000
Alabama.....	"	406,270	147,340	3,999	553,014	"
Kansas.....	1876	212,977	147,224	5,576	1,165,638	4,167,948
Arkansas.....	1874-5	184,692	73,878	2,322	789,536	355,000
Nebraska.....	"	80,122	55,423	3,091	292,475	1,848,293
Nevada.....	"	6,315	4,811	115	146,181	121,011
Oregon.....	"	44,661	21,518	953	86,673	350,000

PART XIV—SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

I have hitherto referred only to the school exhibits of various countries and states, as they were presented at the Centennial. Viewed in another light, however, these same exhibits, classified under the heads of Scientific, Technical, and Industrial, possessed features of special interest which were full of instruction to the educational student. The grouping of these exhibits was undertaken by S. R. Thompson, Esq.,* a gentleman of intelligence and experience. I have availed myself of his sketch, as it appeared in the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, as follows :—

"The precise field of labour appropriately belonging to each of these classes of schools is not clearly defined. At the one extreme we have schools devoted to teaching pure science in its most abstract form, without any direct reference to its application to the industries or the arts of life; at the other extreme are the trade schools, in which young people are taught the methods and processes of some art or trade by which they may obtain a livelihood. In the purely scientific school the knowing faculties are principally cultivated, in the trade school the activities are more largely called into action.

"The technical schools, to some extent, occupy a medium ground between these extremes, and either teach the sciences with special reference to their application to the development and conduct of the great productive and constructive industries, or some form of productive or creative activity is used as a means of fixing upon the mind of the pupil the principles of science which he is learning from books or from the living teacher.

"To study the school displays at the exhibition with profit, the peculiarities of these different schools must be borne in mind; since in each case the student's work will naturally vary with the kind of school. For example, in the school of pure science, the written

* The *Pennsylvania School Journal* for October says :—"This article was written by a gentleman formerly of Pennsylvania, but for the last eight or ten years occupying a high educational position in another state."

examination paper, if fairly done, may be accepted as an indication of the kind of work done; but in an industrial or trade school, a school for mechanical engineers or for machinists, an examination paper, no matter how well written, would hardly be accepted as the sole indication of the kind of school work done. In this case we look for examples of work done—work in which the hand is concerned as well as the mind.

“To show the results of the study of science by the pupils, the usual resort has been to examination papers, or to the display of theses and technical papers on scientific subjects. In some cases original investigations of considerable ingenuity and value, made by students, are shown. The exhibition of drawings of all kinds, by these schools, is more nearly universal than any other single thing.

I. TECHNICAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNITED STATES.

“The Chandler Scientific School and the Thayer School of Civil Engineering of Dartmouth College, N. H., have a large collection of drawings—chiefly instrumental—of buildings and bridges; also, class drawings in descriptive geometry, and models of a bridge, and passage ways through embankments.

“Purdue University, of Lafayette, Indiana, shows a series of fifty consecutive lessons in geometrical projection and elementary perspective done by students, and a glass case containing a large number of chemical compounds made by students.

“The Cooper Union (N. Y.) School of Design for Women, has a fine series of drawings and examination papers.

“Maine State College has a series of drawings designed especially to show the course of instruction. The series includes line, machine and topographical drawing, and photographs by students who are taught this art in the laboratory.

“The Missouri School of Mines exhibits a collection of excellent drawings in descriptive Geometry and in Shades and Shadows.

“Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., exhibits a series of elementary drawings, plane problems, elementary projections per topography, machine drawing, coloured topography, drawing for stone cutting, perspective drawing, and in shades and shadows. The work done by the different classes in each year of the course is clearly distinguished in this display.

“Lehigh University, Pennsylvania, shows machine and topographical drawing; also, plats of compass surveys, house plans, and plans for work in landscape gardening, variegated pavements, ornamental stone work, etc.

“The Girls’ High and Normal Schools of Philadelphia exhibit some excellent industrial designs, and a number of other drawings.

“The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute of Virginia, has a very interesting exhibit, valuable not so much from the character of the exhibit itself, as from what it suggests concerning the peculiar character of the school. This institution was established for the purpose of instilling habits of intelligent industry among the coloured people at the South. To this end, the effort is to educate teachers for coloured schools who shall, while acquiring that book knowledge which will enable them to teach school, get such habits of industry, and such knowledge of industrial arts, as will enable them to help their coloured friends to organize and improve the various industrial pursuits in which they are engaged.

“The Department of Mechanical Engineering, Cornell University, exhibits an amateur engine lathe, a steam engine, magneto-electric machine of great power, and a number of other things designed and built in the University machine shop, and nearly all the work done by students in mechanical engineering. This exhibit is not large, but all the articles shown are excellent of their kind.

“The University of Pennsylvania exhibits relief maps, models of gearing, arches, passage-ways, bridges and self-supporting roofs. Also, drawings of a locomotive.

“The University of Wisconsin exhibits school papers, water-colour drawings, photographs of blackboard drawings, etc.

“The Polytechnic School of the University of Michigan, has a considerable display, but notes taken on the spot were lost, and the only thing recalled is a list of over one hundred pharmaceutical preparations, all made by the students in the College of Pharmacy.

"The Deaf, Dumb, and Blind School at Flint, Michigan, exhibits a considerable collection of articles made by the blind students, such as boots, bedsteads, baskets, brushes, knit-work, &c.

"A most note-worthy part of the Michigan exhibit is a series of very fine microscopical drawings, by Miss Louisa M. Reece, a student in the scientific department of the University.

"The Illinois Industrial University, located at Champaign, has a large and excellent exhibit by various schools. The school of chemistry shows over one hundred and fifty chemical products made by the students as part of their course in this department; that of architecture, a model of a "half-space" stairs; that of civil engineering, a patent drawing board. The school of mechanical engineering exhibits a collection of finished machines and models of mechanical movements largely made by students. The various articles are as follows: Water crank substitute, cut-off valve gear, Baehm's link coupling, cam movement, link work, ratchet windlass, pin and slit movement gear, link motion valve, intermittent gearing, chain gearing, hyperboloidal gear, odontograph, sliding curve, epicycloidal coupling, sun and planet combination, treadle movement, shock models Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, eccentric gear and crank. The various departments show drawings of parts of machines and tools; lists of experiments with drawings of implements used and results obtained; vacation journals with drawings of works visited and studied; problems in mechanical construction; theses on water wheels with illustrative drawings; experiments in strength of materials with calculations and drawings; experiments on the resistance of materials; experiments in hydraulics; experiments in photography; experiments in centrifugal force; experiments on extension of steam; experiments with curved floats; specimens of railroad notes, of railroad books, lettering, thesis on highway bridge at Peoria, analysis of a bridge, elevations and designs for mantels, doorways, etc., both in line and in colour; specimens of modelling in plaster and clay, frescoing, etc.

"The Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind makes an interesting display of appliances used in teaching the blind, and a large amount of products of the industry of the blind students in the school, consisting of bead-work, brushes, knit-work, baskets, brooms, mats, chair-bottoms, rugs, carpets, &c. The multiplicity and excellence of the kind of work done by the blind in this and kindred schools, is a striking illustration of the extent to which good instruction can enable a person to escape the consequences of the deprivation of sight.

"The Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the Department of Physics, exhibits a case containing about fifty specimens of students' work, including novelties, inventions, published memoirs, and results of a series of laboratory experiments in mechanics, sound, light, heat, and electricity; models of bridges designed, constructed, tested and reported upon by students; a light and inexpressive plane table; and theses of graduates. The department of Chemistry exhibits theses for 1876; that of architecture, seventy-seven original designs and copies in frames and portfolios, with theses of graduates; that of Civil Engineering, seventy-four drawings in portfolios of railroad surveys, topography, stone cutting, bridge and roof construction and original designs for structures; that of mechanical engineering, four hundred and thirteen drawings in frames, illustrating boilers, engines, pumps, motors, tools, wheels, &c., as well as theses of graduates with drawings.

"The Worcester Free Institute of Massachusetts exhibits models used in teaching drawing, and made by students for sale; drawings in mechanical engineering; 22 bound volumes of examination papers made by class of 1876; free-hand drawings, shading and mechanical drawing; apparatus for illustrating principles of mechanics and 20 photographs of its combinations; speed lathe to measure gears; models to illustrate cam movements; drawing stand; model of link and valve motion; work in metal and in wood, 100 specimens; maps and drawings of surveys; civil engineering practice, fifty specimens; industrial designs for oil cloths, prints, carpets, book covers, wall paper and borders, and specimens of carpets manufactured from designs by students.

"The Philadelphia School of Design for Women, makes an excellent display of paintings, lithographing, wood engraving, and drawings of various kinds. There are some attractive designs by the pupils in the exhibit. It is stated that a balsam factory in Philadelphia, is now using designs furnished by a student of this institution.

“One of the most interesting and striking exhibits is that of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphan Schools, in the Pennsylvania Educational Building. These schools have been kept up for a number of years at an aggregate expense of nearly five millions of dollars. In them thousands of boys and girls, orphaned by the great rebellion, have received a good education, and what is sometimes quite as valuable, a good trade. Almost every conceivable kind of labour is exemplified in this exhibit. Drawing, painting, fancy work, hair work, upholstering, plain and ornamental sewing, working-button holes, wax work, crocheting by girls, and carpenter, tin work, shoe making, cigar making, painting, etc., by the boys. This display coming from some twenty different schools, is necessarily somewhat heterogeneous, but it speaks volumes for the skill and industry of the orphans, and the large-hearted benevolence of the old Keystone State.

II. VARIOUS FOREIGN SCHOOLS.

“The Agricultural Colonies of the Beneficence Society of the Netherlands, is an organization designed to ameliorate the condition of the working classes, by procuring them permanent employment, as much as possible according to their individual capabilities, and includes within its scope instruction in books and in various manual arts. Articles made at the factories or schools, and exhibited in Philadelphia, are, in part, as follows: mats, carpets, cloth, sets of tresses, wicker-work, rope, model of house and barn, a portfolio of drawings, one of penmanship, etc. It will be understood that the chief design of these ‘colonies’ is to convert a non-productive into a productive class.

“The Blind Asylum at Amsterdam exhibits a large collection of apparatus for teaching the blind, some of it made by blind pupils in the school; also, baskets, knit goods, and other articles of blind pupils' workmanship.

“The Professional School of Amsterdam is really a trade school which seeks to teach trades in connection with the elements of a book education. The last catalogue shews the names of one hundred and twenty students, classified in the following trades: eighty-two carpenters, twenty-two smiths, five cabinet-makers, six sculptors, four turners, and one house painter. This school exhibits drawings of machines and parts of machines, tools, stairways, architectural details, both free-hand and instrumental. The drawings are partly coloured and all meritorious.

“The Artisan's School at Rotterdam is an Institution in which boys from twelve to fifteen are furnished with a respectable education, and at the same time to be clever artisans. Here is found a large collection of drawings, showing the whole course of instruction in graphics, drawings of machines, movements, architectural details, design and ornamentation. There is also a collection of parts of machines made by students as a part of their regular work. These were evidently done by learners, and not finished up by their teachers. The same may be said in reference to the models of stairways, illustrations in joining wood, doors, sash, etc., designed to show how these trades are taught.

“In the Swiss Department is seen the exhibit of the *Freiwillige Fortbildungs Schule*, where we find models of stairs, self-supporting roofs, the framework of a church tower, several bridge models, models of archways and passages, in plaster. A large collection of drawings of machinery, architectural details, some specimens of design and ornamentation, and examples of modelling in plaster.

“In the display made by the Imperial Technical School of Moscow, in the Russian Department, we have a detailed exhibition of the different steps taken by a pupil who is learning to be a machinist and mechanical engineer, and each step in the process is illustrated by a piece of work done by a pupil in the school. Take for illustration the art of finishing metal forms with a file. Here we have different steps to the number of forty-five, each one a little more difficult than the preceding, and each one illustrated by a piece of work done by a student; 1. The chipping of the surface to be filed. 2. Filing their edges according to marking lines. 3. Filing planes. 4. Filing of two parallel planes. 5. Filing of two rectangular planes. 6. Filing of two acute angled planes, etc. In the same manner the methods of learning the various operations connected with boring, turning, drilling, etc., are all minutely and systematically illustrated.”

“The South Kensington Museum has a display, in the Art Gallery, worthy of attention. Only a part of this display is the work of students. A series of illustrations show-

ing the various steps of the process of etching on copper is interesting. The exhibits include : Decorations on pottery, designed by a teacher, and executed by students ; etching by students ; a centre cup, designed by students ; flower paintings ; shades intended to teach the method of treating natural objects ornamentally ; drawings from nature, with reference to design ; linear and prospective drawings ; elevations and plans of buildings ; also, elementary design and historical design.

“The Royal School of Art and Needlework in the British section is an Institution founded under the patronage of Queen Victoria, and intended to teach ladies the finest kinds of needlework. None but ladies of good—that is gentle—birth are admitted to this highly aristocratic institution, where they are taught to be especially skilful in restoring and repairing the ancient tapestry which the lapse of time has injured. The display of work by this school is unique and decidedly interesting.

“The School of Practical Science of Toronto shows ornamental drawing for upholstering ; bridges, wheel-work, elevations, and plans of buildings and details of machinery. These drawings are said to be by pupils from seventeen to thirty years of age, and are very fine.

“One thing is obvious, that our industrial schools are generally working in the right direction, and gradually freeing themselves from the chains of traditional scholasticism, which have so long retarded their true development. If any one wishes evidence of this let him consider what fractional part of the present industrial school display could have been found in the United States ten years ago.

III. THE CENTENNIAL BOOK OR LIBRARY EXHIBITS.

One of the most noticeable and most artistically arranged exhibits at the Centennial was the American book display in the main building (see engraving). So also were the French and German book pavilions—(To the latter I have already referred on page 166). The *Publishers' Weekly* says : “Of individual exhibitors there were probably no less than 600 in books and 300 in stationery. . . . Four of the book exhibits were collective—that is, made under the auspices of the trade. Mr. Warren, in the *American Library*, says of the display :—

“The most extensive exhibit was that found in the Government Building, where the Bureau of Education had the large collection of catalogues and reports which were recently accumulated by General Eaton in the course of preparing his valuable work on “Public Libraries in America.” Noticeable among these were the nine volumes which composed the catalogue of the National Library.

“In the same building the United States Patent Office displayed a collection of five hundred well-bound volumes of its reports, and other publications. The Superintendent of Documents sent from Washington a full set of the publications issued during the Forty-third Congress. The other departments and bureaux exhibited sets of their reports.

“In the Main Building the few library exhibits proper were confined chiefly to the displays of the State educational departments. In the Rhode Island exhibit there was a drawing of the new and beautiful Brown University library building, and in the Massachusetts exhibit there was a small collection of library catalogues and reports. Notable among these was the contribution from the Boston Public Library. The Worcester Public Library had prepared a special report for the Centennial. Williams and some other colleges had also prepared bibliographies of works by their professors. The exhibit of the American Book Trade Association, at the south-eastern angle, was full of interest to librarians, who are particularly concerned in it, especially with Mr. J. R. Bartlett's catalogue, in 4 vols., shown in a special case ; of John Carter Brow's library, of which only fifty copies were printed ; and Mr. Sabin's *Bibliotheca Americana* ; also indirectly with the trade-bibliographical publication of the *Publisher's Weekly* and the *American Bookseller*.

“The special attention of librarians was called to the very valuable displays made by the *Cercle de la Librairie*, and by the Messrs. Hachette & Co., in the French section in the Main Building. As a collection of choice authors and editions, it was unsurpassed by

any publisher's display in the whole exhibition, while the different important specialties represented made the display a very fine French library. Thus, *Institut Géographique* exhibited all its geographical, catographical, and relief publications. M. Gauthier Villars had a full line of works on mathematics, physics, chemistry, and the other practical sciences, etc. The paper, printing, illustrations, and binding were all excellent, and the trade catalogues were models of neatness and convenience.

"In the German Book Pavilion there was found, among other publications, several series of the trade-bibliographical publications of Germany, where current bibliography approaches more nearly to a science than in any other country. (See page 166 of this Report). These were included in the exhibits of the Börsenverien, Himrichs, Weigel, and Schultz.

"In the Netherland Pavilion there was included Brinckman's series of alphabetical title-lists of Dutch books from 1790 to 1862, and other bibliographical books of Nyhoff, Asher, and Muller.

"England, little represented in books, had nothing special in bibliography in her own exhibition proper. The Education Department of Ontario, however, exhibited a free public school library such as it supplies to the school districts. The Colony of Victoria exhibited a handsome bound set of the catalogues and reports of the great Melbourne Library.

"In the Russian department, librarians were interested in the display of the "Pedagogic Museum," which distributed gratuitously an interesting catalogue describing, among other things, the "publications for the people" by the "Company of General Utility." which is doing in Russia something of the work of our public library system here.

"In the Swedish school-building there was a library of one thousand volumes, suitable for the schools and parishes of that country. A catalogue of this was distributed in the Swedish school-house.

"The Centennial number of the *Publishers' Weekly*, which was also distributed at the Exhibition, described exhibits of books in sixteen other countries, besides those named, but most of these had only a general relation to library interests. This included not only descriptions, with plans and views of these exhibits, but a general map of the Main Building, by means of which librarians could find their way to each part of the building where books were to be seen.

"In the Women's Pavilion there was a small collection of books, written by the women of America.

"The Pennsylvania Bible Society (auxiliary to the America) had a position near Horticultural Hall, for the sale of Bibles, where there were one or two curiosities."

PART XV.—EUROPEAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS AND POLICY.

With a view to afford our people an instructive insight into the educational systems and policy of leading European countries, as viewed from an American standpoint. I have selected the following article on the subject from the recent report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Pennsylvania, (Hon. J. P. Wickersham, LL.D. I have abridged it from a chapter in the report, headed "Facts concerning Foreign Educational Systems and Policy." It will be found to be both a valuable and instructive paper.

"The occasion of the Centennial Exposition ought not to be allowed to pass without deriving all possible benefit from it; and that foreign nations can teach us some very useful lessons on the subject of education, will not be denied by any one who has paid the least attention to what some of them were able to show us in that line at Philadelphia. Did other duties permit, it would be a grateful task to describe in full the educational exhibits of the several foreign nations making them, and to draw therefrom such practical inferences as might be of advantage to the interests of education here: but this work would fill a whole volume, and require for its performance months of time. Indeed, never

before could the experience of other nations have been worth so much to us as now, and never before had they so much valuable information to impart. Every civilized nation in the world has made vast progress in educational matters within the last few years, and to-day the school question seems to be everywhere the leading topic of inquiry and discussion among thinking men. The United States must keep herself well informed respecting what is being done in other countries in order to hold her proper place in advance of them.

“ There are certain facts concerning the educational systems and policy of other nations made known or suggested by their exhibits in Fairmount Park, so significant and so well calculated to aid us in our future management of school affairs, that to omit some account of them would be to withhold much needed light from our people.

I.—THE ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS.

“ The political divisions of the nations of Europe are very similar to those of the United States. England has Parishes and Counties; France—Communes, Arrondissements and Departments; Prussia—Communes, Districts or Circles, Regencies and Provinces or Departments; Holland—Communes and Provinces; Switzerland—Communes and Cantons; and so of other European countries. Like in our townships and towns, too, there are everywhere local school boards; but the hand of the central government is always felt in the election of those who are to be intrusted with the management of schools; and it exercises a controlling power in the building of school-houses, the employment of teachers, the selection of text-books, the arrangement of the courses of study, and the work of inspecting the schools. Under the most favourable circumstances, systems of schools are organized in Europe as follows: There is at the seat of government, as Minister of Public Instruction, a broad-minded statesman and liberal friend of education; below him, in the larger divisions of his jurisdiction, there are learned school councillors or inspectors, either appointed by him or subject to his authority; and still further down, even in the smallest districts, he selects members of school boards, chooses inspectors, and has a controlling voice in the whole work of education. Such an organization, with officers free from the weakening influence of popular elections, secure in place during good behaviour, united in a common cause, intelligent, skilful, earnest, can effect in a short time marvellous results for the school interests of a nation.

“ The Prussian is an example of a strong school organization. There is at Berlin a well constituted Department of Public Instruction, with a Minister at its head. Each of ten Provinces into which the kingdom of Prussia is divided, has a Department of Public Instruction, constituted in a manner quite similar to that at the Capital. This department or council has direct control, subject to the higher authority, of all institutions for secondary education in the Provinces, and of the schools for the education of primary teachers. One section of it called the Provincial School Collegium, has general charge of primary education, and in the performance of this duty examines the statutes and regulations, selects text-books and gives permission for their introduction, after having obtained the approbation of the Ministry at Berlin. The Provinces in Prussia are divided into Regencies, these into Circles, and these again into Communes. The chief civil authority in a Regency is a president, who is assisted by a council. One section of this council has charge of both school and church affairs. It examines and appoints all teachers of elementary and higher schools, superintends the schools, ascertains that the school-houses and churches are duly kept in order, and collects and disburses the funds. The president of the section is called the School Councillor, and as such, he is compelled to visit the schools, and satisfy himself that they are in good condition. He reports yearly to the higher authorities. Next below the School Councillor, is the Inspector of a Circle composed of several Communes; and still further down is the School Committee, generally composed of the clergyman, and two or more leading citizens, with its Local Inspector for each school. The controlling power extending through the whole series of authorities, is that of the Minister at the seat of government. When the word of command is given, departments, councils, inspectors, committees, and teachers, are all forced to obey. It is a civil organization with military discipline and military efficiency.

 II.—BUILDING AND FURNISHING SCHOOL HOUSES.

“Two European nations exhibited school-houses at the Exposition—Sweden and Belgium. The Swedish school-house was of the regular size and erected on the grounds; the Belgian was a large model, somewhat less than the regular size, and located in the Belgian department in the Main Building. Both planned by skilled architects, were very complete. The former contained three rooms, one for a school room, and two for the use of the teacher. The school room was sufficiently large, with a high ceiling, well lighted, and well provided with the means of heating and ventilation. The furniture was scarcely equal to the best made in the country, but the room was admirably supplied with apparatus and the other appliances used in teaching. The Belgian model was well arranged, and intended to represent a school room for fifty scholars with furniture and appliances. It is described in the catalogue of the Belgian exhibit, as follows: Six pupils’ seats of various sizes designed for primary schools; a platform extending along the wall towards which the scholars face, and on which is placed the teacher’s table, an arithmometer, and two movable tables; a black-board the whole length of the platform, fixed against the wall, and above which is placed a map-bearer surmounted with a bust of the king; a book-case and other smaller cases containing apparatus and scientific collections; different other collections, such as pictures for object lessons, weights and measures. &c.; a ventilating stove and apparatus for purifying the air of the room. At the entrance are found two clothes rooms, in which are placed hat and coat racks, umbrella stands and wash basins. A gymnasium containing the prescribed apparatus for teaching gymnastics in the primary schools is attached to the school room.

“‘In Sweden,’ so says the Swedish Bureau of National Education, ‘the school law prescribes, that every school-house shall be constructed in keeping with these requirements. The school rooms shall be sufficient in number and spaciousness, light, cheerful, lofty, provided with fire-places, and generally arranged with strict regard to the health of the scholars and necessary conveniences of instruction.’

“In 1874, the Government of Belgium, with the advice of the Central Commission of primary instruction and the Superior Council of hygiene, revised the programme relative to the construction and furniture of school-houses. The result was the adoption of the plans represented by the model above spoken of, and its contents. They were agreed upon only after the Government had availed itself of all the knowledge and skill in relation to the subject which it was practicable to obtain.

“In virtue of this policy, the school-houses of Sweden will soon be, if they are not now, in plan and equipment, like the one exhibited at Philadelphia; and those of Belgium will, within a few years, be erected, arranged and provided with apparatus and appliances, in accordance with the admirable plan adopted by the Government.

“ III.—TEACHERS AND THEIR PREPARATION.

“As a rule, teaching in Europe is a permanent business. Preparation is made for it in the same way that preparation is made in this country for a profession or a trade. A young man who chooses to become a teacher generally expects to remain a teacher for life. The schools are kept open for terms of from eight to ten months in the year; and when a teacher obtains a situation, he goes to work, knowing that no local school board, subject to the whims or prejudices of a neighbourhood, can disturb him in his place, and that he cannot be easily dismissed by any authority as long as he performs his duty faithfully. Teachers are very seldom changed, not more frequently perhaps than physicians and clergymen make changes in this country. The salaries paid teachers are not high, not higher than with us; but every teacher is sure of a pension, should he become old or wear himself out in the service.

“Teachers in all schools, both public and private, must possess a certificate of competency or a license to teach. The examinations are conducted mainly by inspectors or superintendents of schools; but it does not appear that they examine any who have not previously made special preparation for the work of teaching, either in a teachers’ seminary, or as pupil teachers, apprentices; under some qualified master. An applicant can obtain no certificate at all, unless both in scholarship and pedagogic knowledge he comes

up to a certain prescribed standard ; but upon obtaining a certificate, he is troubled with no further examinations.

“ Dr. Charles Saffray, a learned Frenchman who visited the Centennial Exposition, and carefully studied our school system, thus speaks of the teacher : ‘ He should be chosen for his merit, proved by diplomas and serious examinations ; he should feel sure of preserving his position as long as he remains worthy thereof ; his salary should secure him a modest comfort, with the knowledge that after twenty-five years of loyal service, he can count upon an old age not exposed to misery. As long as the United States do not assure to teachers impartiality of nomination and promotion, permanence of functions, and security for the future, they will, too often, have only inferior or mediocre teachers ; and in spite of the most flattering programmes, popular instruction will remain, in many districts, quite insufficient.’ ”

“ There are in all European countries numerous Normal Schools, teachers’ seminaries, and training schools. Some of them are entirely under government control, while others are private institutions, many of which, however, are aided by government funds and subject to inspection by its agents. The aim everywhere seems to be to establish as many Normal Schools as are necessary to supply the demand for teachers. Nowhere is the practice tolerated of employing untrained teachers.

“ From the best information obtainable, it appears that Switzerland has 27 public Normal schools or teachers’ seminaries ; the German Empire, 170 ; Sweden, 9 ; Holland, 5 ; Austria, 66 ; Italy, 59 ; France, 92. It should be remarked that in Holland there are very numerous courses of Normal instruction in connection with the elementary and middle-class schools, and many private establishments for the training of teachers, some of them aided by the State. This is true also to a less extent in Sweden. In short, it has come to be recognized as a principle that good schools cannot be had without good teachers, and that to secure good teachers means must be provided for specially preparing them. In the countries of Europe most advanced, it is considered wise policy to make liberal expenditures to establish and support schools for the training of teachers ; and the folly of paying out annually millions of dollars to persons professing to teach school who have never studied the principles of teaching as a science, and who have never acquired skill in teaching as an art, would there be considered supreme. Such a practice is certainly not more wise on this side of the water.

“ The courses of study at the best Normal Schools in Europe, are very comprehensive and thorough. The following, given as an example, is the course of study at the Pedagogium at Vienna :—

“ *Language.*—The German Language and Literature, the French Language, Grammar Exercise in Dictation, Composition and Conversation, Translation and Analysis of the French Classes.

“ *Mathematics.*—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry.

“ *Natural History.*—Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Human Somatology, Morphology, Crystallography, Geology, Physics, Chemistry, Exercises in Laboratory.

“ *Geography and History.*—General and Special Geography, including Map-drawing and Statistical, Physical, Economical and Political Geography, History, General and Special.

“ *Art Studies.*—Design, Linear and Artistic Figure, Ornamental, Architecture, Black-board Drawing. The Study of Forms, Modelling, Geometrical Constructions, Relief Maps, etc.

“ *Pedagogy.*—Psychology and Logic. Methodology, or Methods of Instruction, Educational system. History of Pedagogy, Practice of Pedagogy.

“ IV. —THE COURSE OF STUDY IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

“ It seems to be the policy in many European countries to provide public educational facilities for children at an age much younger than is the case with us. In France, particularly in Paris, thousands of children are admitted into the Salles d’Asile, or Infant Schools, at the age of two years. The new school board of London are carrying into effect a somewhat similar arrangement. And in Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Spain and other countries, there are in operation a large number of Infant Schools, designed for children of

from three to eight years of age. Kindergartens have been numerous established in Germany, Austria and Switzerland; but they are not anywhere directly under the control of the Government. But in speaking of the course of study in Elementary Schools, I do not propose to take into account schools that admit children under the age of five or six years. Reference is had to that class of schools in the Old World which are supposed to correspond to our country and village schools, and to the primary and secondary departments of our graded systems in towns and cities. This is done in order that a comparison may be made between what is taught abroad and what is taught at home, in the same class of schools.

“Religion, as a branch of learning, is placed at the head of the courses of study in all Europe, except Holland and some of the Swiss Cantons. Included in it are Scripture lessons, Sacred History, and Catechetical Instruction. The lessons in religion are given either by the teacher, under the direction of a clergyman, or at stated times by the clergyman himself.

“Instruction in the elements of sciences, which most concern the people in their employments and ways of living, such as agriculture, horticulture, domestic economy, hygiene, &c., has a prominent place in the course of study provided for elementary schools. The first steps in the natural sciences, in the form of object lessons, are almost universally taught to children of from six to ten years of age. Collections of suitable objects for this kind of instruction are placed by law in the elementary schools in many countries. They consist of productions calculated to interest and instruct children, selected from the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms, and apparatus for exhibiting nature, and illustrating her simple laws.

“Drawing and singing are universally taught in the lower schools of all European countries, educationally the most advanced.

“Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, and history, are recognised, in Europe as in America, as the base of all courses of instruction.

“Gymnastics are obligatory in schools of both sexes in Prussia, Saxony, Austria, Belgium, and most of the Swiss Cantons. Suitable rooms are generally provided and fitted up for these exercises.

“In addition to the branches above named as embraced in their course of study, some European countries require that the girls in the elementary schools shall receive instruction in sewing, knitting, mending, cutting out garments, and the work of the household; while the boys are taught practical gardening, the elements of carpentry and military tactics. Many schools have rooms, gardens, yards, and shops for these purposes.

V.—INSPECTION OR SUPERVISION OF SCHOOLS.

“No system of schools can reach a high degree of efficiency without close and constant supervision by competent officers. The truth of this proposition is proven by the experience of all countries. So strikingly true is it, indeed, that if informed of the character of the supervision exercised over the schools of a country, one acquainted with the subject can readily describe the condition of the schools. Pennsylvania has all along thought that her system of supervision was one of the most complete in the United States; we will see how it compares with some of the best in operation in European countries. For this purpose we will describe in some detail the system of the Netherlands.

“Holland has an area of 13,464 square miles, and a population of 3,674,402. In extent of territory it is less than one-fourth as large as Pennsylvania, but its population is about the same. It is divided into 11 Provinces and 94 School Districts, in each of which there is an Inspector of Schools, making 105 in all. These Inspectors are appointed by the King, through his Minister of Public Instruction, and hold their office nominally for six years, but virtually as long as they faithfully discharge its duties and behave themselves well. They receive special training for this work, and while in office are allowed to engage in no other. A few statistics will show how complete is the system of supervision of elementary schools, subject to inspection: There were in the Netherlands in 1873, 3,790 schools; of pupils in them, 500,059; and of teachers, including head-masters, assistants and pupil teachers, 11,465. With an equal division, each Provincial Inspector would have under his control, in a jurisdiction of 1,224 square miles, containing 334,128

people, 344 schools with 45,460 pupils, and 1,042 teachers; and each School District Inspector would have to supervise, in a jurisdiction of 143 square miles containing a population of 39,089, only 40 schools, with 5,319 pupils and 122 teachers. This is an admirable arrangement; but to make it more effective, there is in every Commune, a political division corresponding to our townships, a local school board consisting in the less populous Communes of the Burgomaster and Assessors, and in the more populous, of notable persons appointed by the Commune Council. The mode of constituting these boards always brings into them the leading citizens. The duties of the local boards and the inspectors in supervising the schools will be stated in the exact language of the law.

“The School Board shall carefully inspect all schools in the Communes, where elementary instruction is given. They shall visit them at least twice a year, either collectively or by a deputation from their body. They shall see that the regulations concerning elementary instruction are strictly observed. They shall keep a record of the teachers, of the number of pupils and the state of the instruction given. They shall send in to the Communal Council, every year before the first of March, a report, with their observations on the state of education in the Commune, and they shall send a copy of this report to the District School Inspector. They shall give notice to him of any important alterations that may have taken place in the state of the schools; they shall furnish him and the Provincial Inspector with all information they may each require; they shall afford their co-operation to such teachers as may require it, and consider it their duty to promote the interests and prosperity of the schools to the utmost extent of their power.

“The District School Inspectors shall always be fully acquainted with the state of the schools in their district. They shall visit at least twice a year, all schools where elementary instruction is given, and keep an accurate record of such visits. They shall see that the regulations concerning elementary instruction be strictly observed. They shall correspond with the local School Boards, and with the Communal Councils; they shall lay before them, as well as the Provincial Inspector, such proposals as they may think conducive to the interests of education. They shall report to the said Provincial Inspector everything which, in visiting the schools, has appeared to them of importance, and furnish him such information as he may require. They shall send in to the Provincial Inspector before the first of May in every year, a report on the state of education in their district, with their remarks thereon, and send a copy thereof to the States' Deputies. They shall promote the interests of the teachers and their periodical meetings, and be present at them if possible. The District School Inspectors shall have access to the meetings of all local School Boards in the district, and they shall have a consultative voice in such meetings.

“The Provincial Inspectors shall, both by visiting the schools and by oral and written communications with the local School Boards and with the communal Council, do their utmost for the improvement and prosperity of the schools. They shall advise our Minister of the Interior on any questions respecting which their opinion may be required. They shall prepare from the annual reports of the District School Inspectors a report, with their own observations, on the state of education in their Province, and send this report, before the first of July in each year, to our Minister of the Interior.’

“Cousin, in his report to the French Government, as long ago as 1836, thus explained the working of the system of school inspection in the Netherlands:

“Every inspector resides in his own district, and he is bound to inspect every school at least twice a year, and he has jurisdiction over primary schools of every grade within his district. Without his approval, no one can either be a public or a private teacher, and no public or private teacher can retain his situation or be promoted, or receive a gratuity, for no commissioner has any power in his absence, and he is either the chairman or influential member of all meetings that are held. He is thus at the head of the whole of the primary instruction in his particular district. He is required to repair, three times a year, to the chief town of the Province, to meet other District Inspectors, and a conference is held, the Governor of the Province presiding, which lasts for a fortnight or three weeks, during which time each Inspector reads a report upon the state of his district, and brings before the meeting all such questions as he desires to have considered. As each Province has its own particular code of regulations, the Provincial Board (at whose head is now the Provincial Inspector) examines whether all the proceed-

ings of the several District Inspectors have been conformable to that particular code ; they look to the strict and uniform execution of the code ; they pass such measures as belong to them to originate, and they draw up the annual report, which is to be presented to the Central Administration, and submit such amendments as appear to them necessary and useful, and of which the Central Administration is constituted the judge. Under the Minister of the Interior there is a high functionary, the Inspector General of Primary Instruction ; and from time to time a general meeting is summoned by the Government, to be held at the Hague, to which each Provincial Board sends a deputy ; and thus from the Inspector-General down to the local Inspector of the smallest district, the whole primary instruction is under the direction of Inspectors. Each Inspector has charge of his District, each Provincial Board has charge of his Province, and the general meeting, which may be called the Assembly of the States-General of Primary Instruction, has charge of the whole kingdom. All these authorities are, in their several degrees, analogous in their nature ; for all are public functionaries, all are paid and responsible officers. The District Inspector is responsible to the Provincial Board of Commissioners, and they are responsible to the Inspector-General and the Minister of the Interior. In this learned and very simple hierarchy, the powers of every member are clearly defined and limited.'

“The system remains the same to-day, both in plan and spirit, as in 1838, but owing to the adoption of modern improvements, its work is much more effective ; and it is enough to say in praise of it, that it has made the schools of the Netherlands among the best, if not the best, in the whole world.

“In all that has been said, we have had in mind only the inspection of elementary instruction ; it should now be added that special provision is made, and special officers appointed, for the inspection of Secondary, High, and Professional education. The system is comprehensive and thorough.

“ VI.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

“By Secondary education, in a European sense, is meant the general education that is imparted in the schools that stand between the Elementary schools, on the one hand, and the Colleges and Universities on the other. The grade of Secondary school in Europe, is about equal to our best High Schools and Academies. Much is done in the nations of the Old World most advanced educationally to establish and support this class of schools ; and intelligent foreigners, studying the system of education in the United States, are apt to note our lack of a proportionate number of similar schools as a serious defect. Dr. McCosh, President of the Princeton College, an extensive traveller, and a close observer, and withal an ardent lover of republican institutions, says on the subject, in an address delivered before the National Teachers' Association :

“The grand educational want of America at this present time is a judiciously scattered body of secondary schools, to carry on our brighter youths from what has been commenced in the primary schools, and may be so well completed in our colleges. How are young men to mount from the lower to the higher platform ? Everyone has heard of the man who built a fine house of two stories, each large and commodious, but who neglected to put a stair between them. It appears to me there has been a like mistake committed in most of the States of the Union. We need a set of intermediate schools to enable the abler youths of America to take advantage of the education provided in the colleges’

“To show how rich some European countries are in this class of schools, I will simply copy a few figures from the report before me :

“*Germany*.—Population, 41,000,000 ; secondary schools for boys, 1,043, with 12,000 teachers and 177,379 students.

“*Austria*.—Population, 36,000,000 ; secondary schools for boys, 205, with 3,307 teachers, and 49,280 students.

“*Italy*.—Population, 27,000,000 ; secondary schools for both sexes, 383 ; students, 18,852.

“*Netherlands*.—Population, 3,674,402 ; secondary schools, 219 ; teachers, 1,390 ; students, 14,500.

“*Sweden*.—Population, 4,250,452 ; secondary schools, 103 ; students, 11,874.

“ ‘*Switzerland*.—Population, 2,669,147 ; secondary schools, 375 ; teachers, 1,000 ; students, 12,750.’

“ VII.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

“ It has been already stated that industrial work of certain kinds, chiefly needle-work for girls, and gardening for boys, forms a part of the course of instruction in a large portion of the elementary schools of Europe. In addition to this, there has been established, mostly within a few years, a large number of special industrial or trade schools for both sexes. Says Mr. F. Buisson, a delegate from France to the Vienna exposition as well as to our own at Philadelphia, in his report to his government respecting education at the former: ‘ Nearly all countries rival one another in their efforts at the present time to organize, partly with the funds of the state and municipalities, and partly with private resources, a great number of institutions, new and original, and designed to form the transition between the school and the shop. Some of those which have been in operation several years, have already rendered great service to that part of the working class who can spare their children now, for the sake of their increased help after having finished their course of instruction.’ The United States has, as yet, taken little part in this movement ; but is high time that something should be done to enable our youth to learn trades and to form industrious habits and a taste for work. It is not enough to instruct a boy in the branches of learning usually taught in our common schools, and there leave him ; it must be seen to by some authority that he is allowed a chance to prepare himself to earn a livelihood. It takes more than a mere knowledge of books to make a useful member of society and a good citizen. The present product of our schools seem to be, in too great a degree, clerks, book-keepers, salesmen, agents, office-seekers, and office-holders. We must so modify our systems of instruction as to send out large classes of young people fitted for trades, for business, and willing and able to work. Europe is teaching us how to do this, and we must sit at her feet and learn.

“ The character of this movement abroad, in the direction of a more practical education, and its benefits to the working class, to society and to the State, cannot be better described than by the translation of some paragraphs of M. Buisson’s report above referred to. We shall only quote what he says of the movement in certain parts of Germany and in Austria.

“ ‘ In Saxony, contrary to the practice elsewhere almost universal in Germany, instruction in trades and for business is made to follow immediately that of the daily primary school. To this circumstance is owing the establishment of the schools of building at Leipsic, Dresden and other places ; and all that fine group of special schools at Chemnitz, designed to give preparation for mechanical, manufacturing and chemical industrial art, etc. ; and, in addition, a great number of lower schools for weaving, lace-making, needle-work and wood-carving.

“ ‘ In North Germany the model of the industrial establishments of all grades is incontestably that at Hamburgh. The general school and the special school for building, open in the evening and on Sunday for apprentices and workmen, and every day to pupils who have the time at their disposal, imparts remarkable instruction in all respects, in its simplicity, its excellent method, its practical character, and the variety of its applications. The industrial school for girls, which was founded in 1867, is managed in the same spirit, and with a success equally marked. The organization of these establishments, and the course of instruction which they have adopted, were the object of the most lively attention and sympathy at Vienna.

“ ‘ Of all countries in Germany, Wurtemberg was the first to give large development to popular industrial instruction. The great special school for building, at Stuttgart, numbers some seven hundred students, of whom it demands for admission only good primary instruction, or the qualification of apprentices or workmen in this branch of industry. The State aids the establishment by a yearly appropriation of 80,000 francs. The course requires from two to five years. Wurtemberg has also several good schools for weaving, of which three received awards for excellent methods and the practical character of their work. In all, there are fifty industrial schools in Wurtemberg. The Grand Duchy of Baden has also had for many years in operation very good industrial schools, which have exercised a marked influence on the industries of the country.

“ Bavaria, although introducing this kind of practical instruction at a later day than some of the neighbouring countries, possesses already from a hundred to a hundred and fifty industrial schools, some of them elementary, and placed immediately above the primary schools; others in a degree higher, eight of them serving as model schools for eight Circles; and still others devoted to special industries as building, the construction of machines, drawing and sculpture applied to the making of furniture and objects of art of all kinds.

“ The single polytechnic association of the Circle of Würzburg has established within a few years 111 industrial schools or courses, of which 16 are for apprentices and workmen. These different establishments, spread over a territory scarcely larger than one of our French departments, employ 315 professors; and teach German, French, Calligraphy, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, and the Metric System, with special reference to applications to commercial affairs, Geometry, Design, Modelling, outlines of Natural History, Hygiene, Political Economy, etc.

“ Austria began the organization of industrial instruction at a later day than Germany, but she has developed it with a rapidity and a success which are truly extraordinary. There is no other country, we believe, which has done more in this regard within the last six or eight years.

“ After having placed herself among the first nations in Europe, for the encouragement given to superior or polytechnic education, Austria had no industrial establishments for the people. She had resembled ten years ago an army which has at its head a brilliant major-general, very mediocre corps and division officers, and no subordinate officers at all. Between the highest and the lowest industries, as between patron and workmen, the tie of union failed. The trade and business of the country seemed manacled for the want of foremen. The gradual decrease of this middle class, the elite among workmen, indispensable as they are to commerce, agriculture, manufactures, and all other kinds of industry, so stirred up public opinion that the Government, urged and seconded by numerous societies of landlords, manufacturers and economists, undertook to establish at once a system of institutions for imparting instruction in trades and business, to large classes of workmen and laborers and their children. The Real Schools were at first re-organized in a way to lead from polytechnic instruction to the higher special industries. Then, below the Real Schools, designed for the burgher class, they established schools more popular and of a character more specially industrial, adapted to prepare foremen for different important branches of industry. Some of these are ‘complementary’ schools, and merely review the ordinary branches of school instruction with a view to their practical application, or impart this knowledge in connection with a more special course of preparation for apprenticeship; others devote themselves exclusively to preparation for apprenticeship, and still others assume as a preliminary an apprenticeship to some trade or branch of business.

“ Thus Austria possessed eight years ago three schools for weaving, at Vienna, Reichenberg and Brunn; she has now added, as popular ‘complementary’ schools, twenty lower schools for weaving, two or three schools for lace-making, and as many workshop schools. Several of these schools so recently established, received marked commendation at the Exposition, for the success with which they already apply the latest improvements introduced into the process of manufacturing in the different stages of their instruction, and, for what is more difficult, the style and taste which they apply in developing new departments of design.

“ In another branch, the industry of building, Austria for a long time possessed only an establishment for higher instruction. She opened, in 1862, at Kagenfurt, a school and workshop for the whole group of mechanical industries; then, in 1864, at Vienna, a remarkable school for building, founded by Mr. Maerteus, and subsidized in common by the State, the Province, and the Commune of Vienna. This establishment, which receives scholars without any other preparation than that of the primary school, has provided an excellent programme of industrial instruction, both theoretical and practical, for foremen as carpenters, cabinet makers, masons, etc. Six other analogous establishments have grown up since 1870, in the capital and in the provinces, partly from subsidies granted jointly by the ministers of education and commerce. To this statement we must add the special school for watch-making at Vienna; and throughout the Empire,

fifteen schools for giving instruction in the arts of working in wood, marble and ivory ; six for instruction in making toys ; four for instruction in making baskets and mats ; and seven for instruction in making arms and other metallurgic industries.

“ Several of these foundations have been acknowledged as a public benefit by the rural population of the Empire. The schools for the sculpture of wood, for example, have created a new kind of business in the mountainous districts of Bohemia, Silesia and Moravia, where they make a great many toys for children at a low price ; and also in several localities in the Austrian Alps, in the Tyrol notably, where the shepherds are as skilful as those of Switzerland or the Black Forest in cutting in wood and carving with knives the figures of animals, cottages, boxes and statuettes, without art but not without grace. Besides, in the Duchy of Salzburg, for example, the local industry which had very much slackened or wholly disappeared, owing to the exhaustion of salt in the mines, has returned again very opportunely upon the introduction of new kinds of business, with schools to prepare the young for them.

“ Even among the schools that give instruction in woodwork only, each is required by the Government to specialize sufficiently to accommodate itself to the particular needs and resources of the region in which it is located. In the Tyrol, for example, the shop-school of sculptor Greisseman, at Imst, attracting attention at the Exposition for the good taste shown in its scholars' work, is designed to develop over all others, artistic cabinet work and ornamental furniture. At Innsbruck, the industrial school applies itself to figures ; that of Mondsee, to groups of animals ; that of Saint Ulrich, to the sculpture of religious statues, and that of Wallern, to the commoner kinds of furniture, and to cases for clocks, etc.

“ The industry of glass-making, especially in Bohemia, had, before 1870, only a single special school, that at Steinschoenau ; at the present time all those who desire to learn the art, commence with the appropriate studies of industrial design, and apply themselves later to the technical work of making crystals, manufacturing glass and decorating enamel and porcelain. They are now organizing in Bohemia several schools of modelling, in view of the ceramic industries.’

“ To the preceding extract from the report of M. Buisson, we add, for the purpose of showing in some detail the working of a European industrial school, a brief account of the ‘ Artisans' School’ of Rotterdam, in the Netherlands, an institution that was very handsomely represented at the Philadelphia Exposition. It will serve as an example of the class of schools to which it belongs.

“ The Artisans' School at Rotterdam was established in 1869, and is intended for sons of workmen. In order to gain admission they must be from twelve to fifteen years of age, and be able to read and write. An elementary knowledge of arithmetic is also required. The number of pupils is now about 200, and is increasing. They pay a small fee, and are expected to remain in the school for three years. The institution is both a school and a workshop. In the school are taught, for a part of the day, the branches in which instruction is usually given in our common schools, together with Algebra, Geometry, Elementary Mechanics and Physics, Drawing, Singing, etc. The workshops in which the remaining part of the day is spent are arranged for different trades, and are large and comfortable. There are shops for each of the following classes of workmen : carpenters, blacksmiths, metal-workers, masons, stone-cutters, cabinet-makers, wood-carvers, metal-turners, and others less important.

“ For the following information concerning the school we are mainly indebted to a report of the directors :

“ The practical instruction, certainly the most important for the class of pupils admitted to the institution, who when they leave school must be fit for practical life, is given in the afternoon in special workshops by clever masters, where the boys are taught for carpenters, smiths, braziers, painters, masons, stone cutters, cabinet-makers, wood-carvers, modellers, turners, etc. All petty work is entirely excluded ; the boys are as much as possible occupied with work of solidity and utility, either for use in the school, or for sale to the trade. This instruction is given in such a way that, without exagg ration, it may be said that the pupil, from the moment of entering the school, or in this instance the workshop, enters into real life. In the first place he is made familiar with the tools, and immediately afterward entrusted with work, which, when finished, has a real destination,

so that his task is never useless in his own eyes. The ambition and the desire to do right are kept more alive in this way, than by working without a well-defined aim. Moreover, experience has taught that a promise to be allowed to work at a large and *bona fide* piece of workmanship excites ambition in boys.

“The workshops are all as far as possible up to the standard of the present day, and provided with all necessary tools and conveniences of the most approved kind and quality. The boys are not allowed even to handle imperfect or worn-out tools. In the carpenter’s shop, where more than eighty pupils are taught together, there are a sufficient number of benches, with all requisites thereto belonging; and in the smithies, with seventy boys, are all needed forges, anvils, vises, benches, &c.

“Besides, the continual enlargements and improvements of the several workshops, required by the increasing number of pupils, constructed by the boys themselves under the eye of the masters, the carpenters make chests for the school benches, trestles, ladders and steps, windows, doors, desks, &c. The smiths make big nails, cramps, hooks, hinges, locks, stoves with appurtenances, screw nuts, smiths’ tongs, girders, &c. The braziers make different kitchen utensils, as water-cans, soap-tins, baking-pans, kettles, dust-pans, springs, stair-rods and eyes, basins, &c. The braziers are also taught stretching, turning, forging and soldering. The instrument makers, working in the smithies, are instructed in the cutting of screws and worms, the forging of steel and copper and the casting of copper objects. The masons make different joints, plain walls, foundations, chimneys, niches, sewers, arches, &c. The stone-cutters make sink-stones, steps, stone thresholds, keystones, and besides this, they are taught the hewing of slabs, transposing stones, placing finished pieces of masonry, flooring tiles and placing plinths. The painters are instructed how to make putty, to grind paint, to stop, to smooth, to rub, to cut and to set window glass, to write and paint letters, and to imitate wood and marble. In the workshops for cabinet-makers, wood-carvers and turners, they make benches, lime and screw tongs and other tools, drawers and modelled and carved ornaments.”

“That these boys attain a good degree of skill in their work, was plainly proven by the collection of articles made by them and exhibited at Philadelphia. Those who examined them closely, and understood the character of the institution making the exhibit, were both surprised and delighted with the result. Their interest was greatly increased when told that the experiment at Rotterdam had shown that boys who are occupied one-half the day with books in the school, and the remaining half-day with tools in the shops, make about as rapid intellectual progress as those of equal ability who spend the whole day in study and recitation. And in addition, the mechanical skill they acquire is of immense value.

“It ought to be remarked also, that the instruction given in the school, has constant reference to the practical ends to be subserved. Take drawing for example. As soon as the boys have obtained some practice in copying mathematical problems and constructions from models, they are set to draw simple constructions from life, wood, iron, or brickwork, such as window joints, doors, jambs, ravelins, stair-cases, simple roof constructions, brace-work, hinges, screws, springs, locks, masonry joints, simple stone work, profiles of cornices, architraves, panel joints, &c. To draw a lock, the pupil proceeds as follows: After having drawn the outside, he removes the plate and draws the inside, locked as well as unlocked; afterwards every part that offers any peculiarity is treated separately and from every point of view, the outside and the underside of the slide are drawn, and also the tumblers and the spring. Then the lock is again put together by the pupil, so that at the same time he has gained a clear idea of the right place of every part, and is prepared to complement his theoretical knowledge by making in the shop the article he has drawn. Arithmetic, Geometry, Chemistry, Physics and other branches are taught in the same way with reference to the immediate practical application of their principles.

“The number of masters employed in the school at Rotterdam is twenty-one; a director, who is at the same time teacher of construction and projective drawing and the knowledge of materials; a sub-director, teaching construction drawing; a teacher of rectilinear and architectural drawing; two teachers of ornamental and model drawing; a teacher of physics; one of mathematics; one for repetition of general branches; a singing

master; four master carpenters; three smiths; one metal worker; one stone-cutter; one cabinet-maker; one painter; one moulder and wood-carver, and one wood-turner.

“When the boys have successfully completed the course of three years, they are honourably dismissed, and the authorities of the school readily procure good places for them as workmen, where for five years longer they are kept in view and followed with influences for their welfare. The pay received by them is considerably higher than that received by other boys of the same age who have not enjoyed the advantages of the school.”

“The subject of Industrial Schools is becoming of so much importance in this country, that I feel justified in having devoted a considerable amount of space to its consideration.

VIII.—HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

“Above the class of Industrial or Trade Schools, like that just described at Rotterdam, there are in almost all the nations of Europe, wholly or in part supported by the Government, many institutions devoted to the work of imparting instruction in special branches of learning appertaining to some trade, occupation or profession. There are schools of law, medicine and theology; schools of mining, agriculture, horticulture, forestry, architecture, engineering, veterinary surgery; schools of drawing, painting, music, sculpture, landscape gardening; naval, military and commercial schools; schools for nurses, cooks, &c. But of these we cannot speak here, and passing them by, we at once call attention to the great Technical schools or Polytechnic Colleges, of which little is known in this country. There are many such institutions, some of them on a grand scale, but the principal ones represented at the Exposition were those at Stockholm, Lisbon, Moscow and St. Petersburg. The exhibits of the Russian schools were located in Machinery Hall, and were by very much the most systematic and instructive collection of objects of their class on the ground; and the United States must be blind indeed, not to profit by the lesson they so admirably taught. The schools at Moscow and St. Petersburg are so nearly alike in their courses and methods, that a description of one is a description of both. A brief account of the school at Moscow is all that will be attempted here, all that is necessary, I trust, to awaken an interest in the subject among our people.

“The Technical school at Moscow is under the immediate patronage of the Emperor, and possesses buildings suitable for schools, workshops, offices, &c., and an endowment fund of over \$2,000,000. It has a special library, containing more than 6,000 volumes of works on specialities, a cabinet of physics, two chemical laboratories, a cabinet of mechanical models, a cabinet of natural history, and extensive mechanical works with separate smithy, foundry, &c. The students number about 600, and they are admitted only after a severe competitive examination, embracing the several branches taught in the gymnasias of the Empire. The course covers six years. The work of these six years may be divided as follows:

“1. A three years’ course of general study, embracing the following subjects:—Religion, Freehand and Linear Drawing, Descriptive Geometry, General Physics, Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Geodesy, Analytical Geometry, Higher Algebra, Differential and Integral Calculus, General Mechanics, Drawing of Machine parts, the French and German Languages.

“2. A three years’ course of special study, embracing the following subjects: Organic and Analytical Chemistry, Metallurgy, Practical Physics, Mechanical and Chemical Technology, Technics of Wood and Metals, Analytical Mechanics, Railway Construction, Engineering and Constructive Art, Projecting and Estimating of Machines, Works and Mills, Industrial Statistics and Book-keeping.”

“Parallel with these theoretical courses are the practical courses, viz:

“3. A course of systematic instruction in the school workshops. These workshops consist of a joiners’ shop, with turning, leather, pattern shop, fitters’ shop, smithy and moulding shop.”

“Every one of the shops is under the management of a technologist—specialist—or a skilled workman, and their duty is to instruct the pupil in the rudiments of mechanical labour. Every pupil is instructed in the shops in turning, fitting, carpentering and forging, constituting the elements of the mechanical art. The whole operation is analyzed

into a series of progressive steps, and the pupil begins with the simple and easy, and gradually passes on to the complex and difficult. Tools, one after another, are placed in their hands, and they are taught their uses and how to handle them, sometimes how to make them, and this process goes on until they are able to execute skilfully the work of the several shops. But, to make the whole matter more clear, we will introduce, at this point, an extract, modified somewhat in the form of expression, from an account of the working of the school by the director, Mr. Victor Della-Voss. He says:

“The auxiliaries of education appointed for the teaching of any mechanical work whatever, for example, fitters’ work, are classed in three categories; to the first of these belong the collections of instruments employed in fitters’ work, with which the beginner must make himself perfectly familiar before entering upon work, and afterwards to use those instruments during the execution of the work itself. To this category relate all those collections of models indispensable to the teacher of fitters’ work, for the purpose of demonstration; the collection of instruments most in use for measuring, full size; the collection of instruments, full size, for drilling metals; the collection of instruments, full size, for finishing, from the smithy to the fitting shop, inclusive. And, also, models of files, increased to twenty-four times their ordinary size, for the purpose of demonstrating the surface of the incision; the collection of models of instruments employed in cutting screws and nuts, increased six times their ordinary size, for the study of the direction of the angles of incision; the collection of models of drills, increased six times, for the practical study of the cutting angles; and, lastly, the collection of instruments and apparatus for teaching the tracing of yet unworked metal articles.

“To the second category belong the collections of models appointed for the systematic and gradationary study of hand labour in the fitters’ art. These collections have the same signification with regard to the work of fitting as is allowed to scales and exercises in instruction in music. They are so ordered that the beginner may be enabled to overcome by certain gradations the difficulties which present themselves before him. It will be sufficient to glance at the objects contained in these collections to be convinced that if the pupil, under the guidance of the teacher, carefully study all the objects embraced in the collections, or, in other words, complete the educational programme of the art of fitting, he must inevitably, and in the most rational manner, render himself familiar with all the known practical hand labour of this art. With such a system of instruction, the supervision of the teacher over the pupils and his observation of their progress become exceedingly easy. He need only see that each step in the programme is executed satisfactorily by the pupil, and putting the next step before him, give the necessary explanations for his further progress. By this method instruction to classes in the shops is just as easy, and is attended with the same advantages as instruction to classes in the school-rooms.

“To the third category belongs the collection of such articles or parts of machines that, in the execution of them, all the practical hand labour of the fitters’ art is successively repeated, having been acquired during the studies of the previous course.

“What is above said in relation to the manner of study of the work of fitting applies also to the other branches of labour taught in the shops, wood turning, carpentering, smithy and foundry work.

“In the school workshops, a pupil must make himself acquainted with 85 different tools in wood-turnery, and 30 casting models and machines; 80 tools in model joinery, and 43 models in wood joinings, and patterns, and castings; 60 tools in forging; 130 tools in metal turnery; and in the fitting shop he must familiarize himself with hundreds of models of drills, files, screws, etc., constructed on a large scale in order the better to exhibit the principle involved, and with other hundreds of tools used in the work appropriate to the shop. All through their course the pupils are required to repair their own tools, and to construct samples of a number of them.

“4. A course of practical mechanics in the works attached to the school. From the school workshops, as described above, the students are transferred to the large machine shops attached to the schools, where they are employed under skilled masters in constructing upon orders, steam engines, working engines, pumps, agricultural machines, and other machinery of many kinds.”

“The works consist of the following shops :—Joiners’ shop, Engineers’ shop, Erectors’ shop, Painters’ shop, a large forge with steam hammer and fan blast, iron foundry with furnace, and brass foundry. The works have also a drawing-office and a counting-house attached to them. A steam engine of thirty-horse power is used for the working of the shops, while the foundry, with fan blast and coal pulverizing mill, are worked by an engine of ten-horse power.

“The works are under the management of a head mechanical engineer and an assistant. The drawing-office is in charge of a mechanical engineer. The head officers are all graduates of the school. These works being within the walls of the institution, and managed by skillful technologists, would be of important assistance in the instruction of the students, even if they simply looked on and took no active part in what is done ; but trained as they are to perform work of all kinds, no system can be conceived better calculated to send forth master mechanics and skilled workmen. It should be added that the works earn, mainly by the labour of students, from \$36,000 to \$46,000 a year.”

IX. COMPARISON OF THE CONDITION OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

M. Levassem has read before the Academy of Moral and Political Science, of France, some figures that ought to make governments and peoples read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest. He has analyzed the official records contributed by various countries to the Educational Department of the Vienna Exhibition in 1873. He measures the state of primary instruction throughout the world by the ratio of the number of children on the school-rolls to 100 of the inhabitants. *Upper Canada (or Ontario) leads this instructive list*, having 23 per cent. of registered pupils ; then follows the European children in Algeria, 22.8 ; New South Wales, 21 ; the Dutch Colonies, 21 ; Lower Canada, (Quebec) and the United States, 18 ; Victoria (Australia), 17.5 ; Switzerland, 15.5 ; Prussia, 15 ; Bavaria, Holland and France, 13 ; Great Britain, 12 ; Belgium, 11.9 ; New Brunswick, Austria and Spain, 9 ; Ireland, 8 ; Italy, 6.5 ; Argentine Confederation, 5 ; Chili, 4 ; Portugal, 2.5 ; Russia, 2 ; Brazil, 1.2 ; Turkey, 1 ; and Egypt, 0.2. M. Levassem does not expect very great results from free education, because it simply costs nothing, and doubts the benefits of obligatory instruction, so long as people remain careless and indifferent towards it. He finds that attendance at school is not affected by either climate, race, or form of government, and that while certain exclusively Catholic regions in France have as many children on the school-rolls as in exclusively Protestant countries, he avows that reading among Protestant pupils is more general, owing to the necessity of their perusing religious works.

PART XVI.—AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL LESSONS FROM THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

In the preceding pages I have sought to bring out, grouped together, as many striking facts as possible, connected with the condition and progress of education in the various countries represented at the Centennial. I have endeavoured to illustrate them either by a brief account of the educational exhibits themselves, or in the detailed or statistical statement of educational progress in the various countries which I have given, or by both together. The perusal of this information, and a knowledge of the facts themselves will, I have no doubt, suggest to the thoughtful reader many valuable lessons applicable to our own educational condition. I have ventured to point out some of these lessons so far as our country is concerned, in a subsequent part of this report. But I have thought it desirable before doing so to avail ourselves first of the calm judgment and practical wisdom of our neighbours in drawing similar lessons of wisdom and experience for themselves from the educational teachings of the exhibition and its more striking features. This I felt to

be the more desirable from the fact that a great similarity in many respects exists in the educational condition of our country and that of some of the American States. With this view, I have selected the remarks on this subject of three or four of the leading American Educationists, whose clear views and comprehensive grasp of mind on the subject seemed to me to peculiarly fit them for this duty. Another advantage which it occurred to me we might derive from a knowledge of the views of these gentlemen on this subject, and that was that they embraced a survey of European systems and methods from an American stand-point. Further, that the educational contrasts which they instituted, and the defects which they pointed out in their own systems and methods as compared with those of others, would convey to us a double lesson, illustrated as it would be by them, from European and American examples and experience.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF HON. B. G. NORTHPROP, SECRETARY TO THE
BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR CONNECTICUT, 1876.

“The Centennial Exposition was a school for the nation. The lessons are manifold. The grandest product of American education—the proudest exhibit at Philadelphia—was the visitors themselves. This product is as directly traceable to our schools as are the fabrics there shown to the mills that made them.

“That so many millions of people* could attend that Exposition, and that 268,653 by actual count of the unerring turnstiles, should gather there in a single day, not only without violence, but maintaining quiet and decorum, and showing proofs of self-command, sobriety and education, reflects more honour upon our nation than did all the works of art, skill, and inventive talent there displayed. That this Exposition, though receiving less aid from the general government than any other—mainly a voluntary work of the people—the fruit of private munificence, should prove of all others, our foreign visitors being judges, the largest in extent, the best in quality, the fullest in attendance, and the first that ever proved a financial success, is also a tribute to American schools—a demonstration of the practical value of universal education, without which such achievements would have been an impossibility. Our visitors from abroad were struck by the self-poise and orderly bearing of our people—by the absence of gendarmes, so conspicuous everywhere in the old world. Nowhere in Europe would so large a throng be allowed to assemble without the presence of the military, which masks the necessity of constantly and visibly guarding the State, under the semblance of giving eclat to all public occasions and celebrations.†

“This Exposition has broadened the views of millions. It was to them the world in miniature, where they gained new ideas of the achievements of modern civilization. While examining the productions of almost every nation of the globe, they breathed a cosmopolitan air—a healthful corrective of conceit, narrowness, prejudice and exclusiveness, enlarging each one's acquaintance and sympathies, and making more real the great brotherhood of the human family.

“Travel is an important means of education. Personal observation gathers the most

* The total number of admissions at the gates was 9,910,966.

† Prof. Wm. H. Brewer, who, as one of the Bureau of Judges, spent most of the autumn at Philadelphia, reports to me the following conversation of a foreign officer:—

“I have been here some months, and have seen great crowds at the Exposition, sometimes over a hundred thousand in a day. They cover the ground like ants, but the strangest thing to me is, that there are no riots, no disturbance, no violence, and yet no soldiers are here to hold the people in check. I have seen some military companies playing soldiers and coming in their uniforms to see the show, but taking no part in preserving the peace. While there has been no rowdyism. I have seen plenty of ill manners—well dressed women for example—taking hold of a Chinese commissioner's cue to see if it were real hair, and stop and stare at a Spanish guard's bright uniform or a Turk's costume, and ill-bred boys point and laugh at his baggy trowsers. In my country, no woman however strong her curiosity, would show such ill breeding; and yet, with all our politeness, we must keep soldiers always at hand to restrain the people from disorder, riots and pillage. But with all the ill manners in America, the people seem very kind, stepping aside for a rolling chair, and even outside, when there is a horrible rush for the cars, with pushing and rudeness, nobody fights, but all seem good-natured. All this seems very curious to me.”

striking materials for investigation and reflection. But the Exposition, like an extended panoramic tour, epitomized to the many the lessons which a trip round the world amplifies to a few. In a brief time and at comparatively little expense, it showed many millions of people what it would have cost each one months, if not years, to learn by travel alone. It was also a school of fellowship and good feeling. The intermingling of our people from the north and south, the east and west, meeting on common ground at the Centennial anniversary of the Republic, forming new social ties, strengthening old associations, kindling patriotic fervour and fraternizing all, was a timely antidote to the repellent influences of an intense political struggle.

"The intermingling also of representatives of the great civilized and semi-civilized nations of the world, meeting on the common ground of sympathy with the progress of humanity, each nation willing to impart, and anxious to receive, all more or less prompted to deeds of national generosity, and all mutually revealing and discovering new traits of excellence—was of incalculable value in disposing the people of the world to international peace. Harmonious conferences in cases of national disagreements, and arbitrations like that of Geneva, will be the necessary sequences of the hearty international exhibition of 1876; and so long as Krupp cannons and monitor turrets are sent as delegates to such a re-union of a common human brotherhood, they will be far less likely to do that fearful work in the destruction of human life, for which they are designed.

"One feature of the exhibits is worth noticing as showing either a radical difference of type between the Occidental and Oriental mind; or else, what is far more probable, the difference between the results of the imperfect, traditional, fossilized education of the great empires of Asia, and that education of Christian civilization which we enjoy. Close observers have remarked that while in the exhibits of the so-called Christian nations the displays of skill were largely *inventive*, that is, devising new combinations and appliances for increasing comfort or productiveness, the skill of Oriental nations, perhaps no less wonderful of its kind, showed itself to be but feebly inventive, being essentially and laboriously *imitative*—a reproducing of old ideas in innumerable forms of minute expertness in handicraft. Invention implies increase of power and growth of ideas and character. Mere imitation keeps a nation repeating itself for ages.

"This tendency on our part to the invention of machines and appliances which confer on society new power, and to the bringing forward of new ideas which uplift whole communities into a higher stage of existence, and into broader fields of influence, may be largely attributed to the nature and the breadth of our popular education. If the common school of Europe and America did have but a scanty corner or two in the vast show, it was nevertheless represented as a leading factor in results, throughout all the broad displays of inventive genius which filled those great halls. But for the work which our present type of education has done and is doing, Machinery Hall, at least, would have been as silent as the grave."

"The Educational Exhibits made by our States consisted mainly of scholars' work, those of European countries, chiefly of school apparatus and appliances, in which they greatly excel, and teach us a much needed lesson. The contrast between European and American school rooms in their equipments is striking. With superior buildings, and more elegant and costly furniture, our bare school rooms have far less provision for illustration.

"*Sweden.*—This was admirably shown in the complete outfit of the Swedish School House, the walls of which were nearly covered with charts for teaching every department of natural history, physiology, and botany; maps, drawing copies, and charts for teaching reading, writing and arithmetic. Their charts in natural history were of such rare excellence, that I tried to procure them for our Normal School, but found that they were already sold to Japan. I secured two large volumes containing many hundred species from their grand herbarium. Here were eight cases containing their ordinary species of moss, lichen and fungi. In other cases were stuffed specimens of mammals, birds, fishes, reptiles and preserved molluscs; and minerals, shells, corals, fossils, grains, seeds, nuts, woods, and insects. As illustrating a plan I have long recommended to teachers, I purchased the large case of native woods here shown, such as any teacher might procure for his school without any cost. Our youth need to be taught the beauty of our native woods, and to discriminate the different kinds of wood by the grain. There

were maps showing the geology as well as the geography of Sweden, and also the rainfall, temperature and density of population of the different sections of the country. Besides a small set of philosophical and chemical apparatus, there were shown geometric forms and metric weights and measures. The latter is an appliance usually found in the schools of the continent, and just beginning to be introduced into the schools of America. Notation is taught in the Swedish schools by bundles of small sticks like long matches, tied together in packages of tens, hundreds, thousands, and so on, placed in a board with holes in the unit place for single sticks, in the tens place, for the packages of tens, and so on. A clock face with movable hands served to show how to read the time, the teacher setting it and the scholars reading the time, or the scholars each in turn both setting and reading the time. Upon the school organ was a blank musical staff, on which by an ingenious contrivance the notes instantly darted into place as the teacher played the instrument, so that the notes were sounded and shown at the same instant.

“BELGIUM.—In the Belgian school-house were shown most of the same appliances as in the Swedish, especially the specimens in natural history, and samples of woods, minerals, insects, and other objects found in the vicinity of the school; also, celestial and terrestrial globes, geometric forms, a printed programme of study, and a thermometer for each room; a library of reference books, copies and models for drawing and for lessons in architecture, and a set of metric scales, weights and measures, also a variety of fabrics of leather, linen, woolen, silks, and the like, arranged in connection with the material out of which they were made, and this material shown in various stages of growth or preparation. The crucifix and a bust or portrait of the king are usually found in the Belgian schools. The apparatus for light gymnastics are also common. Gymnastics are widely practised in Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Belgium, and some other European countries.

“SWITZERLAND showed most of the same appliances, and besides some excellent needle and worsted work done by girls. Advocating industrial schools for girls as well as boys, I endeavoured to procure the latter to illustrate the practicability of similar work here. These interesting specimens for the present have been returned, as originally promised, to the Cantons that furnished them, but I have arranged to secure either these or others like them, during the present year for our Normal School. The influence of Industrial Schools in Switzerland, Germany, and other European countries, is as important in dignifying labour as in increasing its efficiency and productive value. Girls as well as boys are there taught, both in the family and school, that to learn to be useful is alike their interest, privilege, and duty. The too common theory with us that labour is a degrading drudgery, and the aspiration for genteel employments, have ruined myriads of our young men, and brought financial disaster to the nation. These mischievous notions ought to be refuted in our schools, where our youth should be taught the necessity and dignity of labour, the evils of indolence, and the sin and folly of this wide-spread disdain for manual labour. This sentiment, that labour is servile and degrading, is one of the worst effects of American slavery that survive it. The Swiss schools not only have the metric weights and measures, but require the pupils to weigh objects and work out extemporized problems of cost, per kilo, of common objects to traffic.

“ONTARIO.—Large and very handsome exhibitions were made by some countries, among them our interprising neighbour, Ontario, of forms, models and drawings, for use in the school room, by means of which, the eye may be made greatly to assist, and in a measure, supplement descriptions, whether given in the text books or by the living teachers. These agencies are much more extensively employed abroad than among us, and might, with great advantage, be more generally introduced here.

“The exhibition of school apparatus made by Ontario was a grateful surprise to most Americans. It was the fullest and finest collection of school and college equipments shown at Fairmount Park, embracing every appliance from the ‘gifts and occupations’ of the Kindergarten to the apparatus of the college. In a visit to Toronto a few years since, I was greatly interested in the Grand Educational Depository, which the Government of Ontario had established in that city. On the plan of helping those who help themselves, kindred to that of the Connecticut Library Appropriation, the government appropriates within certain limits, an amount equal to that raised by the local authorities for the purchase of apparatus, prize-books, text-books, and books for school libraries. These are furnished from the Toronto Depository at two-thirds the retail price, and by the aid of

the government appropriation, may be procured by any educational institution at only one third of the retail price. The grand exhibit made at Philadelphia, was sent directly from this great depository. So far as my observation has extended, the schools of Ontario have as yet but partially accepted this most wise and liberal provision for securing apparatus. Their own statistics confirm my impressions made by visiting Canadian schools.

“But the distribution of books by this agency has been surprising. There have been sent to 4,310 Public Libraries over 253,000, and also for awards to scholars over 627,000 prize-books. The stimulus to studiousness by prizes has been carried further in Ontario than in any country within my knowledge.

“JAPAN.—The School Exhibit of Japan was a new revelation to many, as much as were her beautiful lacquer, bronze, and ceramic works. Photographic views of their old school rooms, were shown in striking contrast with interior views of the new. In one, the pupils sat on their feet, placed behind them in a posture which an American adult could hardly take, and still less endure for any length of time, and yet the posture which, until recently, has been universal in Japan for all classes, and alike the old and young; the other was a representation of our most improved school room and furniture. . . .

“Besides various appliances for teaching gymnastics, the Japanese exhibit included an excellent set of chemical and philosophical apparatus of Japanese workmanship, cases of shells, molluscs, reptiles, insects, birds, fish, and pressed botanical specimens; also charts for reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, and a most beautiful series of coloured charts in natural history and botany. I should deem it most fortunate for Connecticut if every school was supplied with charts as admirable as these for teaching natural history any botany, a set of which, presented to me by Hon. Fugimaro Tanaka, the Minister of Public Instruction, may be seen at the office of the Board of Education.”

II. EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

“No one can read the statements made in my Report without coming at once to the conclusion that Pennsylvania has something yet to learn in educational affairs. . . . Our people have the ambition, I trust, to compare themselves not with the weak but with the strong; not with the slow, but with the fleet; not with the bad, but with the best; and the courage withal to enter the lists for the great educational race, that is presented to test the moral and mental capabilities of men, and the political vitality of nations. I have seized the grand opportunity afforded by the International Exposition held on our soil, to gather, passing by those less worth gathering, the best and fairest educational fruits ripened in other countries; and I would urge immediate action, that we may not fall behind in the noble struggle, growing every year more earnest the world over, towards a higher civilization and a purer life. The particular lessons that I would impress upon the Legislature and the people are:—

“1. That the policy of placing so much power in the hands of local School Boards, as is done by our laws, has its weak as well as its strong points. Among intelligent citizens, alive to the interests of education, it is worthy of all praise; but where an ignorant people, or a people wanting in public spirit, elect School Boards like themselves, no policy could possibly be worse. Can we not find a way to strengthen what is weak in this part of our system of public education? Indeed it is easy to see that, as a whole, our educational forces and agencies can be so organized as to greatly increase their efficiency.

“2. That the State should lose no time in adopting some plan of aiding the district school boards in erecting and furnishing school-houses. No more unsightly, uncomfortable, inconvenient, badly-lighted, badly-heated, badly-ventilated, ill-furnished school-houses should be permitted to be erected in the State by anybody, to disfigure the landscape and disgrace the people. With the same money now sent for the purpose, school-houses of the most approved plan can be built.

“3. That the status of the teacher should be more clearly defined by law, and proper privileges be accorded to those who prepare themselves for a life-work in the profession.

“4. That our Normal School system should be modified and strengthened. It is a

fully laughed at everywhere in the Old World, to expect good teachers to grow up themselves. They must be prepared. There must be Normal Schools, or the whole system will fall to the ground, and the State should aid them with a liberal hand. If those we have are anywise defective, let us cure their faults, make them what they should be, and thereafter treat them generously. No policy could be worse than starving them to death.

"5. That the course of study adopted in the elementary schools of Europe should teach us that course so long used in our common schools needs amendment. It should be broader and richer. We want less of words and more of things; less of abstract rules and definitions, and more of living facts. Wise teachers are satisfied that half and more than half the precious years of childhood are wasted by our little ones in an effort to learn what they are entirely incapable of learning. A reform in this direction cannot come too soon.

"6. That as compared with the best systems of supervision in Europe, our system is not close enough, and is too dependent upon the popular will. We need a system of supervision that can keep its eye constantly upon every school-house, every teacher, every class, every pupil, every study; and that will not only permit the officers who administer it to say what they think, but reward them for saying it.

"7. That secondary education, involving the grading of schools, and the establishment of High Schools, Academies and Seminaries, should be more encouraged. The mere mechanical facility of reading, writing and arithmetic, lifts a people up only to a very low plane of civilization. The State has duties in the matter of education far beyond the establishment of elementary schools. The highest function of a school system is not to teach books, but to form character. The primary school may plant this good seed, but it cannot ripen it. What a republic most needs to give it strength is a body of citizens, intelligent, independent, self-reliant, virtuous, too true to themselves to wrong others, and too true to their country not to use every effort to protect and strengthen it; and qualities like these are in great measure the product of liberal culture.

"8. That not only the interests of business, trade, commerce, and the mechanic arts, but the more important and more vital interests of society and the State itself, demand that our system of public education be supplanted by a system of industrial and technical schools. Experience in the Old World has shown that the theoretical and the practical in learning, can be safely united; and that the workshop can be made an auxiliary to the school in preparing the young for usefulness. We must profit by it.

"9. That a beginning should be made at once for the establishment, at Harrisburg or Philadelphia, of a great State Pedagogical Museum, where all school material that is produced at home or abroad, worthy of such display, may be exhibited."

"In view of these lessons, and to profit by them, more careful inquiry could be made into the character and working of systems of education in other States and countries. France will hold a great International Exposition in the summer of 1878. From what I learn from those engaged in organizing it, the educational department of the Exposition will be much more full and complete than has heretofore been the case at such expositions.

"Do we not know that general intelligence is essential both to the prosperity of the people and the welfare of the State? Is it not the most potential means of promoting all a good citizen could desire for his country, for his fellow-men, or for himself? Let no false economy blind us here. We must provide the best possible system of schools for our youth, if to accomplish it money must be poured out like water. To fail to perform our duty in this regard, is to lose the great battle for free institutions. There is soon to be among the nations the grandest struggle the world has ever seen,—a struggle the result of which is to determine where and under what influences the truest manhood is developed—the noblest men grow up. Cost what it may, we must not be behind in a race that shall test the make and metal of earth's bravest and best, and that Heaven itself will witness with delight."

III. EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF HON. THOMAS B. STOCKWELL, STATE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, RHODE ISLAND.

"One of the questions frequently asked in reference to the educational exhibit, was, of what use will it be? It certainly served a two-fold purpose, by presenting for inspection of others, that from which something might be learned either to avoid or to imitate,

and also by awakening among our teachers and school officers, a deeper interest in that department of the exhibition, and thus rendering them more eager to study it and obtain from it fresh information, new ideas and better methods. This exhibit, moreover, rendered it possible for us to institute comparisons, and form judgments as to our present status, our needs and our capacity, that would otherwise have been impossible. Like all investments in the line of education, it does not pay its heaviest dividend the first year; but as year after shall pass away, it shall be compounded again and again, till the return shall be many fold, in the broader culture, the clearer thought and the greater power of the teachers, with a more simple, thorough and systematical training of the pupils. . .

"Many lessons were enforced by the exhibition in a way that could not otherwise have been done. Some of these lessons I feel it my duty to suggest here.

"First of all we need a more general and thorough knowledge of the *science* of teaching. Too many of our teachers are still, after years of experience, making costly experiments, that a reasonable knowledge of the principles of teaching, would have shown to be impracticable. Pedagogic science is as capable of accurate presentation as any, and is as readily mastered; and he who has been taught its principles and their relation, must be as much better qualified to apply them than one who is wholly ignorant of them, as the master of any other science is superior in its application to a novice.

"Another point closely connected with this, is that we may improve the character of our primary work, by devoting more time to the development and culture of the perspective faculties, and less to the reflective. At that age children are not fitted for the latter, while the former is in perfect harmony with their natural development; but they need careful instruction in the art of seeing as much as in the processes of reasoning. Upon the right or wrong use of their senses will depend the accuracy of the knowledge which must serve as the basis for their judgments. Here, as in the matter of professional skill, we must take lessons from our German friends, and avail ourselves of the opportunities afforded by the field of Natural Science.

"Instruction should be more thoroughly localized. What even the branch may be, it should be illustrated as far as possible by reference to that with which the pupil is familiar. Especially is this true of the Natural Sciences and geography. With the object of thought immediately before them, the teacher can almost unerringly detect the false impressions or the wrong conceptions of his pupils, and thus prevent much subsequent error. Then, when the pupil has become accustomed to this work, he is qualified to enlarge his field of inquiry, and extend his observations through the media of the perceptions of others.

"In geography, to which allusion has been made, this feeling of localizing the instruction would also secure another change which seems to me very desirable. It was noticeable in every European exhibit, that this subject received its chief attention from a point of view quite neglected among us, viz., the physical features. This aspect of the subject was always presented, whether on the text-books, on the maps, globes, or in whatever way it was brought before the mind of the pupil. Relief maps and globes were universal, so that a pupil's idea of a country must be associated with its physical conformation. Such a knowledge of a country cannot but be vastly more valuable, than one which omits it, for very much of political and descriptive geography is dependent upon the physical characteristics.

"A matter of special importance to our own State is that connected with the subject of Drawing. This exhibition has demonstrated beyond a doubt, both the importance and the feasibility of training the people to a higher appreciation of art on the one hand, and to the acquisition of a more truly artistic skill on the other. Of the expediency of taking the necessary steps to secure these results, there ought to be no question after the experience of Great Britain. As an investment alone, the manufacturing interests of Rhode Island cannot afford to allow the opportunity to be neglected.

"The provisions adopted in many foreign countries in reference to the erection of school-houses suggested to me the query whether the best interests of all parties, do not demand that with us there shall be an authoritative supervision of school buildings as shall prevent the construction of those which are conspicuously faulty in their essential features? The principle involved has already been recognized in codes adopted by various city gov-

ernments with reference to certain classes of private buildings. How much clearer the right to secure the protection of general interests in public buildings.

"The last suggestion I would make is with reference to the advisability of creating in connection with our Normal School a museum of pedagogic material. It should be collected by degrees as necessity calls and means permit, till we shall have there as complete a set as possible of all the apparatus needed, or found to be really servicable, in a school-room. It may serve at once as a means of instruction in the school, and also afford an opportunity of study or investigation to teachers and school officers throughout the States.

"If we give heed to these and similar lessons derived from the experience of others, and attend to the demands of our own consciousness, we cannot fail to build up a firm basis, and to create such a system of instruction as shall be consistent both with the rights of the child and the responsibilities of the State."

IV. REPORT BY THE HON. T. H. WHITE, ILLINOIS EDUCATIONAL STATE AGENT.

"There is need of greater permanency in the plan and means by which our work is carried on. The policy which leads to success in any commercial enterprise will apply just as forcibly in educational work. Careful management under competent and permanent direction have built up the great business establishments of the country. If our educational progress shall keep pace with the growth of our industrial interests, or with the intellectual advancement of other countries, it must be managed as well. When the Czar of Russia, in his projects for developing the wealth and power of his country and educating his people, finds a man fitted for a certain work, he puts him at it and keeps him there. As a result, there was in the Russian department of the exposition an array of material for illustration in teaching almost every branch of knowledge, prophesying a future progress for that nation which we can but poorly conceive. The instruction in some of her higher institutions is even now equal to that of the best schools of their kind in this or any other country. Already the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has introduced her methods in some of its departments, and other similar schools are contemplating the same action. And all this is mainly the result of one man's labour in giving shape to her educational work. So in other European countries. Their system is permanent and progressive, their administration is fixed, and their teachers are teachers for life.

"ONTARIO.—In visiting the educational exhibit of Ontario—a display which found, from its peculiar character, but little competition from our own States—one met men who have been connected for years with the control of her system of schools, men who were at the outset selected because they were fitted for their positions, men who make their plans for their work, and then work to carry them out. They are never deterred from a course which they are certain would be for the advancement of education for fear that it will excite the prejudice of enough voters to control the nominating caucus or political election, and that the people would then retire them from office and so their plans be overturned and their work destroyed. On my return from Philadelphia, I had the pleasure to meet in Toronto the teachers of the Province in their annual meeting, and an opportunity to learn something of the working of their system. They informed me that some of its most valuable features, when introduced a few years since, encountered the prejudice of large numbers of the people, and even of the teachers themselves. This feeling has gradually died away, and now all recognize the wisdom of the regulations.

"I do not wish to be understood as commending all the features of their system. Some of them would be no improvement upon our own. But this one of greater permanency of administration, and its independence of the party feeling that prevails at popular elections, might, it seems to me, be profitably adopted by us.

"PENNSYLVANIA.—But we need not go outside of our own country to learn the same lesson. There was not a single state exhibit which was more extensively visited, more widely commended, and which brought more credit to the American idea of education, than that of Pennsylvania. As an exposé of the working of all the educational agencies of a state, both public and private, advanced and elementary, reformatory and charitable, and of the means used in producing educational results, it went far to show how grand the educational feature of the exposition would have been, had it received its proper deserts at the outset, and been carried out according to a well-digested plan.

“The favourable circumstances under which this exhibit was prepared made all this possible; but it could not have been done even then, had the State of Pennsylvania been in the habit of changing her State Superintendent every two, or even every four years. The enlistment of all the forces which were tributary to that exhibit could be done only by a man who was familiar with his resources, and who knew how to marshal them into action. Such a knowledge comes only by long acquaintance with the whole situation. And he would not have been able to present those splendid results, had the fitness of his host of subordinate officers for their positions been determined by the deliberations of a political caucus.

“Let us ask that our educational work be lifted above such associations, and that it be treated with that consideration which its importance demands. Education knows no party, and violence is done it when it is dragged into the arena of political strife. Upon it depend the progress and the very life of the state, and it is entitled to better treatment from her than to be made the foot-ball of party strife at the polls.

“II. A second lesson taught by the exposition is, that our primary instruction deals too much with the abstract, too little with the concrete. The exhibits from this country showed an array of results of school work. Other countries showed very little of this, and more of the means for working out results.

“The abstract has its origin in the concrete. Conceptions, the material which furnishes food for the judgment, come from things. If a man has convictions which lead to a decided character, they arise from clearly-defined thoughts. These can be traced back through judgment, comparison, and conception, to first impressions. If these impressions are exact, *truthful*, there exists one condition in the formation of character. If they rest only on the appeal of the teacher to the immature imagination of the child, they lack that completeness which is necessary to a clear comprehension and accurate judgment. The child needs to be awakened from the condition of a recipient of vague notions to that of an active searcher for truth. Through the avenues of the senses he forms impressions which are original, hence clearer.

“Our primary schools should be supplied with greater abundance of aids to the teacher in giving instruction. The schools of technology, natural history, and art, consider such means a necessity in their work. A stronger reason applies for furnishing suitable objects for use in teaching children, whose work should mainly be to acquire accurate impressions of the world about them.

“SWEDEN.—To assist in conveying an idea of her schools, Sweden erected in the exposition grounds a country school-house of her own importation. Under the same roof was a home for the master of the school. The school-room was furnished with single seats and desks, substantially and plainly made. The teacher’s desk had two divisions with locks and keys. A cabinet organ stood in one corner. Among the apparatus for teaching geography were globes, a frame for maps; maps of various kinds, and a blackboard upon which were permanently drawn an outline of the country, its rivers, and the boundaries of its political divisions. Upon little blocks were printed the names of the divisions, rivers, towns and cities. The work of the child was to attach its proper name to each object upon the map. So this subject was taught in a way inferior only to actual travel. For instruction in numbers, there was a blackboard for use in teaching their formation, and the method of writing and reading them by means of objects. From it the pupil gains an actual comprehension of number, instead of a familiarity with certain forms of words which are meaningless to him. For teaching botany, there was a large variety of charts and a collection illustrating the flora of the whole country. There was also a collection of mosses, and one of cultivated products, as nuts, seeds, etc. There was a set of apparatus for illustrating the principles of natural philosophy. There were cabinets of natural history containing stuffed beasts, birds and fishes, and specimens of corals, starfishes, crustaceans, molluscs, insects, rocks, ores, and fossils. I have by no means named everything. By means of all these, the child, under the instruction of its teacher, forms a true idea of the various subjects of its study. So the mind grows by an exercise of its own powers. It becomes strong by assimilating its nutriment.

“BELGIUM, RUSSIA, SWITZERLAND.—The exhibits of other countries might be described in detail, each showing its peculiar features, but it is not necessary. Belgium presented its school-house similarly furnished. At first the Russian exhibit reminded

one of an immense toy-shop without any particular purpose or system. But subsequent study revealed that every article was for a purpose and that it was of valuable service in instruction. So Switzerland presented its display. That of Ontario has already been alluded to.

"In this connection the question arises, whether our state, or a single county, cannot encourage its schools to furnish their houses with these appliances, by arranging for a supply at a rate which will be within their means. There are many things which are as much a necessity in the school-room, if we consider what education really is, as the stoves on which we cook our food, the tables from which we eat it, or the chairs on which we sit, are necessities for our homes; and they increase the efficiency and pleasure of school work as much as do these implements economize the labour and add to the enjoyment of home. The proper authorities can agree with a manufacturer to supply such of the schools of a county as desire it, any article at a stipulated reduced rate, at the same time encouraging the schools and saving them the impositions practised by agents whose profits depend upon the credulity of their customers.

"There are other lessons which the careful observer learned from the display at Philadelphia. I will name only one more. It is for those of us who are teachers.

"'A workman is known by his chips,' is a homely saying, but full of significance. In the pupils' work we see the teacher as well. In the neatness, the arrangement and the general appearance of papers from schools of about the same grade, there was a great contrast. Often one was reminded that these things, important as habits of life, are too little thought of in the training of children. Penmanship is too much neglected. Orthography, so long as the present system prevails, will always be a stumbling-block to pupils. But greater excellence than manuscripts generally show ought to be attained. The character of the sentences used too often furnished ground for the charge that the study of grammar is a meaningless form rather than a practical reality. The rules for the use of capital letters, especially at the beginning of a sentence, seem to be good to learn and recite, and nothing more.

"If I may be allowed to make a single suggestion in this connection, it is that as we ourselves rise, we lift up those about us.

"A lesson without a point fails to accomplish its full purpose. The following thoughts are suggested for the consideration of those present:

"1. That the teachers of the state secure the establishment of an educational department in their county or district fairs. In this may be exhibited articles of school furniture, apparatus, plans and models of school-houses, school-books, specimens of work done in the schools of the region, and any other things possessing an educational interest. An exhibit of simply the things necessary in every common school would be very suggestive. If steps be taken in season, plans can be matured by which specimens of penmanship, drawing, spelling, and other written work from different schools, can be presented in such form as to be attractive to the public. Prizes might be awarded to the school showing the best results reached in accordance with specific regulations. In this way a greater popular interest in education can be excited, a stimulus to do better work in the schools given, and the ingenuity of teachers exercised to devise improved methods of teaching.

"2. That this association encourage teachers and others to present for general inspection at its annual meetings any apparatus or other aids to instruction, whether of their own invention or otherwise. The display now made by the publishing houses is of this nature, and possesses great interest. The enlargement of this feature of our gatherings would bring a corresponding increase of profit.

"3. That this body present to the schools of the state a scheme for their encouragement in pursuing specified studies, the work done by each to be presented for examination at its annual meeting. Certain conditions could be made according to which the schools should present their work, and committees could be appointed to pass upon its merits and give their decision. This undertaking would involve much labour, but the good to be accomplished would warrant the effort. It is possible that the association could award prizes or give some mark of distinction to the schools showing the greatest excellence."

PART XVII.—LESSONS FOR CANADIANS, CHIEFLY EDUCATIONAL.
DERIVED FROM THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

(A LECTURE DELIVERED BEFORE ONTARIO TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.)

On the 10th of May, of last year, there was opened in the City of Philadelphia, one of the grandest schools of Object Lesson Teaching which any one on this continent had ever seen.

It was great, in the first place, for the comprehensive and striking Object Lessons in National Life, National Geography and National Industry which it taught. Nations and countries which to the ordinary learner from the text book, were as far off and intangible as the fabled land of El-Dorado, or the garden of the Hesperides, were brought into close view, with a distinctness which surprised and amazed him at the reality. Egypt, China, Japan, Russia, Brazil, and the Indies, were thus before his vision, no less in the persons or the bronzed, pig-tailed and almond-eyed natives of the one, than in the men of strange speech and dusky hue of the others.

Then, in the second place, there were the strange and grotesque productions of native skill and ingenuity, with "the barbaric pearl and gold" of the half-civilized nations of the east, mingled with the refinement and elegance of Europe and America.

Again, there was rarely seen in such close proximity and union, such a varied combination of the characteristics of national life and industry, as were here brought out, with the vivid distinctness of a panorama.

In passing up and down the long avenues of the Main Building, there was one thing which specially struck the eye of every Canadian visitor, or that of a Briton, and that was the name and national symbols of our mother-land from across the sea, which, in all the industries and pursuits which render her so famous, was so well represented there. Surrounded as she was, with her noble group of colonies—Africa, Australia, the East and West Indies, and our own Dominion—many of them representing an incipient nationality, and that, too, with all the self-reliance, strength and profusion of material resources which well became the sons and daughters of the foremost empire in the world. It was an impressive sight, full of significance, which was not lost upon our American friends, nor upon the representatives of other nations, gathered there to witness such a brotherhood of Anglo-Saxon and Celtic freemen clustered around their imperial mother. Well might the Queen of such an Empire, like the Roman Matron, Cornelia, point, with a flush of pride, to her noble group of Colonies, in all their glow of youth and manly strength, and say with truth and dignity:—"These are indeed *my* Jewels,"—the only adornments befitting the mother of such a galaxy of youthful nations.

But, among the sons and daughters of this great Empire, none enkindled a warmer glow of satisfaction at her wonderful growth and progress than did the United States of America. It is true that she had challenged a great international comparison of her own industries and skill, with those of the old and renowned countries of Europe, whose age was at least ten times that of hers; and whose industrial skill and resources she knew were almost inexhaustible. But she was on her own soil, and that this gave her an immense advantage.

It is no less true that, having given this challenge, every spring of her ambition as a nation, was quickened, that she should not suffer herself to be worsted in a momentous, though peaceful contest like this which she herself had invited. It was, therefore, the greater pleasure (which was shared in alike by visitors from the United Kingdom and from all the Colonies) to mark how well this eldest of Britain's offspring acquitted herself. It was no less a pleasure to witness the vast proportions to which she had grown during the first hundred years of her national existence, and to see evidences on every hand of how fully equipped she was for this great international contest of industry and skill.

Glancing, too, at the numberless foreign exhibits, which were everywhere so extensive and so prominent, the visitor began to realize how grand a school it was for him in which to learn impressive lessons in regard to the number, extent, peculiarities, social condition, productions, prowess, science and skill, of nearly every civilized and half-civilized nation in the world. It was no wonder, therefore, that visitors to this vast aggregation of the industries, commercial products, and intellectual life of the world, should, on their return home, prove to be the pioneers of hundreds and thousands of others who also came back equally delighted and profited by their visit.

Before dealing with the general details of this great gathering of nations in the New World, I shall for a few moments glance rapidly at the more important of the national and international Exhibitions which had preceded the one at Philadelphia.

The instinct which impels to a national display of prowess or skill, and a local competition for honours and distinction in both, has long been characteristic of semi-civilized and civilized communities. The Olympic games of classic Greece, the chariot races of ancient Italy, and the tournaments of mediæval times, were followed at intervals, and in a more practical age, by the great commercial and industrial gatherings of Venice, Russia, France, and England, bringing them down—but only as national gatherings of a local kind—to the days of the present generation. Thus, the first industrial show, or "trade tournament," was held in Venice in 1208. Subsequently, to facilitate trade between parts of the extensive Russian empire, a great fair had long been held at Macariff, and afterwards at Nijni Novgorod. In 1699, an Exhibition was held at Leyden; in 1756, the London Society of Arts offered prizes for specimens of decorative manufactures, such as tapestry carpets and porcelain. The book fair of Leipsic has long been famous; but it was in 1798, and in France, that the germ of a National Exhibition first developed itself. It grew rapidly there, however, until at length, in the thoughtful mind of Prince Albert, it expanded into the greater idea of a grand gathering of nations, whose contests hereafter, as he had hoped, should be those only which would promote the arts of peace and industry.

Most of us remember the wonderful success of that first great International Exhibition of 1851—the marvellous structure of Sir Joseph Paxton, which arose fairy-like in its proportions, covering twenty acres of land, and lofty enough to enclose within its ample space some of the noble elms of which Hyde Park (where it was erected) was so justly proud. A recent American writer thus recalls the incidents of this memorable forerunner of subsequent International Exhibitions:—

"Novelty and innovation attended the first step of the great movement. The design

of the structure made architects open their eyes, and yet its origin was humble and practical enough. The Adam of Crystal Palaces, like him of Eden, was a gardener. When Joseph Paxton raised the palm-house at Chatsworth, he little suspected that he was raising a structure for the world; that, to borrow a simile from his own vocation, he was setting a bulb which would expand into a shape of as wide note as the domes of Florence and St. Sophia."

The result may be summed up in a few words. Out of 240 competitive plans, those of Joseph Paxton, the head gardener of the Duke of Devonshire was chosen. He himself was knighted by the Queen when he had demonstrated that his fairy-like structure with its firmament of glass overhead had a local habitation and a name—that of the famous Crystal Palace of 1851. The exhibition itself was amazingly successful. It cost about \$1,500,000; while its receipts during the five months it was kept open, nearly \$2,500,000. The number of admissions was 4,740,000. Out of the surplus \$1,000,000 grew the germ of that famous South Kensington Museum, which to-day stands at the head of the many popular and attractive museums of Europe.*

The remarkable success of the London International Exhibition of 1851, acted as an extraordinary stimulant to that class of popular "Expositions" of industry everywhere, so that national and international exhibitions soon became an epidemic. The spirited City of Cork led the way in 1852. Dublin and New York followed suit in 1853; Munich in 1854, and Paris in 1855. Then there was a lull, until Manchester, in 1857, inaugurated a grand "Art Exhibition," which created quite a sensation. After a little breathing space, the international mania for "Expositions," as the French designate them, soon broke out again; and Florence in 1861, London in 1862, Amsterdam in 1864, held successful industrial gatherings, which stirred up such a feeling of emulation and friendly competition on the continent of Europe, that it was at length decided to suspend the somewhat located class of exhibitions which had been held there during the previous years, and to call upon exhibitors from all parts of the civilized world to unite in a grand international gathering worthy of the name at the gay capital of France, in 1867. The call was responded to with enthusiasm on the part of about forty countries, which were represented by nearly 50,000 exhibitors. Every conceivable subject, as well as industrial and social interest, as might have been expected, were well represented at this grand exhibition. They were classified into ten groups—the tenth group was, for the first time, in the history of these international gatherings, added to the list of subjects which had a distinct place assigned to them in the exhibition. This group included "articles exhibited with

* In speaking of the establishment of South Kensington Museum and of the new movement in favour of Art Education in England, Germany, France, and other countries, the *American National Quarterly Review* for March, 1877, says:—

"At the first Universal Exposition in London in 1851, England found herself below all other European countries in the production of manufactures involving taste; and the United States alone stood below her. She immediately put forth the most strenuous efforts to remedy this deficiency. The Government made the most munificent expenditures; they formed a new section in the Privy Council under the name of the Science and Art Department, which had for its object the furtherance of science and art applied to industry. The South Kensington Museum was established in 1852, at an original cost of \$6,000,000, and an annual grant from the Government of \$500,000. This is not only a museum, but a school, and the head centre of art education in England. It gives instruction in fine art and industrial art, and educates special fitness for art matters. They also established throughout the Kingdom, in all the important industrial towns, art schools for instruction in drawing, modelling and designing. These schools are supported partly by the Government and partly by local authorities and fees. In 1872 they numbered 122, and were attended by 22,845 students, besides the 765 at South Kensington. They had also 538 evening classes for instruction in drawing to artisans."—(Page 353).

the special object of improving the physical and moral condition of the people ;"—or in other words, the great and most important department of "Social Science," including Education, first received recognition and an appropriate place among those special subjects of national importance which touch more closely than any other, the moral, social, and intellectual well-being of our race.

I do not mean to say that this subject received no attention whatever at previous international gatherings, especially at the great parent exhibition at London, in 1851 ; for it had long formed a topic of earnest interest and discussion at the Social Science Congresses of England, and elsewhere. Nor was it overlooked at Munich, in 1854, at Paris in 1855, or at London in 1862. Far otherwise ; but what I do say is this, that it was only treated as a subordinate branch, fit only to be grouped in with other kindred subjects. But it was otherwise at Paris, in 1867. There, to the credit of Napoleon III. and the members of his Imperial Commission, it was formed into a distinct group. And thus, fitting homage was the first time nationally paid to that great department or out-growth of our Christian civilization, which, under the comprehensive designation of "Education," deals with interests so momentous to the well-being and enlightenment of nations, communities, and individuals.

In speaking of this "new departure," at the Paris exhibition, Dr. J. W. Hoyt, the educational representative of the United States at that exhibition, says :—

"If Napoleon III. had signalized his eventful career by no other shining act done in the interests of humanity, the imperial decree which opened group X, and created 'the new order of recompenses, with a special view to the amelioration of the moral and physical condition of population,' should, of itself, place his name on the page of permanent history in letters of light, and insure to his memory the benedictions of mankind."

And now let us pause and consider for a moment what this act of the Third Napoleon involved. We, on this continent, from the earliest time of British Colonial rule, have been taught to regard education as of inestimable value to a people ; in fact that, as the humble hand-maid to religion, it is essential to their growth and prosperity intellectually, morally, and socially. Our fathers, and the fathers of the noble U. E. Loyalists, the heroic founders of this youthful and prosperous Dominion, (who, as we are told, "were themselves, to a remarkable degree, educated in the schools and Universities of England,") shortly after they landed on the shores of the New World, established schools ; and six years after their arrival (in 1636), gave £400 to establish Harvard College, as a supplement to the Reverend John Harvard's benefaction, and private subscriptions which had been collected. Further, as an instance of their touching zeal on behalf of their beloved college, the colonists of those days gave the rent of the ferry between Boston and Cambridge, to the college ; and once, at least, every family in each of the colonies gave it twelve British pence, or a peck of corn, or its value on unadulterated wop-pom-peage. More than this, the fathers of our heroic U. E. Loyalists, decreed that every Township of fifty families should support a public school ; and when they reached the number of one hundred families, that they should support a grammar school.

To us, therefore, with our loyal and traditional instincts, so alive to the vast importance of education, it was only a matter of unfeigned surprise, that in the first great international gatherings this important interest did not at once receive due recognition, and be placed in the front rank of subjects to be considered and illustrated. But, when we remember that at that time more than one half of Europe did not recognize popular education as a subject of

national importance, and that in other countries it was a matter of subordinate interest, we can well understand the vast significance of its formal recognition at the Paris Exhibition of 1867. The nations had at former exhibitions slowly learned this important lesson, (and it is one of those momentous truths which the thoughtful and sagacious men who took part in them at once perceived and applied,) that those things which are of real practical utility, and are the products of enlightenment, forethought, and intelligent skill, were, in fact, in the truest sense, the result of the labours of the school-master; that the invention and improvement, which are made in the direction of the amelioration and advancement of the social condition of mankind, do not emanate from ignorant minds and unskilled hands, but are the result of that process of intelligent training and systematic culture which reach the masses of the people through the schools. On this point, W. T. Harris, Esq., of St. Louis, in an address before the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association last December, says:—

“In a nation whose boasted self-government claims to rest on free school education of the masses, doubtless its school teachers, had a better right to congratulate themselves upon the general result of the exhibition, and to see exultingly in the vast display, chiefly the result of educated intelligence and skill. They may not be blamed if they saw every where the influence of school education as an essential factor in the quality of versatility everywhere manifested in American skill. They are doubtless right in tracing the same influence of school education in the products of skill of foreign nations.

“From these considerations it is obvious how pertinent have been the studies of our teachers upon the products of machinery in the great exhibition as directly related to the progress of school education. Wherever there is evidence of versatility of skill in the individual workman, or evidence of high directive power, there is equal evidence of school education or its equivalent. This correlation of productive industry with education has been recognized in the most recent of world's fairs.

Even our own Mother Country, with all of her forethought and sagacity, and her late effort to uplift the masses of the people, intellectually, even she found with dismay, that during the interval of her own pioneer exhibition of 1851, and that of Paris in 1867, she had been left immeasurably behind in some of those departments of industry in which she had prided herself, and which required in their treatment a superior intelligence, and an enlightened skill on the part of the workman.

Mr. J. Scott Russell, who was one of the British Judges at Paris, in 1867, on his return to England, wrote a book on this subject, and, in his dedication of it to the Queen, besought Her Majesty to take steps through her Ministers, to arouse the English people from their educational lethargy. Speaking of the rude awakening England has just received, he said, (writing in 1869):—“The last 18 years has been a series of events slowly, regularly, and disagreeably, awakening the nation from a pleasant belief, once a reality, now only a dream. Eighteen years ago there began a series of competitive trials of intelligence and skill between the citizens of the different civilized nations of the world. The first trial in London in 1851, was England's great lesson: the second was the exhibition held in Paris in 1855. . . . Nothing was more striking than the enormous progress nations had made from the first lesson. . . . England was struck by the amazing superiority of some continental nations in the beauty and grace of design which sufficed to convert the rude and nearly worthless material of flint and clay. . . into invaluable works of Art. . . . The lesson which the French and Germans learnt was of another sort. They felt their inferiority. . . and they argued thus. . . . The way to compete with England, in mechanical power, is to apply higher science to it. . . . They did so; and in 1855, what we saw was instructive to the clear-sighted and the thoughtful. . . . but did not alarm the English manufacturer. . . . Unhappily therefore they did not take warning in time. They merely committed the common blunder of despising their rivals. . . . This self-satisfaction was a huge blunder. . . . The progress of the French and Germans was an ominous

reality. . . . The third lesson was our own exhibition of 1862, which was humiliating to us.* . . . But the Paris Exhibition of 1867 gave England a final lesson. We were there rudely awakened and thoroughly alarmed. We then learned, not that we were equalled, but that we were *beaten*—not on *some* points, but by some nation or other on nearly all those points on which we had hitherto prided ourselves.”

In speaking on the same subject, Hon. Mr. Northrop, in his *Education Abroad*, says:—

“The Universal Exposition of Industry in Paris . . . found a good school for England, and through England for all Europe. The investigations instituted by Parliament and embodied in a report in regard to the failure of England at the exhibition were thorough and conclusive. The epitome of that report was circulated widely in various journals on the continent, and reached Turkey, China, and Japan. Perhaps no report of Parliament attained greater celebrity or exerted a wider and happier influence. It was accepted as a demonstration of the influence of education in promoting individual thrift and national prosperity. Even English reviews and newspapers, and the largest and most intelligent manufacturers, were compelled to admit that Britain fared ill in that comparison of the world’s industries at Paris. This was an unwelcome surprise to the nation. Her superiority to all the world in manufactures has been long assumed as unquestioned. The most keen-sighted and practical British observers admitted the mortifying fact that England was surpassed, either relatively or absolutely, by her continental rivals. This was true, not in a few, but in many and various branches of manufacturing and mechanical industry. There was great unanimity in this view on the part of those English ‘Jurors’ and other observers especially appointed to examine and report the results of their observations.”—page 146.

“The evidence of loss of prestige for British manufactures was too clear to be disputed. Leading men and journals at once discussed the cause. There was general unanimity as to the fact itself; and the cause was found to be the absence of technical and general education in Great Britain, and the prevalence of both on the continent.”—page 148.

Thus we see that these great international Exhibitions were the first grand levers which were used to uplift the nations to a higher plane of intellectual life, and to demonstrate to them, beyond power of controversy to gainsay, the great practical truth which underlies the

* Mr. J. Scott Russell mentions in this extract that the French and other European Nations took to heart the lessons of these International Exhibitions which England neglected. The steps which France and other nations took, after the London Exhibition of 1862, are thus stated by the American *National Quarterly Review* for March, 1877:—

“In the following year (1863) the Emperor appointed a large and able commission, which was divided into sections, to investigate the subject of technical education in particular. In 1865, this commission submitted an elaborate report, showing what the situation was at home and in all parts of Europe. They declared that *drawing, with all its applications to the different industrial arts, should be considered as the principal means to be employed in technical instruction.*” They made various recommendations, which were acted upon at once by the Government. “and the art instruction of France, which had so long been the best in Europe for industrial purposes, was in various points reconstructed and made better still.”

“Germany also, notwithstanding her military exigencies during this period of art revival elsewhere, had not neglected her art schools. Immediately after the war with France, the authorities of the various industrial towns of Prussia were called upon, in a circular issued by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, to follow the example of France in the organization of drawing and industrial schools, and their attention was directed to the industrial importance of these schools, and to the fact that they form the true basis of the wealth of France. Regulations in regard to teachers of free-hand drawing and modelling in the industrial schools were prepared at the same time.

“In Austria the movement in favour of art education is even more marked. The Museum of Art and Industry at Vienna is similar to the South Kensington Museum in England, and exerts an equally beneficial influence over the other schools of the country. But it is needless to speak of each country; the impulse has been universal throughout all Europe within the last twenty-five or thirty years, and everywhere the most generous provision is being made by the various Governments and new art schools, new museums and new regulations are everywhere established.

“These movements, the reviewer goes on to say were, “observed by thoughtful practical men” in the United States, “who in Massachusetts petitioned the Legislature to take action . . . and, in May, 1870, a law was passed” . . . in which drawing was “required to be taught in the Public Schools, and also requiring every city or town, with over 10,000 inhabitants, to provide annually for *free instruction in industrial drawing.* . . . In 1875 a similar law, relating to drawing in Public Schools, was passed in the State of New York.”—(Pages 354, 355.)

trite maxim which we all understand, that “knowledge *is* indeed *power*”—power, which is irresistible—power, which endows delicate, and even complicated machinery, almost with the instincts of life—power, which, with unerring penetration and force, seizes upon salient points; and, by controlling, turns even opposing forces into obedient servants of a superior will, purpose, and design.

No wonder, then, that when at former exhibitions the practical power of a superior intelligence had demonstrated itself to be a superior reality, even in the material things of every-day life, the representatives and the official head of a nation which had taken the lesson to heart, and had profited by it, should publicly and officially declare that this great branch of social science (education) would receive hereafter that consideration which was due to it as a national interest of the highest moment, and be accorded that status which its supreme importance demanded.

In this group thus officially recognized, there were nearly 1,200 exhibitors, less than 450 of whom received prizes; but the impetus given to the cause of education and social science was incalculable. As an evidence of this, and of the increased interest in International Exhibitions, I may mention that the covered area of the Paris Exhibition embraced forty acres of ground—that is, twice the covered area of the London Exhibition of 1851: the number of admissions during the 217 days it was open was over 8,805,000, and its receipts approached \$2,250,000.

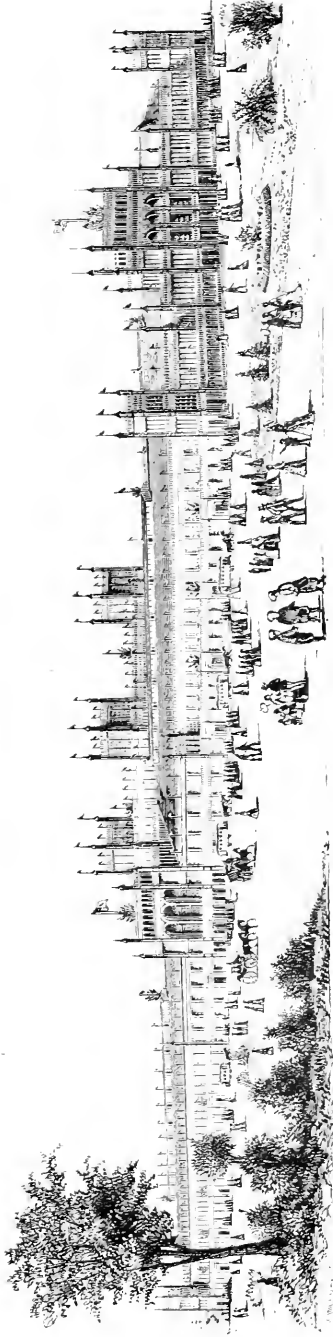
The next great Exhibition held was at Vienna, in 1873. It was in all respects a notable success. Speaking of its educational features, the American Commissioner, after referring in high terms of the act of the French Emperor in first giving education a marked prominence in the Exhibition, says:—

“But it was reserved for the Emperor of Austria to give special prominence to this department by honouring it with the rank of a ‘group,’ [to itself] and by making special efforts to insure such a representation in that group at Vienna, as would promote the advancement of education throughout the world.”

In this he was not disappointed; for the result was that the number of exhibitors at Vienna, in education alone, was nearly 4,000, as compared with 1,200 at Paris, while the number of educational awards given was over 1,000. The exhibition buildings themselves covered an area of about fifty acres, and during the 185 days it was open the number of admissions was nearly 7,000,000, while the receipts were only \$1,032,385.

We come now to the last great International Exhibition, designed to celebrate the Centennial of American independence. It was, on the whole, a much greater success than any of its predecessors. The area covered by the Crystal Palace at the London Exhibition of 1851 was twenty acres; at Paris, forty; at Vienna, fifty; and at Philadelphia, about seventy-four acres, or an area of half as much more as that of the largest of the European Exhibitions. It was open about 160 days, during which time there were 9,910,996—that is, nearly 10,000,000—admissions at the gates;—one day alone the number reached the enormous number of 268,653—that is, nearly 300,000—people. The receipts of the Centennial Exhibition reached the enormous sum of \$3,813,749, or almost \$4,000,000. The total cost of the Exhibition was, in round numbers, about \$8,000,000.

Before attempting to draw a few practical lessons of instruction from this wonderful gathering of nations at Philadelphia, I shall take a rapid glance at the great features of the Exhibition itself. The statistics which I have just given will enable those who were not



THE MAIN BUILDING.—CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. Page 233.

there to realize somewhat of the magnitude of that vast sight which it was their loss not to have seen. To those that were there, it will simply serve to recall that wonderful sight, which will long remain imprinted on the memory.

The whole area enclosed for the Exhibition, by a fence three miles in extent, was 236 acres. The spot chosen was one of the most beautiful and elevated portions of Fairmount Park. Within the enclosure were five immense structures, and about one hundred and fifty others of various sizes. It would be impossible, in this brief paper, to do justice to the magnificent sight which the Exhibition—its buildings and grounds, presented on one of those exquisite mornings in the lovely and “leafy month of June.” Both seemed faultless in their magnitude, elegance, grace, and beauty, as they struck the eye of the beholder in looking on that grand and gay scene for the first time. Not that they were in reality faultless. A critic, were he an architect, might have found endless faults and violations of professional taste in the individual buildings, and even in the grounds; but to the general visitor—even one of refinement and culture, the impression made was one of gratified surprise and pleasure. Indeed, the general feeling shared in by the ordinary visitor was, that the sight more than realized even childhood’s dreams of fairy land. It was a question whether the *coup d’œil* or “bird’s-eye view” of the grounds and buildings from the Horticultural Hall (including the Hall itself), could be easily surpassed—the construction of all that was lovely, with all that was striking, gay, and picturesque, was marvellous. And then, the vastness of the “material” of the Exhibition—the articles comprising which might be counted by millions, while the number of miles required to be traversed in order to see them all, was officially stated to be at least 25. W. T. Harris, Esq., St. Louis, in an address before the State Teachers’ Association, of Massachusetts, in December last, thus speaks of the vastness of the Exhibition :

“The mass of commodities displayed at Philadelphia, on either side of the avenues, aggregating to hundreds of miles, was simply too vast for the inspection of one individual. If he managed to get over ten miles of the exhibit to-day, and the same amount to-morrow, he still had the prospect before him of six times as much more awaiting his attention, and what mortal was strong enough to hold out for half this work? His powers of attention and observation were completely dissipated by the time he had visited the Exhibition for three days. I do not speak of the comparatively few visitors who had seen other National Exhibitions, and had become familiarized with such scenes—but millions of our fellow-citizens went away from Philadelphia with a new experience—a new conception of the might of the social whole in which they had grown up, and a deeper realization of the purport of the civilized world, whereof our nation forms only one member. It is true; the collection of industrial products there made was only a merest fragment of the total wealth of this nation and as other nations, but the value was symbolic, and the transcendent magnitude of what was there, elevated the thoughts toward the not visible sources that lay beyond.”

I shall not venture to describe this grand Exhibition. In many respects it was indescribable. It had to be seen in all its complete magnitude and greatness in order that it might be realized; but even then, the eye and the mind, and the memory failed to take all in. Its variety and combinations seemed so endless, that the ordinary visitor became bewildered, and gave it up in a sort of pleasant despair. Even those who thought they could, and thought they did, master the details of the Exhibition, in ten days or two weeks, came away with a painful sense of the fact that there were hundreds of things which they had not seen; while the impression left on many minds was in reality that of a confused array of beauty and elegance, vastness, and variety, mingled together in a remarkable manner.

I shall not, therefore, venture to describe the Exhibition. I shall content myself with a rapid glance at its salient points as a whole.

The main building was of course the Mecca to which the feet of all pilgrims first turned. It covered an area of 22 acres, and contained an endless profusion of some of the most valuable and costly things from the atelier and workshop, the loom and the laboratory, the printing press; and I may say in a word, the product of the mind and intellect of the principal civilized nations of the world. There the oldest nation met the youngest, and exchanged their greetings. Egypt, China, and Japan, with their modern semi-civilization in antique dress, were there side by side with the young and flourishing colonies of England, and the newest States of the vast Republic, whose first 100 years of existence they had come thousands of miles to celebrate. There too, were evidences of the refinement of France, with examples of the solid excellency of Germany.* The decaying vigour of Spain was paralleled by the *effete* youth of some of the South American countries. Sweden, Holland, and Belgium, no less than Switzerland, Norway, and Denmark, were worthily represented;—while Russia, Austria and Italy, of the old world had their counterparts in Brazil, Canada, and Australia, of the new. It was indeed a wonderful combination; and yet the several tableaux presented a striking series of contrasts, even where you least expected to find them. Take the example of China and Japan. In the popular mind, there is but little difference between these nations. And yet the difference is remarkable, and it was brought out in strong contrast at Philadelphia.†

The exhibit from Russia was in some respects remarkable—especially the educational features of it, which, I may say, surprised everybody. It was expected that in malachite, platinum, rich ores from Ural mountains, furs and other productions of that vast Empire, Russia would have excelled; but in the matter of popular education it was not thought that she had taken any special interest. Yet it was far otherwise. After the emancipation of the serfs in Russia by the present Emperor, in 1861, he set himself, with the aid of wise councillors, to lay the foundations broad and deep of a comprehensive scheme of Education. So energetic was the movement, that in a few years about 10,000 primary schools were established for the instruction of the masses. We do not require to seek far for the causes of this wonderful progress. The final issue of the Crimean war taught the sagacious Russian a terrible lesson. It taught that proud and self-reliant nation at Sebastopol, as it did the self-confident Austrians at Sadowa, that the physique and courage of the uneducated soldier, when armed with the most deadly weapon, were as nothing when opposed to the skilful fingers and enlightened bravery and forethought of the comparatively educated rank and file of Britain or Prussia.‡

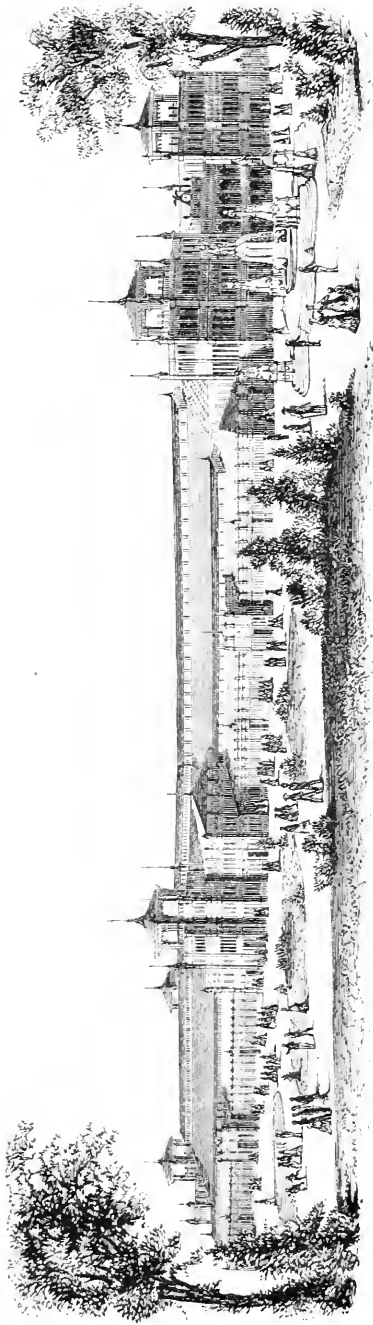
Prussia, France, and Austria, were nobly represented in the Main Building, in all of those things in which each of them excelled. England and her sister kingdoms, with an enterprising group of colonies surrounding them, contended with the various States of the

* The American *National Quarterly Review* for March, 1877, in accounting for the refinement and elegance of French works of art and skill, says:—

“Not that the French, as a people, are endowed by nature with more genius; not that they were born originally with a keener perception of the beautiful than the people of other countries, but because for centuries they have fostered and cultivated the artistic taste and skill, not only of their designers and artisans, but all classes of their people by art schools and museums. As has been truly said, that *her drawing schools form the true basis of her wealth and prosperity*.”—(Page 351).

† I have specially referred to this contrast on page 82 of this Report.

‡ See page 65 of this Report.



MACHINERY HALL.—CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—PAGE 235.

Union for supremacy in arts and industries common to both; while the Dominion of Canada did her share with the mother country in maintaining a vigorous effort for that supremacy.

And here I would quote the following tribute which General Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Awards, pays to our mother country. He says:—

“Of all foreign countries Great Britain was foremost in the completeness and the cordiality with which the invitation of the Centennial Commission was met. The regrettable speech in which Senator Sumner urged that England would resent being asked to participate in a celebration of her own humiliation and defeat, would appear to have appealed strongly to the manhood of that noble nation. In every way and in every place the official representation of Great Britain at the Centennial of American Independence, whether in the Fairmount Park or at Independence Hall, on July 4th, while the grandson of Richard Henry Lee read out the declaration, and the bands played Yankee Doodle, was thoroughly worthy and dignified. The British Commissioners bore themselves, from first to last, as if they had a warm interest in the success of the exhibition, and rendered to the Administration a hearty and sympathetic support on every occasion of embarrassment or difficulty. To say that the conduct of the ‘mother country’ was complimentary to the United States, is to say the least thing that could be said. It was more and better. It was honourable to herself, and did honour to the community of nations.”—*International Review* for May–June, 1877.

Again, he says:—

“The bearing of the English judges was above all praise. The names of Sir Charles Reed, Sir William Thompson, Dr. John Anderson, Captain Douglas Galton, Mr. Lowthian Bell, Sir Sydney Waterlow, Sir John Hawkshaw, Major W. H. Noble, and their distinguished colleagues, were a sufficient guarantee of the ability with which their duties would be performed; but it was not to have been believed that any body of men could so utterly have discharged themselves of all national prejudices, to enter with such impartiality, such cordiality even, into the examination of the very products in which the United States are pressing England with the severest competition, frankly recognizing every good thing, from whatever source it came, and oftentimes surprising their American colleagues with the fulness and the heartiness of their commendation of processes and products familiar to us.”—*Ibid.*

The next great attraction at the Exhibition was the famous Machinery Hall. This vast hall covered fourteen acres, and was, on the whole, with its wonderful contents, one of the greatest marvels of the Exhibition. The first desire of every intelligent visitor who entered it was to pay a willing homage to the genius displayed in the construction of the great Corliss Engine—that grand monarch of the hall, who was enthroned in the midst, and who seemed so endowed with life and power that when he moved the vast hall was instinct with life and industry, and when he was silent all was stillness and repose. In regard to this magnificent product of man’s skill, I shall quote a few words from an article in the *Revue des Mondes*, written by one of the French Commissioners:—

“The vertical steam-engine, says he, of 2,500-horse power, was constructed by Mr. Corliss, of Providence, R.I., on entirely new principles. The total weight of the metal was about 700 tons, and it required sixty cars, carrying over ten tons each, to transport it from Providence to Philadelphia. The transportation alone cost \$5,000, and the machine itself is valued at \$200,000. The whole was constructed and put in motion in less than ten months. All the parts were so well supported, the equilibrium so exact, and the movements so well calculated, that no tremor was produced; all appears to work as delicately as the mechanism of a clock. By the confession of competent machinists, it is declared to be the most remarkable machine in Machinery Hall, and one of the greatest curiosities—perhaps the principal, of the whole Exposition.”

I can scarcely refrain from referring in this connection to the hydraulic annex. Here (a Philadelphia paper says) were all kinds of pumps, rams, and blowing apparatus. There was also a great iron tank supplied with water, from which, in a beautiful sheet of water forty feet in width, a flood came dashing down into the reservoir. Overhanging the

immense tank were a dozen or two of large pipes, connected with steam-pumps, from which streams of water were constantly flowing; while others sent their streams the length of the tank in graceful curves. Here and there the streams bisected each other, forming showers of spray, and immingling and intermingling in beautiful confusion.

The United States Building was the next great object of interest, It contained one of the most remarkable and unique collections at the International Exhibition.*

The Memorial Hall, or Art Gallery, and annexes were indeed an art world in themselves. The building, which was a noble one, was erected by the State of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia, at a cost of \$1,500,000, and with the annex covered an area of two acres. The two together gave nearly 140,000 square feet of wall surface for paintings, and 25,000 square feet of floor space for statues.

So bewildering is the array of choice pictures and statuary of all kinds, that, as an American writer, Honourable Mr. Wickersham, on the subject says:—"Mere words must fail to give any conception of the fulness and variety of the collections in Memorial Hall and the annex."

We agree with him; and insert the following tribute which this writer pays to the British exhibit:—

"Among the nations, Great Britain takes the lead in her display of paintings. It far surpasses those at the French exhibition of 1867, and that at Vienna in 1873. England does not come to sell her wares; but from the Queen to the Commoner, our motherland takes down these pictures from her walls—many of them of almost priceless value—incur the risk of damage in shipment and from handling, and generously loans them to us for half a year."

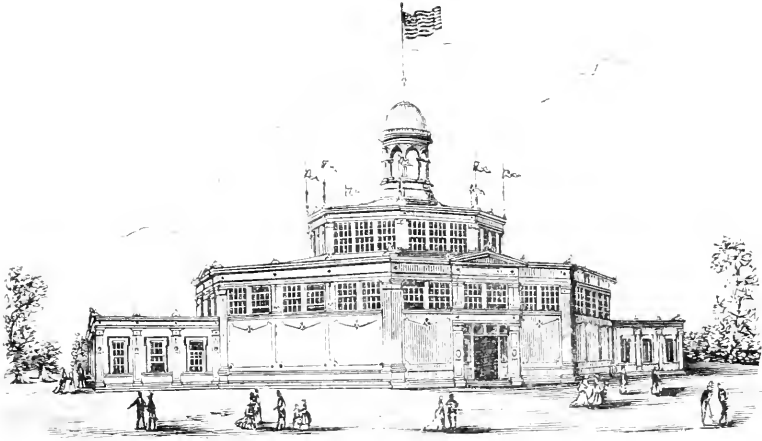
Two other buildings and their contents deserve notice. They were the Agricultural Hall and the Woman's Pavilion, both full of innumerable objects of great interest. Of special exhibits there was the French national display of her public works, a remarkable collection of beautifully furnished models of bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, lighthouses, jetties, dikes, canal locks, railroad depôts, government maps and charts, etc.† The other special exhibits were the carriage annex, the Kansas and Colorado display, the glass manufacture exhibit, etc. The other most notable buildings on the grounds, were the Judges Hall—a handsome structure in which all the public meetings connected with the exhibition were held—the Photographic Art Gallery, in which the choice photographic pictures of various countries were exhibited—the Shoe and Leather Hall, in which leather in all its forms and adaptations was displayed—the Pennsylvania Educational Hall for the State collection—the Swedish School-house, the Kindergarten School-house—the British Pavilion, or St. George's Hall, the Japanese Bazaar, New England hog-house, besides restaurants, and a number of handsome buildings for private or special exhibits.

In this connection I would not omit one of the chief conveniences of the Exhibition. I refer to the miniature Railway, which conveyed its thousands of passengers per day around the spacious grounds of the Exhibition "with safety and despatch."

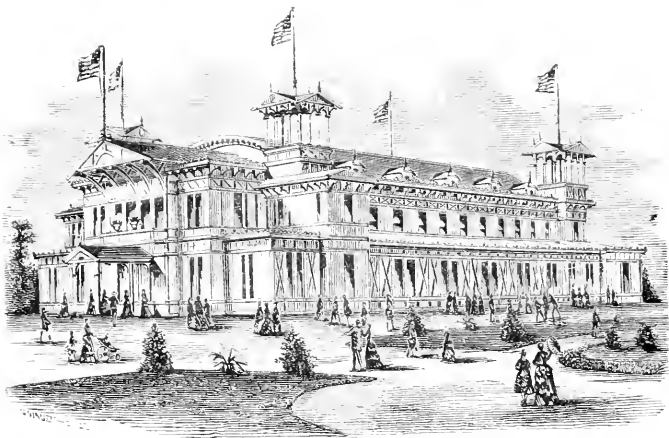
Of the National Buildings erected on the grounds, St. George's Hall, for the British and Canadian Commissioners, in the quaint Elizabethan style, was the most striking; then the German Government buildings, the French, Spanish and Swedish buildings, all of them very handsome—the Canada Timber house, and seventeen others,—very neat and picturesque structures for the seventeen American States which were represented at the exhibition.

* For a description of this collection, see page 84 of this Report.

† See page 101.



THE PENNSYLVANIA EDUCATIONAL HALL.—CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION.—Page 236.



THE JUDGES' PAVILION.—CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Page 236.

Such is a brief and summary sketch of that most interesting and most successful exhibition at Philadelphia. But yet, I feel that I have given but an imperfect idea of one of the most wonderful sights of the world's industry, skill, intellect, and ingenuity which it has been our privilege to behold.

The incidents of that remarkable exhibition deserve a passing notice.

It is estimated from official data, that in coming and going to that grand gathering, not less than 20,000,000 of passengers were "moved"—chiefly on railroads through the continent. To this vast multitude no disaster occurred, and scarcely a single life was lost. On one day about 638 passenger trains ran in and out of Philadelphia, with nearly 3,000 cars and their living freight, and not an accident occurred to any of them. Admitting that unusual care was exercised by the railway officials on these roads, yet so wonderfully were these things overruled by the good Providence of God, that the fact was the theme of constant remark; and it called forth over and over again the expression of devout thankfulness for so remarkable an instance of God's goodness and preserving care.

Returning again to the exhibition itself, the question may well be asked by many who were not there. "Well, your sketch of the vastness of the exhibition may be very true, and the facts which you state may be interesting, but—*cui bono?*—what is the real practical value of such exhibitions, involving as they do expenditures of millions?" In answer to this reasonable question I will give you the result of the observations of a most experienced man on this subject. I refer to one of the most able and accomplished, the Austrian Minister at Washington (Baron Van Schwarz Senborn). In an address on the subject he says:—

"I am an old exposition man. I was appointed by my Government as Commissioner to the exposition in Leipsic, in 1850. I was Commissioner to London in 1851; then, again in London at the exposition of 1862. I was at Paris as Commissioner, and class President of the jury at the exposition of 1855, and assisted also at the Paris exposition in 1867, lately, while I was Deputy Consul-General of Austria-Hungary. In Paris, I was called to Vienna by His Majesty, my Emperor, to plan and superintend the Universal Exposition of 1873, in that city. As director-general of that last exposition, I was more strongly convinced than ever that universal expositions are the very best of schools."

"I have been travelling for thirty years, and I have found that the impression gained in travelling is one of the best means of obtaining an education. I think a universal exposition is also like a journey; but with this advantage, that you see in a few hours, and at a trifling expense, that which would ordinarily take years of travelling and a great outlay of money to learn.

"A man thirty or forty years of age cannot go to school; but he can be instructed by eye-sight, or object teaching, such as is afforded by the exhibitions and other similar means. One of those means I first referred to is travelling. What is travel? Travel is education. You learn many things in travelling by observation. You are taught in that way. Therefore, this is object-teaching. A great German *savant*, Professor Virchow, made a very interesting and a very accurate remark which applies here. He said that 'nothing which ever comes through your eyes into your head ever goes out.' And so say I. The impressions which we obtain by the sense of sight, affect the brain and change our views in the most favourable manner. That was the meaning; and the man who has seen many things, who has travelled a great deal, will have his intellectual faculties greatly improved. We observed in Austria, as well as in other parts of Europe, another striking effect of these exhibitions. They improve in a remarkable way the public taste."

The Honourable B.G. Northrop, Secretary to the State Board of Public Instruction, in Connecticut, in speaking of the great benefits of the Centennial Exposition, says:—

"Travel is an important means of education. Personal observation gathers the most striking materials for investigation and reflection. But the Exposition, like an ex-

tended panoramic tour, epitomized to the many, the lessons which a trip around the world amplifies to a few. In a brief time, and at comparatively little expense, it showed many millions of people what it would have cost each one months, if not years, to learn by travel alone. It was also a school of fellowship and good-feeling. The intermingling of our people from the north and south, the east and west, meeting on common ground, forming new social ties, strengthening old associations, kindling patriotic fervour, and fraternizing all, was a timely antidote to the repellant influences of an intense political struggle.

“The intermingling also of representatives of the great civilized and semi-civilized nations of the globe, meeting on the common ground of sympathy with the progress of humanity, each nation willing to impart, and anxious to receive, all more or less prompted to deeds of national generosity, and all mutually revealing and discovering new traits of excellence, was of incalculable value in disposing the people of the world to international peace.” Further he says:—

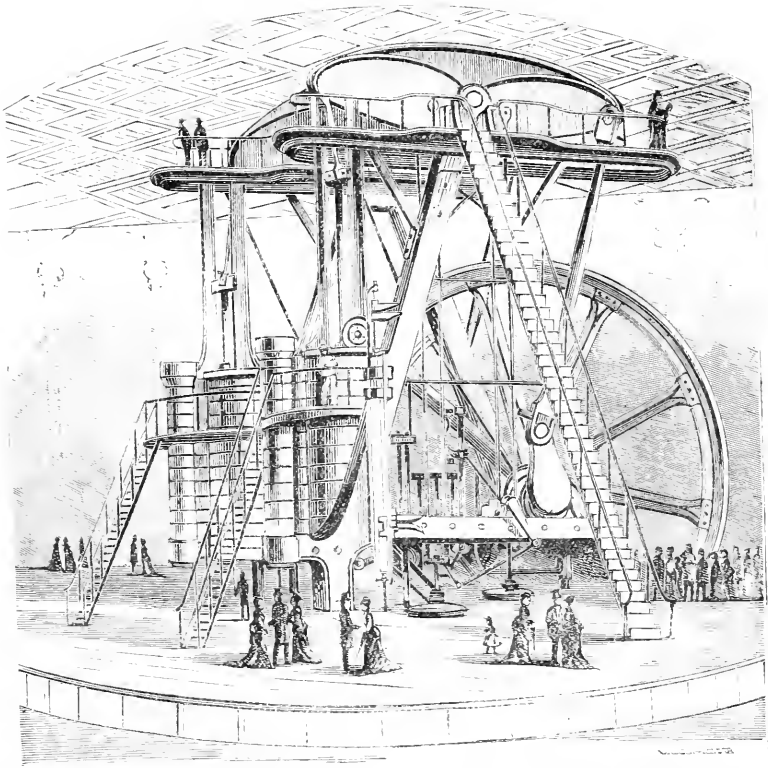
“This Exposition has broadened the views of millions. It was to them the world in miniature, where they gained new ideas of the achievements of modern civilization. While examining the productions of almost every nation of the globe, they breathed a cosmopolitan air, a healthful corrective of conceit, narrowness, prejudice, and exclusiveness, enlarging each one’s acquaintance and sympathies, and making more real the great brotherhood of the human family.”

LESSONS TO BE LEARNT BY CANADIANS FROM THE EXHIBITION.

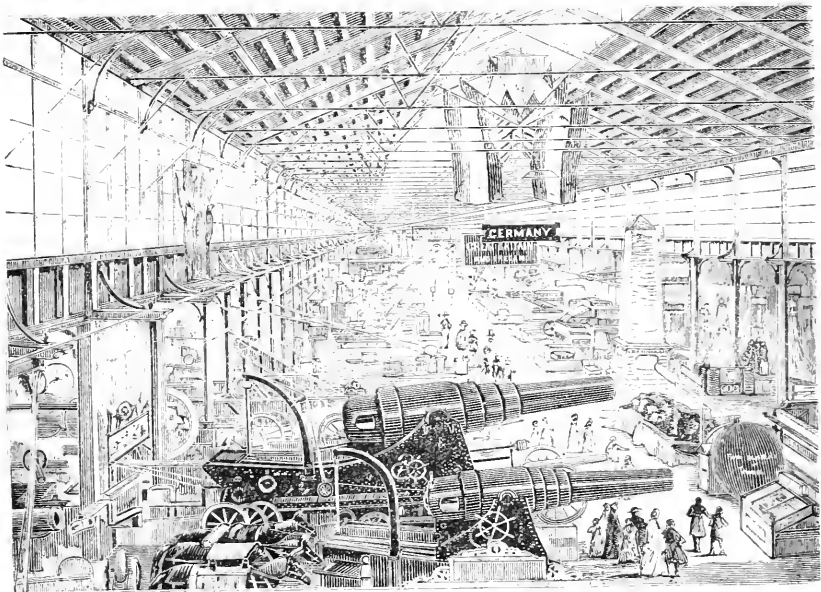
We shall now consider a few lessons which I think we, as Canadians, might profitably learn from this great Exhibition.

Self-Reliance.—The first lesson which we as a young country should learn, is that of *Self-Reliance*. A few years ago we would not have ventured to enter into competition with the United States, or other nation, in any department of industry or skill, or even as an agricultural country. The success of Canada, however, at the first great International Exhibition at London, in 1851, was not competitive; but the extent and variety of the mineral and agricultural resources, which she then displayed, greatly encouraged her to make further efforts to develop these resources. At Paris, in 1855, she again made a creditable display of her ability and resources; but, not at all equal to what she might have done, owing, I think, to the absence of that very quality of self-reliance and enterprise which are so very desirable in a new country.

Self-respect as a People.—The second lesson which we should learn from this Exhibition is *Self-respect*—I mean self-respect in its highest sense—as a people. It has been too much the habit, on the part of some amongst us, to disparage Canada as Canada, and depreciate ourselves as Canadians. Not that I would for one moment say that, under any circumstances, should we indulge in any undue or idle boasting, or fancy that we were superior to other communities; but that is a very different thing from ourselves regarding and treating our country and its institutions with honour and respect. There is a tendency, in a land of mixed nationalities like ours, for the lofty Englishman to look with a patronizing air upon Canada; for Scotchmen to carry from the heathery hills and secluded glens of “Auld Scotia,” the feeling of national clanship, so far as to isolate himself somewhat in feeling from the land of his adoption; and for Irishmen to bring with them across the sea the strong difference of creed, and social separation which prevail in the green old isle. In the face of these and other adverse influences, the native born Canadian finds it often difficult to assert his national manhood; and he is too often disposed to depreciate his



THE CORLISS ENGINE.—MACHINERY HALL.—CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Page 239.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF MACHINERY HALL.—KRUPP GUNS. CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. Page 239.

own country, and even to affect to believe that she is indeed inferior to others. It is true that this feeling will gradually disappear when our population becomes more numerous and more homogeneous; but, in the meantime, it has a depressing effect upon the growth and development of the right kind of patriotic feeling in regard to the Dominion, at a critical stage of its history.

It should, therefore, be a matter of sincere congratulation, that, in no spirit of boasting, we can refer with unaffected pride to the confessedly high position which this Province, and this Dominion, took, even as competitors, at the recent International Exhibition at Philadelphia. In regard to the rank which the Dominion took at the Exhibition, General Hawley, the President of the United States Centennial Commission, at a public reception of the Ontario School Inspectors and Teachers, said:—

“Canada has done more for the success of the Centennial Exhibition than any eight of the States of the American Union, with the exception of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.”

That she did so is attested by the gratifying fact that she secured hundreds of awards from the American and Canadian Commissions—the Canadian on the award of British Jurors. These facts should make us feel proud of our country, and tend to develop, all the more steadily and certainly among us, as a people, that feeling of self-respect towards our own country and its institutions, which after all lies at the foundation of all genuine patriotism towards Canada, and true loyalty to the Queen.

Pledged to Progress.—The next practical lesson which we should learn, arises naturally out of the two preceding ones. It is conceded by all parties that Canada occupied a very creditable position at the recent Centennial Exhibition—that she developed industrial, physical and mental resources which were a surprise to many and, I believe, a gratification to all. She has, therefore, voluntarily assumed a position from which she should never recede. In none of her industrial, any more than in her intellectual and mental activities, can she stand still. Canada, therefore, by her recent successes at the Centennial, is pledged to higher achievements, and more substantial progress. She must, therefore, prepare for it. We as a near neighbour, are for 1,000 miles lying alongside of an active, enterprising people, who are sure to keenly scan their relative position at the Exhibition and their defects, and to promptly supply a remedy where a defect is proved to exist. We must, therefore, be up and doing. We must look closely to our future, and to the means by which we may hope to maintain our comparatively high position. In connection with this subject, a fifth lesson suggests itself, and to my mind it is the most serious and important one of all.

Industrial Art and Invention.—Every thoughtful Canadian who visited Machinery Hall, that rich and wonderful collection of the examples and evidences of man's inventive skill, which, under the magic influence of the great Corliss engine, seemed instinct with life, one would naturally ask himself two questions:—1st. “Among what nations, and by what processes were these wonderful results brought about—the evidence of which surround me on every hand and in every variety of form?” 2nd. “What is Canada—what is Ontario—doing to produce similar results?”

In answering the first question, two remarkable and striking facts present themselves.—1st. That the whole of the amazing variety of wonderful and ingenious machines and appli-

ances with which the Hall is filled (most of them designed to enlighten the burthen of toil, to ameliorate the condition of social life, or to promote the comfort and happiness of mankind in endless ways) was the product of Christian Civilization; and 2nd That neither China nor Japan, Egypt or Turkey—non-Christian countries—contributed anything of value in that direction.

In answering the second question, we admit that Canada in that Hall was represented by many ingenious evidences of industrial skill; but most of them were rather striking adaptations of what already existed, than bold and original inventions; that they were rather ingenious imitations, rather than as a whole, careful elaborations of scientific principles, indicative of enlightened forethought and skill. To the casual observer of these facts, the subject may be dismissed by the reflection.—“Oh yes, what you say may be true, but we are a young country and cannot be expected to compete with older and more advanced countries.” “Canada has done wonderfully well, as all will admit.” To the former I say no. In these matters a country with our advantages is never old or young. In this department Canada—and I am among the last to admit it—is woefully deficient, and is doing little as yet to ensure progress or practical excellence in the future. I speak advisedly when I say so. I speak from the result of my own careful observation and experience gathered up at the Exhibition. I take you with me so to speak, to the educational work-shops of each nation, to the educational exhibits of the 20 or 30 States and countries represented there, and examine into the processes, as well as subjects of instruction in the schools of these countries—the evidences of which are so abundant before us. We see that while the ordinary branches of study are never lost sight of, the subject of elementary industrial training is carefully provided for—that in various European countries, as shown by the extracts which I have given from Mr. J. Scott Russell’s book, it occupies a prominent place in all of their systems of public instruction.

The Hon. B. G. Northrop, of Connecticut, speaking on this subject, says:—“The Paris exposition of 1867 . . . proved a good school for England, and for all Europe. The evidence then presented of the relative decadence of English manufactures was a surprise to the nation. . . . Practical observers and even Parliament were compelled to admit the fact. . . . The elaborate Parliamentary Report “on the Causes and the Remedy” . . . led to the expansion of the South Kensington Museum, and the organization of numerous schools of art and industrial drawing throughout England, as well as the new measures for popular education.” Nor was the lesson lost upon the United States herself; for the American *National Quarterly Review* for March, 1877, speaking of the effect in the United States of these industrial art movements in Europe, says:—

“These movements have been observed by a few thoughtful, practical men in this country, who in Massachusetts petitioned the Legislature to take action in the matter for that State, and in May, 1870, a law was passed including drawing among the branches which are required to be taught in the public schools, and requiring every city or town with over 10,000 inhabitants to provide annually for free instruction in industrial drawing. A few years later, or in 1875, a similar law relative to drawing in public schools, was passed in the State of New York.”—page 355.

Thus we see that the teaching of the elements of drawing in these two important States was made obligatory; while in the educational exhibits of nearly every one of the States represented, not only was there evidence that drawing is generally and systematically taught in most of the schools, but in many of the cities, the elements of industrial art also. Besides,

scattered all over the Union, technical and other science schools abound. Mr. Harris, City Superintendent of schools in St. Louis, speaking on this subject, says:—

“It is worthy of remark that this general introduction of drawing into the public schools is directly traceable to the influence of the previous world’s fairs. The inferiority of English ornament, as discovered in the London fair, in 1851, led to the foundation of the South Kensington museum, and ultimately to hundreds of art-schools to train the taste and skill of its artisans.” . . .

In speaking of the effect of the introduction of drawing into the schools, Mr. Harris proceeds:—

“It is a strange thought that this simple change in the course of study in our common schools, making industrial drawing a regular branch of study, and laying great stress upon it, will be sufficient, after a few years, to modify the national character. Hitherto, the Anglo-Saxon character has been the dynamic—if I may use the expression—given to dealing especially with dynamics; a race that most distinguishes itself in inventions that develop and direct vast natural forces for useful purposes. It is the race that cares for use rather than for beauty, and its dreams as well as its waking thoughts are given to the dynamic aspects of the world. But drawing deals with form and with light and shadow—external seeming—appearance. This is the opposite of the dynamics. . . . To cultivate the faculty of observation of external form is perforce to neglect the observation of the strength and force involved. . . . However this may be, there is an interesting line of observation open to educators and sociologists at future world’s fairs in tracing the action of the study of form in the nation’s schools upon that of mechanic invention, and in instituting a comparison in this regard with the French and German productions.”

While, therefore, our immediate neighbours have profited by the example of other nations, as illustrated at the world’s fair, we have been, to all intents and purposes idle. Even in our best schools the teaching of drawing is the rare exception, not to speak of higher industrial art training. For instance, in our 104 High Schools and Collegiate Institutes the elements of drawing is reported, in reply to a circular on the subject, to be only taught in eleven or twelve.*

Elements of Drawing and Natural History, &c.—Let us at this point stop to inquire what is the national importance which has been attached to the introduction, even compulsorily, in some countries, such as Germany, the United States, &c., of elementary mechanical and industrial drawing in the primary schools. Little less important is the introduction of the elements of natural history and science in the schools.

We shall not now stop to inquire into the justice to the schools generally, or injustice to the individual pupil, of a system of instruction which would exclude all but the three R’s from the primary course of study. But it is manifestly unjust to very many boys who have as yet an undeveloped taste for scientific and mechanical pursuits, and a great loss to the interests of the country to do so. Take the subject of elementary science, for instance. Boys are naturally curious and observant; and it is a great misfortune to them early in life not to turn such instincts to practical account and utilize them for the benefit of themselves and others. Thousands of young men would in after life, under God’s blessing, be saved from many a snare and temptation were their undeveloped tastes and instincts directed into such simple scientific channels as these while at school. Many an

* A great deal has been said by the enthusiastic for drawing in Public Schools, about draughting, designing, &c., in a way to lead the careless observer to suppose that special training in these departments in the Public Schools is desirable. This is not the idea or intention of those most judicious in art education; on the contrary, their aim is to give in elementary schools the first laws and principles of art, with sufficient practice to lay the foundation upon which the specialties of any of the various art pursuits may afterwards be built.—American *National Quarterly Review* for March, 1877, page 356.

“idle hand” would be saved from the “mischief” to which they are so prone, and many a valuable contribution to scientific research might thus owe its first idea to the stimulated curiosity of a school boy in many of our rural sections. That this is the feeling in other countries may be gathered from the fact that in England, France, and Germany, the ingenuity of manufacturers has of late been largely directed to the preparation and construction of the numerous scientific toys for school purposes which are now so largely used in these countries. Few persons have any idea of the scientific ability that is devoted to their production. It is also little known the extent to which scientific principles which should be explained at school enter into the construction of even ordinary toys. The kite, the spinning-top, the common leather-sucker, and others, form the most lucid examples of many of the fundamental principles of science that have been used for purposes of instruction by the best teachers, both in their lectures and their writings. No man ever succeeded more perfectly in making science popular and simple, both with old and young, than Sir Michael Faraday, and those who have read his published lectures will remember that no man ever used scientific toys more freely as illustrations. Of late years the tendency has been to embody the highest mechanical and scientific knowledge in their construction. Chemistry has been laid under contributions for serpents' eggs and other strange devices, while mechanics have given us various automata and other amusing objects. The influence of this tendency upon the minds of the youth of the present day can hardly fail to be most beneficial.

Again, in regard to the elements of Natural History, it has long been thought by the most experienced educators, wise and judicious to cultivate a spirit of local inquiry and observation in boys and young people in our schools. In the opinion of many scientific men (as expressed by Agassiz), it is there the true educational idea of museums is suggested, and there it should be stimulated and fostered in our schools in every possible way. There is no reason why in certain localities in Ontario, where fossils and minerals are abundant, the pupils should not be encouraged to make small collections for their schools. Whether the pupil can sufficiently appreciate the distinction between the specimens he may collect, so as to classify them, is not so material at first. He would naturally separate the different kinds he would collect; and under the direction of the teacher he could arrange them all nicely on the shelves of the little school museum. In every locality objects of natural history, such as Beetles, Insects, Leaves, Flowers, &c., &c., might be collected in their seasons on Saturdays, and arranged for the amusement and instruction of both pupils and teachers. It is surprising too, how rapidly these small school collections grow, where the interest of the pupils in such matters is stimulated and encouraged by an intelligent teacher, aided by the trustees. The promise by the latter of such a prize as a Pocket Microscope, a Magnet, a Prism, a Compass, or other Object, would have a wonderful effect upon the industry of a many now undeveloped “insect hunter,” and leaf or wild flower gatherer, and would lay the foundation possibly, of future fame as a naturalist, as it certainly would of many a now non-existent school museum, which might be made to develop into the lasting source of great pleasure and profit to the neighbourhood.

Professor Owen, Director of the Natural History Department, British Museum, speaks of “The early love of Nature, especially as manifested by the habits and instincts of Animals, as common to a healthy boy's nature.”

In our public and high schools, many of such boys are found whom it would be wise to gratify their laudable curiosity, and stimulate their zeal for knowledge in this direction, as well as their desire for inquiry into the "reason and nature of things."

The Hon. Mr. Northrop of Connecticut, in his *Education Abroad*, speaking of this subject, as it applies to city youths, says:—

"The pupils who luxuriate in the wealthiest homes of the city, would profit by one year in the country, with its peculiar work and play, its freer sports and wider range of rambles by the springs and brooks, the rivers and waterfalls, the ponds and lakes, over the hills and plains, through the groves and forests; in observing nature, searching for wild flowers and curious stones, learning to recognize the different trees by any one of their distinctive marks, viz., the leaf, flower, fruit, form, bark and grain, watching the ant-hills, collecting butterflies and various insects, noticing the birds so as to distinguish them by their beaks or claws, their size, form, plumage, flight or song. Studying nature in any one of these varied forms, each so fitted to charm children, would refresh their minds as well as recreate their bodies, and stimulate that curiosity which is the parent of attention and memory. Nature is the great teacher of childhood, and with her the juvenile mind needs closer contact. Facts and objects are the leading instruments of its early development. We do violence to the child's instructive cravings for natural objects if we give it books alone, and confine it exclusively to the city."—(page 136).

National Importance of these Subjects.—The following is the opinion of a Committee of the British House of Commons on the national importance of these subjects:—

"The industrial system of the present age is based on the substitution of mechanical for animal power; its development is due, in this country, to its stores of coal and metallic ores, to our geographical position and temperate climate, and to the unrivalled energy of our population. The acquisition of scientific knowledge has been shown by the witnesses to be only one of the elements of an industrial education and of industrial progress. Nearly every witness speaks of the extraordinarily rapid progress of continental nations in manufactures, and attributes that rapidity, not to the model workshops which are met with in some foreign countries, and are but an indifferent substitute for our own factories, and for those which are rising up in every part of the continent, but, besides other causes, to the scientific training of the proprietors and managers in France, Switzerland, Belgium and Germany, and to the elementary instruction which is universal among the working population of Switzerland and Germany."

The following is a condensed summary of the more important conclusions of this suggestive report:—

"1. That with the view to enable the working-class to benefit by scientific instruction, it is of the utmost importance that efficient elementary instruction should be within the reach of every child.

"2. That unless regular attendance of the children for a sufficient period can be obtained, little can be done in the way of their scientific instruction.

"3. That elementary instruction in *Drawing*, in *Physical Geography*, and in the *Phenomena of Nature*, should be given in elementary schools.

"4. That adult science classes, though of great use to artisans, to foremen, and to the smaller manufacturers, cannot provide all the scientific instruction which those should possess who are responsible for the conduct of important industrial undertakings. That all whose necessities do not oblige them to leave school before the age of fourteen should receive instruction in the elements of science as part of their general education.

"5. That the reorganization of secondary instruction, and the introduction of a larger amount of scientific teaching into secondary schools are urgently required, and ought to receive the immediate consideration of Parliament and of the country.

"6. That it is desirable that certain endowed schools should be selected in favourable situations for the purpose of being reconstituted as science schools, having in view the special requirements of the district, so that the children of every grade may be able to rise from the lowest to the highest school.

“ 7. That the managers of training colleges, for the teaching of elementary schools, should give special attention to the instruction of those teachers in theoretical and applied science, where such instruction does not exist already.”

“ This Parliamentary Report ” (Mr. Northrop says,) is a remarkable document. There is in it a demonstration of the bearing of popular education on national industry. It proves that education is economy, and that ignorance means waste ; that the skilled workman so forecasts and plans his work that every blow tells, while he economizes both his strength and stock ; that even in the humblest labour he will do more work, in better style, with less damage to his tools or machinery, than the boor who can only use brute muscle.”—*Education and Labour*, pages 150-152.

Charles Stetson, Esq., an American writer on *Technical Education*, in illustrating its national importance, forcibly observes that :—

“ The different governments realize that henceforth national supremacy must depend more upon industrial supremacy ; and so for this peaceful warfare, not the less real because bloodless, each is arming itself with the best weapons that art and science can furnish. In the schools, children and youth are trained with a direct view to labour, as they never were trained before. Of all things, the pencil is recognized as the most efficient ally of the needle-gun. While the latter wins victories on the field of battle, the former wins them in great industrial tournaments that bring together the rival products of the whole working world.” This was clearly demonstrated by the Prussians in their late war with France.

As to the practical effects of industrial training on the inventive genius of a country, Hon. Mr. Northrop gives abundant and most interesting proof. He says :—

“ On this subject facts furnish the most convincing arguments. The educational history of Connecticut gives a demonstration of the influence of education in developing inventive talent. . . . “ In visiting the towns of this State, one is struck with the number and kinds of manufacturing establishments, and the endless diversity of their fabrics, varying from pins and needles, to ear-wheels and cannons. Yankee notions some of them be called, but it requires ingenuity and skill to invent and make them, and ‘ they pay.’ The ingenuity and inventive talent of Connecticut, is remarkable and unrivalled. For a long series of years, in proportion to its population, this State has taken the lead in the number, variety and value of its inventions, as is proved by the statistics of the Patent Office. In 1867, the number of patents issued to citizens of Connecticut, New York, and Massachusetts, and the proportion to population was as follows :—

“ To citizens of Connecticut,	662,	being one to each,	695
“ “ Massachusetts,	1,451,	“ “ “	848
“ “ New York,	2,803.	“ “ “	1,382

“ This is on the basis of the census of 1860, and the proportion is in the nearest whole number. The whole number of patents granted during the year 1867, was 12,301. The States here named are the ones which stood highest in the list of the patent office.

“ In the year 1871, the whole number of patents granted to the citizens of the United States, was 12,511, and in part as follows :—

“ To citizens of Connecticut,	667,	being one to each,	806
“ “ Dist. Columbia,	136,	“ “ “	970
“ “ Massachusetts,	1,386,	“ “ “	1,051
“ “ Rhode Island,	184,	“ “ “	1,181
“ “ New York,	2,954,	“ “ “	1,450
“ “ New Jersey,	496,	“ “ “	1,827

“ The following are the figures for 1872 :—

Connecticut,	648	patents issued, being one to every	829
Massachusetts,	1,435	“ “ “	1,014
Rhode Island,	179	“ “ “	1,214
New Jersey,	682	“ “ “	1,328
New York,	3,079	“ “ “	1,423

“ These figures fairly illustrate the average pre-eminence of Connecticut in inventiveness, and clearly show the pecuniary value of intelligence, verifying the words of Burke :

Taxes raised for the purpose of education are like vapours, which rise only to descend again in fertilizing showers to bless and beautify the land.'

"The influence of public schools in promoting individual thrift and general prosperity, is well shown by the following statements of Gen. John Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education:—

"The number of patents issued to the inhabitants of Arkansas, was one to every 37,267 persons, while in Connecticut there was one patent issued to every 695 persons. In Arkansas there are sixteen adults unable to write, to every one hundred inhabitants; in Connecticut, there are four adults unable to write to every one hundred inhabitants. In Arkansas, the receipts of internal revenue are twenty-six cents and nine mills per capita; in Connecticut, the receipts are two dollars and fifty-four cents per capita. In Arkansas there resulted during the last year to the Post Office Department, a dead loss of over forty-nine cents for each inhabitant of the State, a loss in amount almost double the internal revenue receipts of the State! In Connecticut there accrued a net profit to the Post Office Department, of twenty-six cents per capita. In Florida there are twenty-three adults unable to write to every one hundred inhabitants. In that State one patent was issued to every 31,271 inhabitants, or only six in the entire State. The internal revenue collected amounted to sixty-four cents per capita of the entire population. From that State, the Post Office Department suffered a loss of ninety-two cents per capita. Contrast this with California, where the number of patents issued was one to every 2,422 inhabitants, and the amount of internal revenue collected was six dollars and forty-three cents per capita! But in California there are only four adults unable to write to every one hundred of the inhabitants. In Tennessee, twelve adults are unable to read and write to every one hundred of the inhabitants, and the State pays internal revenue at the rate of ninety-six cents per capita; while Ohio, in which there are four illiterate adults to every one hundred inhabitants, pays five dollars and eighty-eight cents internal revenue per capita. . . .

"Education, it is well-known, favours inventions and improvements in machinery. Intelligent mechanics are continually devising improved methods of accomplishing given results. In a very large lock establishment in Connecticut, where the work is done mostly by the piece or job, so constant have been improvements in the processes or machines, that the workmen have for some years reduced their 'proposals' in the annual contracts, without decreasing and sometimes increasing their wages. Recent improvements in the rapidity of the processes are surprising. In a cotton mill, one carder can now do the work which would require five thousand persons by hand. Six hundred of the old hand wheels cannot spin as much yarn in a day as one girl can produce by machinery. In Hindostan a man can spin one hank a day; a modern spinner with his mule can produce 3,000 hanks in the same time. In 1807, Boston and Salem merchants imported cotton cloth from India; now millions of yards are exported to India and remote parts of Asia. A machine recently invented is turning out fish-hooks in New Haven at the rate of 62,000 a day, and another by the same ingenious inventor can make 50,000 needles a day. Other very curious inventions of his are saving hand-labour in the ratio of five hundred or even a thousand to one. A thousand men in the old English style could hardly make and stick as many pins per hour as one boy now does by machinery."—(Pages, 145-155).

As a striking illustration of the truth of these remarks, relating to the industrial supremacy of New England over the other States of the Union, I quote the following admirable account of Mr. Jacob Reese, a Pittsburg Master Mechanic, on the introduction of Linear and Freehand drawing into the Public Schools. He says:—

"Fully one hundred thousand tons of iron and steel are shipped annually (from the States) to New England to be fabricated into advanced forms of usefulness, such as knives, forks, bits, chisels, planes, rulers, squares, hinges, latches, locks, and other building hardware, screws, tacks and wire-cloth, together with a thousand other things. These works give employment of a light and pleasant nature to boys and girls, and men and women of a more advanced skill.

"This class of establishments is not only flourishing, but increasing with wonderful

rapidity, both in numbers and capacity, in Connecticut and Massachusetts. . . . The very act of learning to draw implants a desire into the mind to construct the forms we have drawn. The sketching on paper implants a desire to construct new machines of usefulness and beauty. . . . It must be kept in mind that these more finished goods require more expensive machinery for their manufacture, which too, must be manipulated with greater care and accuracy. There is nothing that fits a young person so well for accurate work as thorough practice in mechanical drawing, because the fundamental principles embodied in drawing is, that every line of four shall be drawn to the scale, and every line of shade measured by the want of light. This constant measuring of the form and adjusting the shade, impresses the pupil with the importance of accurate work. This not only cultivates the intellect, but develops the functions, thus by a pleasant and easy method, rendering habitual to the child, both the desire and ability to work.

"A new epoch has been reached in our commonwealth, which requires that the study of drawing should be engrafted upon our common school system. Drawing not only cultivates the intellect, but also develops the functions, and is of great value in every department of life. It teaches order, as every part must be in the right place. It teaches accuracy in measurement, as every thing must be drawn at a proper distance. It teaches proportion, as each part must be drawn at a proportionate scale. It teaches delicacy in forming the shadows of light. It teaches unity, as neither the drawing nor the machine for which it was designed, would be of service if any functional part was left out. It cultivates the mind in mechanical movement by object teaching. It teaches accommodation by the adjustment of one piece of machinery alternately taking the place of another in different parts of the revolution. It teaches the laws of light, as all drawings are shown from some fixed ray of light. It teaches the pupils to consider the strength of materials, as every position of the machine is designed to resist the strain of rupture. And last, though not least, drawing creates a desire to build and work at the machine, tools are sought and used, and often by this simple test, the inventive genius is brought to light and to profitable employment."

Let us look at this whole question as it effects ourselves in Canada.

"We are a young country, placed in close proximity to a large and wonderfully progressive and ingenious people. In the good providence of God, we are permitted to construct, on the broad and deep foundations of British liberty, the corner stone of a new nationality, leaving to those who come after us to raise the stately edifice itself. Our aim should, therefore, be to make that system commensurate with the wants of our people, in harmony with the progressive spirit of the times, and comprehensive enough to embrace the various branches of human knowledge which are now continually being called into requisition in the daily life of the farmer, the artizan, and the man of business. And yet no one who has carefully watched the development of the material resources and manufacturing industries of this Province, but must have been painfully struck with the fact that, while we have liberally provided for the other wants of our people, we have almost entirely neglected making suitable provision in the schools for training, and then turning to practical account that superior scientific and industrial skill among ourselves which in other countries contributes so largely and effectively to develop their physical and industrial resources. The remarkable and almost unconscious development among ourselves of the manufacturing interests of the country, though depressed for a time, has reached a magnitude and importance that it would be suicidal to those interests (in these days of keen competition with our American neighbours), and injurious to their proper development, not to provide, without delay, for the production among ourselves of a class of skilled machinists, manufacturers, engineers, chemists, and others.* No one can visit

* The American *National Quarterly Review* for March, 1877, speaking on this point says, "that we provide those among ourselves with the ability to do that which cannot now be done in this country, except by foreign educated artisans and workmen, and you will add at once to the material wealth of the country, as well as to its intellectual good, individually and collectively."—Page 348.

"Again, in dealing with the question of home skilled labour and the cost of transportation, Mr. Charles Stetson has estimated that it would require 19,000,000 bushels of Illinois corn to pay for three kinds of skilled artistic manufactures imported to America in 1873 from little Switzerland alone. The goods were watches, embroidered goods, silk and silk goods, to the value of \$9,839,464, at the place of shipment. How much less the cost in transporting these goods than the immense amount of corn (if the payment were made in corn) required to balance the account."—*Ibid*, page 352.

any of the industrial centres which have sprung up in different parts of the country, and in our larger towns, without being struck with their value and importance, and the number and variety of the skilled labourers employed. Inquiry into the source of supply of this industrial class reveals the fact that, from the youngest employes up to the foreman of the works, they are almost entirely indebted to England, Ireland, Scotland, the United States, and other countries, for that supply.* Again,

“Rising up above this mere local view of the question, other broader and more comprehensive ones force themselves upon our attention. Are we not conscious of the extraordinary scientific and industrial progress of the present day? Do we not hope for and predict under God’s Providence, a great future for this country? Have we not in the assertion of our incipient nationality, entered the lists of industrial competition with the United States, and even with England and other countries, as witness the late exhibit? And do we not, therefore, require to make some effective provision for training that class of young men who must in future take the leading part in that competition. The wonderful progress of the mechanical arts is within the memory of most of us. The marvellous revolution caused by the practical application of steam and telegraphy (those golden links of science) to locomotion, commerce, industry and intercommunication, has so stimulated the inventive genius of man, that we now cease to be astonished at any new discovery; and only await each successive development of science, still more wonderful than the last, to calmly discuss its merits and advantages. In this active race of competition our Dominion cannot stand still. With all our inventions, we have not yet been able to discover the royal road to learning; and our youth cannot, Minerva-like, spring fully armed into the arena of competitive science and skill. We must, therefore, provide liberally for the patient and practical instruction in every grade and department of knowledge, so that, with God’s blessing, we shall not fall behind in the great race of national intelligence and progress.”†

Finally, there is one lesson which I trust all who visited the Exhibition *have* learned, and that is a stronger and deeper devotion to the beloved Sovereign of that great Empire to which it is our pride and happiness to belong. By this I do not mean to say that our respect and admiration for other countries, and especially the one in which we were so courteously received, and so cordially welcomed, should be diminished. Indeed, as a matter of fact, I think that feeling of respect has only been deepened by contact with so generous and high-spirited a people, while our views and opinion of other countries have been expanded and enlightened by a knowledge of their capabilities and resources, and by contact with them in that great cosmopolitan gathering of nations. But this I do say, that as the result of a closer and more earnest study of the institutions, the social and political condition of these countries, we return to our own with a more professed conviction that there is no single excellence in their forms of Government, or no social, educational, or political privilege which they possess, which we do not even more fully and securely enjoy than they do;—that our British Colonial form of Government—“with all its faults”—(is yet untrammelled by many of the traditional barriers, social forms and hereditary distinctions which exist in Europe,) and that it gives us “ample scope and verge enough” for the fullest enjoyment of personal and political freedom under the restraints of law, and ensures to us all that we can desire with these,—security of life and property. Animated by such feelings, and convinced that they spring from an abiding sense of the security of our institutions, and the genuineness of the guarantees for our political freedom, we can rest satisfied with an assurance that we possess all the elements of national life and prosperity which should make us a happy and contented people.

* Report of an Inquiry in regard to Schools of Technical Science in the United States, and the United Kingdom. By J. George Hodgins, L.L.D., and Alex. T. McHattie, M.D., Toronto, 1871, page 18.

† Report of an Inquiry in regard to Schools of Technical Science in the United States, &c.

CONCLUSION.

I have thus sought to do full justice, as far as possible, to the educational features of the great International Exhibition at Philadelphia. I have also sought to draw such practical lessons from that Exhibition as appeared to me useful and appropriate.

I have not attempted to deduce any lessons in regard to national or state school systems or progress, from these educational exhibits, or from the educational facts which I have given in this report; nor have I instituted any comparison between the systems of various countries, owing to the fact that no general rule on the subject, which might apply to one country could be made to apply to another by reason of various political and social causes operating favourably, or otherwise.

In regard to educational progress, that too is controlled by so many causes of a like nature, that we could deduce but few general lessons of any value from it. The only questions which it appeared to me we could study at the exhibition with profit were: (1) the processes of education as there illustrated; (2) the extent to which instruction in the various branches was given in the different kinds of schools, and (3) their combined development in the intellectual and industrial life of the people, or nation, as illustrated in its industrial products, science, art and general culture.

Of course, much that was seen at Philadelphia was superficial, if not practically unreal, so far as it related to illustrations of daily school life, progress and process. But, nevertheless, there was apparent, on examination of the material of the exhibits themselves, a sufficient substratum of facts to enable the attentive observer to form a satisfactory estimate of what the exhibit was designed to show, and what it did in fact illustrate.

What is known as "higher" (or university) education, received little or no prominence except incidentally, at the exhibition. I have not, therefore, made any but slight reference in this report to that subject.

In addition to the educational "lessons," from American and Canadian standpoints, which I have given in this report, there are two or three facts connected with this subject which are worthy of notice, and which convey their lessons.

1st. The marked and highly significant progress which the educational "idea" has made within the last ten or fifteen years in various European countries, and the "new departures," no less remarkable of their kind, which have taken place in Japan, and to some extent in China and Egypt, especially in the policy of the governments of these countries on this subject.

2nd. The thorough awaking which has taken place among the industrial nations of Europe in regard to instruction in industrial and elementary science. The earlier International Exhibitions had ruthlessly exposed the absence of originality of design and skill in its application to industrial art in the exhibits made, especially in those from England. Some of the continental nations profited by the knowledge thus gained; while others, England included, failed to do so; until at length the comparative inferiority of the industrial art exhibits at successive International Expositions demonstrated the necessity of a thorough reform in art education. This has at length taken place, as detailed in this report; and now the countries concerned are making every effort to recover lost ground

and to give to industrial art-training its proper place in their systems of public instruction.

3rd. The recognition, as in England, and more or less in France, Austria, Russia, and Japan, of the necessity of placing the education of the people on a national basis—substantial and real—as in Prussia and the other States of Germany, the United States, and these Provinces—so as (1) to provide schools for all classes of the community ; (2) to recognize the principle of local taxation for schools ; and (3) to compel parents to perform their duty, and to afford their children, as of right, a minimum of education at least.

4. The only other points which I shall notice are (1) the ample provision which has been made of late years for the more abundant supply, by Government authority, of school “material,” in the shape of maps, charts, books, apparatus, &c. ; (2) the necessity imposed upon local school managers and trustees to improve the condition of school-houses, and to provide for the application of principles in their construction—in regard to heat, light and ventilation ; and (3), and lastly, for the greatly increased facilities which have been provided for the thorough training of teachers in the duties and details of their profession.

If, in addition to those lessons, and those which I have in this report ventured to draw from the teachings of the Exhibition, we shall also profit by the example and proceedings of other countries, to which I have just referred, we shall not fail of that great educational future which, I trust, is before us, or suffer ourselves to fall behind in the educational race on which we so auspiciously entered at the Centennial Exhibition of 1876.

I have the honour to be,

Sir.

Your very obedient servant,

J. GEORGE HODGINS,

Deputy Minister of Education for Ontario

Toronto, 10th May, 1877.

APPENDIX A.

I. THE EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCE OF INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

BY PROF. ARCHER, BRITISH COMMISSIONER TO THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The following lecture was delivered in Philadelphia by Prof. Thos. C. Archer, British Commissioner to the Centennial Exposition. It is generally admitted that no man was more competent than Mr. Archer to speak upon the subject here discussed.

“ My object in this lecture is to bring before you in as succinct a manner as possible, the history of the rise and progress of international exhibitions, and to convey to you, as well as I possibly can, my own impressions of the advantages which these exhibitions confer upon civilization. I have a strong faith in them myself ; I have always had. I have worked earnestly in them, I have seen their defects, and I have seen their benefits also largely developed, and still being developed. These exhibitions are institutions of the time, to my mind, and you are gradually awakening to that idea ; you have begun your career in that direction in Philadelphia, with an institution which may not end for a thousand years to come.

“LONDON EXHIBITION, 1856.—The first of these international exhibitions was originated in 1850, by one of the best men the world has ever known, a man who had the interests of his fellow-man at heart as warmly as any man could have, the Prince Consort of England. It occurred to him, and he suggested the thought to others, that we should have an exhibition of a different character, one in which one nation should vie with another, not simply one individual citizen of a city or district with other natives of the district, but that it should be universal, that we should compare notes with other countries; and the consequence was that the original idea of an international exhibition was started. It was carried out in the most admirable manner—admirable because the Prince had in the first place the wisdom to see that the idea in itself was a good one: and, in the second place, the possibility of finding men about him capable of carrying out the idea most thoroughly, and of working it up to its ultimate success. The staff then organized was composed of as intelligent men as ever met together for such a purpose.

“*The Immediate Influence* of the Exhibition at London in 1851 was very remarkable. Previous to that, Englishmen had the obstinate idea that one Englishman was equal to five Frenchmen, and three of any other foreigners, not merely in muscular strength, of which they had not the slightest doubt, but in intellectual attainments, and everything which made one man better than another. Never was a nation more completely subdued than the English by that Exhibition: they learned for the first time that there were some things in which others were better than themselves, and some things in which they were better; and the knowledge one gets of one's self in this way, learning his weaknesses and his strength, his excellencies and deficiencies, giving and taking, imparting to others wherein he excels, and receiving from them that in which he is deficient—this knowledge is really the best, and gaining it was one of the best things that the exhibition of 1851 did for us. Our art tastes were degraded in every way, but we stuck by them. We built buildings that were a disgrace, we made pictures not now worth looking at, we made pottery which our ploughmen would not now use, and we went on with the idea that no one could beat us. The Prince knew better; he had a universal feeling, a feeling for art that was neither English nor German—the true art feeling. He felt that very much was to be done to bring the people together to study art principles in schools in the French manner. The result was extraordinary. Previous to that time our art schools were very badly attended. In 1851 we might have counted them on our fingers. Out of that Exhibition sprung very numerous schools of design; the art taste was cultivated, and institutions were opened up all over Great Britain, for the purpose of teaching a scientific knowledge of our manufactures, and the theory of the æsthetic knowledge of the arts. Then sprang up the South Kensington Museum. I see before me one or two gentlemen who are admirable judges, and they will give it the fullest endorsement, that it is at present one of the first in the world.

“*Results*.—That is one of the results of our holding an Exhibition when our art tastes were as degraded as they could be, and a low grade of knowledge prevailed. We have learned the opposite lesson; we have attained to a means of improvement which will go on forever. The South Kensington Museum and its affiliated institutions are completely revolutionizing the whole tastes of the country, and in such a manner as would surprise you. We have at present between eight and nine thousand schools or classes of art, at almost a nominal cost. The system is this: Wherever twelve gentlemen will meet together and petition the Science and Art Department to establish within their precincts an art or science school, engaging that there shall be a certain number of pupils, one is started. This has gone on to such an extent that it is a very profitable thing for the teachers to get together pupils in this way. They make handsome incomes, and the Government reduces its capitation fee as the pupils increase and have to pay. Thus the charge on the State per head is becoming less and less, while the number of classes is going on increasing. This is one of the first and grandest results that came from the great Exhibition of 1851.

“*Benefits*.—Then there was another good and useful feeling originated by that Exhibition. That was, the manufacturers of Europe obtained the idea that they derived a benefit from these exhibitions; that they were the best possible means of advertising, people being enabled to compare one thing with another, and ascertain which was good

and which was bad, and learn to fix their choice in the right direction. It has invariably been the practice prior to each of these Exhibitions to run them down—the manufacturers were reluctant to incur the cost of competition; but when one comes in others come in, and in the end all show their confidence and appreciation of the value of these Exhibitions.

“CORK, DUBLIN AND PARIS, 1852-1855.—The Exhibition of 1851 has been followed up by a much larger series of Exhibitions than is generally imagined by those paying no attention to the subject. There were two held in Ireland—one in Cork, the other in Dublin. Then, in 1855, an Exhibition was held in Paris.

“MANCHESTER ART.—We had also an exhibition in Manchester—of art purely. This was confined to pictures, sculpture, engraving, graphic art generally, and decorative art. That was made up almost entirely of loaned collections, which completely changed the tastes of the people in that neighbourhood. The first argument offered against it was: What is the use of bringing to a neighbourhood like Manchester, composed of manufacturing people, such a collection as the Hertford and other choice collections? I went there as a reporter over forty times. My chief amusement was to listen to the people, and I found that I obtained more information by listening to these mill-people than by any observations of my own. It taught me a lesson—that those who put their own opinions up as far better than their humbler neighbours are often mistaken. Nothing ever did more good for such a neighbourhood than that exhibition at Manchester.

“HOLLAND, BELGIUM, ITALY, FRANCE.—Two exhibitions were held in Holland, the one quickly after the other. They were purely of an industrial character, and were conducted in a very admirable manner; the one in Amsterdam, in a building specially erected for it, and the other in Haarlem, in a building hastily adapted for the purpose. Their success was extraordinary, and forced upon the Dutch people the conviction that such exhibitions are aids to trade and manufactures. The fruits produced then have been a most thorough attendance upon exhibitions, and very great practical benefits reaped from them. About the same time many others were being held in Florence, Naples, Brussels, Rome, Havre, &c.

“LONDON, 1862.—In 1862 it was determined to give another exhibition in London, but previously that of 1855 was held in Paris on a very large scale. I had not so much opportunity of going into the history of that exhibition, though I attended it throughout; for, like all strangers, I became attracted by the amusements of Paris—these exhibitions for such reasons do the natives more good than strangers. In 1862 our second exhibition was held in London, although there was very great fear, indeed, that it would not prove a success; and this is always one of the worst features when an exhibition is talked of—it is prophesied that it will be a failure, that it is one too many, and such croakings. It did, however, prove a very great success. So thoroughly imbued were many with the exhibition idea, that it was thought desirable that, instead of being held once in ten or twelve years, one should be held every year, and this led, in 1871, to the plan of the Annual International Exhibitions, which, as I shall tell you afterwards, was not so successful. In 1862 we had what we had not in 1861; we had fine art as a very important feature, and the picture gallery of 1865 was perhaps one of the finest in the world—admirable in its construction, admirable from the comfort it gave to the spectator, and admirable also for the works shown in it, though in that respect not more remarkable than the average of our exhibitions usually. The exhibition of 1862 gave a great stimulus to the rest of the world, and forced the idea still further that these general exhibitions must go on.

“STOCKHOLM, 1866.—In 1866 an exhibition was held at Stockholm in Sweden, which was very beautiful. It was got up with the idea of exhibiting only local productions; but it was extended to all Scandinavian productions, and Norway, Sweden and Denmark participated, and there were a few representations from other countries. The arrangement now is, that every third year there shall be an exhibition in one of the Scandinavian capitals. In 1872 the second one was held in Copenhagen, and it was a most admirable success. It is due to these small exhibitions that you have so many countries now coming forward to yours. For instance, Norway and Sweden—what can be more elegant than the arrangements they are making? There is taste, organization, and thorough knowledge of exhibition work. This arises from the fact that they have held exhibitions themselves.

which have been successful in advancing their comfort, their commerce, and their general happiness as a people.

“PARIS, 1867.—In the great Paris Exhibition of 1867 there was a widening of the exhibition idea altogether, the idea of representing nationalities. Every nation wanted to be separately recognised there, and the grounds were consequently immensely extended: and they had arrangements for showing the national houses and restaurants, the national modes of living and costumes, and it was one of its chief and most agreeable features. This was carried out still further at the Vienna Exhibition, and will have even a wider range at that here inaugurated.

“MOSCOW, 1872.—The exhibition held in 1872 did not attract much attention either in Europe or America. It was held in one of the most picturesque spots upon the globe, the last, indeed, where it would have been expected to have a great exhibition, the Exhibition of Moscow. This was the first effort at a scientifically organized exhibition, and I am sorry to say it was the last. I hope it will not long remain the last, but that the principles upon which it was inaugurated will be those upon which exhibitions in future will be carried on everywhere. The effort was to have philosophical arrangement of all the articles exhibited, every class being grouped within a space commensurate with its requirements. The exhibition was held in the Alexander Garden, and it covered two miles of space. It ought to have attracted the greatest possible notice all over Europe, if not from more distant countries, but it was very little visited, except by the natives of Russia. But it was the most teaching exhibition that has ever yet been held. No human being could walk through any one of its classes without coming away much cleverer than he went there, simply because the organization and the arrangement were so wonderful that you could pick up knowledge and information without knowing it. Just, for instance, as in your United States Government building you show your postal service, with all its appliances, they had a postal department where you saw not only what they were doing in Russia to bring their postal system to perfection, but in every country in the world. For instance, there was a long avenue of postmen—of course, dummies—each one arrayed in the costume of his respective country; there was an album containing the postage stamps of every country, a library composed of books containing forms for every purpose connected with postal administration, and a long line of carriages used for carrying out postal arrangements—everything from the rude sledge of the wild Kamtschatkan to the formal yellow-painted van of the German States, where they like yellow better than anything else. There was also every form of telegraphic apparatus, and telegraph office, so that you could write or telegraph to any part of the world.

“Then in the medical department there was a hospital, such as is used in their large cities, furnished with every appliance which might be required for accidents at any moment; in the dispensing department all the proper pharmaceutical arrangements, and outside a garden in which every medicinal herb was growing that could be used in this department.

“In their States Department corresponding to your United States Department, their navy was illustrated by a man-of-war put up in sections on land. There was every kind of fitting for the saloon cabins and for the men, every kind of appliance for shipboard life; the rigging was shown, the sections taken, showing the masts standing and the other parts left out; the sails were flapping in the wind, and you saw how they were made. The flax was brought in, spun into yarns, and woven into sails, the ammunition was made upon the spot, and the very cannon were bored while you were looking on. It was, in short, a polytechnic display the most perfect the world has ever seen.

“STOCKHOLM, 1872.—I mentioned to you that the Copenhagen Exhibition which was held the same year as the Moscow one, was not a large one: it was chiefly for the display of Scandinavian products. The exhibits of porcelain were exceedingly fine, and they pointed out to me what an immense influence the other exhibitions had in stimulating this beautiful art, and bringing it to such perfection as I there found it. It had broken down the royal monopoly of making porcelain in Copenhagen, showing that it did not meet the wants of the people, and that private enterprise had brought out manufacturers who were surpassing the royal works. The following year the royal works broke down completely, not a bad result of the exhibition.

“VIENNA, 1873.—The Vienna Exhibition, in 1873, was so much wider in its aims that

it deserves especial mention. Its development of the national idea was much in excess of all the demands, and the stimulus given to the various nationalities of the empire to do something, although too poor to do much, caused so great a strain that that exhibition cannot be considered a very great success. Still I am convinced that seeds were sown upon that occasion which will produce good fruit for Austria. I know personally that at this time many trades which were in a dilapidated condition when the exhibition opened, are thriving now.

“This is a small result for the immense exhibition at Vienna, but it is only owing to peculiar circumstances that no better results followed. I am firmly convinced, however, that the time will come when the seeds then sown will produce great results. It has given them the feeling that they can hold their own with the rest of the world in a variety of ways. They have opened their country to the outside world in a larger measure than was thought of before, and this has given an international feeling, and has been productive of growth; they have let in intercourse with the world, which has brought in many wholesome influences, and must conduce to their benefit.

“LONDON, ANNUAL.—It was hoped that the annual International Exhibition in London would be permanent. It was thought that breaking up these exhibitions into annual sections, representing only a certain class of articles each year, was better than to put forth the entire efforts every ten years. The idea was a good one, but the administration was bad, and they of course failed. It could not be carried out without great and constant energy, and that could not be sustained year after year. Besides, we in England have people who like to get a good job. You have some in America, but you haven't them all. The international exhibitions became comfortable berths to a great many people, who preferred them to the exhibitions. Of course, the exhibitions failed. The principle was good, but was badly carried out. The idea was not an original one, but was copied from the French triennial exhibitions held during the First Empire, and again copied in France in the small exhibitions held every four years in Paris, known as the *Concourse Centrale*. These are admirable in every way, and are the most useful and beautiful that have ever been held. They are regulated with great care, not by an official bureau, but by the manufacturers and producers themselves, who form a committee among themselves of various tastes and sound judgement. A man must be well known and a sound man to get on this committee. Nothing gets in without running the gauntlet of the whole committee, and very little that is indifferent obtains admission. The people in France thus have an opportunity of seeing in a moderate exhibition the best efforts of art and manufacture in their country. It is a great æsthetic lesson for the people themselves. They learn what art can produce, they desire to have it, and every person connected with it is benefited.

“PHILADELPHIA, 1876.—The next great effort was by the proposal to hold an exhibition here. You know quite well that it was not at first very warmly received in Europe. But the difficulties always give way. They have done so at least hitherto. We have just begun exhibitions, and shall go on with them to the end of time. No sooner was the mind of Great Britain convinced that you were serious in your intention of holding a great exhibition, than they came forward in my country with a thorough earnestness of purpose and a determination to do their best, and the strong conviction that you were doing the right thing too in taking your share of the great benefits which we are sure do arise from these exhibitions. Mr. Archer concluded:—“We come here, and we find men with the same love of culture and of right which we are accustomed to find in our best circles, the same genial feelings in all classes, the same warm sentiments. I am sure that I and my countrymen will leave with an admiration of your exhibition, and for those who have brought it to a successful end.”

II. LESSONS DERIVED FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL REPORT FOR 1876.

“The Paris Exposition in 1867, taught some salutary educational lessons to the English Government and people, and was one of the prominent causes which led to the adoption of the new national system of education in 1870. It demonstrated that England

was 'outstripped both in the arts of peace and war by the continental nations in virtue of their better education.' It proved a good school for England and for all Europe. The evidence then presented of the relative decadence of English manufactures was a surprise to the nation that had so long assumed superiority to all the world in her manufactures. Not only the English jurors or official inspectors of the exposition but the press of England, her manufacturers and practical observers, and even Parliament, were compelled to admit that England fared ill in that comparison of the world's industries. One of the jurors, J. Scott Russell, said:—'Something must be done or our working classes will be grievously wronged and the whole nation suffer. In the race we are nowhere. Our defeat was as ignominious and as disastrous as it is possible to conceive.' The elaborate Parliamentary Report, 'on the causes and the remedy,' convinced the government of the fatal blunder of neglecting popular education. It was the most striking demonstration ever presented, that education fosters invention, thrift, and economy, and that ignorance means waste and weakness. This Report led to the expansion of the South Kensington Museum and the organization of numerous schools of art and industrial drawing throughout England, as well as to the new measures for popular education."

APPENDIX B.

I. PEDAGOGICAL MUSEUMS IN ENGLAND, CANADA AND RUSSIA.

I. BY THE HON. J. P. WICKERSHAM, LL.D., SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

It would not be out of place to speak here of the Museums of Industry and of Art that have been established, and are springing up in the different countries of Europe; but the limits assigned to this report will permit only a brief account of what are called Pedagogical Museums, Exhibitions of Means of Instruction, or Depositories of Education. Under these different names they embrace a collection of all the material of education—school furniture, school apparatus, text-books, and appliances for schools of all kinds. Of institutions of this kind, several were represented at the Exposition:—the South Kensington Museum, England,* which, a fine pedagogical department, in sending an exhibit to Philadelphia, did not include much of a general pedagogical character. The Pedagogical Department of the Industrial Museum at Zurich, Switzerland, was only partially represented. The "Permanent Exhibition of Means of Instruction," at Vienna, was represented only by a series of photographs, which, however, were sufficient to furnish evidence of a large and rich collection. The Depository of Education, at Toronto, Canada, and the Pedagogic Museum at St. Petersburg, sent to the Exposition full and very interesting exhibits. Of these some account will be given.

First, of that from Ontario. The Educational Depository of Ontario is a branch of the Education Department of the Province. It was organized in 1851. As classified in the catalogue of its exhibit at Philadelphia, its contents are as follows:—

1. Reports and documents relating to systems and institutions. Photographs, plans and models of school buildings, school fittings and furniture. Specimens of pupils' work. Blank forms.

2. Text-books. Books relating to teaching. Library and prize books.

3. Material of object lessons, maps, charts, globes, philosophical instruments, collections in natural history, etc.

In the twenty-five years since its establishment, this Depository has obtained by manufacturing at home and by importations from abroad, a large and fine collection of the best kinds of material relating to education. The following are the special objects at which it aims:—

* A sketch of this noted Museum, by Mr. P. Cunliffe Owen, will be found on page 264 of this Appendix.

1. To provide a complete Educational Museum, where teachers, school officers and all interested in education, can obtain information of all kinds in relation to the management of schools.

2. To bring to the notice of all concerned in the work of education throughout the Province, the best plans of building and furnishing school houses, and the best kind of apparatus and appliances to be used as means of instruction; and, as far as it may, hasten their adoption.

3. To furnish, under certain conditions, to school trustees and other proper persons ordering them, text-books, library and prize books, books for Sunday schools, and articles and sets of school apparatus, at the lowest possible price.

These books and articles are obtained by officers of the Depository in large quantities for cash, and the Minister of Education adds from a government grant 100 per cent. to all sums, not less than five dollars, transmitted to the Department for their purchase for the use of the public schools. The result of this policy is that in 1872, there were in Ontario, with about 5,000 schools, 4,310 Public Libraries, and there had been sent out to them 253,512 volumes. Of prize books there had also been sent out 627,590 volumes. Of school apparatus, there were sent out—of Geographical maps, 1,461; of Scriptural and Classical maps, 144; of other charts and maps, 447; of globes, 123; of sets of apparatus, 43; of single pieces of apparatus, 446; of historical and other lessons in sheets, 13,055.

The formation of School Museums is encouraged. Specimens in Natural History are sold to the public schools on the same terms as are books and apparatus; but in addition to this and stimulated by it, the teachers and pupils of the schools themselves frequently make collections in their own neighbourhoods, and exchange with other schools.

It seems to be the opinion of all the leading friends of education in Ontario, that the Depository has been of great benefit to the school interests of the Province. There have been objections to its buying and selling books and apparatus in competition with private parties, but as a museum and a means of spreading abroad knowledge in reference to school-houses and methods of instruction, it meets universal commendation.

In what will be said of the Pedagogic Museum of St. Petersburg, free use will be made of the catalogue of the exhibit at the Exposition. The Museum has for its object:

1. To collect information regarding the manufacture of school apparatus in Russia and abroad, and to exhibit as complete a selection as possible of contemporary school and educational apparatus as well of home as of foreign make, with a view of facilitating educational establishments in the choice of proper apparatus suitable to individual requirements.

2. To submit the school apparatus thus collected to special examination and test, in order to ascertain their comparative merits, as well as the best way of applying them to the purposes of instruction and education, and in case of need to introduce improvements in school apparatus.

3. To promote the development and reduction in cost of the local manufacture of school apparatus.

4. To promote the diffusion of pedagogic and educational knowledge by means of the collected school apparatus.

The Museum, through its agents, both permanent and temporary, gathers information respecting the state of the manufacture of school apparatus in Russia and abroad; with this object in view, it studies Exhibitions, as well local as international, in which a place is assigned to pedagogic apparatus, collects catalogues, price-lists and notices of the manufacturers of school apparatus, and finally, as far as its funds permit, procures specimens of school apparatus, classifying and exhibiting them at its permanent Exhibition.

The extent of the museum may be judged of by the following enumeration of illustrative objects: For use in Religious instruction, 70; instruction in Mathematics, 120; Natural Philosophy, 400; Natural History, 600; Cosmography, 100; Geography, 300; Political History, 200; Drawing 100; Calligraphy, and Stenography, 50; Course of an elementary School, 50; Domestic Instruction and Kindergarten, 250; Gymnastics, 40; Music, 85; Hygiene, 200. Besides these, there are many specimens of school and class furniture, the whole amounting to 2,700, without including some 4,000 slides for the

magic lantern, arranged to illustrate various branches of knowledge. The library of the museum contains 12,000 volumes, and 50 pedagogic periodicals are received.

The examination and testing of school apparatus, an estimate of their relative merits, and the introduction of improvements, are carried on by specially organized sections of the Permanent Committee of the Museum, which manages the whole institution, and consists of the President and four members appointed by the government. Up to 1870, the workshops of Russia had produced very little school material of any kind. By the following means, originated and carried into effect by the Museum, great progress has been brought about :

1. Discovering in the capitals, as well as in the provinces, fresh producers of school apparatus, and affording them gratuitous use of models and drawings made by specialists, and in some cases supplying them with funds.

2. Granting the right to every producer of exhibiting his specimens among the collections of the museum.

3. Examining school apparatus through experts, granting certificates of approval, and spreading information regarding the best and cheapest apparatus.

4. Arranging local exhibitions and bringing together producers of apparatus, and the representatives of school demands.

5. Sending specimens of the collections, at the expense of the museum, to the International Expositions, and at the same time allowing the producers to enjoy the rights of exhibitors.

In addition to the travelling Exhibitions, which are organized and sent out to the different provinces, for the purpose of acquainting teachers and school boards with the most approved school apparatus, the diffusion of knowledge is promoted by the following means :

1. The museum opens its collections and library for gratuitous use.

2. In its Sections it carries on open discussions on questions of instruction and education.

3. It publishes, periodically, explanatory catalogues of all the collections of the Museum.

4. The members of its Sections contribute to a special pedagogical periodical.

5. Public lectures are read on pedagogical and scientific subjects, as well as readings for the people, all of which are published in the form of small pamphlets.

II.—PEDAGOGIC MUSEUM IN RUSSIA, FROM THE REPORT OF THE HON. B. G. NORTHROP, LL.D., SECRETARY OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Many of the European Governments have liberally donated their Centennial exhibits to the United States Government. For their reception, a new building on the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution has already been planned, in which one large wing is set apart for a Pedagogic Museum. The educational appliances embraced in these foreign gifts are nearly enough to fill this large wing. Once organized, it will be a nucleus around which will be gathered the material for an ample Educational Museum. Such an institution is greatly needed in this country. The importance and usefulness of such a museum were happily illustrated by the grand display made at Philadelphia by the Pedagogic Museum of St. Petersburg.

The educational exhibit of Russia evinces the thoroughness and success with which industrial and technical education has been recently organized in that country. The great Pedagogic Museum of St. Petersburg has contributed much to this result. The statements here given on this subject are condensed from the Russian Reports. This Museum is designed to collect and diffuse information in regard to the best school apparatus made in Russia or abroad, and to exhibit the fullest possible collection of the same, so far as to facilitate selection and purchase to suit individual requirements. Experts are employed rigidly to test these various appliances, and determine their comparative merits, and in case of need, introduce improvements required, and to reduce the cost of their production

and sale to the lowest practicable figures. Through the Russian Ministers and other agents in foreign countries, this Museum is continually collecting information in regard to school apparatus and appliances in other lands. Russian agents carefully studied our Exposition, as they have all others where pedagogic apparatus has been shown, collecting catalogues and price lists, and procuring specimens of school apparatus for the St. Petersburg Museum.

The success of the St. Petersburg Museum is the more striking in view of its recent origin. That an institution organized only a dozen years ago has already assumed so large proportions is but one of many indications of the rapid progress made by Russia during the last decade.

The following is the official account of this Museum, published by the Russian Government:—

III.—THE PEDAGOGIC MUSEUM AND EDUCATIONAL DEPOSITORY OF RUSSIA. OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The Pedagogic Museum of the military schools, is a government Institution founded in 1864 in the exclusive interests of the educational Establishments of the Ministry of War, but which in 1871 became an independent Section of the General Museum of Practical Science of St. Petersburg.

The Pedagogic Museum has for its object :

(1.) To collect information regarding manufacture of school apparatus in Russia and abroad, and to exhibit as complete a selection as possible of contemporary school and educational apparatus as well of home as of foreign make, with a view of facilitating educational establishments in the choice of proper apparatus suitable to individual requirements.

(2.) To submit the school apparatus thus collected, to special examination and test, in order to ascertain their comparative merits, as well as the best way of applying them to the purpose of instruction and education, and in case of need to introduce improvements in school apparatus.

(3.) To promote the development and reduction in cost of the local manufacture of school apparatus, and

(4.) To promote the diffusion of pedagogic and educational knowledge by means of the collected school apparatus.

Up to 1870 the Museum applied its endeavours solely to carry out to the utmost extent the first object, but its activity gradually increased, and at the close of 1871 began to be directed to the attainment of all the above mentioned aims, availing itself of the following means :

(1.) The Museum, through its agents, both permanent and temporary, gathers information respecting the state of manufacture of school apparatus in Russia and abroad ; with this object in view it studies Exhibitions, as well local or international, in which a place is assigned to pedagogic apparatus, collects catalogues, price lists and notices of the manufactures of school apparatus, and finally, as far as its funds permit, procures specimens of school apparatus, classifying and exhibiting them at its permanent exhibition.

In 1866 *i. e.* in the second year of its existence, the Museum possessed a collection of apparatus, relating chiefly to preliminary instruction, and occupying a space of 18 square fathoms. In 1870 the collections occupied a square of 35 square fathoms, and at present the collections, consisting almost exclusively of specimens, cover 150 square fathoms of floor, 300 square fathoms of wall, and 250 square fathoms along the shelves.

The collections of the Museum may be divided into four principal groups :

(1.)—INSTRUCTIVE PORTION.

1. Religion (about 70 denominations of collections of wall charts, atlases, albums, pictures and reliefs.) 2. Mathematics (120 denominations of collections of apparatus in arithmetic, geometry and geometrical drawing.) 3. Natural Philosophy (400 apparatus and collections of drawings and sketches relating to a preliminary course in physics and chemistry, magnetism, electricity, galvanism, light, sound, heat and mechanics.) 4. Na-

tural History (600 denominations of collections and aids in mineralogy, botany, zoology, anatomy and physiology). 5. Cosmography (100 denominations of collections and aids in mathematical and physical geography). 6. Geography (300 denominations of collections in physical, political and historical geography, and in ethnography). 7. Political History (about 200 denominations of collections in universal history, and in the history of Russia, among them aids for the study of the cultural side of history). 8. Drawing (100 denominations of aids and collections of various systems of preliminary, technical and art drawing). 9. Caligraphy and Stenography (about 50 denominations of aids in classes and for pupils). 10. Course of a preliminary school (about 50 denominations).

(2.)—EDUCATIONAL PORTION.

1. Domestic Instruction and Education (ante-school age) and kindergarten, likewise games, and educational employments in arts and trades (about 250 denominations). 2. Gymnastics (40 denominations and apparatus, manuals and models). 3. Music and singing (85 denominations of manuals and specimens of musical instruments). 4. Class furniture (about 60 specimens of class tables of various systems, boards and other appendages, as well as articles suitable for class rooms).

(3.)—THE HYGIENIC MUSEUM.

(200 denominations of apparatus, preparations, models and drawings,) illustrating hygienic knowledge concerning air and its properties, water, food, soil, clothing and cleanliness, work and repose, and a library of popular works on hygienic subjects.

In all, the Museum possesses at present about 2700 denominations and 4000 slides for the magic lantern, systematically arranged for the various branches of knowledge.

(4.)—PEDAGOGIC LIBRARY.

Attached to the Museum is a Pedagogic Library, consisting of above 12,000 volumes of pedagogic works in all the principal languages, and subscribing to about 50 periodical pedagogic publications.

2. The examination and testing of school apparatus, an estimate of their relative merits, and the introduction of improvements, are carried on by specially organized Sections of the Permanent Committee of the Museum, which manages the whole Institution, and consists of the President and four Members appointed by Government.

The said sections are formed chiefly of persons belonging to learned and educational corporations, voluntarily attaching themselves to the work; all the meetings therefore of the Committee and its sections are open to the public, and may be attended by any one taking an interest in the affairs of the Museum. The Committee and all its sections are presided by the same person. The perpetual members of the committee participate in the work of all its sections. The organization of special sections, of which there are 12 at present, was commenced in 1874.

During the past year the total number of individuals who took part in the meetings was about 3,000; there were about 200 meetings, the duration of each having been from 3 to 5 hours.

In pursuance of the above stated objects, the operations of the committee, among others, have been as follows:—

(a) Two explanatory catalogues of the Museum have been successively published. These catalogues contain a full description of the collections of the Museum, with a statement of their prices and the modes of using them, as well as special instructions for employing the various apparatus in each separate branch of learning and education. The last catalogue was published in 1872-3.

(b) Individuals have been invited from among teachers and tutors to assist in founding at the Museum a special pedagogic commercial firm, undertaking the obligation of having the establishment constantly supplied with an adequate stock of school apparatus, treatises and reading books, at prices which are regulated by the Committee of the Museum. This commercial firm is the appointed Commissioner of the Museum.

(c) The school apparatus, relating to some of the most important branches of instruction, has been divided according to the demands of teaching and the pecuniary means of schools, into the following groups:—(1) necessary apparatus, (2) useful apparatus, and (3) apparatus admissible in the presence of considerable pecuniary means, and after the first demands have been satisfied.

(d) A plan and method have been worked out for teaching courses of geography and cosmography in middle schools; a complete systematic collection of aids in these courses has been made by the help of private individuals. A portion of these aids was exhibited at the International Geographical Exhibition in Paris, 1875, and the Museum was awarded a "lettre de distinction" for them.

(e) At the initiative of the Natural Philosophy Section of the Committee the first cheap work-shop of physical apparatus has been established in Petersburg which has completed orders for seventeen physical cabinets of military schools. The same section has drawn up a programme and conspect of the course of Physics for those schools as well as a list of apparatus for the cabinets.

(f) A plan for the Hygienic section of the Museum has been worked out; the sanitary returns of fifty-two schools for two years, (15,000 pupils) have been examined, plans of classes and schools, and a system of gymnastics, etc., have been considered*.)

(g) Two successive exhibitions have been arranged, geography, and cosmography and natural history, with a view of ascertaining what apparatus exists on these subjects, their degree of efficiency, what alterations and additions they may require, and how the cost of their production is to be reduced.

(h) The necessary preparations were made for enabling the Museum to take part at the following Exhibitions: the St. Petersburg Manufactory, 1870, the Moscow Polytechnic, 1872, the Paris Geographical, 1875, the International Exhibition in Philadelphia, the Educational in London, and the Hygienic in Brussels, 1876.

(i) A plan and system of public readings have been worked out for the uneducated classes, and upwards of 500,000 pamphlets of these readings have been published. A plan of similar readings designed for private soldiers is now being worked out.

(j) The formation of popular choruses has been commenced.

(k) A journal has been commenced for the special examination of school books, pedagogical works and school apparatus, and containing information regarding the operations of the Museum and its different sections, etc.

3. The means adopted by the Museum for developing and cheapening the local production of school apparatus were as follows:

(a) Discovering in the capitals as well as in the provinces fresh producers of school apparatus, and affording them gratuitous use of models and drawings, made by specialists, and in some cases supplying them with funds.

(b) Granting the right to every producer of exhibiting his specimens among the collections of the Museum.

(c) Examining Russian school apparatus through experts, granting certificates of approval, and spreading information regarding the best and cheapest apparatus.

(d) Arranging local exhibitions and bringing together the producers of apparatus and the representatives of school demands, and

(e) Sending specimens of the collections at the expense of the Museum to International Exhibitions, and at the same time allowing the producers to enjoy the rights of exhibitors.

Up to 1870 there were scarcely any Russian workshops of school apparatus in existence, and the demand for the latter was chiefly supplied by foreign articles. School apparatus was then very expensive; those brought from abroad on account of coming from second and third hands, and those made in Russia because of the limited number of producers and the want of competition, besides, being designed for rich families and for schools, the articles received the finishing of toys, and were made of walnut wood and mahogany, instead of pine and birch. Thus, arithmetical boxes were sold at 2½ R, cubic quarters of an arsheen at 10 R, etc. The trade had not yet become specialized, and the purchaser had to lose much time and labour before finding the article he wanted.

* These labours are fully detailed in the pamphlet which accompanies the exhibition of the Museum to Brussels.

In 1870, the Manufactural Exhibition was opened in St. Petersburg; the Pedagogic Museum, as exhibitor, determined to avail itself of the presence of manufacturers in order to induce some of them to undertake the manufacture of school apparatus, according to given models, in the hope that a regular competition might ensue and schools be enabled to procure inexpensive apparatus.

Not having been able to induce a single manufacturer to undertake the proposed work, on account of the mistrust with which they regarded a great demand on the part of schools even with a price reduced to an extreme minimum, the Museum was compelled to adopt a course of action by setting the example; and thus to undergo the risk of incurring a useless outlay, with the assurance, however, in case of success of conferring a positive benefit on all schools and families. With this object in view, the Museum availed itself of the proposal of the Prison of the Marine Ministry, and gave an order for several copies of wooden apparatus for preliminary instruction, according to models which were on sale, recommending at the same time the use of the cheapest possible material. Accordingly, several articles of birch were made by the inmates of the prison, a mathematical cube, a cubic quarter of an arsheen, specimens of class furniture, etc., and the result was, that altho' these articles were paid for by the piece, their cost was just ten times less than of those offered for sale by the trade.

These articles were immediately placed at the Exhibition by the side of their originals (which in their turn were copies of foreign models), and both were labelled with the name of the producer, and the price of apparatus. The difference proved so striking, that as a mere matter of curiosity, it attracted daily crowds of visitors and excited the most lively discussions.

Thus the conviction first began to dawn of the practical possibility of producing cheap and accessible school apparatus.

Thanks to the notoriety which the circumstance obtained, occurring as it did at the Exhibition, and thus attracting the attention of a mass of visitors, and of the press, the Museum had no difficulty now in finding parties willing to undertake the execution of its orders, especially as it became known that the inmates of the prison were unable to execute all that was entrusted to them. The result was the establishment of the first private workshop of school-apparatus at prices even lower than those paid to the prison. The Exhibition enabled the Museum to support the first producers, by at once drawing the attention of the public to their articles, and thus supplying them with large orders.

In order, however, to carry on the work thus begun it was found necessary to adopt other measures with a view of attracting and encouraging producers. Besides it was felt that by a mere search after cheaper *reproducers* of specimens of school-apparatus, no important results could be achieved, for many articles, on account of the complexity of their construction could not be reduced in cost. It was found necessary to modify such apparatus to relieve it of its toy-like appendages, etc. Accordingly, still pursuing its previous mode of action, the Museum at the same time, began to look out for such producers as would undertake for a time at least to carry out its orders relating principally not to the reproduction of existing models, but to the execution of new specimens, according to the drawings of the Museum. Thus for instance a teacher in one of the technical schools was induced to execute several copies of a cheap model, illustrating the phenomena of the seasons of the year, and the phases of the moon. Altho' these models, (the price of both being 1 R. 80 c.) became unfit for use in a year's time, still the Museum was by their means enabled to prove the possibility of doing without expensive toy-apparatus which for some reason or other have not yet gone quite out of use. The above cheap models have greatly spread since 1872, and the price for both has not risen above 3—5 R.

In the same way the cooperation was secured of some individuals attached to educational establishments—and of workshops, even regimental ones.

By these operations, the museum exercised a powerful influence on the more extensive producers, always disposed to look down with contempt on the wants of the poorer buyer. The result was the rise of many small workshops, and a reduction in the cost of school-apparatus on an average not less than 50%, without any impairment in their educational merits. The success would have been still greater, had the museum been able to avail itself of the special manufacturers of cheap wooden articles in the provinces, but this was found impracticable for many causes. However, the idea was to a certain extent realized

in Moscow, whither a selection of school-apparatus was forwarded, and where a workshop was established in 1872.

By 1872, *i. e.* the year of the Polytechnic Exhibition, in Moscow, our schools were completely emancipated from the necessity of purchasing foreign apparatus in mathematics, cosmography, drawing, gymnastics, and all the subjects of preliminary instruction. The degree which the reduction in cost had attained is strikingly proved by the fact, that a complete set of apparatus required for a preliminary school did not exceed 140 R. in cost, whereas up to 1870, this sum was only sufficient to procure the apparatus for teaching the elements of arithmetic. In general, it can be said that the price of wooden apparatus had been brought to its minimum, the reduction in price not extending to articles of metal, as for example, the apparatus of a physical cabinet; which continued to keep high. Of course, in the beginning the success seemed more apparent than real, and it was only after the Polytechnic Exhibition that its reality could be affirmed with a certain degree of confidence.

Subsequently, the number of workshops began to increase rapidly, and they were established even in the provinces. Unfortunately, it became evident that nearly all these new workshops at the commencement of their operations would endeavour to draw attention by means of advertisements of newly invented and improved apparatus. A similar course of action not only diverted them from their true business, but inflicted loss, for schools and families regarding with scepticism the moral right of these workshops to the invention of new appears, refrained from buying them.

The task therefore devolved on the Museum of trying to point out what apparatus was actually necessary for military schools, and inducing workshops to turn out such apparatus in sufficient quantities. There was but one way of attaining this object: the Museum granted space for the exhibition of school-apparatus and then approved only those which satisfied pedagogic demands: such articles were labelled "approved for military schools." The measure was adopted in 1872. It led eventually to the necessity of commencing the organization of a permanent competitive exhibition of school-apparatus, with the admission exclusively of such as had previously received the approval of the respective special sections of the Committee. This permanent exhibition has been commenced within the last half-year and has already led to the establishment of a new workshop of physical apparatus, a portion of whose productions are now open for inspection. Thus, school apparatus which had hitherto kept its high price, being chiefly abroad, can now be made in Russia and at a cost which precludes the necessity of its being imported. The workshop promises to sell its productions at a reduction of 35%, but the special section of the Committee entertains the hope of being enabled to reduce the price still further, and with this view it has drawn up certain instructions for simplifying some of the articles, and for avoiding the use of expensive material in the accessory parts.

In summing up the results attained in the course of four years, it may be mentioned that (1) every variety of school apparatus can now be produced in Russia (with the exception of musical instruments, of which more anon), and (2), schools which up to 1870 were compelled to lay out a sum of 3,657 Roubles in the acquisition of a certain selection of apparatus in mathematics, natural history, physics, cosmography, drawing and music, are at present enabled to obtain the same apparatus for 1,350 R., thus effecting a saving of 2,300 R. or 63%.

In addition to and furtherance of the above measures, the Museum is undertaking the formation of travelling exhibitions, of an instructive and educational character, with the view of making provincial schools more closely acquainted with the most approved apparatus and of encouraging the production of such apparatus in the provinces.

And 4. The diffusion of knowledge is promoted by the following measures: (a) the Museum opens its collections and library for gratuitous use; (b) in its sections it carries on open discussions on questions of instruction and education; (c) it publishes periodically explanatory catalogues of all the collections of the Museum; (d) the members of its Sections contribute to a special pedagogical periodical; (e) public lectures are read on pedagogical and scientific subjects, as well as readings for the people and private soldiers; these lectures and readings are published in the form of small pamphlets.

In explanation of the social significance of these measures it must be observed that:

1. The use of the collections of the Museum for purposes of instruction began about a

year and a half ago. It expresses itself by the independent occupations of learners, who come to the Museum for the purpose of verifying their knowledge by means of the apparatus there collected (especially in physics and natural history), or by the visits of entire classes with their teachers for lessons demanding apparatus inaccessible to schools, or finally by systematic lessons given to groups of pupils, especially in an elementary course of music and singing. During the year and a half there were 1754 such lessons given.

2. The contents of the Pedagogical Library may be made use of either on the spot or at home. The total number of visitors during the last four years was about 3000.

3. As has been already stated, two catalogues have been published. The first, in 1870, consisting of 23 printed sheets and 10 sheets of drawings, was sold at the low price of 15 cop., with the view of spreading a knowledge of the importance and due selection of school apparatus. The second catalogue was published in 1872, and the first supplement to it in 1873, by a private individual, who received pecuniary assistance in order to enable him to issue at as reduced a price as possible.

3. The public lectures were carried on chiefly with the object of diffusing information regarding correct methods of instruction and systems of education, particularly in homes and preliminary schools. The number of these lectures since 1871 (they are read only during the winter months) amounts to 140; they were attended principally by the educated classes of the capital.

Readings for the people were commenced in 1872. In the composition of these readings it is constantly borne in mind, that the listener is not only deprived of education but that he is even not desirous of acquiring it. Accordingly, every reading must fulfil the following requirements: (1) it must prominently set forward the practical utility of the subject treated; (2) it must be written in a style calculated to excite and sustain the interest of the hearer; (3) in order to be perfectly intelligible it must keep in view the degree of knowledge, notions and conceptions of the audience, and communicate new ideas as much as possible in images and picturesquely, without complexity, and must be complete in itself, in order to give a clear notion of an entire subject; (4) the aim of the readings is not to educate the people, since education can be acquired only by persevering independent labour, but to awaken a desire for self improvement; and (5) the readings must besides possess an external interest and they are therefore accompanied by dissolving views, singing, music, experiments, etc., it being understood that impressions, received through the organs of sight and hearing, and especially the first, are the most durable.

It has been decided, that the admission should not be free, in order to keep up a more serious regard for them, and therefore a trifling payment is exacted of 5 cop., that is half the cost of the very poorest dinner.

These popular readings are always delivered from a written text. Any one may send in the text of a reading, which is submitted to a thorough examination at the open special meetings of the Section of the Committee of the Museum, in the presence of the author. After due corrections in conformity with the established requirements, it is approved and is delivered in the auditory of the Museum, after which if it produce a useful impression, it is appointed to be printed. The number of readings sent in during the 4 years has been 420; of these 130 were accepted and 87 printed in 600,000 copies at the price of 5—10 cop. for $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 printed sheets with pictures.

These readings bore reference to the following branches of knowledge:

(1) *Scriptural History* of the New Testament in connexion with descriptions of the Holy Land, and the History of Christianity in Russia.

(2) *History of Russia*, represented in biographical sketches, in correspondence with the degree of the mental development of the hearers.

(3) *Knowledge of Russia*, chiefly with reference to its industries and condition of the people.

(4) *Mathematical and physical geography*, illustrative of natural phenomena which excite superstitions, and likewise of agricultural and hygienic subjects.

(5) *Natural History*, chiefly with reference to agriculture and hygiene.

(6) *Popular Hygiene*, the physical education of children, notions about air, food, drink, construction of dwellings, dress, cleanliness, treatment of the sick until the arrival of the medical man, saving from drowning, freezing, suffocation etc., etc.

(7) *Literature* with a view of exciting a desire for the perusal of the best popular writers.

(8) *Ethics*, family life relations between husband and wife, to children, social self help, etc.), the influence of labour on the organism, the meaning of the repose, etc.

(9) *Technical knowledge*, including important inventions.

The readings are attended chiefly by the humbler industrial orders of the capital. With a view to the æsthetical development of the masses, a choir of 100 individuals has been formed, who are taught gratuitously on the proceeds of the lectures.

The readings for the army refer to general and military themes; they also bear an educational character, and have the same surroundings as the readings for the people.

In conclusion it will not be amiss to state that the readings for the people and privates, the public lectures and lessons were attended during 21 months of 1872, 73, 74 and 75 by about 215,000 individuals.

During the last five years the collections of the Museum were surveyed by no less than half a million of persons.

The collections of the Museum are purchased almost exclusively on the funds allowed by Government; all the other operations of the Museum are carried on without any subsidies.

The apparatus used in Russian schools, and specimens of which are collected at the Museum, may be divided into two categories: apparatus made in Russia and apparatus imported from abroad. Below will be found mentioned only Russian apparatus, which is despatched to the Exhibitions at Philadelphia, London and Brussels.

Of foreign apparatus used in Russia the greater portion come from England, France, Germany, Austria, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, but the Museum possesses many specimens in other countries of Europe and in America.

Amongst foreign producers may be mentioned: (1) *Religion*: J. Schnorr (is published now in Russia), Desobry, Herder, Jarrold and Son, Cassel, Chapman and Hall, Schreiber, The religious tract Society, A. Keipert, Raaz, Th. Varti, Sampson and Son, Shotté, Knobeldorf, etc. (2) *Mathematics*: Born, Bopp, J. Bister, Lochmann, Hachette, Hestermann, Paravia, Schröder, etc. (3) *Natural History*: Auzoux, Professor Bock (Steger), Fleishmann, Hestermann in Altona, Frié (Praga), Guerin, Brendel, Eger, Erber, Margo, Millers, Hartinger, Schreiber, Ventzel, Achille Comte, Ruprecht, Wetschein (Wurster, Randegger and Co.), Koot, Pape-Carpantier, Lüben, Schubert (is published now in Russia), Patterson, Henslow, Balfour, James Stewart, Henfreys, Wild, Brulow, Oliver and Boyd, J. Mashall (for the Department of Science and Art), Meinholdt (is published now in Russia), Kohler, Jonston, Hanns Kundrat, Roesel, Rosenhof, Ed. Wendt, Thinemann, Rieseling, H. Burmeister, H. Pompper, L. T. Fitzinger, Bouas-Lebel, Leutemann, Kny, etc. (4) *Political History*: Lannitz, Flinzer, J. Gilbert, H. Rheinhard, Em. Went, M. Fossey et El. Müller, Rohrbach, Brockhaus, Lübke and J. Kaspar, Lübke, Prof. Vogelein, Flaxman, M. S. G. D. Armengaud, Bouas-Lebell, E. Rhode, Th. König, A. Rheinhard, F. Voigt, W. Pütz Harrow, Drioux et Leroy, Houze, K. Spruner, R. Wedell, Delamarche et Grosselin, W. Rüstow, Kiepert, Freyhoid, Clark, Breitschneider, Kiegler, A. Kretchmann, Bahrbach, Langl, Cortambert, etc., etc. (5) *Geography*: Wenzel, Jauez, Bruns, Whitall, Schotte, Roberts, Brockhaus, Braun, Smith, Burée, Maupérin, Hennequin, Schlosser, Ch. Thomas, Malby, Reimer, Kiepert, Nitschke, Molt, James Reynold, Justus Perthes, Raatz, Baur, Berghaus et Stulpnagel, Ervald, Vogel, Ravenstein, Kellner, Delitsch, Zeigler, Postumus et Kan, Institut des frères des Ecoles chretiennes, Uhlenhuth, Mentzer, Cornell, Pitschmer, Collin, Haelsig, Keller, Meissas et Michelot, Graef, Ohmann, Holle, Rozat, Schäffer, Maniers, Cortambert, Schade, Leichtenstern et Lange, Lange, Adler, Sydow, Kloeden, Liebenow, Adami, Diell, Winkelman, Stieler, Weiland, Voigt, Chevalier, Guyo, Arrow-smith, Black, Jonston, Schau and Allen, Sorrensson, Ewald, Keipert, Graef, Graef and Bruhns, Stein, Hoffmann, Bazin et Cadet, Bouffard, Bonneau et Laurent, Delagrave, Hachette, D. Reimer, Lassailly. (6) *Natural Philosophy*: The apparatus were brought out of Sacsony, München, London, Paris, etc. (7) *Drawing*: Willer, Hutter, Fr. Gillet, John Bell, Davidson, Hardin, Hendrieks, A. Deacon, Heimerdinger, Chamber, Voltz (author of "Drawing for Young Children"), W. Hermes ("L'écolier parisien"), Carpenter, G. Hicks, Calame, Julien, (Ecole française contemporaine), Noble, Méthode Cassagne, E. Herdtle, G. Köller, G. Richson, C. Flemming, Cassell, Victoris, H. Troschel, Stuhlman,

Graber, L. Schrader, Dupuis fr., Hachette et Co, Institut des frères des écoles chrétiennes, H. Weishaupt, G. Hahn, J. Carat ("The school of Raphael, or the student's guide to expression after the most celebrated heads in the cartons at Hampton-court, New York"), W. Lübke et J. Caspar, M. J. G. D. Armangaud Lamoutte, Al. Studnicke, G. Lelabar, Leybold, Vignola, Klimsel, etc. (8) *Calligraphy*: Koch, Werlet, Berger, Hagenmaier (Gallery models, or examples of letters, etc.), Picquet, Darnell, P. Callewaert, Poitiers-Henry Oudin, Victorin, Rightmyer (New York), Ad. Henze, V. Stölzer, etc. (9) *Singing and Music*: Rode, Drath, Baptiste Ed., Chervin ainé, Jérôme, Thibouville, Moritz Gläzel, Schuster jun., Held, Jochem, Alexandre, Dandu, Schoen, Hamel, Schubert, Weiss, etc. (10) *Gymnastics*: M. Roth, Ph. S. B. Carue, Paz, etc., etc.

Above have been pointed out the means adopted by the Pedagogue Museum in attaining one of its chief objects: acquainting schools with apparatus produced not only in Russia but in foreign countries. The majority of specimens have been purchased and but a very small portion presented to the Museum. It would be very desirable if foreign producers would kindly bear in mind the aim pursued by the Museum, and consent to forward their specimens to the permanent exhibition. Letters (franked) on this subject to be addressed to the President of the Committee of the Pedagogic Museum, St. Petersburg.

IV.—SKETCH OF THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, BY P. CUNLIFFE OWEN.

"Much has been said of late years in this country concerning the famous museum and art school established by the Government of Great Britain at South Kensington, England. We make below some extracts from a "memorandum upon the formation of the South Kensington Museum," prepared under the direction of Mr. P. Cunliffe Owen, British Commissioner, to the Centennial Exhibition,* for the use of the committee having in charge the organization of the museum of art in the city of Philadelphia. We copy from the *Penn. Monthly*:

"It is now seven-and-thirty years ago that, influenced by the declared opinion of the public, the British Government was in the year 1838 induced to take into serious consideration the art education of the people; in that year a School of Design was established under the then President of the Board of Trade at Somerset House, having for its object "the training of designers to improve the patterns and designs used for manufactures." The progress of the undertaking at first was very slow, for in the course of twelve years the number of branch schools which had been established in the provinces for promoting the same object amounted to only twenty-one. The exhibition of 1851, however, gave a great impetus to the work, for in that grand exhibition of the art manufactures of most of the countries of the world, the comparison of British workmanship with the art-industrial productions of other nations revealed to the Englishman, that although his handiwork might well compete with any in point of honest and skilful execution, yet in respect of beauty of design it was far behind that of some other nations. The result was the formation of the present Department of Science and Art under Her Majesty's Committee of Council on Education. It was soon considered necessary to provide a collection of objects illustrating the art-workmanship of bygone ages, not only as practised in this country, but in all the civilized nations of the earth, to serve as examples in guiding the art-education of the student. And with this view a nucleus of a permanent museum of works of art was formed at Marlborough House, now the residence of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; the objects there acquired, by means of moneys granted by the state, form part of the important collections of the South Kensington Museum, which is now the central depository of all works of art, pictures, books on art and education, engravings, etc., collected by the State to serve in aid of the art-education of the public.

"*The Collections.*—The collections at South Kensington Museum now comprise:

- "1. Objects of Ornamental Art as applied to Manufactures.
- "2. The National Art Library.
- "3. British Pictures, Sculptures and Engravings.

* This gentleman has since been appointed Secretary of the British Commission for the Paris Exhibition of 1878, of which the Prince of Wales is President.

- " 4. The Educational Library, with appliances and models for Scholastic Education.
- " 5. Materials and Medals for Building and Construction.
- " 6. Substances used for Food.
- " 7. Reproduction by means of Casting, Electrotype, and Photography, of objects displaying the Art-manufactures of all nations.
- " 8. Naval Medals.

" These collections have been acquired by means of sums of money granted from year to year by the Parliament. This system of purchase by the state was commenced in 1838; a sum of 10,000*l.* was voted in 1840 for the purchase of examples of art for the schools of design; 5,000*l.* was granted by Parliament for the acquisition of examples of art from the exhibition of 1851; in 1855, 20,000*l.* for the purchase of specimens; and up to the year 1860, 50,000*l.* had been expended by the State for these collections, in securing specimens, with the view of exhibiting the efforts of the artist in combination with the workman, not only in England but in foreign nations, dating from the period of the revival of the arts in Europe. Since 1860, the scope of the museum has been much extended, and reproductions of some of the more important monuments of ancient art have been added to its collections, and the amounts voted by Parliament have been proportionately increased.

" *The Museum of Ornamental Art* was established in 1852, when, by permission of Her Majesty the Queen, a suite of rooms in Marlborough House was appropriated to the reception of the various art-manufactures, comprising pottery, glass metal-working, furniture, textile fabrics, enamels, etc. This museum remained open to the public until February, 1857, when it was closed for the removing of the collection to the iron building at South Kensington, which had been presented to the Government by H. M. Commissioners for 1851. In 1856, a sum of 10,000*l.* was voted by Parliament for removal of schools. This important division of the museum contains at present a collection of ancient, mediæval, and modern art workmanship of various countries, acquired by purchase, gift, and bequest comprising upwards of 20,000 objects, in addition to a grand collection of reproductions of art-objects in other national collections, which have been obtained by the electrotype process, or by castings in plaster, and which are deemed to be of great importance as models for guiding the art-student.

" *The National Art Library* contains about 33,000 volumes. This collection of books differs from most of our national libraries, inasmuch as it has been chiefly acquired by moneys granted by the State for the special purpose of art-teaching, and the books have nearly all been selected by competent judges appointed by the committee of Council on Education. The art library also contains 10,000 drawings, 23,000 engravings, chiefly of ornaments, and 36,000 photographs.

" *The Collection of British Pictures* at South Kensington was commenced by the gift of Mr. Sheepshanks, who, in presenting his pictures to the nation, stipulated that they should be kept in a suitable building in the immediate neighbourhood of Kensington. The value of this gift, which comprises some of the choicest pictures of the British school, was then estimated at 53,000*l.*, but it is now worth a considerably larger sum. This gift was followed by other donations of pictures, and the galleries now contain 585 oil paintings and 1,005 water-colour drawings, specimens of the works of the best British masters, nearly all contributed by private individuals for the advancement of the public art-education of this country.

" *The Collection of Sculpture* consists chiefly of decorative sculpture of the Renaissance period in marble, stone and terra cotta of the 15th century, known as Della Robbia ware.

" *The Education Collection* was begun by the Society of Arts, and first exhibited in St. Martin's Hall, in 1854, after which exhibition numerous objects were presented to the Government to form the nucleus of an educational museum. These were added to the other collections at the South Kensington museum, and this collection has now, by means of the voluntary contributions of the publishers of educational works, and by the aid of the State, become a very important branch of the South Kensington museum, seeing that its library contains upwards of 20,000 volumes of educational books, and the collection of models and appliances for educational purposes numbers some thousands of specimens.

" *Materials for Building and Construction.*—The nucleus of this collection was formed partly by gifts and purchases from the exhibition of 1851 and from the Paris Exhibition

of 1855. It has since been greatly increased and chiefly maintained by the voluntary contributions of building contrivances offered for exhibition by the inventors of the same. It comprises samples of building stones, cements, terra cottas, bricks, fire-proof floors, ornamental tiles, enamelled slate, specimens of woods for construction, &c.

“ Substances Used for Food.—The Food Museum was first established and became part of the South Kensington Museum in 1857; it is arranged with the express object of teaching the nature and sources of food, representing the chemical composition of the various substances used as food, and the natural sources from which they have been obtained. This collection has lately been removed to the Bethnal Green Branch Museum.

“ Reproductions by electrotype, by casting, and by photography, of historical art-monuments and of art-objects existing in the collections of other countries, have been obtained and used, not only for exhibition in the South Kensington Museum, but to furnish models for the use of students in the 2,085 schools of art in the provinces. Many such objects, of great educational value, have been secured by the convention for international exchange of reproductions of art-objects, made by some of the leading powers of Europe at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

“ Naval Models.—In the year 1864, the collection of the naval models belonging to the Admiralty was removed from Somerset House to South Kensington. This collection has, for educational purposes, since been transferred to the royal naval school at Greenwich; but during the time of its remaining in the galleries secured for its exhibition by the authorities at South Kensington, so many acquisitions were made that the collection now belonging to the nation exhibited at South Kensington has become very important, especially in models and appliances for modern warfare.

“ Loans from Private Collectors.—In addition to those important collections of art-objects acquired by the state, the South Kensington Museum contains in one of its courts, especially devoted for the service, a large collection of art-objects on loan from various private owners, who desire to co-operate with the government in carrying on the art education of the public. Objects lent for exhibition are accepted on the understanding that they remain for a period of not less than six months; and although every care that the state can command is guaranteed for such deposits, the authorities of the museum do not hold themselves responsible for loss or damage. Numerous special loan exhibitions of great importance have also been held, the last being that of enamels on metals, opened in June, 1874.

“ Circulation.—From the first formation of the museum collections, a system of circulation of selected objects for exhibition in aid of schools of art in the provinces has been in force. Since 1864, this system has been much extended; contributions have been made to 245 exhibitions, and the number of ascertained visitors to these has exceeded five millions. The museum, as a general storehouse for objects which can be sent to schools of science and art, has under the term “circulation,” three distinct classes of objects, which are distributed under the following heads:

“ 1. Examples furnished to schools of art and science for stated periods for the purpose of study.

“ 2. Original art-objects, paintings, electrotype reproductions, etc., for exhibition in connection with schools of art.

“ 3. Circulation of reproductions by various processes, electrotype, photography, etching, chromo-lithography, etc., sent on deposit loan, to be retained by the schools for a period of one or more years.

“ Cost of Collections in Museum to 1874.—Although these valuable collections have been very much enriched and increased by the liberal donation and bequests of private collectors, their accumulation has been mainly achieved by monetary grants from the state, the amount of which has for several years exceeded an average of 22,000*l.* sterling per annum. The total cost to the nation of the South Kensington Museum, including administration, building and collections, to the 31st of March, 1874, is stated in a Parliamentary paper to amount to 1,191,709*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Of this the sum of 281,672*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* has been applied to the purchase of the collections.

V.—PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM OF INDUSTRIAL ART.

It is probably not generally known that the Pennsylvania Museum of Industrial Art has been granted the use of Memorial Hall, in the Centennial grounds, for the purpose of establishing a great Art Museum, and connecting therewith schools of art. . . .

The purpose of this museum and of the schools to be connected with it is a practical one. In the first place, it is designated directly to prepare skilled workmen for our mills and shops; but, indirectly, through our public schools, its great aim will be to make industrial education general. The plan of its projectors contemplates the establishment of a great Normal Art School, where teachers can be trained to give instruction in our public schools.

A Boston gentleman, recently in Philadelphia, after having visited the Museum and conferred with its managers, writes home to one of the newspapers the following account of what he learned:—

“The plan of the proposed Museum is a very broad one. It consists of two features: First, the Museum and two special schools directly connected therewith, one a school of industrial drawing and design for technical and advanced instruction of artisans and designers; the other, a normal art training school for the training of teachers to teach the elements of drawing and design in public schools, in secondary art schools and evening classes; second, the introduction of drawing into all the public schools as a regular branch of study, and the establishment of special or secondary drawing schools or drawing classes in the different cities throughout the State, in which the practical elements of this subject shall be taught, and from which students may pass to the technical school attached to the museum as to a higher school, thus providing for a high degree of technical training on the one hand and a wide dissemination of elementary instruction on the other.

“It will be observed that this plan is very comprehensive, and combines the best features of the South Kensington Museum for higher technical instruction with the system of elementary instruction which we have developed so successfully in this State. There is every prospect that this plan will be fully carried out.

“With the full development of this plan, Pennsylvania will have the most comprehensive and complete system of art education of any State or country. It will be superior to the English system, in that its basis will be laid in all public schools. . . .

“Its practical benefits upon the material prosperity of the city and State will be such as to exceed what its most enthusiastic supporters would at this day venture to state. If this language seems extravagant, I can only refer to England’s experience with her South Kensington Museum, which within the short space of twenty years has not only revolutionized many branches of English industry and created several new ones, but has become a grand representative storehouse of the industry of mankind, as well as the envy of the world.

“We are becoming an industrial people. On every hand we see the evidences of this fact. In many of the States, particularly in the New England and some of the Middle States, the larger part of the population is engaged directly or indirectly in industrial pursuits. In Philadelphia alone, the value of manufactured products is over \$550,000,000 per year. It becomes, therefore, one of the most practical questions how these industries can be best promoted, for it is upon their prosperity that no small degree of public wealth and comfort depends. Experience teaches that education is the best and cheapest factor in their healthful development, and both experience and observation show that the kind of education which is the most needed is that which will develop skill among the producers, and secure good taste in its applications. This education, to be of practical usefulness, must be brought within the reach of those who need it, and must needs be taught to them along with other fundamental studies. Hence the widespread demand for drawing in the public schools, which is the only study in public schools that touches this phase of practical life. Hence this demand for industrial drawing schools

for the benefit of the adult mechanic and artisan. Hence these industrial museums to illustrate, by masterpieces of industrial workmanship, not only the special applications of beauty to use, but the principles which should be observed in its application.

“In short, the day of the mechanic and artisan has come. The cheapness of transportation is opening the markets of the world to the labours of his land. In these markets there is destined to be sharp competition between the leading nations, and national supremacy and national prosperity are to depend in no small degree upon success in this competition. For this contest England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia. are preparing on a scale, and with a thoroughness, which should excite our liveliest concern; and all these efforts are devoted to increasing the productiveness of labour by means of education. We should do no less.

“If the Centennial had one lesson for us above all others, it was this: Prepare for this competition, and prepare for it at once. Already, from the science and art schools of England, from the industrial schools of Germany and Austria, and from the industrial drawing schools which are scattered over France, an army of workmen are entering their respective industries, instructed in the principles of art-science to such an extent that, in all the higher and more valuable branches of industry, we cannot expect to compete with them outside of our home material; while in the home market itself we cannot long expect successfully to oppose the ignorance of our own workmen to their skill and taste.

“No language can be too strong, no efforts too earnest, in urging upon our people the necessity of immediate preparation for the contest, for it is to be observed that the results by which the danger alone can be averted, can be secured only by the slow process of educational development.”

VI. STORE AND BOOK DEPOSITORY OF THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

A Committee of the London School Board have recently made the following report on the establishment and maintenance of a “Store and Books Department” or Depository:

“It will doubtless be in the recollection of the Board that its earlier arrangements for supplying its Schools with books, maps, apparatus, &c., were with agents, who gave to the Board liberal discounts.

“At length that arrangement appeared to the Board to have disadvantages which might be removed by the adoption of some other. After consideration of the various alternatives presented to it, the Board finally adopted that of a Store of its own, in charge of an officer of the Board.

“The probable advantages of this plan appeared to be in the direction (1) of economy, and at the same time (2) of an improvement in the quality of goods, and (3) of increased expedition in their supply.

“(1) As to economy. It appeared from the exceptionally large quantities of School materials which the Board required that, by entering into contracts of its own, and by direct transactions with publishers and manufacturers, the Board would purchase on much better terms (2) As to quality. It was believed that the many and often serious defects which occurred in contract goods could be removed only by direct contract with contractors, and by a uniform comparison of their goods when delivered at the Schools—a plan impossible under the old arrangement. And (3) As to expedition. It was hoped that, by directness in ordering, and by keeping necessary stock always on hand, the various causes of delay in the supplying of goods to Schools would be removed.

“The Board accordingly established a store, which was commenced in January 1875; but, owing to the nature of agreements with its previous agents, the old plan remained in partial force until the 25th of the following March. Since that date all arrangements with publishers, manufacturers, contractors, carriers, &c., have been made by the Board direct, and the new store plan has been in full operation.

“One year’s experience of that plan is, therefore, just published (March 25th, 1876), and the Committee are now in a position to report as to how far the various anticipations of the Board have been realized.

“In the first place, as to the more economical supply of school books, stationery, apparatus, &c. After charging to the account of these things all costs of staff, premises,

&c., the year shows a saving of £2,446 19s 8d. That is, the sum which has been paid for supplying our Schools with goods under the present store arrangements—all cost of store taken into account, is £2,456 19s 8d less than the sum which would have been paid had the original agents' arrangements been in force. The particulars of the account are set forth in the accompanying balance-sheet. It may be well to state that this fact has been arrived at in the following way. Every article supplied by the Store has been charged in the School Accounts, at the discounted price formerly paid to the agents, and the total of these School Accounts has been finally compared with the total price which the Board actually paid.

“As regards both the second and third parts of the Board's anticipations, viz. : the insuring that (1) contract goods should be uniformly according to tender sample, and (2) that the execution of Teachers' orders should be more prompt, the store plan has been followed by equally satisfactory results. In addition to the direct testimony of the records of the store, the Committee have the best possible indirect testimony that the evils referred to have been removed, in the fact that Teachers' complaints on these points, once numerous and reasonably made, have almost altogether disappeared. In this respect alone the experiment of the store has been fully justified.

“It may be well to remind the Board that the most sanguine advocates of the store did not anticipate that, by its establishment there would be a reduction of expenditure to the extent of more than £1,000 per annum, whilst the actual reduction has been upwards of £2,400. It is only just to state here that in no small degree is this unexpected success due to the very exceptional fitness of Mr. Frater, for his post as Store Superintendent.

“It may be mentioned that, in addition to the special duty of the Store Department—the supplying of schools with school materials—to it has been referred the arrangements for issuing and registering Punctual Attendance Cards and Rewards, and Examination Certificates, by which the General Office is relieved of considerable labour. The store also collects from schools all waste paper—reading books unfit for further use, used copy-books and writing-paper, &c. The arrangements for this are only just completed; but it is probable that about £400 per annum will be realized from this source.

“Your Committee have also to report that they have an arrangement now approaching completion, by which there will be provided elementary schooling for the blind in the ordinary classes of every Board School. They have induced publishers for the blind to render some of the most extensively used school books into blind character, so that a blind child may be able to read at the same time and in the same class with its seeing brother and sister.

“The plan, it is believed, will have many advantages. It will probably exercise a humanizing effect on ordinary scholars, and it will undoubtedly prove a great boon to blind ones. It will leave their family relations undisturbed; it will dispense with the necessary means of conduct to the present special and generally distant schools; it will greatly enlarge the region of their possible knowledge; and, above all, it will provide for them schooling under conditions more natural, cheerful and stimulating.

“As regards cost, it is satisfactory to report that this new method will be economical.

“Your Committee would have it distinctly understood that, though the idea originated with the Board, the Board is in no sense the publisher of the books, neither has it any property whatever in them. They will be procured in the ordinary way of business, and may be had by any school in the Kingdom.

“The Committee take this opportunity of reporting as regards the method that it adopts in relation to the question, What Books, Apparatus, &c., may and may not be used in the Board Schools?

“It is the practice of publishers to forward copies of their elementary school publications to the Board. On receipt, the Committee refers the question of their merits to those of its members who have special qualifications for judging in the particular subject on which they treat. The report of these members is written, and states the reasons for approving or condemning the books; also, in the case of approval, whether approved for scholars' or teachers' use. This report is submitted to the Committee, considered, and,

if there be concurrent judgment, adopted, or, if this be not the case, it is referred back for further report.

“A similar course is adopted in relation to every other article of school use submitted to the Board.

“It may be interesting to the Board to know that during the past year 802 books, and various articles of school use have been considered by the Committee.

“When a book is approved, it is placed upon the Teachers’ Requisition Form (Form 32), which is the list of all books, maps, apparatus, &c., which *may be* used in the Board Schools, from this list managers and teachers are at liberty to make their own selection, subject only to one condition, viz., that the total cost of the things selected must not be at the rate of more than the allowed sum per head per scholar in their schools. A room has been set apart in the store where may be seen a sample of every article this list contains.

“The Committee think it well to say that they are by no means severe in their judgment. They are desirous, on the one hand, to avoid discouraging school publishers; and, on the other, to keep out of Board Schools all books which have undoubted and serious defects. They have sought, too, to place upon the Requisition list, books, &c., from which, as far as possible, teachers might be able to make the selection best suited to their own individual tastes and habits of work. The Committee, therefore, do not wish it to be understood that they entirely approve of every book, &c., upon their list.

“In conclusion, the Committee have to report that the new premises, on which the Board entered at Christmas last, are excellently adapted to their purpose.”

STATEMENT showing the operations of the Store under the new arrangement (for a period of one year—viz., from Lady-day, 1875, to Lady-day, 1876), as compared with the arrangements previous to Christmas, 1874.

Amount expended for Stock, and charge for Working Expenses.		Cost which would have been incurred under old arrangement for Stock actually distributed to Schools.
Stock on hand, March 25th, 1875	£2,062 9 0	
Purchases of Books, Apparatus and Stationery	18,275 14 6	Books, Apparatus, &c., distributed to Schools, and calculated at rates previously paid to Agents
Insurance of Stock and Buildings	18 7 6	
Carriage of Goods to Schools	217 14 6	Charge for Stamping Books, &c. (1½ per cent. on £19,675 15s. 6d.), at rates previously paid to Agents, being now done at Store
Salaries and Wages	861 16 5	
Rent, less tax, New Bridge Street—Three quarters	148 15 0	Carriage of Goods to Schools, at rates previously paid
Rent, Milford Lane—One quarter, say at £400 per annum, in lieu of interest and repayment of amount expended for Purchase of Premises and Legal Expenses, Fittings, &c.	100 0 0	Part Salary of Clerk in Finance Department for checking accounts, which are now checked at Store
Repairs on Buildings, &c., New Bridge Street	19 6 5	
Rates and Taxes	40 9 0	
Coal and Coke	15 5 0	
Gas	24 8 3	
Furniture, &c., calculated at 20 per cent. per annum on £110 18s.	22 3 8	
Interest on Capital sunk (say £3,000) at 5 per cent. per annum	150 0 0	
Postage	18 12 2	
Sundry Expenses (petty cash)	44 5 2	
Less Stock on hand	£22,019 6 7	Cost of Goods supplied to Schools under old management
Net Cost of Goods supplied to Schools, with charge for working expenses	2,848 10 2	
Balance	£19,170 16 5	Difference between cost of new arrangement and old, being amount to credit of Board for twelve months
	2,446 19 8	
	£21,617 16 1	

(Signed) { J. RODGERS, Chairman.
BENJAMIN WAUGH.
R. MAGUIRE.

VII.—DEPOSITORY FOR SCHOOL APPLIANCES IN PARIS.

The British Commissioner in his Report on the Educational Exhibits at the Vienna Exhibition in 1873, states that one of the "most remarkable" models exhibited at Vienna was "of the admirable establishment recently created in the City of Paris for issuing to the Schools. . . . Everything they require in the shape of educational furniture, books, apparatus and material, all of the most approved description, and in great part manufactured on the premises.

Further on he says :—" A special collection of Educational objects was exhibited by the City of Paris. It included a highly interesting model of the *dépôt* recently established for the supply of school furniture and material to the various primary schools throughout the *arrondissements*.

"In taking measures to repair the disasters which preceded and followed the signing of the treaty of peace with Prussia, on the 26th February, 1871, the extreme desirableness of such an organization became apparent. The necessary steps were at once adopted, and under the direction of M. Gréard, Inspector-General of Public Instruction and Director of Primary Education, the work has been so far happily accomplished.

"The large scale of the model exhibited at Vienna, enabled us to form a very clear general idea of the arrangement of the buildings and of the plan of operations carried out in them; and a personal visit which I have since been enabled to pay to the establishment, under the guidance of M. Gréard himself, and of his able coadjutor, M. Boyer, has more than confirmed the estimate I had already formed of its value.

"The principal building is traversed throughout its length by a central avenue, having on either side at about half the height of the building, a broad gallery. Folding doors sufficiently large to give passage to a loaded waggon, close this avenue at each end. The galleries are chiefly used for stowing desks, benches, tables, easels, blackboards, and other articles of school furniture. All supplies are delivered in the central avenue on the ground floor, and are thence readily hoisted to the galleries by means of an elevator. Other stores and workshops are conveniently grouped around this principal building.

"The importance of this service thus performed is at once apparent, for the official returns (*L'Instruction Primaire à Paris, et dans Le Département de La Seine, 1871-1872*), will show that during the year ending 1st October, 1872, additional accommodation was provided for nearly 20,000 children, distributed among 17 infant schools, 127 boy's schools, and 125 girls schools, involving the issue during less than seven months, of 3,800 new tables, more than 1200 tables repaired, 650 benches for play-ground use, 240 desks for teachers, and 137 for monitors; 575 chairs, 250 school libraries, 200 pair of steps, 250 blackboards, 250 easels, and 325 clocks; besides more than 1,500 wall maps, globes and illustrations of the metrical system, 1,822 curtains made and fixed, and various small articles of furniture to the amount of nearly 9,000 francs. Since that period the completion of the establishment has been carefully prosecuted, and it is now effectually accomplishing the various objects for which it was created."

These are :—

(1.) To issue once a quarter to all the primary schools of Paris, such supplies of furniture, apparatus, books, and other school material as they may need.

(2.) To provide in urgent cases for their immediate wants, and for accidental repairs.

(3.) To watch carefully over the quality of all goods and articles required for school use.

(4.) To adopt such improvements whether of form or of construction, as experience may suggest.

For the accomplishments of these objects, the institution retains a moderate staff of skilled workmen whose interest in their duties is very apparent.

"Books, stationery, and large quantities of other articles are purchased, most of the wooden furniture is manufactured on the premises, and also some of the metal work.

"The whole establishment is carefully organized and administered, and its utility seems unquestionable."

"The School Libraries are for the use of teachers as well as scholars.

"They comprise three classes of works :—(1) Dictionaries : historical, geographical,

and scientific ; (2) Books of reference for school study ; (3) Instructive and amusing works for general reading. Each library consists of about 40 volumes, approved by the Prefect of the Department."

VIII.—EDUCATIONAL, OR PEDAGOGIC, MUSEUM AT WASHINGTON.

FROM THE REPORT FOR 1876, OF GENERAL EATON, UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

I.—I have mentioned among the educational results to be sought from the exhibition, the establishment of educational museums or collections of educational appliances. Our deficiency in this respect is a source of constant embarrassment. Many of our teachers and school officers have no opportunity of knowing what these appliances are, or of keeping up with their improvements. It has been my desire, in conducting this office, to secure as necessary aids to its work, and as special benefits to our systems and methods of education:—

1st. An educational library, where publications upon the subject could be gathered from all quarters of the world, and such publications made available for American educators. A small sum has been annually appropriated by Congress for this purpose. The use of this, and the exchange of documents, have made the library already one of great value. I have purchased for it most of the private collections made by my predecessor, Dr. HENRY BARNARD. I have also desired to secure for the same purpose :

2nd. An educational museum or collection of educational appliances, but neither money or space has been afforded for such a collection. As I have at different times mentioned, several foreign Governments have invited exchange of these appliances—some have sent articles ; but I have not been able to return in exchange, and have not been able further to respond to that courtesy than to send the publications of the office.

Since the announcement of the International Centennial Exhibition, I have hoped that it might afford the occasion for the organization, in connection with this office, of a national educational museum. The cost would be slight, and the benefits to our education invaluable.

The commencement of the Kensington Educational Museum under the auspices of the most enlightened English friends of education, in connection with one of the world's fairs at London, is well known. The effect upon English skill and intelligence has been incalculable.

In connection with the Vienna exhibition, a somewhat similar movement was commenced in that city. A recent writer, referring to it as "the permanent educational exhibition," observes that "it receives universal approval, and its beneficial results surpass all expectation."

The first number of the Journal of the Educational Museum at Rome, Italy, has just been issued. From this the following remarks are translated :

"This museum, as is well known, owes its origin to a visit to the World's Exposition at Vienna, made by the distinguished gentleman who now rules over the destinies of public instruction in the kingdom. It only dates its legal existence from November, 1874, called to life by the joint exertions of the Minister of industry and commerce. . . .

"It has already been likened to a permanent exhibition. This Journal will now give it the character of a permanent, and, at the same time, circulating exhibition. . . .

"To illustrate the collections which are in the museum, and which are being formed, is a much greater task than might seem at first sight. In the first place, there is no educational implements or apparatus which could not give rise to researches and observations, and form the subjects of descriptions, examinations, comparisons, and manifold discussions. . . .

"It is by this not merely intended to make an appeal to teachers or superintendents. The museum and the Journal, its representative before the public, would not think that it had done all the work assigned to it if it did not likewise have the co-operation of those who, in a less personal, direct, or official manner, are interested in the cause of education. Through the school-house, apparatus, furniture, text-books, maps, charts, and other scienti-

fic and literary aids, many persons are more or less interested in education, who do not devote all their efforts to it, but whose experience will nevertheless be of great value. The general condition of our country certainly justifies all this, and easily explains it: for in this regard it has various sides, and, not always unjustly, has been blamed; but this must often be ascribed to these or those persons not having exerted themselves enough, while the case would be entirely different if the people would not with all the greater zeal seek to obtain the very best that could be obtained."

ONTARIO.—Many of our educators are familiar with the successful efforts of the Rev. Dr. RYERSON and his able deputy, Dr. HODGINS, of Ontario, to secure these great aids to education in that Province. Their example would seem of itself sufficient to secure adequate action in the United States.

RUSSIA.—Among the noted and efficient organizations of this character should be mentioned the so-called Pedagogic Museum, under the direction of the Russian Minister of War. Founded in 1864, it has become one of the most efficient agencies for the promotion of general as well as military education in that empire.

II.—A second educational result sought from the exhibition is the preparation of full and accurate reports on the various phases of education in the country. The efforts made to quicken, increase, and render effective the collection and publication of educational history have already been mentioned. As a result, great activity is already reported in this work. The office is doing all in its power to generalize these results, and make them available for our country and the world, and hopes to gather rich fruit from the labours and publications of experts from our own and foreign countries after the display closes.

IX.—DEPOT FOR BOOKS, MAPS, ETC., AND MUSEUM IN QUEBEC.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE HON. G. OUMET, CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1876.

Adopting the language of the report of his predecessor, Hon. Mr. De Boucherville—Mr. Ouimet says:—

"I must insist again, this year, on the necessity of establishing at once a dépôt for books, geographicals, maps, terrestrial globes, and other school furniture. Enough attention has not been paid to this project, which would, nevertheless, give considerable impetus to the working of our schools. It is at present extremely difficult to procure these most necessary articles for our schools. They are very scarce, and the prices of them are so high as to be out of the reach of the most willing. By means of these dépôts of which I speak, the price could be reduced one half, which would authorize us to force all schools to purchase them.

"A lot could be placed in the hands of the secretary-treasurer of each municipality, who should undertake to distribute them amongst the teachers as they are required. No pupil would then be without those objects which become necessary as his education progresses. The whole would be bought in the name of the municipality and furnished on demand. A slight increase in the tax would suffice to cover these expenses, and parents would find their children better and more cheaply provided for."

"I will not insult any one's intelligence by undertaking to prove the truth of these remarks. The materials and apparatus of our schools will be insufficient so long as a dépôt for books, maps, globes, &c., does not exist in the Department of Public Instruction. Common sense should show that 4,030 schools will not be sufficiently provided for, if the care of doing so is left in the hands of each separate teacher or municipality. For these reasons the Legislature should no longer delay the establishment of such a dépôt in this Department.

"The importance of a school museum is equally evident, as, without it, the officers of the Department of Public Instruction must experience great difficulty in keeping up with the improvements made in the furnishings and apparatus used in foreign schools."

At the last session of the Legislature of Quebec, a grant of \$15,000 was made for a dépôt of books, maps, globes, &c., in the Public Instruction Department. This, the Provincial Treasurer intimated, was a new grant altogether, and was intended to create a

store-house whence schools may be supplied with necessary means, and apparatus of a uniform character, and at prices below the present.

In a recent circular to School Trustees and others on the subject, the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Province, thus explains the object of the grant. He says :

“The 29th clause of the law enacted last session authorizes the establishing, in the Department of Public Instruction, of ‘a dépôt of books, maps, models, specimens, apparatus, and other school furnishings,’ and a temporary credit to the extent of \$15,000 has been opened for this object. The measure is one of the most important that has ever been adopted, relative to Public Instruction, in this country. In a few words I will explain to you its nature. A system of Public Instruction was organized in our Province in the year 1841. Since that time, the Superintendent, or the Council of Public Instruction, having control of the regulation of the text-books and equipments for Schools, has been obliged to limit the surveillance over these to articles brought into market, that is to to say, sold by the booksellers. But many of these articles are very defective in comparison with others more modern. Grammars and geographies, which you yourselves used long ago, have now lost their value through the publication of similar but improved works. Progress in this direction need surprise no one. Is it the same with respect to School books, &c., as agricultural implements—we are always on the look out for the means of perfecting them. It is true, the Council of Public Instruction has not lost sight of those improvements, nor failed to approve and recommend good manuals whenever these were published ; but the law left full liberty to the municipalities to buy for themselves the old and the new works alike, and it is easy to see that the publishers had an interest in not causing the old ones to be displaced by offering you the new. One can also comprehend, on the other hand, that the Secretary-Treasurers of School Municipalities have not all specially qualified themselves to judge concerning methods of teaching and the comparative merits of School text-books. The result has been, that comparatively few scholars have profited by the introduction of improved works.

“Another result has been to cause confusion in respect of text-books, and to expose you to considerable expense whenever new teachers reject the manuals, used by their predecessors.

“The creation of a dépôt in the Department will put an end to those inconveniences. The law, as it now stands, is to the following effect : Every year, in the course of July and August (clause 30) you are required to transmit to the Superintendent a requisition for the text-books, &c., needed for each of your schools ; these will be despatched to you without delay ; the furnishings required will all be of the best make and the most inexpensive that can be procured ; the books will be the best of those sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction, and will be sold to you at cost price, with the addition of the charges for storage, transport, &c. ; regard should be had to the expenditure at the times when you lay the School rates, but should you not thus make provision for it by means of the rates, then the reimbursement of the cost must be procured by the distribution of the books and other articles required by the scholars, to whom, however, they must be supplied at prices not exceeding what you have paid for them.

“All matters relative to this subject will be managed subject to regulations to be established by the Superintendent and to come into force when sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

“It is evident that this system implies economy for the parents. First, there will be a saving in respect of commercial profits, and secondly, in avoiding the frequent changes of text-books ; in future it will become possible to have uniformity in these. In short, we shall have the most approved text-books at the smallest possible cost.

“It has been suggested that the system is calculated to be hurtful to the interests of the booksellers. Not so. The new law will not make the Superintendent either a publisher or a book-maker.

“It will be open to the booksellers always to realize just profits by furnishing the Educational Dépôt. I know, however, very well, that the law will be a source of real benefit to the country at large. It has been called for in past years by my predecessors and by the Council of Public Instruction.

“I only regret that the Dépôt cannot be made complete at once ; in fact, for that, a

couple of years' time will be necessary. Nevertheless, you should transmit your requisition next July and August, for then, it will be practicable to furnish a considerable number of articles, including some of the most approved of the text books sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction, copy books, pencils, globes, wall maps, &c., and the account books, already referred to in the circular."

During a recent visit to the Education Department of Ontario, by the Hon. G. Ouimet, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Dr. Girard, the Secretary, these gentlemen sought and obtained information on the work of the Ontario Education department, and discussed with the Minister the principles on which such Institutions should be conducted.

X.—LOCAL SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS OR MUSEUMS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

In a recent circular from Hon. G. Ouimet, Superintendent of Public Instruction, to the School Officials of the Province of Quebec, he calls attention to this subject. He says:—

"Section 52 of the recent enactment authorizes the Government to establish School Exhibitions. The Universal Exhibitions have shown how the less advanced nations can benefit by a study of what is done in foreign Schools. At the grand international concourse held at Philadelphia, the chief prominence as to the classification and the grouping of objects, was accorded to the Educational Department.

"I cite from my last report, on this subject: 'This innovation has brought out afresh one of the chief traits of the physiognomy of the contemporaneous world; instruction has become a popular force, a common instrument, a generating power with respect to every human work. In effect, if the art of printing has changed the face of society in placing the means of reading within the reach of the multitude, steam and electricity have completed this revolution in converting the ideas of a single person into the property of all, diffusing almost instantaneously over the whole world, the light emanating from an isolated spot. The members of the vast human family are no longer strangers to each other; they continually interchange thought, and compare progress in civilization; there is less room left for antagonism but more for emulation. Each one seeks to know how others attained to wealth or reputation, and desires, after admiring their works, to realize the same for himself. It is soon recognized that the foundation is instructed intelligence. That is the source of the perpetual loan which nations make to each other from their methods of instruction. As soon as one becomes convinced that the diffusion of the benefits of instruction is the surest mode of arousing the talents of all, and preventing the loss or extinction of latent intelligence through the absence of suitable nourishment, the natural consequence is to inquire into the most advantageous methods of intellectual culture. Then it also happens, that whenever there is a concourse of the nations in a general exhibition, we recognize the existence of a veritable relationship of mental intelligence, a certain community of methods of thought and of execution, and if we go to the source of their works, that is to say, to the School, we ascertain that each one of the nations has its system of instruction adapted to the conditions of climate, natural productions, language, religion and public life, but that all the systems present resemblances and suggest methods and processes which are the common inheritance of all nations.'

"In short, International Educational Expositions have been advantageous to nations in the same way that local Agricultural Exhibitions have proved beneficial to individuals, and Provincial Shows to counties.

"In the present instance, the object of the law is to apply to the domain of Public Instruction a practice which has contributed so much to the advancement of agriculture; if, in our Province, agriculture has thus profited, so would our schools, for, by this means, every advance made in one part would become promptly known everywhere, and would soon become general.

"This year, it is hoped that we may have an Educational Exhibition in connection with the ensuing Provincial Show. I am desirous of securing your co-operation and participation. What will be requisite for this purpose?

“Simply cause the performances of your scholars, as already explained in this circular, to be preserved in your schools; to have taken photographic views of your school-houses, of a size of about ten inches by twelve, if there be anything remarkable in respect of situation or proportions; to send samples of your equipments for classes, seats, desks, maps, &c. Your Secretary-Treasurers might study, to your great advantage, such a collection, which would offer to their view much that would be worthy of their notice.”

XI.—PROPOSED IMPERIAL MUSEUM FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

From the London Times, 6th June, 1876.

“Dr. Forbes Watson, the Director of the India Museum, has for some years past lost no opportunity of advocating the establishment of industrial museums of a complete character, as the most ready means of diffusing abroad a general knowledge of the products of our various dependencies and of foreign countries. He has lately matured a project for bringing together, in a museum or federation of museums, under a single roof, the products of India and of the colonies; and he has succeeded in discovering a site which seems to be in every way suitable for the proposed building. It would afford sufficient space, not only for the proposed several museums, but also for the accommodation of the various colonial agencies which are now scattered about London, so that the convenience of all who are interested in colonial affairs would be greatly considered and promoted. . .

“A museum such as that which Dr. Forbes Watson contemplates, and which would faithfully represent all the productions of the colonies, could not fail in many ways to facilitate and promote their commercial intercourse with the mother country. Their own power of purchasing English productions is dependent, of course, upon their being able to dispose of their own goods in equivalent quantities, and it is impossible to doubt that among their actual or possible products there must be many which are either unknown or only imperfectly known in this country, and which might be rendered available for many purposes in manufactures and in the arts. Nothing can be conceived more valuable, for example, to a manufacturer who is seeking a new raw material for paper than a museum in which he would find ready to his hand all the fibre-producing plants of every colony, together with authentic information about their general characters, modes of growth, and fitness for systematic cultivation. Both in India and in the colonies there is now a great display of activity in seeking to find new articles of export; and Dr. Forbes Watson refers to the coffee and tea trade of India, the rapidly increasing exports of india-rubber and tobacco from the same country, the wines of the Cape and of South Australia, and the attempted cultivation of tobacco and silk in Australia, as examples which are in point, and which are sufficient to mark the direction in which the commerce between England and the colonies is likely to increase. It is in this very direction that a museum could render the greatest assistance.

“Some of the colonies have already voted money for the establishment of a museum in London. A collection of the products of Queensland has for some time been exhibited at South Kensington, and has been sent to Philadelphia, where all the other colonies are well represented. If, at the close of the Centennial Exhibition, some arrangements were made for retaining all these collections in London, they would supply at once a nucleus for a complete Colonial Museum, which, no doubt, would be speedily enriched by many special collections.

“The erection of a Colonial Museum would give an opportunity for the concentration of the offices of the various colonial agents, and such a concentration, besides its other advantages, would be a very economical arrangement. . . . To the colonial agents the existence of an adjacent museum and library containing full information on their respective colonies, would be invaluable in their dealings with commercial men or with intending emigrants. In many instances where now long explanations would be necessary, they would simply have to send the inquirers into the museum; and the museum itself would benefit by such an arrangement. Each colonial section would obtain the general supervision of the representative of the colony, and the collections and the library, being frequently referred to on actual business, would necessarily be kept up to

the level of the latest information, and would be constantly rendered more and more suitable for practical purposes. In Dr. Forbes Watson's own words, the combined India and Colonial Museums, established according to the above plan, would in every way become a living institution worthily representing the past history and the present resources of the British empire throughout the world. Such an institution would not only afford exhaustive materials for study and research, but would likewise be suitable for reference by the Indian and colonial authorities, by men of business or of letters, and by officials or emigrants intending to proceed to India or the colonies.

From the London Athenæum, 24th June, 1876.

“The Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia was organized to celebrate the marvellous progress achieved by the United States during the century which has elapsed since the declaration of independence in 1776. It would be a worthy counterpart of the festivities on the other side of the Atlantic if we were to commemorate the no less extraordinary growth of the English Colonial Empire by the establishment in London of a great museum for the colonies and India.

“With the secession of the twelve American provinces, and the two and a half millions of colonists which they contained, it seemed as if the colonial power of England had been for ever broken. The only English colonies of importance were the three islands of Barbadoes, Jamaica and Newfoundland. What was left of English possessions on the continent of America, was poor and thinly inhabited—Nova Scotia and Canada, the insignificant province of Canada, as it was then called, with about 100,000 inhabitants, mostly French. The Cape, Ceylon and Guinea still belonged to the Dutch. The very name of Australia does not occur in Adam Smith's review of the English colonies, as contained in his great work published just about that time. It is exactly 100 years ago that Captain Cook sailed on his third ill-fated voyage of discovery, and it was not till many years afterwards that the first convicts were shipped for New South Wales. The whole population of the colonies, including slaves and aborigines, will have at most amounted to 500,000, of which probably not much more than 50,000 were Englishmen.

“In India, at least, although the Mahrattas were still the masters of the greater part of the country, and although Hyder Ali was then preparing, with a fair chance of success, his final effort for the conquest of Madras, the foundation of the English power had already been firmly laid by Clive, and was about to be finally consolidated by Warren Hastings. The territorial possessions of the East India Company, however, were as yet restricted to Bengal, then recently devastated by a frightful famine, and to a few small districts on the coast; and it was only two years later, in 1778, that the famous march of Colonel Goddard across the whole peninsula, from Bengal to Bombay, first foreshadowed the possibility of the English appearing one day as the power paramount over the whole continent of India. The utmost number at which the population of the territories possessed by the East India Company in 1776 could be estimated, would be about 25,000,000.

“Compare now the progress accomplished within one century. In India, the undisputed establishment of the English power over the whole country, and the organization of the most wonderful political dominion since the days of the Romans, with a population increased from 25,000,000 to 240,000,000. The population of the colonies proper now amounts to above 12,000,000 instead of the 500,000 a hundred years ago, the inhabitants of European descent to 6,250,000 instead of 150,000, whilst the colonists of English blood and origin have increased a hundredfold from 50,000 to 5,000,000

“The indirect effects of this unexampled growth of our colonial empire on our commerce and manufactures, and on the condition of our population, have long made themselves felt in every town and village of England, but it is only of late that we have begun fully to realize the political significance of the fact, and the new responsibilities and duties which it entails.

TABLE SHOWING THE POPULATION AND TRADE OF THE COLONIES, 1874.
(EXCLUSIVE OF THE EAST INDIES.)

NAME.	Total Population.	English or European population, exclusive of naval and military establishments.	Total trade exports and imports.	Trade with England (exports and imports).	REMARKS.									
I.—TRADING STATIONS.														
Hong Kong	124,198	2,979	£ Not known.	£ 4,657,000	} 3½ million tons entered the port in 1874.									
Straits Settlements.....	307,951	1,350	26,635,000	5,413,000		} 1,853,000 tons entered the port of Singapore in 1874.								
Labuan	4,898	43	189,000	.....	} The English trade not separately recorded.								
Gold Coast	400,000	70	556,000	} 1,531,000										
Lagos	28,963	94	835,000		} 538,000									
Sierra Leone and Gambia.....	53,126	311	1,267,000	} 1,283,000										
Aden	22,507	117	2,620,000		} 1,316,000									
Malta	145,599	850	16,205,000	} The second column contains only the number of the English population.										
Gibraltar	25,216	1,800	Not known.		1,316,000									
Total	1,112,458	7,596	Not known.	£14,738,000										
II.—PLANTATION COLONIES.														
The Bahamas	39,162	6,500	314,000	} 9,782,000										
Windward Islands {	35,157	2,146	343,000		} 9,782,000									
Antigua	8,693	240	57,000			} 9,782,000								
Montserrat	28,169	1,500	275,000				} 9,782,000							
St. Christopher	11,735	600	135,000					} 9,782,000						
Nevis	2,732	100						} 9,782,000					
Anguilla	6,426	500							} 9,782,000				
Virgin Islands	27,178	800	125,000								} 9,782,000			
Dominica	162,042	16,560	2,190,000									} 9,782,000		
Bardadoes	35,688	2,344	362,000										} 9,782,000	
St. Vincent	37,684	1,000	266,000											} 9,782,000
Grenada	17,054	250	91,000	} 9,782,000										
Tobago	31,610	900	273,000		} 9,782,000									
St. Lucia	4,723	500	45,000			} 9,782,000								
Turk's and Caicos Islands.....	109,638	5,000	2,754,000				} 9,782,000							
Trinidad	506,154	13,000	3,205,000					} 9,782,000						
Jamaica	212,000	15,000	4,635,000						} 9,782,000					
British Guiana.....	24,710	377	419,000							} 9,782,000				
British Honduras	331,371	15,000	5,135,000								} 9,782,000			
Mauritius	2,401,066	18,700	10,379,000									} 9,782,000		
Ceylon	4,032,993	101,017	£31,003,000										} 9,782,000	
Total			£16,538,000											} 9,782,000
III.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, AND MINING COLONIES.														
Africa:—														
Cape and Kaffraria	776,158	200,000	} 9,792,000	} 8,999,000										
Griqualand West	50,000	15,000				} 1,892,000	} 8,999,000							
Natal	317,000	20,000												
Total	1,143,158	235,000	11,684,000	8,999,000										
Australasia:—														
Victoria	808,000	808,000	32,395,000	} 39,217,000	} See page 194 of this Report.									
New South Wales	584,000	584,000	23,640,000			} 39,217,000	} See page 194 of this Report.							
Queensland	164,000	159,000	7,068,000					} 39,217,000	} See page 194 of this Report.					
South Australia	205,000	205,000	8,385,000							} 39,217,000	} See page 194 of this Report.			
West Australia	26,000	26,000	733,000									} 39,217,000	} See page 194 of this Report.	
Tasmania	104,000	104,000	2,183,000											} 39,217,000	} See page 194 of this Report.
New Zealand	345,000	294,000	13,373,000	} 39,217,000	} See page 194 of this Report.									
Total	2,236,000	2,180,000	87,837,000			39,217,000								
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES:														
Dominion of Canada { and Newfoundland }	3,747,000	3,747,000	48,533,000			22,070,000								
Total Colonies	12,271,609	6,270,613	Not known.			101,562,000								

“ The table shows that the English Colonies proper, *i.e.*, exclusive of India, contain above 12 millions of inhabitants, of which above 6½ millions are English or European. Of this last number about 5 millions are purely English, whilst the remainder consist mainly of French settled in Canada, the West Indies, the Mauritius, as also of the Dutch in Guiana, the Cape, and Ceylon. The difference between the different classes of Colonies will appear particularly striking if their trade be compared with the number of the English or European population existing in them. This is a true standard, because almost the whole trade of the Trading Stations and of the Plantation Colonies is due to the agency of the Europeans; and only in the West Indies a small fraction of the mixed races can be counted as approximating in any way to them in respect of industrial and commercial activity. The results of such a comparison are shown in the following summary, in which only round numbers have been used :—

	European Population.	Total Trade. £	Trade with England. £	Per White Inhabitant in Colony. Total Trade.	Trade with England.
TRADING STATIONS.....	7,600	Probably not less than 75 millions ..	14½ millions	Probably £10,000.	About £2,000
PLANTATION COLONIES....	100,000..	31 millions ..	16½ millions ..	£310 ..	£165
AGRICULTURAL, PASTURAL, AND MINING COLONIES					
Cape and Natal	235,000..	11½ millions ..	9 millions ..	£49 ..	£38
Australasia	2,180,000..	88 millions ..	39 millions ..	£42 ..	£18
North American Colonies	3,750,000..	48½ millions ..	22 millions ..	£13 ..	£6

APPENDIX C.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF SCHOOL MATERIAL.

During my stay at Philadelphia and that of the other representatives of the Department, several applications were made for the purchase or exchange of selections from our School Material for those of other School Exhibits. After conversing on the subject with Hon. General Eaton, the United States Commissioner of Education, he addressed me the following letter on the subject :

No. 1.—LETTER FROM THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION, TO THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION FOR ONTARIO, DATED DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF EDUCATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 20TH, 1876.

In organizing at the capital of the nation a museum exhibiting the appliances and progress of education, it would give me great gratification to include a full representation of these articles from your country.

We desire that in this representation the museum should present as complete an idea of education throughout the world as possible.

It would be especially gratifying if your Government or the exhibitors representing it at Philadelphia, could furnish to this office their interesting educational collection so far as it is to remain in this country.

Hoping that this proposition may be agreeable to you, and receive your favourable consideration.

To this letter I replied to the effect that I would recommend it to the favourable consideration of the Honourable the Minister of Education, which I did on my return to Toronto. Having done so, the following :

No. 2.—LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT WAS SENT TO GENERAL EATON, DATED EDUCATION OFFICE, TORONTO, 28TH AUGUST, 1876.

I am directed by the Honourable the Minister of Education to thank you for your communication of the 20th July, and to state that the important subject of it will be submitted for the consideration and action of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, with the recommendation of the Minister that he be authorized to make such arrangements, by exchange or otherwise as may enable the Education Department of Ontario to be adequately represented in your proposed Museum at Washington.

No. 3.—LETTER FROM THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION TO THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION, DATED EDUCATION OFFICE, TORONTO, 11TH OCTOBER, 1876.

I have the honour to state, that Dr. May has reported that he had seen you in regard to exchanging articles under your direction for some of those in our Educational Exhibit in Philadelphia.

As already intimated to you, the Honourable the Minister of Education is desirous of doing so. It has occurred to me that probably you could easily arrange with the Smithsonian Institution to give us on your behalf for such articles in our Exhibit as you might select, duplicates of some of the Natural History and other specimens on exhibition in the United States Government building. Duplicates also of the models of the caves and cliff ruins of Colorado, &c., from the Geological survey, &c., as well as Indian curiosities, might through your intervention be exchanged for some of our things.

I hope to be at our Department in Philadelphia early next week, when I should like to call on you in regard to this matter. In the meantime, you might give it your consideration.

The Department thanks you very heartily for your cordial reception of our Public School Teachers while on their late visit to Philadelphia, and for your kind attention to them.

Being in Philadelphia shortly afterwards, I addressed the following to General Eaton :—

No. 4.—LETTER FROM THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION FOR ONTARIO, TO THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION, DATED PHILADELPHIA, PA., 26TH OCTOBER, 1876.

In connection with the subject of exchanges of school material and appliances for the proposed Pedagogical Museum at Washington, and our Educational Museum in connection with our Department at Toronto, a plan has suggested itself, which, with the concurrence of the Minister of Education for Ontario, I desire to submit for your consideration.

In the United States building of the International Exhibition, there are a number of things of special interest and value which it is likely can be duplicated, and which are well adapted to the purpose of our Museum. I refer especially to a typical collection of casts of fish, of photographs of fish, Indian curiosities and photographs, geological models and photographs of scenery, models of caves and cliff ruins, &c., in Colorado, as well as selections from the articles specially exhibited by your own Bureau, and the Agricultural Department, &c.

As the whole of these exhibits are, I believe, more or less under the control of the United States Government, it has occurred to me that such articles in our school exhibit here as might be desired for the United States Pedagogical Museum could be exchanged through you for such of the articles designated as could be conveniently duplicated.

Should this mode of exchange be practicable, I would thank you at an early day to make such a selection from our school exhibit as you think fit. I would then give direc-

tions to Dr. May to hand them over to you at the close of the Exhibition, leaving the details of the exchange to be arranged subsequently.

In the meantime, I shall prepare and send to you a detailed list of such things as I think would be suitable for our Museum, with the understanding that where duplicates cannot be supplied they be omitted from the list.

Most of those in charge of school exhibits for the various States in the Union have expressed a wish to effect changes with our Department. We should, however, prefer to have to do with your Bureau exclusively in this matter. These States might, however, obtain from us, through you, duplicates of any which the State Education Departments concerned might desire, especially as the selection made by you from our school exhibit would likely embrace every thing of practical value in it.

I expect to leave Philadelphia in a few days, and as I desire to give specific directions to Dr. May in the matter, in connection with arrangements for packing, &c., I will thank you for a reply to this letter at your earliest convenience.

No. 5.—TELEGRAM FROM THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION TO THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION FOR ONTARIO, DATED WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 29TH, 1876.

Shall be happy to see you here Wednesday and can reply then.

After meeting with General Eaton and discussing the whole question, he addressed to me the following reply to my letter on the subject of the exchanges.

No. 6.—LETTER FROM THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION TO THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION FOR ONTARIO, DATED DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF EDUCATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 31ST, 1876.

Your favour of October 26th, from Philadelphia, is duly received. I am very greatly obliged by the consideration given by yourself and the Honourable the Minister of Education for Ontario to the proposition to exchange school material and appliances.

There are articles in your exhibition at Philadelphia which will be of great value to our proposed National Pedagogical Museum. It would also give me pleasure to make this office the medium of exchange of articles between yourself and the several State Museums at Philadelphia, which will be of great value to our proposed National Pedagogical Museum. It would also give me pleasure to make this office the medium of exchange of articles between yourself and the several State Museums, of this character.

I have carefully considered and heartily approve the provisional plan you suggest for the beginning of the exchanges. I shall be happy to receive the list of articles you mention as being in your exhibit which you are willing to exchange; and shall also be happy to receive the memoranda of the articles in the Government Building which you consider especially desirable for your Museum, and shall take great satisfaction in procuring duplicates as far as in my power for transmission to Ontario.

No. 7.—LIST OF SCHOOL MATERIAL FROM THE ONTARIO EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT, SENT FROM PHILADELPHIA, 24TH NOVEMBER, 1876, TO THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM AT WASHINGTON, UNITED STATES.

1 Reynolds' Laws of matter and motion (small.)	1 Reynolds' Principles of Hydraulics (small)
1 " Principles of Pneumatics "	1 " " Magnetism "
1 " " Electricity "	1 " Mechanical Powers
1 " " Hydrostatics "	1 " Section of Earth's Crust
1 " " Optics "	1 " Geometrical Chart

1 Reynolds' Illustrations of Hydraulics (4 diagrams)	1 Township School Debenture
1 " Property of matter "	6 Marshall's Physiological Charts
1 " Hydrostatics "	1 Chart of Measures and Weights of Metric System
1 " Mechanical Powers "	13 Geographical Lessons
1 Johnston's Map of Graecia Antiqua	1 Lord's Prayer
1 " " Italia "	1 Honour Roll
1 " " Orbis Veteribus Notus	1 Reynolds' Vertebra, etc., (4 diagrams)
1 Raised Map of Ancient Italy	1 Set Groves Battery
1 " " Graecia Antiqua	1 " Daniels "
1 " " Modern Italy	1 Electrical Machine
1 Departmental Map of Dominion	1 Red Brick School House (model)
1 " " United States	1 Air Pump
1 " " British Isles	1 Bell Glass
1 " " Palestine	1 Planetarium
1 " " Europe	12 Drawing copies in 4 frames
1 " " Asia	1 Weight of air apparatus
1 " " Africa	1 Under and overshot wheel
1 " " America	1 Set Mechanical Powers
1 Chart Barometer and its uses	1 " Collision Balls
1 " Volcanic system of Globe	1 Pair Hemisphere Cups
1 Chart Movements of Waters	1 Standard Barometer
1 " Physical Features of Land	1 Maximum Thermometer
1 " Distribution of Rain	1 Minimum "
1 " " Winds	1 Hemisphere Globe
1 " " Climates	1 Six Inch "
1 " Union Jack	1 Pair Twelve Inch Globes (High Schools)
1 Chambers Geometrical Chart	1 Set Metals in Glass Shade
1 Smith's Astronomy	1 Small Numeral Frame
1 Gall and Inglis' Chart of Bible History	4 Drawing Models (Fruit, etc.)
1 Taylor's Sovereigns of England	1 Photograph Normal School Ottawa (in handsome frame)
1 Morrison's Skeleton of Ancient History	1 Education Department Photograph, Toronto (in handsome frame)
1 Departmental Eastern Hemisphere	1 Ten Commandments
1 " Western "	1 Slate Blackboard
1 School Law Arbitration	1 Reynolds Laws of Matter and Motion, small.
1 Public School Meetings	
1 Duties of Pupils	
1 Limit Table	

Value of this collection of School Material, \$908.25. Net to be sent, \$1,108.

8.—LIST OF ARTICLES ASKED FOR FROM THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

- Set of models of cave ruins, cave town and ancient tower in Arizona, etc.
 Selections from transparencies of cave ruins, Geysers, and ancient villages of Arizona.
 Coloured model of Niagara Gorge, of the Yosemite Valley and Grand Canon of Colorado.
 Selections from large photographs of Indians.—U. S. Geological Survey of Rocky Mountains.
 Specimens of Indian costumes, adornments, masks, and utensils.—National Museum.
 Selections of photographs of schools, institutions, and educational appliances for Indian Schools.
 Two or three of the very large maps of the United States.
 Selections from the casts of food fishes, complete set of photographs of food fishes. &c.
 School cabinet of forest trees with examples.

 II.—EXCHANGE OF SCHOOL MATERIAL BETWEEN THE JAPANESE AND ONTARIO EDUCATION DEPARTMENTS.

During my stay in Philadelphia in July, I had several conferences with the Japanese Commissioners, chiefly in regard to an exchange of school material, between the Japanese and Ontario Education Departments. The result was most satisfactory. In the following month after my return to Toronto, the Honourable the Vice-Minister of Education, Hon. Fugimaro Tanaka, addressed me the following letter :—

No. 1.—DATED 1621 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, 12TH AUGUST, 1876.

“ Hereby I wish to present you those books and charts which are used in our primary schools in Japan, and also the books named Riji-kotei, which have been composed of the translations of what we could investigate in Europe and America on the subject of Education, when we came for the purpose four years ago, so I shall be very happy if you accept them.”

This letter was suitably acknowledged. Subsequently the following letter was received, dated 1621 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, August 19th, 1876 :—

“ No 2. We intend to come to Canada in the early part of next month, and it is our desire to visit the Schools there, when I hope we shall have the pleasure of seeing you there.

“ We expect to leave here on the 25th instant for Toronto, *via* Niagara Falls, &c.

“ In the meantime accept my best regards.”

No. 3. The following Telegram in reply was sent to the foregoing, dated Toronto 24th August :—

“ I shall be happy to see you and party on your visit to Canada.”

The Vice-Minister, Madam Tauaka, and suite, having visited Toronto, were shown most of its educational institutions.

No. 4.—THE VICE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, JAPAN, TO THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION, DATED QUEEN'S HOTEL, TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1876 :—

“ I wish to express you my warm thanks for the two packages of the reports, journals, and other educational documents, which I received just now, and which are most valuable things to me, so that I can get important information from them. I am very much obliged to you not only for your kindness in showing us your schools and other places, but also for the trouble which you have taken in collecting for me so many reports and notes.”

No. 5.—THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES WERE SUBSEQUENTLY ORDERED FROM THE VICE-MINISTER OF EDUCATION FOR JAPAN FOR THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Picture of old Japanese school-house. | 5 Pictures painted in lacquer in frames. |
| 10 Pictures of the interior of old and new school-houses. | Several photographic pictures of colleges and schools, maps of school districts. |
| 7 Pictures in frames, made out of silk cloth. | 12 Painted pictures of plants. |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Set of Abacus. | Some materials of Kindergarten. |
| Some specimens of copper and zinc types. | 1 Box of solids. |
| Some specimens of Japanese shell fish. | 1 Model of steam engine. |
| Some specimens of " fish. | 1 Gyroscope. |
| 1 Set of scales, weights and measures. | 1 Glass cutting machine. |
| 1 Specimen of Japanese old clock. | 2 Globes. |
| 1 Specimen of certificate paper. | Some specimens of newspaper. |
| Some specimens of pupils' work. | Some specimens of slates. |
| 1 Set of printed pictures for children. | Some maps of sea ports of Japan. |
| 1 Compass. | 1 Model of school-house. |
| Some specimens of stationery. | Some pictures of Japanese social life or daily living. |

No. 6.—THE JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS PRESENTED A PAIR OF BRONZE VASES TO THE MUSEUM OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.

And M. Rikio Ideura subsequently addressed the following letter to Dr. May, dated Philadelphia, Pa., 30th Nov., 1876 :—

"I wish to write you that we are very much obliged to you, not only for the kindness, but also for the great trouble which you have taken in delivering those educational materials which we selected from your educational exhibits; and I wish you to make communications hereafter.

"I desire to inform you that, the price of the pair of bronze flower vases for your Museum is four hundred and eight dollars in American currency.

"Please present our best regards to Dr. Hodgins, to whom we feel much obliged.

"We leave here for Japan to-morrow morning. Our address in Japan is Tokio."

No 7.—LIST OF ARTICLES FOR THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, JAPAN, FROM THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 12 Prints of Scripture sites (large). | 1 Elementary set chemicals; 1 teacher's laboratory. |
| 30 " " (small). | 1 Boy's Own Chemical Wonders; 1 Student's ditto. |
| 30 " " manners and customs. | 1 set each of chemicals (Roscoe), blocks, animals, fishes, anatomical models. |
| 6 Reynolds' Chemical Charts. | 122 vols. of books, as follows: |
| 7 Johnston's Natural Philosophy Charts. | Rouge's Guide to English Kindergarten. |
| 3 " Astronomy Charts. | Calkin's Object Lessons. |
| 4 " Botany Charts. | Wilson's Manual of Object Lessons. |
| 1 Brown's Geometrical Chart. | Welch's Object Lessons. |
| 10 Coloured lithographed zones of the earth. | Lilienthal's Things Taught. |
| 1 map stand: 1 electric telegraph. | Barnard's Object Teaching. |
| 1 Departmental maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. | Gray's Topics for Teachers. |
| 1 Original model of school house building, in 2 sections. | Griffith's Hand-book for the Preparation of Lessons. |
| 11 photographs of school buildings in Ontario, as follows: 1. Public School, Brantford; 2. Ward Public School, Toronto; 3. High School, Mitchell; 4. Collegiate Institute, Hamilton; 5. Normal and Model School, Toronto; 6. Education Department, Toronto; 7. Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene; 8. Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville; 9. Blind Asylum, Brantford; 10. Brookhurst Ladies' Academy, Cobourg; 11. University of Toronto. | Park's Manual of Object Lessons. |
| | Ross's How to Train Young Eyes and Ears. |
| | Walker's Hand-book of Object-Lessons. |
| | Pestalozzian Lessons on Objects. |
| | Gill's Notes on Lessons. |
| | Lake's Book of Object Lessons. |
| | Wood's Object Lessons on Botany |
| | Barnard's Oral Training. |
| | Cooley's Easy Experiments. |
| | Champlin's Political Economy. |

- Burton's Observing Faculties.
 Hervey's Christian Rhetoric.
 Spencer's Essays on Education.
 Rodwell's Dictionary of Science.
 Potter and Emerson's School and School Masters.
 Northend's Teachers' Assistant.
 Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching.
 Wickersham's Methods of Instruction.
 Wickersham's School Library.
 Sullivan's Popular Education.
 Forrester's Teachers' Text Book.
 Holbrook's Normal Schools.
 Sypher's Art of Teaching School.
 Well's Graded School.
 Root's School Amusements.
 Beecher's Physiology.
 Beecher's Letters on Health.
 Watson's Manual of Calisthenics.
 De Laspe's Calisthenics.
 Wood's Physical Exercises.
 Spenser's Modern Gymnast.
 Blackwell's Laws of Life.
 Parson's Calisthenic Songs.
 Roth's Physical Development of Children.
 Schoolmaster's Drill Assistant.
 Hunt's Manual of Elementary Drill.
 " Lessons in Drill for Girls.
 Hugh Miller's School and Schoolmasters.
 Roger Ascham's Schoolmaster Education.
 Lyon's Power of Christian Benevolence.
 Mary Lyon's Teacher's Last Lesson.
 Hope's Book about Dominies.
 Dickens' School and Schoolmasters.
 Filleard's Life and System of Pestalozzi.
 Fraser's Memoir of David Stowe.
 Barnard's American Contribution to Pedagogy.
 Olin's College Life.
 Porter's American Colleges.
 Thompson's English School-room.
 Staunton's Great Schools of England.
 Edinburgh Sessional School.
 Barnard's National Education of Europe.
 Wilkins' Natural Education in Greece.
 Northrop's Education Abroad.
 Mansfield's American Education.
 Randall's History of Common School Systems.
 Barnard's Military Schools.
 " Letters, on —.
 " Aphorisms on Education.
 " American Teachers.
- Cox's Recollections of Oxford.
 Mill's Industrial and Technical Education.
 Johnston's School-houses.
 Barnard's School Architecture.
 Hodgins' School-house and its Architecture.
 Leed's Treatise on Ventilation.
 Eassie's Healthy Houses.
 Putler's Ventilation.
 McCrie's Autopædia.
 Self Improvement.
 Garvey's Manual of Human Culture.
 The Gentle Life, 2 vols.
 About in the World.
 Stowe's Little Foxes.
 Hervey's Principles of Courtesy.
 Bazaar, a book of Decorum.
 Manners of Modern Society.
 Meeting in Society.
 Foster's Improvement of Time.
 Todd's Complete Works.
 Beecher's Lectures to Young Men.
 Landel's Young Men in Battle Field of Life.
 Landel's Beacons for Young Men.
 Binney's "Is it possible to make best of both Worlds?"
 Christian Training for Parents and Teachers.
 Geikie's Life, or book for Young Men.
 Guest's Young Men Setting out in Life.
 Stevenson's Praying and Working.
 Cobbet's Advice to Young Men.
 James' Young Man's Friend.
 Smith's Government of the Heart.
 Prince Albert's Golden Precepts.
 Guide of Wisdom and Virtue.
 Foster's Essays on Decision of Character.
 Sherwood's Self-culture in Reading, &c.
 Stone's Complete Examiner.
 Mavor's Young Man's Companion.
 Ryerson's Christian Morals.
 Nott's Counsels to Young Men.
 Blackie's Self-Culture.
 Tyler's Sweet Counsels to Young Girls.
 Sigourney's Letters to Young Ladies.
 James' Young Woman's Friend.
 Ellis's Education of the Heart.
 Orton's Liberal Education of Women.
 Beecher's Domestic Economy.
 Phelps Discipline of Life.
 Governess Life.
 Amica's Calling, &c., of a Governess.
 Beecher's House-Keeper.
 Heman's Young Woman's Companion.
 Flower Object Lessons.

Received the above for the Education Department of Japan.

(Signed)

RIKIO IDEURA,

Japanese Commissioner.

Value of the foregoing school material..... \$874 75

No. 8.—LIST OF ARTICLES ORDERED FROM THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF ONTARIO BY THAT OF JAPAN IN ADDITION TO THE FOREGOING.

Photograph of University of Toronto.	Chemistry of Geology, &c.
Model of Gymnasium.	Alphabet of Animals.
Map Stand.	The Birds on coloured blocks.
Blackboard Dividers.	The Fishes on ditto.
Allegorical Bust of Europe, Asia, Africa and America.	Small busts of Homer, Demosthenes, Aristotle, Cicero, and Galen.
Photograph of the Original Magna Charta.	Set of Models of crystals in glass.
All models of flowers from 214 to 242 inclusive.	Reprint of Wait's Point Primer for the blind.
Set of Botanical Plates.	Dissected Map of the United States.
Patterson's Zoological Diagrams.	All object Lesson Cards.
Set of 24 Plates of Scripture Natural History.	Johnstone's illustration of Natural History.
The Zones of the Earth.	View of nature on ascending mountains.
Set of Oliver and Boyd's Object Lesson Cards.	Anatomical Model.
Cabinet of Vegetable Kingdom.	Set of Anatomical Models.
Chemical Chart.	Model of Human Eye.
	Chemical Laboratory.
	363 to 367 inclusive.

(Signed) RIKIO IDEURA,
Commissioner from the Education Department of Japan.

NOTE.—The told value of the articles supplied to the Education Department of Japan was as follows:—

Already supplied	\$874 75
To be supplied	892 75

Total value \$1,767 50

(Signed) F. TANAKA, *Vice-Minister of Education.*

No. 9.—LETTER FROM THE JAPANESE VICE-MINISTER OF EDUCATION TO DR. HODGINS.

Since the return to Japan of the Vice-Minister of Education and his suite, he has addressed a letter to the Ontario Education Department, dated Tokio, 26th February, 1877, from which I make the following extracts:—

“ We arrived safely here on the 8th ultimo. . . . I am exceedingly obliged to you, not only for your kindness which you had evinced towards us during our stay in Philadelphia, but also for your great kindness in showing us your own Department, and many other educational institutions in Toronto during our short trip to Canada, where I enjoyed the visit so much and got so much information about education in your country. I hope you will accept my warm thanks.

“ I have the pleasure to inform you now, on my return to Japan, I shall be able to collect the school material which I promised to send to you from here.”

(Signed) FUJIMARO TANAKA, *Vice-Minister of Education.*

No 9.—LIST OF ARTICLES SUPPLIED TO THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF JAPAN, TOKIO, ON THE 13TH OF NOVEMBER, 1876.

4 Zoological Charts.	Henslow's Botanical Diagrams.
1 Macallum's Chart Natural History.	Set of Christian Knowledge Society—Natural History.
24 Pictures of Elementary Instruction.	View of Nature.
2 Sets Oliver and Boyd's Object Lessons.	Cabinet, illustrating Vegetable Kingdom.
20 Botanical Charts in ten frames.	Apparatus for Collecting Plants.
Patterson's Zoological Diagrams.	

III.—PURCHASE OF SCHOOL MATERIALS FOR ONTARIO FROM THE
RUSSIAN COMMISSIONER, PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1876.

<p>A board with set of pegs for exercises in studying Arithmetic. Arithmetic box for same purpose. Class abacus for integers and fractions. A board exhibiting square foot divided into square inches. A cubic $\frac{1}{4}$ arshin divided into cubic vershocks. A geometrical cube. School desk, made by the idea of the Committee of the Pedagogical Museum.</p>	<p>Models of a Bear, a common Beaver, Rhinoceros, Horse, Cossack Horse, Lion, Bat, Tiger, Jaguar, Elk, Goat, Cow, Aurochs, Seal, Dipus, Lamb, Ostrich, Busts of Apes, Kapan, or Semnopithecus nasicus. Pithecus troglodytes, Satyrs, Gorilla. Busts of human races (11 in number). A collective model of races of men. Stretchnikoff's Anographical map of Russia.</p>
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Payment received.

Value \$192 80.

(Signed), JOHN CHARLES HEARD,
Commissary of the Russian Ministry of War.

NOTE.—A number of other educational articles were ordered, but they are to be sent direct from St. Petersburg.

IV.—ARTICLES SENT TO AUSTRALIA.

I.—LIST OF SCHOOL MATERIAL PURCHASED BY THE COMMISSIONER FROM VICTORIA,
AND SENT TO MELBOURNE 1st DEC. 1876.

<p>Teacher's Laboratory. Elementary " Student's " Boy's Own " Box of Chemical Wonders. Set of three Anatomical Models. Cabinet of Objects. Set Manners and Customs sheets (colored). " 210 Natural History " " 30 Scripture Sites " " Tablet Reading Lessons. " Geographical Sheets. Reynolds' View of Nature, all climates (mounted). Departmental Map of the Dominion. " " Europe. Canada series of map of Asia. Departmental Africa; Do. America; Do. United States. Set twenty Departmental Botany card-board. Departmental British Isles. Do. Palestine. Set Oliver & Boyd's Object Lessons (animal kingdom).</p>	<p>Set Oliver & Boyd's Object Lessons (vegetable). " Zones of Earth. " Four Zoology (departmental). Reynolds' High Pressure Steam Engine. " Flour Mill. " Manufacture of Coal Gas. " Thrashing Machine. " Electric Telegraph. " Paper-making and Printing Machines. " Barometer. " Gasometer. " Manufacture of Cast Iron. " Marine Engine and Oscillating M. Engine. " Stream of Time. " Geological Chart. " Sovereigns. " Botany and Book. " Zoology. " Human Species. " Ascending Regions. " Botanical World. " Zoological "</p>
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Value of the foregoing school material, \$144 53c⁵

2.—LIST OF SCHOOL MATERIAL SOLD TO GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA, AND SENT TO SYDNEY.

Departmental map of the Dominion.	Nine Certificate Cards (Five Single Merit Cards).
“ “ Europe.	Ten Merit Cards (Four Fifty do).
“ “ America.	Set seven Raised Maps (Hundred do).
Canada Series of map of Asia.	Public School Microscope. Compound do.
“ “ Africa.	Simple do.
Departmental map of the British Isles.	Seed Microscope. Twelve inch Globe Quadrant and Box.
“ “ Palestine.	Raised Map of Italy. Do. Ancient Italy.
“ “ United States.	“ Greece.
High School Entrance Examination Papers.	Set Departmental Botany.
Normal School Examination Papers.	Air Pump. Hemisphere Cups and Stand.
Provincial Examination Papers.	Two Bell Glasses.
General Register for Schools.	Seven Dissected Maps—World, North America, Europe, Asia, Scotland and United States.
Daily “ “	Weight of Air Apparatus.
High School Register.	Bladder Stand. Guinea and Feather Tube.
Limit Table of Studies.	
Time Table. Programme.	
Sample set of Reports.	
Public School Honor Roll.	
High School “	

Value of the foregoing school material, \$176 57c.

(See page 25 of this Report.)

SUMMARY OF ARTICLES SOLD OR EXCHANGED AT PHILADELPHIA.

To New South Wales	\$176 57
“ Melbourne, Victoria.....	144 53
“ Japan National History Museum.....	217 00
	<hr/>
	\$538 10

EXCHANGED.

Educational Department, Japan.....	\$874 75
National Pedagogic Museum, Washington.....	908 25
	<hr/>
	\$1,783 00

VALUE OF ARTICLES YET TO BE SENT.

To Japan.....	\$2000 00
To Washington.....	3783 00

LIST OF ARTICLES SOLD TO H. J. SHEFFIELD, ESQ., LIBRARIAN TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

Teachers' Laboratory,	Set, Tablet Reading Lessons,
Elementary “	“ Geographical Sheets,
Students “	Reynolds' View, Nature, all climates,
Boys Own “	Dept. Dominion, 1 Europe,
Box Chemical Wonders,	Canada, Asia,
Set 3 Anatomical Models,	Deptl. Africa 1 America,
Cabinet Objects,	1 United States,
Set Manners and Customs, sheets coloured.	Deptl. British Isles, \$3.50 ; 1 Palestine,
“ 210 Natural History, sheets coloured.	\$4.00,
“ 30 Scripture Sites, “	Set 20 Dept. Rotary Cardboard,

" O. & B. O. Lessons Animal Kingdom,	Reynolds' Marine Engine and Oscillating
" " " Vegetables,	M. Engine,
" Zones of Earth,	" Stream of Time,
" 4 Zoology (Dept.) and books.	" Geological Chart,
Reynolds' High Pressure Steam Engine,	" Sovereigns,
" Flour Mill,	" Botany and Bk.
" Manufacture of Coal gas,	" Zoology,
" Thrashing Machine,	" Human Species,
" Electric Telegraph,	" Ascending Regions,
" Paper Making and Printing	" Botanical World,
Machine,	" Zoological, "
" Barometer,	Robertson's Chronology,
" Gas Meter,	Value of the foregoing, \$180.
" Manufacture of Cast Iron.	

APPENDIX D.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE IN REGARD TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

NO. 1.—FROM THE REV. THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION FOR ONTARIO, TO THE HONOURABLE THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER, DATED 3RD NOVEMBER, 1875.

I have the honour to state, that, since conversing with you on the expediency of this Department taking part in the proposed American Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia next year, I have thought it desirable to make some practical suggestions on the subject. In doing so, I would also enclose for your information the copy of a pamphlet on the educational features of the proposed Exhibition, received from General the Honourable John Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education at Washington, containing suggestions from the Central Bureau of Education "respecting the educational exhibit at the International Centennial Exhibition, 1876."

1. I would first suggest that a suitable selection of the maps, globes, charts, apparatus, and other school illustrations and text-books manufactured in the Province, under the direction of this Department, be sent for the Exhibition at Philadelphia.

2. That the various Boards of School Trustees be requested to send to this Department two photographs each of a prescribed size, of their school buildings and fittings. A selection of those received to be made for the Exhibition, and a second copy received to be arranged for our own Museum.

3. That the Trustees be requested to send to the Department a selection of "pupils' work in drawing and penmanship," as specified in class 300 (page 13 of pamphlet.) From the samples sent, a choice selection could be made for the Exhibition.

4. That three models of approved primary and intermediate school-houses and out buildings be made, under the direction of the Department, for the Exhibition.

5. That large photographs of the Department and Normal Schools at Toronto and Ottawa be made.

The whole to be suitably mounted and prepared for the Exhibition.

I would also respectfully suggest that Dr. Hodgins, the Deputy-Superintendent, be appointed an Educational Commissioner to the Exhibition, on behalf of the Department, and that he be specially authorized to carry out the foregoing suggestions, if approved by the Government.

The favour of an early reply is requested, so as to enable me to communicate, by circular, with the School Trustees on the subject, without delay.

No. 2.—REPLY TO THE FOREGOING BY THE HONOURABLE THE TREASURER OF ONTARIO,
DATED 6TH NOVEMBER, 1875.

In reply to your letter of the 3rd inst., I beg to state that an appropriation will be asked from the House to cover the necessary expenditure in connection with a proper representation of the Education Department at the Philadelphia Exhibition. Your suggestions appear to be such as will secure that object. The Deputy Superintendent will receive the authority he desires for enabling him to carry out your suggestions.

No 3.—REPLY TO THE FOREGOING BY THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION FOR
ONTARIO, DATED TOTOONTO, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1875.

I have the honour to state, in reply to your letter of the 6th inst., that the National Bureau of Education at Washington having been constituted the Central Agency in the United States for the Educational Department of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, I addressed a letter to General the Honourable John Eaton (who is head of the Bureau), asking him for copies of the pamphlet which was recently enclosed to you for distribution among our school Inspectors. I enclose a copy of General Eaton's reply, which will, no doubt, be gratifying to you.

In arranging the details of our proposed contribution to the Exhibition, which I think will be highly satisfactory to the Government, I find that we shall require space at least equal to a room of the size of 30 feet by 50. I will thank you, therefore, to inform me if that space can be secured for our purpose. A good deal will very properly be expected from this, the leading Province of the Dominion, in regard to its educational system and appliances, and we are anxious, as no doubt you are, that it shall not fall below that reasonable expectation. Less than the space indicated will not be sufficient for our purpose. I trust, therefore, that you will be able to secure it for us.

I find, upon calculation, that the sum mentioned in the Estimates submitted to you for this service, will be greatly below even the most moderate and economical expenditure which will have to be incurred in order to enable the Department to make a creditable appearance at the Exhibition.

4.—CIRCULAR FROM THE REVEREND THE CHIEF SUPPRINTENDENT OF EDUCATION TO
BOARDS OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES AND INSPECTORS IN ONTARIO.

It having been deemed desirable and fitting that the Education Department, as well as the various Schools connected with it, should have an opportunity of taking part in the proposed Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia next year, the Government have assented to a proposition which I made to the Hon. Adam Crooks, M.P.P., Provincial Treasurer, on the subject, as follows:—

“ I have the honour to state, that, since conversing with you on the expediency of this Department taking part in the proposed American Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia next year, I have thought it desirable to make some practical suggestions to you on the subject. In doing so, I would enclose for your information the copy of a pamphlet on the educational features of the proposed Exhibition, received from General the Honourable John Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education at Washington, containing suggestions from the National Board of Education ‘ respecting the Educational exhibit at the Inter-colonial Centennial Exhibition, 1876.’ This Bureau, I may remark, has been designated by the Centennial Commission as ‘ the central agency ’ for carrying out the plans for the Educational Department of the Exhibition, and as the organ of communication on the subject. •

“ I would first suggest that a suitable selection of the maps, globes, charts, apparatus and other School appliances and illustrations, manufactured in this Province, under the direction of this Department, as well as the Text Books of the Schools, be sent for exhibition at Philadelphia.

“ 2. That the various Boards of School Trustees be requested to send to this Department two photographs each of a prescribed size, of their school buildings and fittings, &c.

“ A selection of the photographs received could then be made for the Exhibition, and the duplicate copies received might be arranged for our own museum.

“ 3. That the Trustees be also requested to send to the Department a selection of ‘ pupils’ work in drawing and penmanship,’ as specified in Class 300 (page 13 of pamphlet.) From the samples sent a selection could be made for the Exhibition.

“ 4. That three models of approved primary and intermediate school-houses, out-buildings, and grounds, &c., be made under the direction of the Department, for the Exhibition.

“ 5. That large photographs of the Department, and of the Normal Schools at Toronto and Ottawa, be made.

“ The whole to be suitably mounted and prepared for the Exhibition.

“ 1. I would also respectfully suggest that Dr. Hodgins, the Deputy Superintendent, be appointed an Educational Commissioner to the Exhibition on behalf of the Department, and that he be specially authorized to carry out the foregoing suggestions, if approved by the Government.

“ The favour of an early reply is requested, so as to enable me to communicate by circular with the School Trustees on the subject, without delay.”

To this letter, the Hon. Mr. Crooks made the following reply :—

“ In reply to your letter of 3rd instant, I beg to state that an appropriation will be asked from the House to cover the necessary expenditure in connection with a proper representation of the Educational Department at the Philadelphia Exhibition. Your suggestions appear to be such as will secure that object. The Deputy Superintendent will receive the authority he desires for enabling him to carry out your suggestions.”

In accordance, therefore, with the foregoing letters, I would suggest that each School Trustee Corporation desiring to aid the Department, in promoting the Educational success of the Province at the proposed Exhibition, would send to the Department, as soon as convenient, the following :—

1. Two photographs, giving a perspective view from the most striking point, of not less than fifty feet distance, of the interior of the School Buildings alone. Each photographic sheet of a one-story building to be exactly 7 x 9 inches in size, and the building itself in the photograph to be 6 x 4 inches. Each sheet of a two or three story building, to be 10 x 12 inches in size, and the building in the picture 6 x 8 inches. In all cases the photographs are to be sent unmounted, with the name of the school pencilled on the back. A description of the building, its size and date of erection, should also accompany the photographs. (See paragraph 6 of Enclosure A to this circular.)

2. Two plans in Indian ink of the school-room on each floor of the building. These plans to be exactly drawn to a scale of seven feet to the inch. (See paragraph 7 of Enclosure A.)

3. One plan in Indian ink of the whole school premises, drawn on the scale of thirty feet to the inch, and showing position of out-buildings, etc. (See paragraph 8 of Enclosure A.)

4. Such specimens of pupils’ work as are enumerated below :—

(1) Writing books Nos. 4 and 6, of the authorized Departmental series to be completed by a boy and girl. The selection of completed copy books to be sent to the Department might be made by competition in each school, under the direction of the Trustees. The name, age, and class of pupil, and length of attendance should be written on the first page of the copy book. (See paragraph 13 of Enclosure A.)

(2) Two Drawing Books of the authorized series (Vere Foster’s), and of the following numbers, to be completed, one by a boy and one by a girl. The selection by competition may be made in the same manner as the writing books.

As a minimum, any two of the following Drawing Books may be selected for each school or department of a school, by the Trustees :

- C²—Familiar Objects—Advanced.
- D²—Leaves and simple Flowers.
- G¹—Garden Flowers.
- I³—Freehand Ornament.

- M³—Marine Subjects.
- O¹—Domestic Animals.
- O³—British Song Birds.
- Q¹—The Human Figure.

Drawing from objects may be substituted, provided they are from objects similar to those in the Books.

In accordance with the suggestions of paragraph 12 of Enclosure A, to this Circular (respecting scholars' work), each specimen is to be accompanied by a certificate in the following form, which will be provided by the Department, and supplied on application. (See paragraph 14 of Enclosure A.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Done in the _____ of _____ PLACE. 2. Class to which the pupil belongs in the school. 3. First draft or copy? 4. Time allowed? 5. Age and Sex of the pupil? 6. Time the pupil has been under instruction in drawing? 7. Is it a selected specimen from a number of others? 8. Is it one of the regular lessons with usual time? 9. Date of the performance? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. A copy, or original design? 11. If a drawing, whether from a copy or an object? 12. Whether done for the exhibition, or taken from the ordinary routine work of the school? 13. It is essential that a certificate from the teacher should appear at the foot of each drawing, to the effect that the work was done entirely by the scholar named, without any touches by another hand. |
|---|--|

(3) Two specimens (one by a boy, and one by a girl) of map drawing, of the same sized sheet, as a page in Lovell's General Geography. The Map itself to be at least 7 inches by 9. (See paragraph 15 of Enclosure A.)

(4) Specimen of girls' hand work, plain and fancy, as explained in paragraph 17 of Enclosure A, to this Circular. Also Enclosure C, No. III.

(5) Any other example of school instruction or specimens of pupils' work which the Trustees might think desirable to send.

In order to obtain the fullest information in regard to classification, character and style of educational articles which it is proposed to send to the proposed Exhibition, the following letter was addressed to General the Honourable John Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, whose Bureau is "the Central Agency for carrying out the Educational Plans of the Exhibition":—

"I have the honour to state, as this Department intends, with consent of the Government, to take part in the proposed Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia next year, the Chief Superintendent would feel greatly obliged if he could obtain from your Department 75 copies of No. 5 of your Bureau circulars for distribution among our School Inspectors, in connection with a circular on the subject. If sent by express, C. O. D., the Department will gladly meet the expense."

To this request the following gratifying reply was received, dated "Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, Washington, D.C., Nov. 5th, 1875:—

"I am interested in your letter of the 3rd instant, requesting seventy-five copies of Circular No 5, 1875, published by this office. I take pleasure in complying with your request, and will forward the parcel by express.

"As you seem interested in the subject, I also enclose with this letter some further development of one portion of the project, being suggestions for the institutions for superior instruction.

"If you should find these useful, I can supply you with a limited number of them.

"I am very happy indeed to learn of the determination of your Department to be represented at Philadelphia."

From the document thus kindly furnished to the Department by General Eaton, I have made out several extracts, and have appended them to this Circular. As a limited number only of the pamphlet has been received, a copy has been sent to each High and Public School Inspector, so that reference can be made to it, if necessary.

The photographs, plans and specimens should be sent to the Department not later than the 15th of February, 1876. The selection of articles to be made by the Department, for the Exhibition, cannot be deferred longer than that date, and it will be made from the contributions received up to that time.

ENCLOSURE A.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS RESPECTING THE PREPARATION OF MATERIAL FOR THE EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN EDUCATION AT THE INTERNATIONAL CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION AT PHILADELPHIA IN 1876.

The National Bureau of Education at Washington, has been designated by the Centennial Commission as the Central Agency for carrying out the plans for the education department, and as the organ of communication on the subject with State and municipal authorities, institutions, and individuals.

1. A considerable number of enquiries having come to the office with regard to the form of State organizations, the Commissioner of Education takes this opportunity to suggest that, where appropriations have been made by States, and commissioners appointed to prepare the State representation for the Centennial, a committee be designated by this commission, consisting of the State School officers and others of well known fitness, to take special charge of the State Educational exhibit. This plan has already been adopted in several States with the happiest results.

2. It is difficult to express in a classification or programme of arrangements all the details of the methods by which education will be illustrated: (1) as increasing the productiveness of industry; (2) by diminishing pauperism; (3) as diminishing vice and crime; (4) as increasing the public wealth; and (5), as specially qualifying man for the pursuits of life, and the duties and privileges of citizenship. It is hoped that no one who has worked out any valuable material which will contribute to this end, will hesitate to make it known.

3. The duty of the educator in this matter is twofold: (1) to aid in the exhibit of educational facilities; and (2), to use the material thus collected at the Exhibition for the purpose of future instruction.

4. For the purpose of utilizing and extending the benefits of the Exhibition, one of the most important instrumentalities is that of reports thereon of competent experts, and it is therefore suggested as desirable that, in all cases where it is practicable, educational authorities, organizations, and institutions, should designate suitably qualified persons to examine and report on classes, groups, or individual objects.

5. In order that persons desiring to co-operate may not waste time in trying to learn what the material of the proposed Exhibition should consist of, the following more particularized suggestions have been prepared at the request of the commission:—

Buildings and Grounds.

6. There should be full-sized specimen buildings of Infant-Schools and Kindergarten Schools, the "National School," or the ungraded country school, the graded village school with from three to six rooms, with the whole of their belongings and equipments, from the different States of our country, and from foreign countries. There should also be exhibited a full-sized American pioneer log school-house, with its appropriate fittings and furniture, as an interesting and significant illustration of an important agency in our civilization, as well as adobe and sod school-houses from the south-west and north-west; also a structure comprising a model school-room, with all its belongings, adapted to a large village or city elementary school-building, with many school or class-rooms, this structure not pretending to be a model school-house. Views: elevations, perspectives, plans and drawings; photographs and engravings; historical, representative, and ideal educational buildings; and samples of the best Public School edifices—rural, village, and city—with working plans, ought also to be presented. There should be graphic representations of heating, and ventilating-apparatus and appliances, photographs and drawings of interiors, photographs of interiors with pupils in various situations, for the stereoscope (of which interesting specimens were sent from New York to the Vienna Exposition).

7. Views and plans should be marked with the dimensions of buildings and date of erection. Representations of buildings, unique in character and excellence, should be prepared for wall-exhibitions. Others should be put up in portfolios, lettered with the designation of the State and city or town, and name of school or institution, and accom-

panied with printed or manuscript description of the peculiar features, with the cost, material of construction, date of erection, name of architect, &c. Special representations and descriptions of improved arrangements and apartments, such as drawing-rooms, lecture-rooms, chemical laboratories, apparatus-cabinets, assembly-halls, rooms for gymnastic exercises, play-rooms, clothes-rooms, teachers'-rooms, teachers' conference rooms, recitation-school-rooms, vestibules, water-closets, &c., are desirable.

8. Plans of grounds, with dimensions, points of compass, and location of building indicated; examples of architectural skill in adapting buildings with symmetrical rooms to irregular city lots; maps of grounds, showing the designs for ornamentation; representations of school gardens, and designs for the same, are also appropriate.

Furniture and Fittings.

9. Teachers' desks, tables, and chairs; scholars' desks, tables, benches, chairs, and settees, approved specimens of such as are in actual use from State and municipal authorities and institutions; historical specimens illustrating progress; contributions from inventors and manufacturers—only one specimen of a type, and not all the sizes; accompanying statements of peculiar features and supposed excellences and advantages of dimensions, respective heights of seat and desk of each size, and relative position of seat and desk as to distance (prices in detail), cabinets for specimens of natural history and apparatus; cases for reference and library books, for portfolios of drawings, &c.; contrivances for the preservation and suspension of maps, window shades, inside blinds, &c., should be exhibited.

10. All articles of this class should be *samples* in the true sense of the word;—that is, such in quality, as respects material and finish, as those in use or made for sale.

Scholars' Work.

11. This is an extremely important division of the educational exhibition, though, with the exception of drawing, it is not showy in its character. It is not an easy task to arrange a satisfactory scheme, nor will it be easy to carry out the best arranged plan. Much must be left to the taste, judgment, invention and fidelity of teachers. Although the results of instruction belong to the mind, yet they are to a great degree capable of ocular representation, and all written examinations are based upon this presumption, and upon a little reflection it will be perceived that the scope of this division is very large. It comprises every exercise and performance that is susceptible of a graphic representation; all the work of the pen and pencil, and in addition, mechanical constructions and productions, modellings and carvings, whether imitations or original designs.

12. It is essential that each exhibit should be just what it purports to be, and each collection of papers bound up together, or in any way arranged in a set, and each separate individual paper or production should carry on its face a distinct indication of the facts as to its execution necessary to judge of its merits: such as the grade or kind of institution or school; the class in the institution or school; whether a first draft or a copy; time allowed; age and sex of pupils doing the work; whether selected specimens or work of entire class; whether a general examination, an exercise in review, or a regular lesson, with usual time of preparation; date of the performance; whether a copy or an original design; in drawing, whether from flat or round; whether done with reference to the Exhibition or taken from ordinary routine work; the county and State; with the town or city. It is obvious that productions, without the indication of the essential facts as to their execution, have little or no value for purposes of comparison, and therefore for the purposes of an instructive exhibition.

The following should be exhibited:

13. Writing books completed, of all grades. Specimens of writing should be written on paper of the size and shape of an ordinary writing-book leaf, unruled, ruled by hand, or machine-ruled for the purpose, and neatly bound, the work of a school or class in a volume; individual specimens, on larger paper, of ornamental penmanship, for portfolios or framed for wall exhibition.

14. Drawing-books completed, also specimens for wall exhibition; two or three speci-

mens of different kinds, free-hand, geometrical, &c., of each grade of a public school course, from the lowest primary class to the highest in the secondary or high school.

15. Map-drawing, from memory and from copy, with or without printed skeleton ; paper of the size of the ordinary quarto school atlas ; written exercises, comprising English compositions, themes and translations in different languages ; exercises in the various elementary branches, exercises in the higher studies, literary, scientific, æsthetic, professional and technological dissertations.

16. Written exercises should, as a rule, especially those of an elementary character, be of the regular letter-sheet size, with margin for binding, unruled, ruled by hand, or machine-ruled.

17. As it is desirable to encourage girls' handiwork in school, it is hoped that specimens of both plain and ornamental will be contributed. The smaller articles may be conveniently arranged for exhibition, in large portfolios with card-board leaves. Larger ones may be placed in vertical or horizontal show-cases. If girls have learned in school to cut and make their own dresses, samples should be sent.

18. It is suggested that exercises prepared especially for the exhibition be commenced simultaneously on the 1st of February, 1876.

ENCLOSURE B.

REVISED CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATIONAL SUBJECTS.

Educational Systems, Methods, and Libraries.

The following is the educational classification published by the Centennial Commission :—

Class 300.—Elementary instruction : Infant-schools and Kindergarten arrangements, furniture, appliances, and modes of training.

Public schools : Graded schools, buildings and grounds, equipments, courses of study, methods of instruction, text-books, apparatus, including maps, charts, globes, &c. ; pupils' work, including drawing and penmanship ; provisions for physical training.

Class 301.—Higher education : Academies and high schools.

Colleges and universities ; Buildings and grounds ; libraries ; museums of zoology, botany, mineralogy, art and archaeology ; apparatus for illustration and research ; mathematical, physical, chemical and astronomical courses of study ; text-books, catalogues, libraries, and gymnasiums.

Class 302.—Professional schools : Theology, law, medicine and surgery, dentistry, pharmacy, mining, engineering, agriculture and mechanical arts, art and design, military schools, naval schools, normal schools, commercial schools, music.

Buildings, text-books, libraries, apparatus, methods, and other accessories for professional schools.

Class 303.—Institutions for the instruction of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the feeble-minded.

Class 304.—Educational reports and statistics ; National Bureau of Education ; State, city, and town system ; college, university, and professional systems.

Class 305.—Libraries : History, reports, statistics and catalogues.

Class 306.—School and text-books : Dictionaries, encyclopædias, gazetteers, directories, index volumes, bibliographies, catalogues, almanacs, special treatises, general and miscellaneous literature, newspapers, technical and special newspapers and journals, illustrated papers, periodical literature.

Institutions and Organizations.

Class 310.—Institutions founded for the increase and diffusion of knowledge, such as the Smithsonian Institution, the Royal Institution, the Institute of France, the British

Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Association, &c., their organization, history and results.

Class 311.—Learned and scientific associations : Geological and mineralogical societies, &c., engineering, technical and professional associations, artistic, biological, zoological, medical societies, astronomical observatories. State and county exhibitions ; national exhibitions ; international exhibitions ; scientific museums and art museums ; ethnological and archaeological collections.

Class 313.—Music and the drama.

ENCLOSURE C.

The following articles named in the foregoing circular can be obtained at the People's Depository, *free by post*, at the prices named below :

- I. Departmental Copy Book No. 4., single 10 cts. ; per doz. \$1 10cts.
Do do 6., do 10 cts. ; do 1 10cts.
- II. Vere Foster's Drawing Books—any of the numbers purchased, single, 7cts. ; per doz., 75cts.
- III. Perforated Motto Cards, as per list furnished on application.

No 5.—FROM THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION FOR ONTARIO, TO THE HONOURABLE LETELLIER DE ST. JUST, CHAIRMAN OF THE CANADIAN COMMISSIONERS AT THE CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, DATED PHILADELPHIA, 24TH JULY, 1876.

I have the honour to state, that the Education Department of Ontario, has, as you are aware, sent to the International Exhibition, now being held at Philadelphia, a very large collection of school apparatus, maps, charts, models of school-houses, photographs of public and high schools in the Province, Reports, as well as numerous other articles of interest and value, illustrative of the growth and extent of the educational system of Ontario.

A very large proportion of the educational appliances has been manufactured in the Province, under the direction of the Department, expressly for use in the public and high schools. The Legislature has liberally provided a grant, by means of which the Department can supply these articles to the schools at one half of the cost price, and also for the supply on the same terms, of suitable prize and library books,—samples of which are included in our Educational Exhibit here.

The question has I understand been raised as to the expediency of allowing the articles which I have named, to be entered for competition with other similar products of mechanical skill or intellectual labour.

The ground taken, so far as I can learn, is, that the entire Educational Exhibition of Ontario is a government one, and, therefore, that none of the articles exhibited are eligible for competition with those of private individuals. I shall not venture to discuss a question so entirely within the Province of the Canadian Commissioners to deal with, I trust, however, that you will kindly bring under the notice of the proper authorities, and press upon their attention, the extent and great practical value of the Ontario Educational Exhibit. It would be grateful, I am sure, to the Honourable Mr. Crooks, Minister of Education, the Government of Ontario, and the Reverend Dr. Ryerson, late Chief Superintendent of Education, to know that their unceasing efforts to promote the educational advancement of the people of Ontario, had met with due recognition at the hands of those so competent to form a correct judgment in the matter.

No. 6.—FROM THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION FOR ONTARIO, TO JOSEPH PERRAULT, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN COMMISSIONERS TO THE CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, DATED TORONTO, 5TH OCTOBER, 1876.

I have the honour to state, that I notice in the telegraphic despatches of this morning that Messrs. Dannfeldt, Oldendorf, Johnson, Tallmadge, and Sickles, have been appointed to make a report on all the National, State and other collective Exhibitions.

You will remember that, on the 24th July, while in Philadelphia, I addressed a letter on this subject, through you, to the Chief Commissioner from Canada, Honourable L. de St. Just. I enclose a copy of that [the preceding] letter, and will thank you to take an early opportunity of bringing the matter before the five Commissioners named above, so that our Educational Exhibition may be thus formally brought under their notice.

No. 7.—REPLY TO THE FOREGOING BY JOSEPH PERRAULT, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO THE CANADIAN COMMISSIONERS, DATED PHILADELPHIA, 7TH OCTOBER, 1876.

I beg leave to inform you that I have this day brought before the Educational representation of United States, the importance of the Ontario Department in that speciality.

No. 8. REPORT BY THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION ON THE EDUCATIONAL APPLIANCES EXHIBITED AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF ONTARIO, FOR THE USE OF THE FIVE JUDGES ON NATIONAL AND COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS.

NOTE.—In addition to bringing the Ontario Education Exhibit before the five Judges of the National and Collective Exhibits, the Deputy Minister prepared the following Report on the subject, and subsequently had an interview with the Judges, in which he explained matters not named in the report:—

The Education Department of Ontario is a branch of the Government, the Honourable the Minister of Education being a member of the Cabinet, having a seat in the Legislative Assembly of the Province.

The following is the official staff of the Department:—

The Honourable Adam Crooks, M.P.P., Q.C., LL.D.,
Minister of Education.

J. George Hodgins, LL.D., F.R.G.S.,
Deputy Minister.

Alexander Marling,
Secretary and Accountant.

Francis J. Taylor,
Chief Clerk.

John T. R. Stinson,
Clerk of Statistics.

W. H. Atkinson,
Clerk of Correspondence.

J. H. J. Kerr,
Assistant Clerk of Correspondence.

F. T. Griffin,
Assistant Accountant.

A. C. Paull, Frank N. Nudel, J. Green, H. P. Davies,
Assistants in various Branches.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

- The Honourable Oliver Mowat, M.P.P., Q.C.,
Attorney-General.
- “ Adam Crooks, M.P.P., Q.C.,
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Education.
- “ Timothy Blair Pardee, M.P.P., Q.C.,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.
- “ Christopher Finlay Fraser, M.P.P., Q.C.,
Commissioner of Public Works.
- “ Samuel Casey Wood, M.P.P.,
*Provincial Secretary, Commissioner of Agriculture,
Immigration, &c.*

DEPOSITORY BRANCH.

- | | |
|---|--|
| S. P. May, M.D.,
<i>Superintendent of Depository.</i> | H. M. Wilkinson,
<i>Cashier and As. Superintendent.</i> |
| S. A. May, S. B. Sykes, W. Sweeten, R. J. Bryce, R. L. Cathron, J. A. Sangster,
A. F. Lobb, <i>Assistants.</i> | |

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF EXAMINERS.

The Reverend Professor Geo. Paxton Young, M.A., *Chairman.*

James A. McLellan, LL.D., J. M. Buchan, M.A., S. Arthur Marling, M.A.
High School Inspectors.

John J. Tilley, G. W. Ross, John C. Glashan, James Hughes, *Public School Inspectors.*

The Department has control of the Public and High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. To it is entrusted the administration of the law regulating these schools, the payment of Legislative grant, made annually by the Government, in aid of these schools. It also prescribes for them approved text-books, and supplies them through its Educational Depository with libraries, maps, globes, apparatus, &c. In connection with this matter, I append herewith a statement on the Educational Institutions of Ontario, prepared by the Honourable the Minister.—[See pages 44–53 of this Report.]

In order to supply our schools most effectively with these important and necessary adjuncts to our schools, an Educational Depository was established about twenty-five years ago, from which the schools are supplied. The functions of the Departmental Depository are, to have prepared under its direction specimens of apparatus, &c., for tender, maps, charts, diagrams, and get them manufactured in the Province at the cheapest rate, also to authorize approved prize and library books, and then to supply them at cost price to the schools.

In addition to supplying these articles at cost price, through the liberality of the Legislature, a sum equal to that sent to the Department by the trustees is given by it from a grant annually voted for that purpose; so that if a school or municipality sends any sum above \$5, books, apparatus, or other school appliances to double the amount are sent to the schools. Thus, for example, a book published in England at 1s. sterling, is supplied by the Department at 18 cents currency, the trustees pay 9 cents, and the amount paid from Government apportionment is 9 cents.

This system encourages the establishment of School Libraries and the distribution of prize books, and is also an inducement to Municipalities and School Trustees to provide a proper supply of maps, globes, school apparatus, &c., for their schools, the results are that

the Depository has already established over 1,400 libraries, and have sent out more than a million library and prize books ; 3,000 globes ; 50,000 maps ; 25,000 sets and pieces of apparatus, and 300,000 object lessons.

The school apparatus, maps, globes, &c., displayed at this Centennial Exhibition are samples of the articles supplied to the Public and High Schools and Collegiate Institutes of Ontario through the Depository. We respectfully claim for this exhibit an international award for the comparative excellence and cheapness of the articles exhibited, the chief part of which were made in Ontario under the direction of this Department.

Catalogues of exhibit (a copy of which is appended) have been largely distributed among the visitors here. The effect has been to encourage the establishment of a similar system elsewhere. We understand that at least three other countries are desirous of establishing similar depositories for the supply of similar articles to their schools.

I append herewith the views of experienced educators on the establishment of the Depository.

I append herewith a summary list of the classes of articles contained in the Ontario Educational Exhibit.

1. Historical and Statistical Reports relating to the High and Public Schools under the Department.
2. Reports from other Educational Institutions in Ontario.
3. Large Photographs of Universities, Ladies' Colleges, &c.
4. " of Public Buildings in Ontario, including Asylums, Public charities, &c.
5. " of Public and High School Buildings, Educational Department, Normal and Model Schools, Collegiate Institutes, High Schools ; Union, High and Public Schools, and Public Schools.
6. Models of School Buildings constructed under the direction of the Deputy-Minister of Education.
7. School Plans, Interior, Exterior, and Grounds.
8. School Fittings and Furniture, including Desks and Seats, Model Gymnasium, Map Stand, &c., &c.
9. School Work—Map Drawing, Drawing from Objects, Drawing from Books, Penmanship, &c.
10. Specimens of Drawing from the School of Practical Science, Toronto.
11. School method and organization—Examination Papers—Registers—Blank Reports—Honour Rolls—Merit Cards, &c.
12. Text Books authorized for use in the Public Schools, January 1876. 1. English, 2. Arithmetic and Mathematics, 3. Geography and History, 4. Physical Science, 5. Miscellaneous.
13. List of authorized Text Books for Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, January 1876. 1. Latin, 2. Greek, 3. Ancient History, Classical Geography and Antiquities, 4. French and German, 5. English, 6. Arithmetic and Mathematics, 7. Geography and History, 8. Physical Science, 9. Miscellaneous.
14. Books used for examination of Teachers on Natural Philosophy and English Literature.
15. Books relating to the profession of Teaching.—1. Teachers' Professional Library Books, 2. Science of Education, 3. Practical Education, 4. Theory and Practice of Education, 5. Home and Early Education, 6. Kindergarten and object Teaching, 7. The Sciences, 8. Teachers and on Teaching, 9. Physical Education, 10. Educational Biography and Sketches, 11. Miscellaneous, 12. School House Architecture, &c., 13. Self Education and Personal Helps for young men, 14. Aids to Female Teaching and Education, 15. School Life Illustrated, 16. English Language and Philology, 17. Speaking and Elocution.
16. Library and Prize Books :—1. History, 2. Voyages, 3. Biography, 4. Literature, 5. Zoology, Ethnology, etc., 6. Physiology, 7. Botany, 8. Agriculture, 9. Chemistry, 10. Geology, 11. Natural Phenomena, The Microscope, etc., 12. Natural Philosophy, Arts,

Manufactures, etc., 13. Teachers' Professional Library, 14. Practical Life, Religious and Moral Tales, Essays, etc., 15. Fiction.

17. Tablet Reading Lessons with pictures.
18. Illuminated Texts and Mottoes for hanging on the School wall.
19. Spelling Games, Writing, etc.
20. Arithmetic and Geometry.
21. Drawing Books.
22. Drawing Materials, Models, etc.
23. Music Charts, Books, etc.
24. Chronological Charts.
25. Historical Charts, etc.
26. Men in Armour, Philosophy, etc.
27. Collection of the Seals of Great Britain from the time of William the Conqueror to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.
28. Geography and Astronomy, Topographical Illustrations, Terrestrial Globes—Globes for School Prizes, Raised and Physical Globes, Maps, Raised Maps, Physical Diagrams, Atlases, Geographical Lessons, Dissected Maps, Geographical Cubes, etc.
29. Astronomical Illustrations—Celestial Globes and Orreries, Planetarium, etc., and Astronomical Charts.
30. Geology, Mineralogy and Crystallography.—1. Geological Cabinets, etc., Crystallography and Geological Charts.
31. Botany—Models of Flowers, Botanical Charts, Botanical Object Lessons, Cabinets, Miscellaneous Botanical Apparatus, etc.
32. Zoological Specimens.—1 Pisces ; 2. Amphibia ; 3. Reptilia ; 4. Aves ; 5. Mammalia.
33. Charts and Diagrams.—Mammalia, Fishes, Amphibia, Reptiles, &c.
34. Natural History Object Lessons with Reading.
35. Kindergarten Natural History Object Lessons.
36. Ethnography.—Busts, ancient and modern, life size ; Busts reduced in size—statuettes.
37. Anatomical Models, &c.
38. Anatomical and Physiological Diagrams.
39. Chemical Laboratories.
40. Apparatus for experiments with Gases.
41. Apparatus for determining the specific quantity of liquids.
42. Chemical Thermometers.
43. Chemical Thermometer for applying heat.
44. Apparatus for Weighing.
45. Apparatus for distillation, &c.
46. Apparatus for testing Alkalies, Mercury, Hot Solutions, &c. Supports for apparatus, and miscellaneous.
47. Chemical Diagrams,
48. Pneumatics.—Apparatus for exhausting and condensing, Meteorological Instruments, Charts and Diagrams.
49. Acoustics.
50. Light, Optics.
51. Heat and Steam ; Apparatus ; Diagrams.
52. Electricity.—Frictional, Voltaic, Magnetism, Electro Magnetism, &c., Charts and Illustrations.
53. Mechanics.—Apparatus, Charts and Illustrations.
54. Hydrostatics and Hydraulics.—Apparatus, Chart and Diagrams.
55. Kindergarten Illustrations.—Trades—Working Models, &c. Building Models.—Models for Working Kindergarten Toys, &c.
56. Appliances for teaching the Blind from the Institute for Blind at Brantford.

NOTE.—The Judges made an award to the Department, which was confirmed by the United States Commissioners in the following terms :—

 REPORTS ON AWARDS—COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

The United States Centennial Commission has examined the Report of the Judges, and accepted the following reasons, and decreed an award in conformity therewith. Philadelphia, December 16th, 1876.

The undersigned, having examined the product herein described, respectfully recommends the same to the United States Centennial Commission for the following reasons, viz :—

For a very extensive and attractive collection, illustrative of the growth and extent of the educational system of Ontario, including a great variety of apparatus, maps, charts, models of school-houses, photographs of school buildings, and reports.

(Signed) C. JUHLIN DANNFELT,
Signature of the Judge.

Approval of Group Judges.

(Signed) J. A. JOHNSON, (Signed) T. E. SICKLES,
E. OLDENDORFF, T. W. TALLMADGE.

A true copy of the record,

(Signed) FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Chief of the Bureau of Awards.

Given by authority of the United States Centennial Commission,

(Signed) A. T. GOSHORN,
Director-General.
(Signed) J. L. CAMPBELL, (Signed) J. R. HAWLEY,
Secretary. *President.*

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ERRATA.

- Page 29, For R. H. Dana, Esq., read Mrs. R. H. Davis.
 " 97, For Mr. A. Tolman Smith, read Mrs.
 " 236, For hoy, read log.

R E T U R N

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Honour to cause to be laid before the House a Return respecting Timber Licenses, showing—

- 1st. The names of the several Licensees.
- 2nd. The numbers of acres respectively held by said Licensees.
- 3rd. The amount of license dues now in arrears by said Licensees, if any.
- 4th. All other dues or fees now in arrear on account of timber or saw logs, or other materials taken from said lands by each of said Licensees ; and also showing the amounts respectively due on the 31st of December, 1875.
- 5th. The amounts respectively paid in on account of said license dues, &c., during the year 1876.
- 6th. The nature and amount of the security taken for dues, &c., or arrearages, if any.

By Command.

S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 19th February, 1877.

RETURN respecting Timber Licenses, showing the Names of the several Licensees, the number of square miles held by said Licensees, the amount of dues in arrear by said Licensees on account of timber and saw logs, or other materials taken from said lands by each of said Licensees; and also showing the amounts respectively due on the 31st December, 1875, the amounts respectively paid in on account of said dues during the year 1876, and nature of security taken for dues, &c. or arrearages.

ORDERED BY RESOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 19TH JANUARY, 1877.

LICENSEES.	Area in square miles.	Timber dues outstanding 1875, \$ cts.	Timber dues outstanding 1875, paid in 1876, \$ cts.	Amount of indebtedness 31st December, 1875, still due 31st December, 1876, \$ cts.	Dues of season 1875-76 unpaid 31st December, 1876, \$ cts.	Total arrears outstanding 31st December, 1876, \$ cts.	REMARKS.	Note respecting security for dues outstanding.
Gillies & McLaren.....	304	7,337 25	7,337 25		5,034 45	5,034 45		
John Roche.....	50							
Francis Glenow.....	100							
H. V. Noel, Quebec Bank.....	540½	20,982 45		20,982 45	5,470 95	26,453 40	Operations of Hon. Jas. Skead, \$2,576.86 disputed—account being investigated.	Timber, lumber, &c., and limits held as security for indebtedness.
Samuel Penoit.....	111							
Boyd Caldwell.....	393	3,631 65	3,631 65		1,973 10	1,973 10		
Ross & Co.....	150							
Mrs. E. Mann.....	10							
William Doran.....	24	19 45	13 07	6 38	146 55	152 93		
James McLaren.....	203½	2,444 20	2,444 20					
Charles McNabb, Manager Bank of British North America.....	570½							
Robert Campbell.....	80	102 37	102 37		187 55	187 55		
David McLaren.....	20							
Francis, Thistle & Carswell.....	25¼							
A. H. Baldwin.....	14	17,804 64	8,817 10	9,087 54		9,087 54	\$565 paid January, 1877—seizure made.	
Ira Mayhew.....	7							
William Mohr.....	118½							
William O'Meara.....	104							
A. & E. White.....	73½							
W. R. Thistle.....	60	716 40	716 40		1,145 70	1,145 70		
Rosamond & Thistle.....	24½				422 40	422 40		
Mrs. M. Supple.....	14							
Barnet & Mackey.....	80	1,342 35	1,342 35					
Barnet & Baumerman.....	257¼	15 60		15 60		15 60		

H. F. Bronson.....	230	5,262 97	5,262 97	5,262 97	4,309 26	4,309 26	Operations of Levi Young, Esq.
Randall & Bronson.....	106½	10,050 51	10,050 51	10,050 51	7,565 51	7,565 51	
Brouson & Weston.....	697½				2,497 95	2,497 95	
David Moore.....	150				5,675 70	5,675 70	Paid January, 1877.
Hurdman Bros.....	126	5,675 70	5,675 70	5,675 70	2,045 85	2,045 85	
Latonr & Craig.....	25	1,817 55	1,817 55	1,817 55			
James Bonfield.....	84½						
L. A. Card.....	15						
A. Caldwell & Son.....	37½	2,323 20	2,323 20	2,323 20			
Duncan McFarlane.....	20½	217 05	217 05	217 05	25 50	25 50	
Francis Halliday.....	26½	25 50	25 50	25 50			
D. M. Halliday.....	9½				2,484 75	2,484 75	
McLachlin Bros.....	145½	13,156 80	13,156 80	13,156 80			
James Sheddou.....	22				2,206 05	2,206 05	
Moore & Cutler.....	132						
James Findlay.....	34½						
William Lees.....	18				1,324 68	1,324 68	
Hilliard & Dickson.....	176½	1,324 68	1,324 68	1,324 68	9,182 55	9,182 55	
J. R. Booth.....	352¼	8,056 05	8,056 05	8,056 05			
M. O'Meara.....	44						
W. H. Supple.....	12						
Estate of James Mair.....	38						
Neil Robertson.....	14	400 80	400 80	400 80	466 75	466 75	Claims abatement on dues owing 31st December, 1875—accounts to be adjusted.
John Pompre.....	15						
William Mackey.....	163½	201 45	201 45	201 45		867 55	
E. B. Eddy.....	70	13,429 13	11,448 60	11,448 60	2,480 55	2,480 55	
Merchants Bank of Canada.....	39½						
Alexander Fraser.....	59						
Mackey & Robertson.....	65½						
Perley & Pattee.....	223½	8,887 48	8,715 30	172 18	8,185 95	8,358 13	\$172.18 disputed.
Estate of James Heenan.....	11						
William Jinksy.....	6				10 35	10 35	
H. P. McLachlin.....	127¼	82 50	82 50	82 50			
David Hartin.....	30						
Saunel McLougall.....	497	1,344 45	1,344 45	1,344 45	632 85	632 85	
Charles McNabb.....	78½						
J. L. Cook.....	25						
James Rosanoun, sen.....	31				422 40	422 40	
Batson & Currier.....	185½	15,653 25	4,249 95	11,403 30	2,772 60	14,175 90	
Donald Stewart.....	61	144 75	144 75	144 75			
John Dunlop.....	50	190 50	190 50	190 50		190 50	
John Foran.....	85½				210 30	210 30	
Richard White.....	1	1,178 55	1,178 55	1,178 55			
John O'Neil.....	54						
S. A. Huntington.....	4						
T. C. Smith.....	129½						
Ross & McGillivray.....	50				1,174 62	1,174 62	
Gilmour & Co.....	589½	4,423 40	4,423 40	4,423 40			
	7735½	148,847 63	95,259 92	53,582 71	56,760 89	110,343 60	

Carried forward

Timber, lumber, &c., and limits held as security for indebtedness.

RETURN respecting Timber Licenses, showing the names of the several Licensees, &c.—Continued.

LICENSEES.	Area held by each licensee.	Timber dues outstanding 1876, \$ cts.	Timber dues outstanding 1876, paid in 1876, \$ cts.	Amount of indebtedness 31st December 1876, still due 31st December, 1876, \$ cts.	Dues of season 1875-76 unpaid 31st December, 1876, \$ cts.	Total arrears outstanding 31st December, 1876, \$ cts.	REMARKS.	Note respecting security for dues outstanding.
<i>Brought forward</i>	7,735½	118,842 63	95,289 92	53,582 71	56,760 89	110,343 60		
H. M. Foulds	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. S. Vinden	11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Benedict & Son	118½	9,943 95	9,943 95	.....	.....	.....
E. P. Easton & Co.	5½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buck & Stewart	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mossom Boyd	103½	3,115 93	3,115 93	.....	1,753 50	1,753 50		
John Langston	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boyd, Dormer & Co.	27½	1,065 61	1,065 61	.....	.....	.....
Boyd, Smith & Co.	107½	12 30	12 30	.....	912 10	912 10		
A. S. Page	7½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
William Rice, jun.	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merchants' Bank and Bank of British North America	240	5,399 40	5,399 40	.....	.....	.....	Operations of Messrs. Baker, Jones & Co.	
Flint & Holton	34½	696 96	696 96	.....	.....	.....
J. S. Fowlds & Co.	17½	972 45	.....	972 45	.....	972 45		
Estate of Samuel Dickson	52½	6,641 72	1,612 50	5,029 22	1,968 03	6,997 25	Operations of Messrs. Ulyest, Stadler & Co.	
A. H. Campbell & Co.	14½	8,937 56	2,000 00	6,937 56	3,495 96	10,433 52	\$5,000 paid January, 1877.	
R. C. Strickland & Co.	36½	3,223 05	751 50	2,468 55	4,634 21	7,162 79	\$1,329.18 paid January, 1877.	
Joseph Price, <i>et al.</i>	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. D. Woodruff	71½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A. K. McMurray	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McMurrich & Wilson	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
D. McCarthy	69½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. Van Nostrand	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
James McLaren & Co.	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Chapman	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hon. W. E. Dodge	804½	12,243 10	12,243 10	.....	.....	.....	Operations of Georgian Bay Lumber Co.	
Hon. W. E. Dodge	430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Operations of Maganetawan Lumber Co.	
Alex. Prentice	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
T. W. Buck	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cook Bros. & McArthur Bros.	692	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Alex. Fraser.....	1,582 03	1,582 03			3,556 38	
Mackay & Robertson.....	3,486 19	3,486 19			2,364 40	
James Bonfield.....	771 41	771 41			3,060 81	
Huntingdon & Fraser.....	1,715 18	1,715 18			102 85	
John Bell.....	581 14	581 14				
Hon. James Skead.....	1,274 06	1,274 06				
S. & A. McDougall.....	522 44	522 44				
Alex. Fraser.....	1,286 79	1,286 79				
J. W. Halliday.....	835 59	835 59				
Dunlop & Ellis.....	1,582 11	1,582 11				
John Poupore.....	1,690 34	1,690 34				
Moore & Cutler.....	365 32	365 32				
David McLaren.....	3,285 23	3,285 23				
Barber & Mackie.....	1,002 00	1,002 00				
Allan Grant.....	1,944 44	1,944 44				
Samuel McDougall.....	1,560 83	1,560 83				
Peter McLaren.....	1,236 93	1,236 93				
Richard White.....						
James Bonfield.....						
Isaac Cockburn.....						
Thomson & Cluxton.....						
Total.....	16,593 ³ / ₄	322,456 25	222,702 42	101,315 66	189,973 90	291,289 56

These names will be found in body of Return
timber cannot be shipped at Quebec till

Paid in January, 1877.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
WOODS AND FORESTS,
TORONTO, 16th February, 1877.

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Return in respect to cases under the Act 32nd and 33rd Vict., Cap. 35, for the more speedy trial of Felonies and Misdemeanors, from the several Counties of Ontario, for the year 1876.

By Command,

S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, February 19th, 1877.

RETURN in respect to Cases under 32nd and 33rd Vict., cap. 35, for the Ontario, for the

COUNTIES.	The number of prisoners brought before the County Judge, under the second section of the Act.	The number of cases in which prisoners consented to be tried by the Judge without a Jury.	Nature of Offences in cases tried by the Judge without a Jury.
Algoma (District)	4	4	{ Stealing from the person 1 Common larceny..... 2 Assault 1
Brant	19	19	{ Obtaining goods, false pretences..... 3 Indecent assault 1 Larceny..... 15
Bruce	31	25	{ Larceny..... 7 False pretences 3 Assault 9 Unlawful wounding 2 Indecent assault 1 Escape 1 Robbery..... 1 Shop breaking 1
Carleton	22	10	{ Larceny..... 8 Shop breaking 1 False pretences 1
Elgin	50	36	{ Larceny..... 27 Fraud..... 3 Arson 2 Assault 2 Child desertion 1 Concealing birth 1
Essex	40	35	{ Breaking into shop, with intent to steal 1 Larceny..... 18 Bringing stolen goods into Canada..... 4 Shooting, with intent to disable..... 2 Stabbing 1 Assault, with intent to rob 2 Assault, occasioning actual harm 3 Indecent assault 3 Assault on constable 1
Frontenac	18	17	{ Larceny..... 8 Robbery..... 5 Arson 1 Bigamy 1 Refusing to support wife 1 Assault 1
Grey	21	18	{ Larceny..... 7 Assault 8 Assault, with intent 1 Robbery..... 2 Burglary 2 False pretences 1
Haldimand	34	31	{ Larceny..... 20 Attempting suicide 1 Receiving stolen goods 1 Burglary 3 Malignant injury to property 2 Assault 2 Obtaining goods under false pretences 1 Horse stealing 1
Haliburton			

more speedy Trial of Felonies and Misdemeanors, from the several Counties of Year 1876.

The number of convictions in the cases so tried by the Judge.	The number of prisoners demanding a trial by Jury.	The nature of the Offences in cases where prisoners demanded to be tried by Jury.	The number of convictions before the Ordinary Courts in cases where the prisoners demanded to be tried by a Jury.	REMARKS.
} all	none	None	none	
} 11	none	None	none	
} 18	6	{ Arson 1 Indecent assault 2 Assault 1 Felonious wounding 1 Shop breaking 1	} 6	
} 7	12	{ Larceny 5 Robbery 2 Felonious shooting 2 Shop breaking 1 Indecent assault, 1; assault .. 1	} 4	Including City of Ottawa.
} 31	14	{ Larceny 8 Burglary 2 Manslaughter 1 Assault 1 Arson, 1; fraud 1	} 6	
} 29	5	{ Larceny 4 Indecent assault 1	} none	
} 10	1	Shooting with intent	none	
} 15	3	{ Assault 1 Robbery 1 Embezzlement 1	} 1 *	* 2 tried at Court of Assize; the officer making return cannot say whether they were convicted or not.
} 21	3	{ Manslaughter 1 Larceny 1 Indecent assault 1	} none	S. S. Peck, stipendiary magistrate reports that no trials have taken place under this Act.

RETURN in respect to Cases under 32nd and 33rd Vict., cap. 35, for the Ontario, for the

COUNTIES.	The number of prisoners brought before the County Judge under the second section of the Act.	The number of cases in which prisoners consented to be tried by the Judge without a Jury.	Nature of Offences in cases tried by the Judge without a Jury.
Halton	16	15	{ Breaking and entering shop, and larceny 5 Burglary 2 False pretences 1 Attempt to commit suicide 1 Wounding 1 Child stealing 1 Larceny 4
Hastings	14	11	{ Larceny 6 Assault, with intent, &c. 3 Sending threatening letter 1 False pretences 1
Huron	65	58	{ Larceny Bigamy Poisoning cattle Assault
Kent	31	25	{ Larceny 16 False pretences 3 Burglary 1 Receiving stolen goods 3 Resisting collection of taxes 2 Horse stealing 1
Lambton	26	23	{ Larceny 21 Burglary 1 Embezzlement 1 House breaking 1 Indecent assault 1 Misdemeanor 1
Lanark	17	16	{ Larceny 12 Obtaining goods by false pretences 2 Receiving stolen goods, knowing same to be stolen 1 Assault, with intent to do grievous bodily harm 1
Leeds and Grenville	14	12	{ Larceny 8 Assault, with intent to rob 3 Shop breaking 1
Lennox and Addington	10	10	{ Assault 1 Assault, with intent to do grievous bodily harm 1 Assault, with intent to commit rape. . 1 Larceny 4 Burglary 3
Lincoln	26	25	{ Abandoning infant child 1 Assault, felonious 2 Burglary 1 Bigamy 1 Larceny 17 Horse stealing 1 Highway robbery 3
Middlesex	113	90	{ Felonies 76 Misdemeanors 14
Muskoka (District)			

more speedy Trial of Felonies and Misdemeanors, from the several Counties of Year 1876.—Continued.

The number of convictions in the cases so tried by the Judge.	The number of prisoners demanding a trial by Jury.	The nature of the offences in cases where prisoners demanded to be tried by Jury.	The number of convictions before the Ordinary Courts in cases where the prisoner demanded to be tried by a Jury.	REMARKS.
12	1	Larceny	1	
8	14	{ Larceny Assault with intent Sending threatening letter..... False pretences.....	8	
36	7	Larceny	6	
12	5	{ Malicious injury to property.. 3 Misdemeanor and assault.... 1 Larceny..... 1	1	
14	*2	{ Feloniously shooting with intent to do greivous bodily harm ..	1	*One prisoner was discharged by the Judge without being asked to elect.
12	1	Stealing horse and buggy.....	1	
12	2	Larceny	1	
9	1	Burglary.....	1	
24	1	Highway robbery.....		
68	31	{ 16 Felonies..... 15 Misdemeanors.....	8	

RETURN in respect to Cases under 32nd and 33rd Vict., cap. 35, for the Ontario, for the

COUNTIES.	The number of prisoners brought before the County Judge, under the second section of the Act.	The number of cases in which prisoners consented to be tried by the Judge without a Jury.	Nature of Offences in cases tried by the Judge without a Jury.
Nipissing (District) . . . . .	..	..	.....
Norfolk	91	54	{ Larceny 32 Shop breaking and larceny 7 Fraud 5 Assault 4 Attempt to shoot 2 False pretences 2 Refusing to support wife 1 Bestiality 1
Northumberland & Durham	18	13	{ Larceny 7 Horse stealing 2 Assault 1 Arson 1 False pretences 1 Burglary 1
Ontario	54	51	{ Wounding with intent 4 Indecent assault 4 Larceny of military stores 2 Damage to railway cars 1 Larceny 25 Aiding and abetting larceny 1 Burglary 1 Bigamy 1 Embezzlement 3 Assault of magistrate 2 Fraud 1 Rescue of prisoner 2 Fraud with dice 1 Shop breaking and larceny 3
Oxford	49	41	{ Receiving stolen goods 1 Robbery 2 Embezzlement 2 Larceny 30 False pretences 4 Assault 1 Indecent assault 1
Parry Sound . . . . .	..	..	.....
Peel	21	12	{ Larceny 11 Arson 1
Perth	9	14	{ Larceny
Peterborough	9	9	{ Indecent assault 2 Assault 1 Felonious assault 1 Larceny 4 Uttering counterfeit coin 1
Prescott and Russell	4	4	{ Larceny 2 Aggravated assault 2
Prince Edward	3	3	{ Larceny 2 Assault and battery 1
Renfrew	14	12	{ Larceny 10 Arson 2

more speedy Trial of Felonies and Misdemeanors, from the several Counties of Year 1876.—Continued.

The number of convictions in cases so tried by the Judge.	The number of prisoners demanding a trial by Jury.	The nature of the Offences in cases where prisoners demanded to be tried by Jury.	The number of convictions before the ordinary Courts in cases where the prisoners demanded to be tried by a Jury.	REMARKS.
40	23	{ Larceny 17 House breaking and larceny .. 2 False pretences 2 Fraud 2	7	
11	5	{ Larceny 1 Indecent assault 1 Horse stealing 1 Robbery 1 Arson 1	*2	*One acquitted by reason of insanity.
40	13	{ Larceny 6 Aiding prisoner to escape ... 1 Shooting with intent 3 Larceny and receiving 2 Setting fire to barn 1	10	
34	8	{ Receiving stolen goods 2 Robbery 2 Larceny 2 Arson 2	1	
17	1	Larceny	none	
8	none	None	none	
6	none	None	none	
4	none	None	none	
	none	None	none	
10	2	Larceny 2	{ No convictions. One prisoner now awaiting trial.	

RETURN in respect to Cases under 32nd and 33rd Vict., cap. 35, for the Ontario, for the

COUNTIES.	The number of prisoners brought before the County Judge under the second section of the Act.	The number of cases in which prisoners consented to be tried by the Judge without a Jury.	Nature of Offences in cases tried by the Judge without a Jury.
Simcoe	47	62	{ Assaults..... 5 Fraud..... 4 Wounding..... 1 Larceny..... 54
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	10	6	{ Arson..... 1 Larceny..... 2 Indecent assault..... 1 House breaking and larceny..... 1
Victoria.....	33	29	{ Larceny..... Assault..... Robbery..... Arson.....
Waterloo	37	43	{ Felonies..... 38 Misdemeanors..... 5
Welland.....	49	36	{ Robbery..... Larceny..... False pretences..... Assault..... Burglary..... Shop breaking and larceny..... Breaking into dwelling house and larceny..... Placing obstructions on railroad..... Setting fire to hay stack..... Stealing money from post letter.....
Wellington	26	25	{ Felony..... 15 Misdemeanor..... 10
Wentworth	50	30	{ Indecent assault..... Larceny..... Aggravated assault..... Forcible entry..... Receiving..... Concealment of birth..... Malicious injury of property..... Attempting to commit burglary.....
York	47 prisoners 49 cases	35	{ House breaking..... 3 Larceny..... 16 Burglary..... 3 Receiving stolen goods..... 2 Assault, with intent..... 1 Wounding, with intent..... 2 Common assault..... 3

more speedy Trial of Felonies and Misdemeanors, from the several Counties of Year 1876.—*Concluded.*

The number of convictions in cases so tried by the Judge.	The number of prisoners demanding a trial by Jury.	The nature of the Offences in cases where prisoners demanded to be tried by Jury.	The number of convictions before the ordinary Courts in cases where the prisoner demanded to be tried by a Jury.	REMARKS.
56	2	{ Robbery 1 Larceny 1	2	
4	4	Larceny	*1	*The other three escaped from gaol to the United States.
26	4	{ Larceny Assault Obstructing railways.....	4	
36	3	{ Felony 1 Misdemeanor 2	1	
23	13	{ Robbery Larceny Riot and assault..... Felonious assault	*6	*At Assizes, 5; at General Sessions, 1.
12	1	Felony .....	..
21	20	{ Aggravated assault False pretences Larceny Robbery Abortion	12	
36	14	{ Larceny.....13 Embezzlement..... 1 Robbery 2 Wounding, with intent..... 2 Shooting, with intent 1	13	

RETURN

As to Timber Dues in Muskoka and Parry Sound Districts.

By Command,

S. C. WOOD,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

PETITION OF LICENSE-HOLDERS

FOR REDUCTION OF RATE OF DUES ON PINE TIMBER ON CERTAIN LANDS IN MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND DISTRICTS: AND REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS THEREON.

To the Honourable T. B. PARDEE,

Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Ontario.

The Memorial of the undersigned Mill-owners and Manufacturers of the Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That your Memorialists are placed at a great disadvantage by an inconsistent and excessive rate of duty chargeable on timber and saw logs cut in the aforesaid Districts, being double the rate charged in other sections of the Province; which your Memorialists consider manifestly unjust to them and injurious to the Province, both as to present revenue, and the future value of our timbered lands, for the following reasons, which we most respectfully submit:—

1. Consequent upon the opening up of the Townships of Draper, Muskoka, Macaulay, McLean, Brunel, Chaffey, Stephenson, Stisted, Cardwell, Watt, Humphrey, Christie, McKellar, Ferguson, and Hagerman, for settlement under the Free Grants and Homestead Act, it was considered advisable by the Government to offer for sale by Public Auction as timber limits, the unlocated lands in the townships in question, at the Department in Toronto, on the 23rd day of November, 1871. This sale realized a cash bonus of \$118,646, being an average of \$241.62 per square mile, or 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ cts. per acre for every acre of land, rock, and swamp contained in the entire area sold. This sale was made, and the bonus realized under a special rate of timber dues, fixed at \$25 per M cubic feet, on square timber, and \$1.50 per M feet, board measure on saw logs. Owing to the inflated state of the timber market at the time of the sale, and as we believe the impression that it must so continue for a sufficient time to enable the purchasers to remove the timber, which they were required to do, under the terms of the Free Grants Act, within five years from the date of location of each lot, your Memorialists and others were induced to bid, and pay the large bonuses heretofore named.

2. A large portion of the lands in question were purchased by Mr. A. G. P. Dodge, and his subsequent financial difficulties are believed to have been partially attributable to the purchases he then made. It is known as a fact that the limits then purchased by Mr. Dodge in connection with Mr. George J. Cook, were afterwards sold by public auction, by Wakefield, Coate & Co., in the City of Toronto, under mortgage, and realized the sum of \$47,680, being \$41,235 less than the sum paid to the Government for the same territory; and even this sum could not be realized from independent parties, most or all the purchases being made directly or indirectly by those interested in the original sale.

3. The Timber License system was adopted in Canada about the year 1842, when the first license was granted in the Ottawa District at a nominal bonus, and from that until Confederation, all or nearly all of the Licenses were granted by an Order in Council at a bonus of \$4 per square mile, so that the entire 7,532 square miles of timber limits granted and now held on the Ottawa and its tributaries in Ontario, were granted at the rate above-mentioned. The old Government of Canada expended large sums in constructing dams and slides, and otherwise improving the navigation of the rivers and streams on the Ottawa for the purpose of enabling the lumbermen to get their timber to market. In Muskoka and Parry Sound, where the large bonus previously mentioned has been paid, not one dollar has ever been expended by the Government in river improvements.

4. The sale in question having been made so late in 1871, little or no work was done upon the said lands during the winter of 1871-72, and the severe depression which commenced in the fall of 1872, and has continued to increase in severity until the present time, has prevented any large quantity of timber being cut upon the said lands, a large portion of which have subsequently been located by Free Grant settlers; and the time for removing the timber is so short, that in any case your Memorialists will be forced to relinquish from 40 to 50 per cent. of the lands purchased, before it would be possible for them, even under a favourable market, to cut and remove the timber from the said lands. This loss of territory will about double the cost of that remaining.

5. Freights on sawn lumber from Ottawa to New York or Albany, are, on an average, \$3 per M. feet less than from the Georgian Bay, and the cost of taking square timber to Quebec is still more largely in favour of the Ottawa producer.

6. The present rate of timber dues on the lands in question is prohibitory. No timber can now be cut thereon at a profit, and even should the market revive, the choice lumber only could be taken, which may be placed at 25 per cent. of the entire quantity of 311,680,000 feet, which the entire area of 487 square miles in question is estimated to contain, so that you will see by the following figures that the revenue of the country would be benefited to the tune of \$116,880 by making the dues on the lands in question conform to the dues on other licensed lands of the Crown. Ordinary dues on 311,680,000, on total quantity at

75cts	\$233,760 00
Present rate in 25 per cent., 77,920,000 at \$1.50	116,880 00
Balance in favour of ordinary dues	\$116,880 00

7. That these dues are exceptional, and were not believed to be just or equitable by the Government which displaced the one that made the sale, is shown by the fact that the sale made by Mr. Scott, when Commissioner of Crown Lands, in the year 1872, was made under the ordinary rate of timber dues as fixed by the Crown Timber regulations.

8. The timber in the territory in question is known to be inferior, both in quality and quantity to that on the Ottawa, where no bonus was paid, where large expenditure in improving the streams has been made, where the tenure is more secure, the freights cheaper, and the dues exacted are only one-half of those charged your Memorialists.

9. The sale in question has defeated its object; no timber of consequence has been taken out under it; no such dues have been paid; no timber can be taken out, or such dues paid, without involving the ruin of those engaged in the trade.

10. In consequence of this prohibitory tariff, the lumber interests of the districts are languishing. The settlers are suffering for want of employment, and the fires are annually destroying this most valuable of Canadian products, in greater ratio than could be done by the lumberman's axe, thus causing a direct waste and loss to the Government, to the settlers of the districts, and to your Memorialists.

11. That under the Crown Timber regulations existing prior to the spring of 1869, the dues collected on square timber were $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cubic foot, and on saw logs 59c. per M. feet, board measure. Under this rate of dues we were enabled to compete in the American market, and the lumbering interest flourished. In the spring of 1869 the Sandfield Macdonald Government abolished the old Crown Timber regulations, and adopted the present tariff of \$1.50 per M. cubic feet on the square timber, and 75c. per M. feet board measure on saw logs. This increase in dues raised the revenue from the woods and forests from \$235,000 in the season of 1869, to \$425,000 in 1870. This additional burthen the lumber interests of the country was enabled to pay during the prosperous years of 1870, 1871, and 1872. The depression of the succeeding years is largely attributable to the increase in dues in 1869, and at the present time large amounts of capital are being withdrawn from Canada and invested in the lumber business in Michigan, where the business is still profitable. One firm, Thomson, Smith & Co., of Toronto, have now closed up their large mills on the Northern Railway, which formerly manufactured thirty million feet of sawn lumber annually, and have withdrawn the entire capital invested in working expenses, which must have exceeded a quarter of a million dollars annually, and are now using the same at Duncan City, where they find the business to pay. This one firm formerly employed in Canada from four to five hundred men annually. Mr. A. C. Thomson, of Barrie, a large operator in square timber, shipped sixty horses and a large number of men from Collingwood a few weeks ago, to engage in taking out square timber in Michigan. McArthur Bros., Burton Bros., Isaac Cockburn, and a large number of other Canadian lumbermen, have withdrawn their capital from Canada, and are employing it in the lumber woods of Michigan, while our pine is left to burn or rot, and our commercial interests to suffer in consequence.

In conclusion, your Memorialists beg to urge most respectfully the great necessity that exists for a careful investigation into the actual condition of the lumber trade of the country, and the advisability of not only reducing the dues on the lands in question, to what they are on all other licensed lands of the Crown, but also the advisability of extending some relief to this most important and much depressed trade of the country. The exports of lumber and timber from Canada were larger than the exports of farm products, and a policy which causes it to be so depressed must end in ruin to the lumbermen, and consequent depression in all the industries of the country.

By giving this matter your immediate and favourable consideration, you will, we are convinced, confer a great boon on the country, and much relieve your humble Memorialists.

G. McLEAN,

And eighteen others.

REPORT on the Petition of certain holders of timber limits in the Muskoka and Parry Sound Free Grant Districts, to have the special rate of dues imposed under Order in Council of 4th October, 1871, on pine timber taken from lands sold as timber berths, 23rd November, 1871, reduced to the same rate as is charged on pine cut under license in other parts of the Province.

The area sold in 1871 was 487 square miles; the amount of bonus realized, \$117,672, being an average of \$241.62 per mile; equal to $37\frac{3}{4}$ cents per acre.

The rate of dues payable on pine, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cubic foot for square timber, and 30 cents per standard log, equal to \$1.50 per 1000 feet board measure.

The rate of dues on pine cut under license in all other parts of the Province, is $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per cubic foot on square timber, and 15 cents per standard log, equal on the latter to 75 cents per 1000 feet board measure.

Under Order in Council of 27th May, 1869, the lands sold as timber berths in 1871 are held subject to any timber license granted within five years from the date of sale or location under the Free Grants Act of 1868.

The Points adduced in support of the Petition are as follows:—

1st. That owing to the stagnation in the lumber trade during several years past, and the high tariff exacted on timber cut on limits acquired at the sale of 1871, the Petitioners have found it impossible to take the timber out with any prospect of profit on the operation.

2nd. That in consequence of the high rate of dues preventing their operations, the lum-

ber interests in the districts are languishing ; settlers are in want of employment ; and that fires are yearly destroying more timber than is cut with the axe in trade, causing a loss to the Government, the settlers and the Petitioners.

3rd. That if the market were even soon to revive and the special tariff continued, they could only take out the choicest of the timber which they estimate at 25 per cent. of the whole : the estimated quantity of pine on the 487 square miles sold in November, 1871, being 311,680,000 feet board measure, the argument being that the total quantity would be taken out were the dues rated at 75c. per thousand feet instead of \$1.50.

Thus :—Total quantity 311,680,000 at 75c. per 1000.....	\$233,760 00
25 per cent. of quantity 77,920,000 at \$1.50.....	116,880 00

Alleged saving to Government.....	116,880 00
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4th. That the timber is inferior to that in the Ottawa territory where limits have all been acquired at a nominal bonus, and the tenure of the timber berths more secure, because the greater portion of the lands under license are still unsurveyed and free from sale or location, and the time to take the timber from them unlimited ; whereas, in the Muskoka and Parry Sound Districts, settlement is rapidly taking place, and, in consequence, the time for taking off the timber becoming yearly more limited.

5th. That the present Government in selling the limits on the north shore of Lake Huron, in 1872, under the tariff set forth in the Crown Timber Regulations, in effect recorded its opinion, that the special rate imposed on the timber on limits, sold in November, 1871, was impolitic and unreasonable.

6th. That the sale of 1871 took place when the lumber trade was in a flourishing condition, and timber lands at an inflated value. Purchasers, under the impression that matters would so continue, being induced to offer large bonuses, even at the high rate of dues ; that the sale was held too late in the year to admit of operations on the ground during the season of 1871-72, and that the depression in the lumber market commenced in 1872-73, and has continued since without improvement, the effect being to prevent the getting out of timber in large quantities from lands licensed ; that numerous locations have been made on the limits and the time allowed for taking off the timber being so short, petitioners anticipate that they will in any case have to relinquish 40 to 50 per cent. of the timber ; a loss, it is argued, which will double the cost of the timber remaining.

As an evidence of the rapid shrinkage in value of the limits referred to, it is given in instance that 359 of the 487 square miles sold in 1871, were sold by auction under a Deed of Trust, in February, 1874, for \$47,680, the price of which at sale of 1871 was \$88,247, and that even, at those low prices, outsiders could not be induced to purchase ; the buyers being parties directly or indirectly interested in the original sale.

The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd points adduced in support of the petition may be admitted as based on fact, with the exception of that part of the 3rd, which refers to the quantity of pine on the timber berths, and the proportion which would be probably taken out, should the rate of dues not be reduced.

The quantity of pine estimated as being on the lands sold as limits in 1871, viz., 311-, 680,000 feet, board measure, may be taken as rather under the actual quantity at the time of sale, as it only represents 1,000 feet or 5 standard logs to the acre, a very low estimate of the production of any area deserving the name of pine territory ; assuming the quantity on the lands to be equal to 1,200 feet, or 6 standards per acre, the total would be 374,000,000 feet at time of sale, from which may be deducted for timber used by settlers, and sold in the process of clearing land under Order-in-Council of 27th May, 1869, say ten per cent. which is a liberal allowance. There is also to be deducted the timber cut on the licensed lands, by operators since the sale, say 21,000,000 feet.

Total estimated quantity at time of sale.....	374,000,000 feet board measure.
Less ten per cent. for settlers.....	37,000,000 “ “
	337,000,000 “ “
Less cut under license up to, and including 1876.	21,000,000 “ “
	316,000,000 “ “

The proportion of this, viz : 25 per cent. which the Petitioners allege would only be taken out under the special tariff, must be considered an under estimate, it being safe to assume that 40 per cent. would be cut, a great proportion of which would probably meet the requirements of the American market. On this supposition, the result would be as follows :—

316 million feet at 75c. per 1,000 feet.....	\$237,000 00
40 per cent. of the above 126 millions, at \$1.50 per 1,000 feet.....	189,000 00

In favour of revenue..... \$48,000 00

4th Point: Reference is made to the Ottawa Territory, where it is alleged that the timber is better than in Muskoka and Parry Sound; such being the case, the petitioners consider it unreasonable that the dues in the latter districts should be double the rate charged in the former. It may be *frankly* admitted that, generally speaking, the timber on the Ottawa is of a superior quality to that in the districts referred to; and also, that the limits are to a great extent free from the incumbrance of location of lands within them, which, in Muskoka and Parry Sound, forces the licensees to cut the timber within a limited time or lose it altogether; but the force of the reasoning is somewhat lessened, when it is taken into consideration that in the Ottawa region, owing to the great distance, logs and square timber have to be taken from, and the falling of the water in the streams during the drive, it is seldom that the stuff reaches mill or market before the second season, and frequently the third after its manufacture in the woods; a drawback and expense that rarely falls on the operation of the Petitioners.

5th Point: Calls for no comment in this Report.

6th Point: That the sale of 1871 took place too late in the season to admit of operations on the limits during the winter of 1871-72, is perfectly true, and it is also a fact that before the purchasers could get timber off their berths, the depression in the lumber market had commenced; and that for several years after, and up to this date there has been little encouragement to enter largely into manufacturing logs or timber, even at the general tariff rate of 75 cents per 1,000 feet, and 1¼ cents per cubic foot, and certainly none to operate under the special rates of dues imposed at the sale of 1871. It is also a fact, that the 359 square miles of Muskoka limits were sold by auction under Deed of Trust in February, 1874, for \$47,680, the same having brought \$88,247 at Government sale of 1871, being a shrinkage in value of 46 per cent.

Although there is reason to expect that limit holders would take out 40 per cent of the timber at the high rate of dues, yet to those in the districts referred to who are engaged in a trade so long in a state of stagnation and with little prospect of an early improvement, and who have large capital invested in mills and plant, the reduction of the dues would be of very material benefit inasmuch as it would place them in a position to utilize the timber for which large sums of money have been paid, and also through their extended operations enable them to employ an increased number of the settlers in the locality, many of whom, especially during the first year or two of settlement depend entirely on the lumbering establishments for work to support themselves and families during the winter.

Herewith is a map showing the territory sold as limits in November, 1871, under special pine tariff coloured *yellow*; the surrounding territory under license coloured *pink*, the pine timber from which is rated and charged in accordance with the Crown Timber Regulations; also the townships and part townships intended to be sold as timber berths at an early date are coloured *blue*, the dues on the pine taken from which it is proposed shall also be at the Regulation rate:—

A glance at this map will show what would seem to be the incongruity of a comparatively small area standing alone in the country under a special and higher rate of dues on pine than is imposed on the same kind of timber cut under license in any other part of the Province.

It being an imperative necessity that the townships coloured *blue* should be sold as timber limits at an early date in consequence of the great number of squatters settling on the lands within them, and it being evident that under present circumstances, they would bring but a poor price, even if they could be sold at all, were they offered for sale at the

same tariff on pine as was imposed on the sale of 1871; it follows therefore, that, in order to obtain a fair rate of bonus per mile, they will have to be offered subject to the rate of dues given in the Crown Timber Regulations. Such being the case, the limits sold in 1871, surrounded on all sides by lands licensed under the General Regulations, will not only be incongruous in position but difficult in management, and a source of continual heart-burning and complaint on the part of those holding them.

Appended hereto is also a tabular statement of the dues accrued on saw-logs and square timber cut under license on lands sold as timber limits in Muskoka and Parry Sound Districts, in November, 1871, and also on saw-logs and timber purchased from settlers under Order in Council of 4th October, 1871, for the years 1872-73-74-75, and '76, showing a total accrual on logs and timber cut under license of \$35,000, and on logs and timber purchased from settlers \$30,000.

It will be observed from the statement that saw logs, with a trifling exception, were not cut under license till 1875-1876, when the lapse of time began to press upon licensees the necessity of cutting the timber or losing it, and it is well known that, when they found themselves under such necessity, they selected only the very best of the trees, leaving the smaller and inferior timber standing. It may be noted in this connection, that, although \$14,000 appear as accrued on saw logs since 1876, \$8,000 of the amount is on operations of a firm who owned no limits (with the exception of a few lots), outside of the District in which the high tariff is levied, and having to supply their mill, they had to purchase limits in the Townships of Humphrey and Christie, sold in November, 1871, and that they also have restricted themselves to cutting only the best of the timber; taking the \$8,000 referred to from the \$22,000 total accrual from saw logs for the five years, leaves only \$14,000 as accrued on operations of licensees during the whole of that period. The accrual on square timber cut under license is \$12,000 for the five years, about two-thirds of which is on operations of 1876, viz. :—\$7,584, the increase in that year being attributable to the reports from Europe at the close of 1875, which indicated the prospect of a brisk demand, for what is known as board or octagonal pine timber, for which is required the largest trees and wood of the finest texture; the lapse of time during which lands were held subject to license also gave an impetus to cutting this kind of timber in 1876, but in all cases in the manufacture of square or board pine timber, none but the very best trees are selected, as no other would bring a price sufficient to cover the cost of production and the tariff charge.

The accrual on saw logs and square timber, purchased from settlers under Order in Council of 4th October, 1871, is \$14,000 on the former, and \$15,000 on the latter, the saw log revenue being equal to that from licensed lands during the five years, the amount accrued on operations of the firm referred to, being deducted from the latter for the purpose of correct comparison; the revenue from square or board timber is one-fourth more than that derived from licensed area during the same period. These facts are notable when the areas producing the respective amounts are contrasted, viz. : that more revenue has accrued from 86,400 acres, the timber from which was purchased from settlers entitled to sell, than has accrued on operations of licensees holding 311,680 acres as limits; the explanation, however, is simple:—With regard to saw logs operators had only to pay the same rate of dues on those obtained from settlers as charged on logs cut in other parts of the Province under license, viz. : 75 cents per 1,000 feet, whereas logs cut on their limits were rated at \$1.50 per 1,000 feet; they had the further advantage also of being able to examine lots and purchase the timber, or the right to cut, on lands having the choicest of pine on them.

In the article of square and board pine timber, it will be observed that the largest revenue occurred on timber from lands of locatees was in 1874, at the close of which year, it is evident, the best of the pine for square timber had been taken from the lots, the following year showing a large falling off in the production; but in 1876, owing to the intelligence from Europe, already referred to, not only were the lots of locatees again searched for trees fit for square timber, but the licensed territory was resorted to, and the best of the pine picked out to meet the prospective demand, the inferior timber being left standing, as has been the invariable practice throughout all the operations in the territory. The revenue from square timber in 1876, is \$7,000 from licensed ground, and \$3,000 from lands of locatees, the prime timber becoming exhausted on the latter.

From the manner in which operations of licensees have been carried on in connection with the limits held by them, it is manifest that the revenue which should accrue to the treasury from a large portion of the timber on the lands placed under license in November, 1871, will be lost, should the rate of dues not be reduced.

Assuming on good grounds that the reduction of the dues would be in the interest of the revenue; that it would enable the license holders to take out a class of timber which they cannot afford to touch under the special tariff and depressed market; and also that it would be of great benefit to the locality where the limits are situated, inasmuch as the extended operations in the woods which would follow the reduction, would have the effect of furnishing work to a number of the settlers, who would otherwise be without employment during the winter seasons;

The Commissioner, therefore, respectfully recommends that the prayer of the Petition be granted, subject to ratification by the Legislative Assembly at its next meeting; the reduction to apply to all pine timber cut since the first of May, 1876, and in future (till otherwise ordered), under and by virtue of license granted under Order in Council of 4th October, 1871, or on lands, the locatees or purchasers of which were by said order allowed to sell the pine on the lands sold or located to them.

T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, WOODS AND FORESTS,
Toronto, 18th October, 1876.

STATEMENT of revenue accrued on saw logs and square timber taken from lands sold as Timber Limits, November, 1871, during the years 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876, and also on the same taken from lands under Order in Council, of the 4th October, 1871, during the same period.

YEAR.	CUT ON GROUND UNDER LICENSE.			PURCHASED FROM SETTLERS.			Grand Total.
	Saw Logs.	Square Timber.	Total.	Saw Logs.	Square Timber.	Total.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
1872...	.....	21 06	21 00	491 40	2,907 80	3,399 20	3,420 20
1873...	.....	119 08	119 08	2,388 00	1,058 89	3,446 89	3,565 97
1874...	538 80	3,241 95	3,780 75	7,717 50	7,535 23	15,252 73	19,033 48
1875...	7,470 90	1,560 83	9,031 73	3,038 50	491 51	3,530 01	12,561 74
1876...	14,723 40	7,584 44	22,307 84	1,069 80	3,932 81	5,002 61	27,310 45
	22,733 10	12,527 30	35,260 40	14,705 20	15,926 24	30,631 44	65,891 84

RETURN

Of the Coroner's inquisition and finding of the Jury in the case of "James Skye," or Schylee, who died in the Central Prison, Toronto, on or about the 26th July, 1875, and also of the Coroner's inquisition, evidence given thereon, and finding of the Jury in the cases of all other prisoners who have died in the Central Prison, together with any reports of the Central Prison Surgeon thereon.

By Command.

S. C. WOOD,
Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, February 19th, 1877.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO,
TORONTO, May 15th, 1875.

To the Inspector of Prisons :

SIR,—I have the honour to report to you, that John McKelvey, a prisoner in Central Prison, died yesterday evening at half-past eight o'clock. I have further to forward you the Medical report thereon, and request instructions as to the disposal of the body.

Your obedient servant,
W. S. PRINCE.
Warden.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO.
TORONTO, May 15th, 1875.

SIR,—I beg to report that prisoner John McKelvey, died last evening about half-past eight o'clock. On the 7th inst., McKelvey reported himself as having some constipation of the bowels. On the 10th, he again reported that his throat was sore; on the 12th, he again reported himself as having diarrhœa; on morning of 13th and 14th, I did not receive any report from him, and consequently did not see him. It appears now that he was not well on either the 13th or 14th, though he did not report himself sick. He was taken alarmingly ill yesterday afternoon. I visited him in the evening previous to his death; he was then quite conscious, but rapidly sinking. The probability (not certainty), is that acute inflammation of the bowels was the cause of death.

W. T. AIKINS,
Surgeon.

Capt. Prince, Warden Central Prison.

Return of all Prisoners who have died in the Central Prison since its opening up to the present date (6th February, 1877).

Name.	Date.	Cause of Death.	Remarks of Prison Surgeon.	Verdict of Coroner's Jury.
John McKelvey.	May 14th, 1875.	Acute inflammation of the bowels.	Was taken ill on the 7th; reported himself again as being ill on 10th and 12th; no report on 13th and 14th, although he was taken alarmingly ill on the evening of 14th, when I visited him; died of ulceration and perforation of bowels.	
James Skye.	July 26th, 1875.	Natural causes. . .	The deceased was for many weeks in hospital, suffering from consumption of the lungs, of which disease he died.	Inquest held by Dr. De La Hooke on the 27th day of July, 1875. Verdict of the Jury:—Died from natural causes.
John Newman	Jan. 3rd, 1876 . . .	Disease of the intestines.		Inquest held by Dr. Riddell on the 3rd January, 1876. Verdict of the Jury:—Died from disease of the intestines.
John Camb.	May 3rd, 1876 . . .	Inflammation of the lungs and pleurisy.		Inquest held by Dr. De La Hooke on the 4th day of May, 1876. Verdict of the Jury:—Died from inflammation of the lungs.
Frederick Patterson	May 7th, 1876 . . .	Typhoid fever		Inquest held by Dr. De La Hooke on the 8th day of May, 1876. Verdict of the Jury:—Died from typhoid fever.
John Perkins	May 7th, 1876 . . .	Typhoid fever		Inquest held by Dr. De La Hooke on the 8th day of May, 1876. Verdict of the Jury:—Died from typhoid fever.

(Extract from Central Prison Surgeon's Report, Re death of John McKelvey.)

"I made a post-mortem examination on the body, and found ulceration of the bowels, and in one ulcer the disease had effected an opening large enough to admit the finger through this opening or perforation. The contents of the bowels had escaped, and caused the prostration and inflammation which ended in, and produced death.

TORONTO, May 17th, 1875.

Re Death of Prisoner John McKelvey, Central Prison.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 15th inst., informing me of the death of a prisoner, I have the honour to state that, as there is no provision in the Central Prison Act for such cases, you will adopt the precedent laid down in clause 62 Penitentiary Act, Chap. iii, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, a copy of which is enclosed.

If after telegraphing to his friends, when known, they fail to make provision for his interment, you will notify the Asylum Undertaker, who will provide for the funeral on the same terms as in the case of any Asylum patient.

In so doing you will make a distinction between the Catholic and Protestant, as there is a separate undertaker for each of the two religions. You will obtain their addresses from the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum.

I have the honour, &c.,

J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

Capt. W. S. Prince,
Warden Central Prison, Toronto.

TORONTO, 18th May, 1875.

SIR,—The Attorney-General has decided that a Coroner's inquest must be held on the body of the deceased prisoner. You will therefore inform Coroner Riddell at once.

Yours,
J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

The Warden.

TORONTO, 19th May, 1875.

Re Coroner's Inquest, Central Prison.

SIR,—Referring to my communication of yesterday's date in relation to the death of a prisoner in the Central Prison, I find on further examination, that when a death takes place in any Gaol, Prison, or House of Correction, the provisions of the Act respecting Inquests by Coroners, render it compulsory that the Warden or Keeper should immediately give notice thereof to some Coroner, in order that the Inquest may be held on the body of such deceased prisoner (See Consolidated Statutes U. C., Chap. 125, Sec. 2). I have, therefore, to instruct you, that on such an occurrence taking place in the Prison under your charge, you will at once communicate with some Coroner residing in the city.

The instructions given in my previous communication respecting the disposal of the body to be carried out.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

Capt. Prince,
Warden Central Prison.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

(*Can. Con. Statutes, Chap. 111.*)

"62. Whenever a convict in the Penitentiary, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors, the Warden, the Chaplains, the Physicians, and the Deputy Warden, if they, or any of them, have reason to believe that the death of such convict arose from any other than ordinary sickness, to call upon a Coroner having jurisdiction to hold an inquest upon the body of such deceased convict, and in such requisition by one or more of the officers named, the Coroner having jurisdiction shall hold such inquest, and for that end he and the jury, and all others necessarily attending such inquest, shall have admittance to the Prison.—14, 15 Vic. c. 2, sec. 39."

Memo for Warden Central Prison :

"It shall be the duty of the Warden to notify the office of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., before summoning a Coroner to hold an inquest, in order that the Inspector may be present at such inquest."

J. W. LANGMUIR,

Inspector.

TORONTO, February 7th, 1877.

DEAR SIR.—As it appears from the papers that some questions in reference to the death of an inmate of the Central Prison in 1875 are to be considered this afternoon, I will, for your information, state some facts regarding the case of John McKelvey.

John McKelvey presented himself for medical treatment, May 6th, 1875, complaining of constipation.

May 8th, reported himself again, complaining of costiveness.

May 10th, reported himself, complaining of sore throat.

May 12th, reported himself, complaining of diarrhoea, and was seen by me, and received treatment on each occasion.

May 13th, did not report himself.

May 14th, did not report himself.

During his whole illness he was in the dining hall, either mending stockings, &c., or sewing the uppers of shoes.

He went regularly to his meals till dinner of 14th, when he remained in his cell, and his dinner was sent to him. Between two and three o'clock on the afternoon of this day he was taken suddenly with pains in his bowels. Some time during the afternoon a message was left at my residence to go to the prison, as a prisoner was sick, and could not pass his water. I was absent from home at the time, but on my return proceeded at once to the prison, bringing my case of catheters with me, as at that time there were no catheters in the prison. I introduced the catheter, but soon found this was not the source of danger, but that he was evidently suffering from perforation of the stomach or bowel, and stated so to the officer who accompanied me.

It was apparent to me that the prisoner was going to die, and I told him so. He was perfectly conscious, and in answer to my questions, told me his real name and where his relatives lived in New Jersey. I gave him medicine, and as there was no time to send for his clergyman, did not hesitate to direct his attention to the cross of Christ. I do not think he knew his danger till I told him of it, and I have not the slightest remembrance of his calling for the priest while I was present, and I am satisfied he did not do so; I remained with him till he died. I do not think the guards were aware of the man's danger, as complaining of sudden and violent pains in the bowels is of very common occurrence among the prisoners, owing generally to the fact of allowing their bowels to go for many days without operating.

McKelvey died about or before 8 P.M. A day or two after his death I made a *post mortem* examination on the body, and found ulceration of the bowels, and in one ulcer the disease had effected an opening large enough to admit the finger; through this opening or perforation the contents of the bowels had escaped, and caused the prostration and inflammation which ended in, and produced, death.

I sent a report at the time to the Inspector of Prisons, stating the above facts.

McKelvey's was the first death in the Prison, and I think there was no inquest, as there seemed to be an impression in the Warden's mind, that there was no authority for holding the same. On the evening of the 15th May, after the prisoners had been locked up for the night, and the guards were leaving, Coroner Riddell with a jury visited the institution, but the inquest was objected to, either owing to the lateness of the evening, or the absence of authority for holding it. The Coroner the same evening went to see the Inspector about the matter.

The body was buried before the matter was finally settled, and the command given to hold the inquest.

I think McKelvey had mild typhoid fever. No human vision could have foreseen the approaching perforation, and no amount of medical attention afterwards could have saved his life.

Very truly yours,
W. T. AIKINS, M.D.

Hon. Mr. Wood,
Provincial Secretary.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO.
TORONTO, July, 26th 1875.

SIR,—I have to inform you that a prisoner named James S. Skye, died at the Central Prison at 1 p.m. to-day, and to request that you will adopt immediate steps to hold the required inquest in accordance with the statutes in that behalf.

I have further to intimate that Dr. Aikins, the Prison Surgeon, has been in attendance on the deceased.

Your obedient servant,
W. S. PRINCE,
Warden.

Dr. De la Hooke,
Coroner.

CORONER'S WARRANT.

Dominion of Canada. } Province of Ontario, } City of Toronto, } County of York, } To Wit : }	} <i>To the Constables of the City of Toronto in the County of York.</i> } } By virtue of my office, these are in Her Majesty's name to } charge and command you, that on sight hereof, you summon } and warn twenty-four able and sufficient men of your City, per- } sonally to be and appear before me, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of July, at three } o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the Central Prison, situate in the said City of } Toronto, then and there to do and execute all such things that shall be given them in } charge, on behalf of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, touching the death of James Skye, } and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant; and that you also attend at the } time and place above mentioned, to make a return of the names of the persons whom you } shall have so summoned, and further, to do and execute such other matters as shall be then } and there enjoined you. And have you then and there this warrant.
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Given under my hand and seal, this 27th day of July, 1875.

J. ACLAND DE LA HOOKE, [L.S.]
Coroner.

Dominion of Canada. } Province of Ontario. } County of York, } City of Toronto, } To Wit : }	} An inquisition indented, taken for our Sovereign Lady the } Queen, at the Central Prison, situate in the City of Toronto, in } the County of York, on the twenty-seventh day of July, in the } thirty-ninth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, } before James Acland De la Hooke, Esquire, one of the Coroners } of our said Lady the Queen for the said County, on view of the body of James Skye, then } and there lying dead, upon the oath of Thomas Humphrey, Samuel Merritts, John McGill- } ray, Stephen Vaughan, Thomas Hastings, Alexander Dunlop, James Merritts, Walter } Hayson, James C. Horton, Charles Brandon, Charles H. Warren, George Miles, James } Vanevar, good and lawful men of the said County, duly chosen, and who being then and } there duly sworn and charged to enquire for our said Lady the Queen, when, where, how
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and by what means the said James Skye came to his death, do upon their oath say : That the deceased died from natural causes.

In witness whereof, as well the said Coroner as the Jurors aforesaid, have hereunto set and subscribed their hands and seals, the day and year first above written,

J. ACLAND DE LA HOOKE, [L.S.] *Coroner*,
 THOMAS HUMPHREY, [L.S.] *Foreman*,
 CHARLES T. BRANDON, [L.S.]
 C. H. WARREN, [L.S.]
 GEORGE MILES, [L.S.]
 JAMES VANEVAR, [L.S.]
 THOMAS ^{His} × HASTINGS, [L.S.]
 SAMUEL ^{Mark} × MERRITS, [L.S.]
 JOHN MCGILLRAY, [L.S.]
 STEPHEN VAUGHAN, [L.S.]
 ALEXANDER DUNLOP, [L.S.]
 JAMES MERRITS, [L.S.]
 WALTER HAYSON, [L.S.]
 JAMES C. HORTON. [L.S.]

INFORMATION OF WITNESSES.

Dominion of Canada. } Information of witnesses severally taken and acknowledged
 Province of Ontario, } on behalf of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, touching the death
 County of York, } of James Skye, at the Central Prison, in the City of Toronto, in
 City of Toronto, } the County of York, on the twenty-seventh day of July, in the
 To Wit : } year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five,
 before me, James Acland De La Hooke, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Coroners for the
 said County, on an inquisition then and there taken, on view of the body of the said James
 Skye, then and there lying dead, as follows, to wit :—

JAMES BEAUMONT, Chief Guard of the Central Prison of Ontario, in the City of Toronto, in the County of York, being sworn, saith :—I know the deceased James Skye ; was admitted into the Prison Hospital on the thirty-first of last May. His disease was consumption. He continued to decline until the twenty-sixth of July, when he died at one o'clock p.m. on that day. He was daily attended by Dr. Aikins during his illness, who ordered him every comfort he needed. On his admission here, he was too weak to do a hard day's work, and has done no work of any description since he has been here. For about a fortnight previous to his admission to the Hospital he did no work, merely walked about the grounds. Deceased has been in the Prison a little over twelve months. He was transferred to us from another Prison, and was at that time, apparently in good health.

JAMES BEAUMONT,
Chief Guard.

Taken on oath and acknowledged this }
 twenty-seventh day of July, 1875, } J. ACLAND DE LA HOOKE,
 before me. } *Coroner.*

WILLIAM T. AIKINS being sworn, saith :—I am Surgeon to the Central Prison ; the deceased, James Skye, has been many weeks in the Prison Hospital, suffering from consumption of the lungs ; he died yesterday from this disease.

W. T. AIKINS.

Taken on oath and acknowledged this }
 twenty-seventh day of July, 1875, } J. ACLAND DE LA HOOKE,
 before me. } *Coroner.*

Re John Newman.

Canada, }
Province of Ontario, }
City of Toronto, }
County of York, }
To Wit : } Information of witnesses severally taken and acknowledged
on behalf of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, touching the death
of John Newman, at the Central Prison, in the City of Toronto,
in the County of York, on the fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, before me, Archibald Alexander Riddell, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Coroners for the said city, on an inquisition then and there taken on view of the body of the said John Newman, then and there lying dead, as follows, to wit :—

JAMES BEAUMONT, Chief Guard Central Prison, sworn, says, the deceased was received into this Prison on the twenty-ninth day of September last, on a charge of drunkenness, from Toronto Gaol. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment. He is forty years of age, and he was born in Ireland. He belonged to the English Church, and was a machinist by trade. This is the second time he has been in this Institution, and since he last came in, he has been nearly continually in the hands of Doctor Aikins, suffering from debility. He died yesterday afternoon at half-past two o'clock. I have been with him repeatedly since he has been in Hospital, and was with him when he died.

JAMES BEAUMONT.

Taken upon oath and acknowledged this }
fourth day of January, in the year of } A. A. RIDDELL,
our Lord, 1876, before me. } *Coroner City of Toronto.*

Canada, Province of Ontario, }
City of Toronto, }
County of York, }
To Wit : } I, Archibald Alexander Riddell, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Physician and Surgeon, hereby certify that I am one of the Coroners of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, for the said City of Toronto, and that I this day, by virtue of my said office of Coroner as aforesaid, held an inquest on the body of *John Newman*, late a prisoner in the Central Prison, in the said City, he having died while a prisoner in the said prison, in accordance with the law in that case made and provided.

As witness my hand, at the said City of Toronto, this 4th day of January, A.D. 1876.

A. A. RIDDELL,
Coroner City of Toronto.

WILLIAM THOMAS AIKINS, M.D., sworn, says, that deceased, John Newman, ætat 40, has been suffering from diarrhoea for the last six or eight weeks. On the 16th December, 1875, he was taken into hospital, where he remained till his death, yesterday, January, 3rd, 1876. On Saturday last I urged him to send for the clergyman, as he was seriously ill. Previous to his death, he had been losing strength and flesh almost continuously since his admission last time in the prison. I have made an examination of the body, and found very numerous and extensive ulcerations in the large and small intestines, with universal tubercular peritonitis. There is not the slightest doubt that death was the result of the above-mentioned disease.

W. T. AIKINS.

Taken upon oath and acknowledged, this 4th day of January, A.D. 1876, before me,

A. A. RIDDELL,
Coroner City of Toronto.

Canada. } An inquisition indented, taken for our Sovereign Lady the
 Province of Ontario, } Queen, at the Central Prison, in the City of Toronto, in the
 City of Toronto, } County of York, on the 4th day of February, in the thirty-ninth
 County of York, } year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, before Archibald
 To Wit: } Alexander Riddell, Esquire, one of the Coroners of our said Lady
 the Queen, for the said City, on view of the body of John Newman, then and there lying
 dead, upon the oath of John Higgins, Foreman, David McKinstry, Thos. Humphrey,
 Hugh Smith, Wm. McGarry, Thos. Jones, Charles Watts, Wm. A. Cleary, citizens; and
 Henry Henderson, John Arnott, John Camp, James Roberts, Jake Fratch, Kenneth Mc-
 Leod, Hezekiah Sweed, and George Barbour, prisoners (the Jury being a party one), good
 and lawful men of the said City, duly chosen, and who, being there and then duly sworn
 and charged to inquire, for our said Lady the Queen, when, where, how, and by what
 means the said John Newman came to his death, do, upon their oath, say :

That the said John Newman, on the third day of January, in the year of our Lord
 one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at the Central Prison, in the City of Toronto,
 in the County of York, came to his death from disease of the intestines.

In witness whereof, as well the said Coroner as the Jurors aforesaid, have hereunto
 set and subscribed their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

A. A. RIDDELL, [L.S.]
Coroner City of Toronto.

JOHN HIGGINS, [L.S.]
Foreman of Jury.

DAVID MCKINSTRY, [L.S.]
 THOMAS HUMPHREY, [L.S.]
 HUGH SMITH, [L.S.]
 WILLIAM MCGARRY, [L.S.]
 THOMAS JONES, [L.S.]
 CHARLES WATTS, [L.S.]
 WM. A. CLEARY, [L.S.]
 H. HENDERSON, [L.S.]
 JOHN ARNOTT, [L.S.]
 JOHN CAMP, [L.S.]
 JAMES ROBERTS, [L.S.]
 JAKE FRATCH, [L.S.]
 KENNETH MCLEOD, [L.S.]
 HEZEKIAH SWEED, [L.S.]
 GEORGE BARBOUR, [L.S.]

Re Prisoner John Camb, deceased.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO,
 TORONTO, May 3rd, 1876.

To Dr. De La Hooke, Coroner.

SIR,—I have to inform you that a prisoner in the Central Prison, named *John Camb*,
 died this morning at *six o'clock*. You will be good enough to hold an inquest on the body,
 in accordance with the provisions of the Statute, and it is desirable that the jury you
 empanel should assemble at the Prison at such an hour as will admit of them leaving
 the Prison before *six o'clock, P.M.* (the hour of closing the Prison). You will communicate
 with Dr. Aikins, the Prison Surgeon, when the inquest is to be held.

Your obedient servant,
 W. S. PRINCE,
Warden.

CORONER'S WARRANT.

Dominion of Canada. }
 Province of Ontario. } *To the Constables of the City of Toronto, in the County of York.*
 County of York, }
 City of Toronto, } By virtue of my office, these are in Her Majesty's name to
 To Wit : } charge and command you that on sight hereof you summon
 and warn twenty-four able and sufficient men of your City
 personally to be and appear before me on Thursday, the Fourth day of May, at Eleven
 o'clock in the forenoon of the same, situate in the said City of Toronto, then and there to
 do and execute all such things that shall be given them in charge, on behalf of our Sovereign
 Lady the Queen, touching the death of John Camb, and for so doing this shall be
 your sufficient warrant, and that you also attend at the time and place above mentioned,
 to make a return of the names of the persons whom you shall have so summoned, and
 further to do and execute such other matters as shall be then and there enjoined you, and
 have you then and there this warrant.

Given under my hand and seal this third day of May, 1876.

J. ACLAND DE LA HOOKE, [L.S.]
Coroner.

Dominion of Canada. }
 Province of Ontario. } *To the Warden of the Central Prison of the City of Toronto, in*
 County of York, } *the County of York, or his Deputy there, or other proper officer.*
 City of Toronto, }
 To Wit : } By virtue of my office, these are in Her Majesty's name to
 authorize and require you, upon receipt hereof, to summon or
 cause to be summoned twelve, or such number as will constitute half the jury, good and
 lawful men, prisoners within the walls of your prison, to be and appear before me, at a
 room in the said Prison, on Thursday, the Fourth day of May, at Eleven o'clock in the
 forenoon of the same day, to inquire into the cause of the death of John Camb, late a prisoner
 within the said Prison, and to do and execute all such things as in Her Majesty's
 behalf shall be given them in charge, and have then and there the names of the persons
 summoned, together with the precept :

And hereof you are not to fail as you will answer the contrary at your peril.

Given under my hand and seal, this Third day of May, in the year of our Lord One
 Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six.

J. ACLAND DE LA HOOKE, [L.S.]
Coroner for the City of Toronto and the County of York.

Dominion of Canada. }
 Province of Ontario. } An Inquisition indented, taken for Our Sovereign Lady the
 County of York, } Queen, at the Central Prison, situate in the City of Toronto, in the
 City of Toronto, } County of York, on the fourth day of May, in the thirty-ninth year
 To Wit : } of the reign of Our Sovereign Lady Victoria, before James Acland
 De La Hooke, Esquire, one of the Coroners of our said Lady the
 Queen, for the said County, on view of the body of John Camb, then and there lying dead,
 upon the oath of Thomas Tuer, James Marriott, George White, James Hermon, Henry
 Croxon, sen., Henry Croxon, jun., Emerson Dollery, Peter Smith, Peter Bradley, Henry
 Walker, Alfred Thompson, David Low, Joseph Garrett, good and lawful men of the said
 County, duly chosen, and who, being then and there duly sworn and charged to inquire,
 for our said Lady the Queen, when, where, how, and by what means the said John Camb
 came to his death, do upon their oath say, That on the third day of May, 1876, the de-
 ceased John Camb, a prisoner in the Central Prison, came to his death from inflammation
 of the lungs.

In witness whereof as well the said Coroner, as the said Jurors aforesaid, have hereunto set and subscribed their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

J. ACLAND DE LA HOOKE, [L.S.]

Coroner.

THOMAS TUER, [L.S.]

Foreman.

JAMES MARRIOTT, [L.S.]

GEORGE WHITE, [L.S.]

JAMES HERMON, [L.S.]

HENRY CROXON, [L.S.]

HENRY CROXON, [L.S.]

His

EMERSON × DOLLERY, [L.S.]

Mark.

His

PETER × SMITH, [L.S.]

Mark.

His

PETER × BRADLEY, [L.S.]

Mark.

HENRY WALKER, [L.S.]

ALFRED THOMPSON, [L.S.]

DAVID LOW, [L.S.]

JOSEPH GARRETT. [L.S.]

INFORMATION OF WITNESSES.

Dominion of Canada, } Information of witnesses severally taken and acknowledged
Province of Ontario, } on behalf of Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, touching the death of
County of York, } John Camb, at the Central Prison, in the City of Toronto, in the
City of Toronto, } County of York, on the fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord
To Wit: } one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, before me, James
Acland De La Hooke, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Coroners for the said County, on an
inquisition then and there taken on view of the body of the said John Camb, then and
there lying dead as follows, to wit :

I, WALTER REDDON, of the City of Toronto, in the said County of York, being sworn saith : I am a prisoner in the Central Prison and have known the deceased about a month. I have been in the Central Prison one month. I was waiting on the deceased, and yesterday morning about half-past five, he died. He was sick when I came to the prison ; deceased was properly looked after during his illness. I have been waiting on him for the last week. I understood from the doctor he had inflammation of the lungs.

WALTER REDDON.

Taken on oath and acknowledged this fourth day of May, 1876, before me,

J. ACLAND DE LA HOOKE,
Coroner.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO,
TORONTO, May 4th, 1876.

WM. THOS. AIKENS, M.D. sworn, saith :—Deceased John Camb was admitted into hospital on 23rd of March last, with very severe pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs, and for several days he was in great danger of dying ; finally, improvement, but very reluctant, took place and went slowly on till two or three days before his death when a relapse occurred. I saw him almost daily during his whole sickness, which terminated fatally on the morning of yesterday, May 3rd, 1876.

I have examined the body since death, and find the cause of death was the inflammation above alluded to, which ended in total uselessness of left lung, weakening of heart, especially right side and fluid in the pericardium.

The deceased up to a few days before the commencement of his sickness had been in doors with very light employment, and was in excellent condition. He was then set at stone-breaking outside till he came into hospital.

He was about nineteen years of age, large and soft. On Tuesday, the day before his death, when I saw him, he was evidently much worse, but did not seem likely to sink so soon.

W. T. AIKENS.

Taken on oath and acknowledged this fourth day of May, 1876, before me,

J. ACLAND DE LA HOOKE,
Coroner.

Re Fred. Patterson, deceased.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO,
TORONTO, May 6th, 1876.

To Dr. De La Hooke,
Coroner, &c.

SIR,—I have to inform you that a prisoner in the Central Prison, named Fred. Patterson died this morning, at half-past ten o'clock, and to request that you will hold an inquest on the body in accordance with the provisions of the Statute.

You will be good enough to communicate with Dr. Aikens, the Prison Surgeon, in order that he may be present during the holding of the inquest.

Your obedient servant,
W. S. PRINCE,
Warden.

CORONER'S WARRANT.

Dominion of Canada.
Province of Ontario,
County of York,
City of Toronto.
To Wit:

} *To the Constables of the City of Toronto, in the County of York.*

By virtue of my office, these are in Her Majesty's name to charge and command you, that on sight hereof you summon and warn twenty-four able and sufficient men of your City personally to be and appear before me, on Monday, the eighth day of May, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, at the Central Prison, situate in the City of Toronto, then and there to do and execute all such things that shall be given them in charge on behalf of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, touching the death of Fred. Patterson, and for so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant; and that you also attend at the the time and place above-mentioned, to make a return of the names of the persons whom you shall have so summoned, and further to do and execute such other matters as shall be then and there enjoined you, and have you then and there this warrant.

Given under my hand and seal this seventh day of May, 1876.

J. ACLAND DE LA HOOKE, [L.S.]
Coroner.

Dominion of Canada,
Province of Ontario,
County of York,
City of Toronto.
To Wit :

} *To the Warden of the Central Prison at Toronto, in the County
of York, or his deputy there, or other proper officer.*

By virtue of my office, these are in Her Majesty's name to authorize and require you upon receipt hereof to summon or cause to be summoned twelve, or such number as will constitute half the jury, good and lawful men, prisoners within the walls of your prison, to be and appear before me at the room of the said prison, on Monday, the eighth day of May, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, to enquire into the cause of death of Fred. Patterson, late a prisoner within the said prison, and to do and execute all such things as in Her Majesty's behalf shall be given them in charge, and have then and there the names of the persons so summoned together with my precept.

And hereof you are not to fail, as you will answer the contrary at your peril.

Given under my hand and seal this seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

J. ACLAND DE LA HOOKE, [L.S.]
Coroner.

Dominion of Canada,
Province of Ontario,
County of York,
City of Toronto,
To Wit :

} . An inquisition, indented, taken for our Sovereign Lady
the Queen at the Central Prison, known by the sign of the
Central Prison, situate in the City of Toronto, in the County
of York, on the eighth day of May, in the thirty-ninth year
of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, before James

Acland De La Hooke, Esquire, one of the Coroners of our said Lady the Queen, for the said County, on view of the body of Fred. Patterson then and there lying dead, upon the oath of Frank Krauss, Joseph Jardine, James Edwards, Andrew McCarthy, John Brown, Thomas Lay, Alexander Dobell, Isaac Zimmerman, Henry Walker, Edward J. Taylor, Joseph Garrett, Thomas Cragg,—good and lawful men of the said County, duly chosen, and who, being then and there being duly sworn and charged to enquire for our said Lady the Queen when, where, how, and by what means the said Fred. Patterson came to his death, do upon their oath say that the deceased, an inmate of the Central Prison, came to his death on the seventh of May from Typhoid Fever.

In witness whereof as well the said Coroner as the said Jurors aforesaid have hereunto set and subscribed their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

J. ACLAND DE LA HOOKE,	[L.S.]	<i>Coroner.</i>
JOSEPH GARDIN,	[L.S.]	
JAS. EDWARDS,	[L.S.]	
ANDREW MCCARTHY,	[L.S.]	
JOHN BROWN,	[L.S.]	
THOMAS LAY,	[L.S.]	
His		
ALEXANDER × DOBELL,	[L.S.]	
Mark.		
FRANK KRAUSS,	[L.S.]	<i>Foreman.</i>
ISAAC ZIMMERMAN,	[L.S.]	
HENRY WALTER,	[L.S.]	
EDWARD J. TAYLOR,	[L.S.]	
JOSEPH GARRETT,	[L.S.]	
His		
THOMAS × CRAGG.	[L.S.]	
Mark.		

INFORMATION OF WITNESSES.

Dominion of Canada. }
 Province of Ontario. } Information of witnesses severally taken and acknowledged
 County of York, } on behalf of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, touching the death
 City of Toronto, } of Fred. Patterson at the Central Prison, known by the name or
 To Wit : } sign of the Central Prison in the City of Toronto, in the
 County of York, on the eighth day of May, in the year of our
 Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, before me James Acland De La Hooke,
 Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Coroners for the County of York, on a inquisition then and
 there taken, on view of the body of the said Fred. Patterson then and there lying dead as
 follows, to wit :—

I, WALTER REDDON, prisoner in the Central Prison of the City of Toronto, in the said
 County of York, being sworn saith :—I have known the deceased about a week since he
 has been in the hospital ; he was sick two or three days before he came into the hospital.
 I nursed him all the week ; he had fever, I understood ; I do not know how long de-
 ceased had been in the prison ; while he was ill he was properly cared for, and was
 supplied with everything he required ; when he first came in the hospital he was perfectly
 conscious and not delirious.

WALTER REDDON.

Taken on oath and acknowledged this 8th day of May, 1876, before me,
 J. ACLAND DE LA HOOKE,
Coroner.

W. T. AIKINS, M.D., sworn, says :—The late Frederick Patterson was admitted into
 Prison Hospital on the 26th of April last, with typhoid fever. He had been complaining
 for several days before that but it was not clear that his case was one of fever. It turned
 out, however, to be an exceedingly bad one, and he died yesterday morning. I have no
 doubt that the sole cause of death in this case was that of typhoid fever.

W. T. AIKINS.

Taken on oath and acknowledged this 8th day of May, 1876, before me,
 J. ACLAND DE LA HOOKE,
Coroner.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
 TORONTO, May 8th 1876.

By Telegraph from Toronto,
 To Dr. De La Hooke, Coroner,
 Simcoe Street, City.

John Perkins, prisoner, died yesterday evening ; two inquests required.

W. S. PRINCE,
Warden.

CORONER'S WARRANT.

Dominion of Canada. }
 Province of Ontario. }
 County of York, }
 City of Toronto, } *To the Constables of the City of Toronto, in the County of York.*
 To Wit : }

By virtue of my office, these are, in Her Majesty's name, to charge and com-
 mand you that, on sight hereof, you summon and warn twenty-four able and sufficient
 men of your city, personally to be and appear before me on Tuesday, the ninth day of
 May, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, at the Central Prison, called or
 known by the name or sign of the Central Prison, situate in the said city, then and there
 to do and execute all such things that shall be given them in charge, on behalf of our
 Sovereign Lady the Queen, touching the death of John Perkins, and, for so doing, this

shall be your sufficient warrant ; and that you also attend at the time and place above mentioned, to make a return of the names of the persons whom you shall have so summoned, and, further, to do and execute such other matters as shall be then and there enjoined you. And have you then and there this warrant.

Given under my hand and seal, this eighth day of May, 1876.

J. ACLAND DE LA HOOKE,
Coroner.

Dominion of Canada, }
Province of Ontario, } *To the Warden of the Central Prison, City of Toronto, in the County*
County of York, } *of York, or his deputy there, or other proper officer.*
City of Toronto, }
To Wit :

By virtue of my office, these are, in Her Majesty's name, to authorize and require you, upon receipt hereof, to summon or cause to be summoned twelve, or such number as will constitute half the jury, good and lawful men, prisoners within the walls of your prison, to be and appear before me at the room of the said prison, on Tuesday the ninth day of May, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, to enquire into the cause of the death of John Perkins, late a prisoner within the said prison, and to do and execute all such things as, in Her Majesty's behalf, shall be given them in charge, and have then there the names of the persons so summoned, together with my precept. And hereof you are not to fail, as you will answer the contrary at your peril.

Given under my hand and seal, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

J. ACLAND DE LA HOOKE, [L.S.]
Coroner.

Dominion of Canada, } An inquisition indented, taken for our Sovereign Lady the Queen,
Province of Ontario, } at the Central Prison, situate in the City of Toronto, in the County
County of York, } of York, on the ninth day of May, in the thirty-ninth year of the
City of Toronto. } reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, before James Acland De La
Hooke, Esq., one of the coroners of our said Lady the Queen, for the said County, on view of the body of John Perkins, then and there lying dead, upon the oath of Frank Krauss, Joseph Gardiner, Rowland Oar, Arthur Green, Arthur Thompson, Henry Walker, William Belcher, John Harris, Alfred Chapman, Adam Harrington, Charles Doherty, Thomas Craig, good and lawful men of the said County, duly chosen, and who, being then and there duly sworn and charged to enquire, for our said Lady the Queen, when, where, how, and by what means the said John Perkins came to his death, do, upon their oath, say : That on the seventh day of May, the deceased, John Perkins, a prisoner in the Central Prison, came to his death from typhoid fever.

In witness whereof as well as the said coroner as the said jurors aforesaid have hereunto set and subscribed their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

J. ACLAND DE LA HOOKE, [L.S.] *Coroner.*
FRANK KRAUSS, [L.S.] *Foreman.*
JOSEPH GARDINER, [L.S.]
R. OAR, [L.S.]
ARTHUR GREEN, [L.S.]
ARTHUR THOMPSON, [L.S.]
HENRY WALKER, [L.S.]
WILLIAM BELCHER, [L.S.]
JOHN HARRIS, [L.S.]
ALFRED CHAPMAN, [L.S.]
His
ADAM + HARRINGTON, [L.S.]
Mark
CHARLES DOHERTY, [L.S.]
His
THOMAS + CRAIG. [L.S.]
Mark

The jury wish to draw the attention of the authorities to the inadequate hospital accommodation at the Central Prison, and to the evils of the bucket system as at present in use in that institution.

They urgently recommend the adoption of the suggestions made by the medical attendant as to the addition of a properly furnished hospital, and the substitution of painted metal pails in lieu of the wooden buckets now in use, from which it is impossible to eradicate the seeds of any poison that may have been voided into them. The jury cannot refrain from expressing their surprise that a building of the size and scope of the Central Prison should not, in the first instance, have been provided with *the necessary hospital accommodation*.

INFORMATION OF WITNESSES.

Dominion of Canada, } Information of witnesses severally taken and acknowledged
Province of Ontario, } on behalf of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, touching the death
County of York, } of John Perkins at the Central Prison, in the City of Toronto,
City of Toronto, } in the County of York, on the ninth day of May, in the year of
To Wit : } our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, before
me, James Acland De La Hooke, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Coroners for the said
County, on and inquisition then and there taken, on view of the body of the said John
Perkins then and there lying dead, as follows, to wit :—

I, RICHARD STEDMAN, Acting Chief Guard of the Central Prison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, being sworn, saith :—The deceased has been ill thirteen days, and was admitted to the Hospital on the twenty-seventh of April; I do not know what his disease was, and he died on Sunday, the seventh day of May, at five o'clock; about two months ago he was working in the mat shops, and a month ago he asked me to let him go outside, and he appeared in good health and thought he would be better outside; he was two or three weeks breaking stones in the open air; he did not get wet during that time. The drainage both inside and outside the prison is good, as far as I know. The water-closets appear to me to be clean and good, also all slops from the buckets are emptied into a place for that purpose at the end of the water-closet, and a constant stream of water running through to the main sewer.

The night-buckets are carried out by the prisoners every morning and deposited in an open space near the water-closets, and emptied into the sewer, then thoroughly rinsed and scrubbed and then disinfected, and the disinfectant left in the bucket; the buckets are left in that open space until five o'clock in the evening and at that hour are carried in and put in the cells. The hospital buckets are emptied and changed at least a dozen times a day. Within the last two months none of the prisoners who were at work have got wet through. There are sixteen men working in the drains, and every night they come in they change their socks and boots.

Two months ago, before I had charge of the prisoners, some of them complained of being wet. I know from actual observations that some of the prisoners were actually wet through when at work breaking stones; if they got wet late in the afternoon they were brought in, took off their clothes and went to bed; which would dry during the night from the heat of the building; if they got wet even in the morning they would be taken into some of the shops and kept steady at drill, but their clothes not changed.

The lower part of the prison was flooded with water this spring from the water flowing from the Northern Railway track. There is no bath or water-closets in the hospital, and the windows of the hospital are not secured by bars. There have been two escapes from the hospital. In all the gaols I have ever been in there has always been a proper hospital, the window, of which have always been secured with bars. The practice in other prisons when a prisoner is sick or unfit for work, he is sent to hospital. There is no dead house attached to the prison; a room up stairs attached to the chapel has been used as a dead house.

RICHARD H. STEDMAN,
Acting Chief Guard.

Taken on oath and acknowledged this }
ninth day of May, 1876, before } J. ACLAND DE LA HOOKE,
me. } *Coroner.*

W. T. AIKINS, M.D., Surgeon to the Central Prison, sworn, says :—The late John Perkins, prisoner, first reported himself as sick on the 25th April, last, and again on the 27th, when he remained in his cell and was ordered a warm bath on the 29th ; was taken into hospital where he remained till his death on Sunday the 7th inst ; his disease was typhoid fever of a severe form after admission to hospital, and this fever was the sole cause of his death ; at present there are twenty cases of fever in the hospital ; this outbreak commenced after the middle of April ; before that time the Central Prison had been remarkably healthy ; perhaps excepting the latter part of winter, when a very large number reported themselves with coughs, colds, sore throats, etc. ; the present outbreak is not general among the prisoners, but confined almost entirely to the stone-gangs, and to those who were transferred to the shops, recently enough to have carried the germs of disease with them ; the cooks, shoemakers, cleaners, runners, table-waiters, tailors, stocking-menders, washers, etc., about sixty in number, have hitherto, with one questionable exception, not suffered with the disease, and in the work-shops, as yet, none have suffered, I believe, except such as might have brought the elements of disease with them from the stone-gangs ; the sixty exempt prisoners, above alluded to, do not use their buckets by day, but use the water-closets, and at night each prisoner uses his own bucket ; the buckets are not changeable ; the buckets are made of wood and ought to be of galvanized iron ; the wooden buckets cannot be kept clean as metal ones ; the men on the stone-gangs, by day, use, not the water-closets, but buckets, sometimes many men using one bucket ; the buckets from the cells, two or three hundred in number, stand by day in the south-east corner of the prison ground and just adjoining the water-closets ; the stone-gang and south corridor I believe suffer from the nearness to these sources of disease ; one typhoid case using a bucket in common with others is liable to contaminate all the others susceptible of the disease using the same vessels, unless the vacuations are thoroughly disinfected.

W. T. AIKINS.

Taken on oath and acknowledged this }
 ninth day of May, 1876, before } J. ACLAND DE LA HOOKE,
 me. } *Coroner.*

STATEMENT

Of the Returns forwarded to the Office of the Provincial Secretary, of all Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1876, made in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes of Ontario, 31 Vic., Cap. 20, Sec. 74.

By Command,

S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 21st February, 1877.

STATEMENT of the Returns forwarded to the Office of the Provincial Secretary, of made in accordance with the provisions of Statutes of Ontario, 31 Vic., Cap. 20,

OFFICE.	REGISTRAR.	Number of Municipalities in the District.	Number of Instruments registered during the year 1875.	Number of Instruments registered during the year 1876.	Amount of Fees			
					Total for Registrations under Sub-Sees. 1, 6, 9, 12, 13.	For Searches, Sub-Sees. 2, 3, 11.		
					\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Algoma District								
Brant	T. S. Sherston	7	1918	2021	2741	50	253	00
Brock	John McLay	21	4062	4688	85	00	259	65
Carleton	Edward Sherwood	12	2558	2526	3553	55	288	00
Chandos	C. S. Cryster (Deputy)	6	1126	1253	1642	90	57	50
Durham, East Riding	George C. Ward	4	1017	1174	1726	25	250	00
Durham, West Riding	Robert Armour	5	979	960	1351	98	80	15
	John McKay, 7 months and a half							
Elgin	A. McLachlin, 4 months and a half	11	3115	3669	4690	53	405	47
Essex	James Wallace Askin	14	2799	3094	4227	24	271	10
Frontenac	R. McBain Rose	18	1409	1724	2470	94	347	48
	A. McLeod-Mackenzie, six months							
Glengarry	Angus McDonald, six months	4	541	419	587	20	125	95
	W. J. Scott, one month and a half							
Greenville	Pat. McTea, ten months and a half	8	1259	1360	1867	25	106	60
Grey, North Riding	Robert McKnight	11	2574	2875	3890	50	179	85
Grey, South Riding	Thomas Lauder	9	1934	2414	3295	95	51	80
Haldimand	A. P. Farrell	13	1284	1273	1740	03	426	65
Hamburton	S. S. Peck	6		220	302	60	7	65
Hastings	Thomas Racey	9	1311	1322	1774	60	398	90
Hastings	W. H. Pouton	30	3571	3651	4704	70	440	10
Huron	James Dickson	23	5256	5822	7302	90	253	50
Kinloss City	E. J. Barker	1	528	518	751	85	129	94
Kent	Peter D. McKellar	14	3284		4654	15	313	50
	T. W. Johnston, four months and a half							
Lambton	John Sinclair, 7 months and a half	17	3704	4686	5980	55	510	00
Lanark, North Riding	Joan Menzies	7	892	831	1129	28	53	40
Lanark, South Riding	James Bell	10	1167	1066	1450	29	275	00
Leeds	Ormond Jones	13	1939	1981	2750	31	126	70
Lennox and Addington	M. P. Roblin	12	1600	1640	2233	15	94	50
Lincoln	John Powell	12	2243	2346	3048	95	208	20
London City	W. C. L. Gill	1	1126	1175	1535	90	381	00
Middlesex, E. and N. Riding	James Ferguson	15	3491	4013	5080	01	459	60
Middlesex, West Riding	Stephen Blackburn	9	1447	1584	2083	90	84	25
Mississauga	J. E. Lownt	9	493	462	658	79	86	35
Nipissing	John Doran		14	21	35	60	1	25
Norfolk	F. L. Walsh	8	2250	2653	2659	98	231	71
Northumberland, E. Riding	J. M. Grover	9	1512	1875	2597	20	176	62
Northumberland, W. Riding	W. H. Eyre	5	990	1135	1570	85	95	90
Ontario	John Ham Perry	15	2402	2665	3746	20	305	60
Ottawa City	Alexander Burrutt	1	1693	1555	2364	85	534	25
Oxford	James Ingersoll	16	3680	3771	5043	45	332	32
	Patrick McCurry, three months							
Parry Sound District	Frank A. Foley, nine months	8	191	249	455	75	77	00
Peterborough	D. F. Campbell	8	1254	1461	2053	40	120	45
Perth, North Riding	Samuel Robb	8	2243	2755	3648	75	416	35
Perth, South Riding	Patrick Whelihan	7	1386	1495	1985	95	150	35

all Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1876, Sec. 74; with which are contrasted Receipts of the same nature in 1874 and 1875.

received under the Tariff as allowed by Sub-Sections 1 to 13 of Section 70 of the Act.							
For Abstracts, Sub-Sec. 4.	For Certificates, Sub-Sec. 5.	For Affidavits and Oaths, Sub-Sec. 10.	Special Receipts.		Gross Amount of Fees Proper, 1874.	Gross Amount of Fees Proper, 1875.	Gross Amount of Fees Proper, 1876.
			For Abstracts, Indices, Sub-Sec. 8.	For work con- nected with transfer of Instruments, and paid for by County Treasurer, Sub-Sec. 7.			
£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.
	Copies	4 00	None	None	241 75	223 25	
500 25	56 20	None	None	None	3256 25	3028 25	3554 95
1474 95	6283 54	None	None	None	6860 55	6943 12	8018 14
505 35	42 20	22 25	None	None	4415 70	4669 18	4411 35
254 68	6 25	13 25	None	None	1758 65	1610 30	1974 58
400 03	None	None	None	None	1945 60	1862 00	2376 28
469 55	None	None	None	None	1722 70	1814 80	1901 68
485 82	None	None	None	None	5473 20	4886 45	5581 82
1437 57 } for copies	101 00	10 50	None	None	6168 96	5182 29	6396 76
349 35 } 253 88	10 10	3 50	None	None	2479 48	2482 78	3085 90
150 55	1 75	10 60	None	None	871 80	1037 57	876 05
254 30	4 75	7 00	None	97 57	2014 41	1960 90	2239 90
1119 50	15 00	None	None	None	3726 05	4256 20	5204 85
444 10	23 15	None	None	None	2676 23	3068 39	3815 00
312 98	5 50	12 25	None	None	2590 55	2395 21	2497 41
38 60	4 50	17 50	None	None			370 85
260 80	32 75	1 50	None	None	2114 35	2270 35	2468 55
1191 63	76 50	25 25	None	None	6300 60	6256 05	6438 18
1402 25	42 95	1 50	None	None	4507 30	8218 65	9003 10
59 18	12 35	None	None	None	880 00	970 15	953 32
762 75	42 25	2 25	None	None	5488 45	5354 55	5774 90
970 00	87 00	3 00	None	None	7148 72	7159 30	7550 55
166 95	None	2 00	None	None	1703 81	1425 51	1351 63
47 05	46 95	50	None	None	2907 60	1916 50	1819 70
395 39	2 75	11 80	None	None	3203 08	3213 01	3286 95
271 25	52 70	5 50	None	None	3061 60	2723 10	2657 10
537 80	None	None	None	None	3588 17	3587 51	3794 95
130 65	None	None	None	None	2095 20	2133 90	2047 55
400 55	122 85	3 75	None	None	5659 68	5531 66	6066 76
618 90	274 05	11 00	None	None	3217 40	2754 94	3072 10
168 60	26 30	None	None	None	881 78	948 79	939 95
2 00	None	75	None	None	29 60	23 10	39 60
463 14	None	None	107 42	None	3564 44	3287 11	3354 83
1026 35	47 75	11 75	None	None	2958 92	3062 18	3859 65
616 85	2 25	2 00	None	None	2018 95	2014 55	2287 85
908 90	67 50	50	None	None	4530 70	4674 15	5028 70
422 35	89 25	None	None	None	4407 40	4143 25	3410 70
1211 20	42 65	13 50	None	None	6641 72	6094 50	6643 12
59 45	10 75	19 50	None	None	315 30	478 00	622 45
344 41	28 00	1 00	None	None	2468 47	2201 51	2547 26
1033 00	53 05	2 95	None	None	4250 30	3966 60	5154 10
538 90	131 05	None	None	None	2545 00	2552 50	2806 25

STATEMENT of the Returns forwarded to the Office of the Provincial Secretary, of made in accordance with the provisions of Statutes of Ontario, 31 Vic., Cap.

OFFICE.	REGISTRAR.	Number of Municipalities in the District.	Number of Instruments registered during the year 1875.	Number of Instruments registered during the year 1876.	Amount of Fees			
					Total for Registrations under Sub-Sees. 1, 6, 9, 12, 13.	For Searches, Sub-Sees. 2, 3, 11.		
Peterborough	Frederick W. Haultain ..	18	1945	2235	\$ 2869	cts. 35	\$ 401	cts. 20
Prescott	John Higinson	9	1164	1456	2034	11	83	90
Prince Edward	Walter Mackenzie	9	1304	1456	1785	83	163	93
Renfrew	Andrew Irving	23	1580	1569	2171	10	369	20
Russell	James Keays	4	720	898	1225	75	25	75
Simcoe	Samuel Lout	25	5575	5128	6917	30	712	00
Stormont	John Copeland	5	832	919	1254	10	241	95
Thunder Bay District	D. D. Van Norman	1	380	380	306	15	36	05
Toronto City	Charles Lindsay	1	5200	4888	7522	35	1273	75
Victoria	H. Dunsford	14	2360	3067	4090	13	3117	99
Waterloo	D. McDougall	11	1956	2099	2722	75	119	50
Welland	D. D'Everardo	14	1943	1836	2473	30	842	10
Wellington, North Riding	John Anderson	12	2340	3065	3748	25	75	95
Wellington, S. and C. Riding	James Webster	12	3134	3234	4443	80	318	20
Wentworth	John H. Greer	10	3586	3557	4833	25	184	80
York, South Riding	John Ridout	8	2549	2650	3832	95	527	70
York, North Riding	James J. Pearson	8	1439	1399	1947	10	190	55
			113869	120238				

NOTE.—The Offices may be generally classified as follows:—

Receipts—

- Over \$9000—(2)—Huron, City of Toronto.
- Over \$8000 and under \$8500—(1)—Bruce.
- Over \$7500 and under \$8000—(2)—Lambton, Simcoe.
- Over \$6500 and under \$7000—(1)—Oxford.
- Over \$6000 and under \$6500—(4)—Essex, Hastings, North and East Ridings of Middlesex, Wentworth.
- Over \$5500 and under \$6000—(4)—Victoria, Elgin, South and Centre Ridings of Wellington, Kent.
- Over \$5000 and under \$5500—(4)—North Riding of Grey, North Riding of Perth, North Riding of Wellington, Ontario.
- Over \$4500 and under \$5000—(1)—South Riding of York.
- Over \$4000 and under \$4500—(1)—Carleton.
- Over \$3500 and under \$4000—(6)—Brant, South Riding of Grey, Lincoln, East Riding of Northumberland, Peterborough, Welland.
- Over \$3000 and under \$3500—(5)—Frontenac, Leeds, Norfolk, Ottawa City, West Riding of Middlesex.
- Over \$2500 and under \$3000—(6)—Lennox and Addington, Peel, South Riding of Perth, Renfrew, Waterloo, North Riding of York.
- Over \$2000 and under \$2500—(8)—East Riding of Durham, Grenville, Haldimand, Halton, London City, West Riding of Northumberland, Prescott, Prince Edward.

all Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1876, 20, Sec. 74; with which are contrasted Receipts, &c.—Continued.

received under the Tariff as allowed by Sub-Sections 1 to 13 of Section 70 of the Act.						Gross Amount of Fees Proper, 1874.	Gross Amount of Fees Proper, 1875.	Gross Amount of Fees Proper, 1876.	
For Abstracts, Sub-Sec. 4.	For Certificates, Sub-Sec. 5.	For Affidavits and Oaths, Sub-Sec. 10.	Special Receipts.						
			For Abstracts, Indices, Sub-Sec. 8.	For work connected with transfer of Instruments, and paid for by County Treasurer, Sub-Sec. 7.					
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
647 95	19 50	3 25	None	None	3771 20	3415 55	3941 25	—	
252 21	109 10	1 00	None	None	1794 75	1794 10	2480 32	—	
299 12	6 60	24 25	None	None	2117 03	2033 23	2279 73	—	
280 60	15 60	None	None	None	2879 93	2877 50	2836 50	—	
254 15	None	85 75	None	None	1173 25	1384 38	1591 40	—	
None	None	None	None	None	7687 35	7636 80	7629 30	—	
153 95	5 50	4 75	None	None	1364 64	1454 35	1660 25	—	
111 40	None	None	None	None	421 02	.....	453 60	—
287 40	206 35	None	None	None	12248 28	10040 24	9289 85	—	
1308 07	None	None	None	None	4263 25	4106 49	5716 17	—	
119 05	8 00	19 50	None	None	2618 60	2637 55	2988 80	—	
646 87	7 00	8 25	None	None	4401 51	3673 47	3977 52	—	
1323 65	7 75	3 00	None	10 00	3286 00	3919 50	5156 60	—	
685 95	182 40	Included in Searches.	None	.....	4712 50	5331 55	5630 35	—
1266 60	5 65	5 75	None	None	6913 57	6184 05	6296 05	—	
276 10	65 25	3 25	None	None	4959 54	4645 64	4705 25	—	
368 20	1 00	None	None	None	2660 35	2516 50	2506 85	—	
						199063 19	196033 01	214405 11	

Over \$1500 and under \$2000—(5)—Dundas, West Riding of Durham, South Riding of Lanark, Russell, Stormont.

Over \$1000 and under \$1500—(1)—North Riding of Lanark.

Over \$500 and under \$1000—(4)—Glengarry, Kingston City, Muskoka, Parry Sound.

Under \$500—(3)—Haliburton, Nipissing, Thunder Bay District.

Return from Algoma District has not yet been received.

The total number of instruments registered shows an increase of 6369 as compared with that of 1875.

The total amount of fees received in 1876 shows an increase of \$18372 10 as compared with the return of 1875, and an increase of \$15341 92 over that of 1874.

East Riding of Durham—Great amount of property mortgaged, requiring a great many abstracts of title. Frontenac—Kingston and Pembroke Railway, now open to Verona, has given facilities for settling back townships and increasing mining operations. Essex—Large increase of gross receipts due to loans by Loan Companies; large proportion of registrations due to discharging and taking up mortgages. Halton—Increase of amount received attributed to registering deeds of North Western Railroad, now in process of construction. North and East Ridings of Middlesex—Failure of crops and depression of trade supposed cause of increase of registration. London City—Steady decrease of fees attributed to quantity of unoccupied land held by Corporation and others for park and other purposes, thereby preventing transfer of real estate and increase of taxes. Lincoln—Amount for registrations, searches, &c., from City of St. Catharines, since 1st May, 1876, \$1144 70. South Riding of Perth—Registrations increased through natural growth of town, and in rural districts lightness of crops. Victoria—Increased fees attributed to railway enterprise and loans by Companies for mortgages. North Riding of Wellington—From the County, for work done for the Assessment Committee of the County, \$185, not included in gross receipts. Thunder Bay District—Canada Pacific Railway has contributed fully one-half to gross amount of fees.

(No. 50.)

Municipal Statistics of the Counties, Cities and Towns in the Province
of Ontario. (*Not Printed.*)

REPORT
OF THE
IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT
FOR THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
FOR THE YEAR
1876.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



Toronto:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 25 WELLINGTON ST. WEST.
1877.

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REPORT

OF THE

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT

OF

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1876.

*To His Honour the Honourable D. A. MACDONALD, Lieutenant-Governor
of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :

The undersigned begs to submit the following as the Report of the operations of the Department of Immigration for the year ending 31st December, 1876.

During the year 1875, all the Ontario Immigration Agencies in Europe were closed, with the exception of the one in London, England, which was retained as a means of communication with the Dominion Officials, and of collecting and disseminating information on all matters affecting the immigration interests of this Province.

Owing to the severe commercial depression which has prevailed on this Continent for some time past, and to other causes enumerated in my last report, emigration from Europe has been steadily decreasing since 1873. During the year 1876, 11,432 immigrants were settled in Ontario, through the Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and London Agencies. Their nationalities, together with those of the arrivals in the years 1874 and 1875, are as follows :—

Year.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	German.	Other countries.	Total.
1874.	17,323	2,279	3,040	1,017	1,785	25,444
1875.	10,533	1,724	1,621	771	3,006	17,655
1876.	5,722	1,054	1,266	654	2,736	11,432

These were settled through the respective Agencies as follows:—

CITIES.	Total Arrivals.	Went to United States.	Went to Manitoba.	Remained in Ontario.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	German.	Swiss.	Icelandic.	Mennonite.	American Citizens.	Other Countries.
Ottawa	694	104	.....	590	235	39	159	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	77
Kingston	905	7	*40	858	594	118	168	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Toronto	7134	1615	2605	2914	1803	454	581	21	38	10	7	.....	.....
Hamilton	12664	7014	.....	5650	2258	155	181	475	.....	.....	.....	2187	394
London	2065	589	56	1420	832	288	237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63

In addition to the above, the following numbers are reported through Customs as having arrived and settled in Ontario:—

Ottawa, and ports within its agency	1665
Kingston do	1521
Toronto	960
Clifton and Fort Erie.....	842
Hamilton.....	313
London and ports within its agency	2590
	7691

which added to the number settled through the agencies, make a grand total of 19,123. Table A., shews the arrivals and distribution of Immigrants through the various agencies in Ontario in detail.

The following is a statement of the number of emigrants to the undermentioned countries, from the principal ports in the United Kingdom, at which there are Government Emigration Officers, for the years 1875 and 1876 respectively:—

	United States.	B. N. America.	Australian Colonies.	All other places.	Total.
1875.	103,235	17,141	34,046	6,533	160,955
1876.	73,676	12,325	32,735	8,260	126,996

The above statement contains returns from those ports only, at which there are Government emigration officers. Returns from all other ports are not yet to hand. The number of emigrants from such ports in 1875 was 12,854, being in the proportion of eight per cent. to the ports included above. Assuming the same proportion to hold good in 1876, the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom would be 137,135.

TABLE A. — Showing the number of Immigrants arrived, the number remained in Ontario, with their nationalities, and the number passed through the Province, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1876.

MONTH	OTTAWA AGENCY							KINGSTON AGENCY							TORONTO AGENCY							HAMILTON AGENCY							LONDON AGENCY							GRAND TOTAL																
	Arrived from United States	Arrived from United Kingdom	Arrived from West Indies	Arrived from other countries	Left	Remained in Ontario	Other countries	Arrived from United States	Arrived from United Kingdom	Arrived from West Indies	Arrived from other countries	Left	Remained in Ontario	Other countries	Arrived from United States	Arrived from United Kingdom	Arrived from West Indies	Arrived from other countries	Left	Remained in Ontario	Other countries	Arrived from United States	Arrived from United Kingdom	Arrived from West Indies	Arrived from other countries	Left	Remained in Ontario	Other countries	Arrived from United States	Arrived from United Kingdom	Arrived from West Indies	Arrived from other countries	Left	Remained in Ontario	Other countries																	
January	11	2	1	1	1	3	1	11	18	2	2	2	1	1	18	48	48	3	1	10	1	26	629	177	40	21	14	11	21	21	81	23	1	36	11	12	27	10	1	74	740	801	132	85	370	30	0	21	88			
February	5	2	7	7	1	2	2	10	19	29	2	25	15	3	15	66	65	32	10	1	1	0	680	714	116	29	119	6	1	10	11	112	10	31	71	19	61	37	11	10	1	80	800	886	431	160	211	15	17	15	126	
March	15	3	15	6	1	1	1	7	22	29	1	28	15	6	1	10	10	5	20	50	32	8	8	808	851	257	108	1	1	5	1	110	2	96	12	71	1	1	11	1	1	80	1107	1182	261	126	225	15	19	27	120	
First Quarter	29	7	15	13	3	5	4	35	59	80	5	83	45	10	4	44	44	28	27	43	1	80	219	274	173	61	88	13	16	29	30	93	100	102	267	101	161	107	13	18	1	200	2637	2871	1613	1261	691	90	82	61	410	1261
April	1	11	15	15	2	1	2	6	22	45	15	37	31	6	1	11	11	28	115	120	13	11	67	1376	1443	879	561	187	12	8	71	21	263	65	265	270	168	162	11	5	27	1	3	1906	2184	1178	1001	111	627	87	80	411
May	1	21	61	61	4	4	21	11	114	27	171	7	161	115	26	26	1	157	3182	335	100	735	52	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100						
June	5	16	15	15	11	11	1	1	17	7	114	1	118	106	2	2	2	72	1272	130	182	101	160	81	80	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10							
Second Quarter	111	4	102	102	48	15	15	2	19	20	77	80	7	12	94	152	38	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
July	16	11	4	7	15	1	1	2	105	1	110	71	21	31	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	1	1									
August	18	10	127	127	6	2	11	9	16	1	81	1	80	11	10	9	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									
September	13	136	116	75	7	10	11	16	86	6	92	18	71	19	18	7	7	155	175	160	295	255	61	60	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10								
Third Quarter	171	123	300	300	11	20	87	21	99	267	16	254	19	204	177	1	11	4	179	447	680	1820	1956	160	208	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10								
October	5	87	92	47	15	11	6	15	12	1	83	83	1	88	60	11	12	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									
November	17	12	71	52	22	22	2	1	2	2	50	1	78	41	9	8	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										
December	28	28	28	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	7	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	1											
Fourth Quarter	52	147	199	104	95	31	11	21	21	1	118	1	118	105	21	20	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1												
Total	361	325	670	161	269	234	69	129	86	27	129	136	105	7	10	858	11	118	108	17	21	470	661	714	1037	200	294	181	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151									

Arrival of the 12th of Dec. 1165

Customs, 1

Customs, 960

Customs, 1

Customs, 270

Total settled in Ontario through Agencies

1112

Reported as having arrived through Customs

700

Grand total settled in Ontario

1812

THE following is a statement of the number of Emigrants from the Principal Ports in the United Kingdom, at which there are Government Emigration Officers, for the year ending 31st December, 1876.

Port of Departure.	United States.	British N. America.	Australian Colonies.	All other Places.	Total.
Liverpool	53,327	9,156	981	2,982	66,446
London.....	2,983	170	16,134	4,024	23,311
Plymouth	Nil.	37	11,062	1,107	12,206
	56,310	9,363	28,177	8,113	101,963
Glasgow and Greenock.....					
Total, Scotland	6,539	2,170	3,911	147	12,767
Cork	8,891	114	647	Nil.	9,652
Londonderry	1,936	678	Nil.	Nil.	2,614
Total, Ireland	10,827	792	647	Nil.	12,266
Grand Total for United Kingdom.....	73,676	12,325	32,735	8,260	126,996

STATEMENT showing the Nationalities of the Emigrants comprised in the above Return.

Destination.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not Distinguished.	Total.
United States	33,613	3,504	15,803	19,443	1,313	73,676
British North America.....	6,227	1,048	2,058	2,941	51	12,325
Australian Colonies	20,135	4,548	7,063	971	18	32,735
All other Places	5,171	480	311	541	1,757	8,260
Total.....	65,146	9,580	25,235	23,896	3,139	126,996

The following is a statement of the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to places out of Europe and the percentage settled in Ontario from 1871 to 1876, respectively :—

Year.	Number left.	Settled in Ontario.	Percentage.
1871.....	252,438.....	25,842 . . .	10·23
1872.....	295,213.....	28,129... ..	9·52
1873.....	310,612.....	39,184.....	12·61
1874.....	241,014.....	25,444.....	10·55
1875.....	173,809.....	17,655.....	10·16
1876.....	137,135 . . .	11,432.....	8·33

The total number of emigrants who received the Ontario bonus in advance in reduction of passage money was 351 souls. They consisted of 192 farm labourers, including their families, and 159 female domestic servants. All the assisted immigrants have been found, and settled in this Province. All the assisted farm labourers, and the majority of the female domestic servants had their passage money paid through this Department by friends living in Ontario. The total number of souls whose passage money was paid in this way in 1876 was 269.

The total expenditure on account of Immigration during the year was as follows :—

Agencies in Europe.....	\$6,243 67
Agencies in Ontario	3,699 25
Dominion Government proportion of carriage to Ontario.....	25,000 00
Carriage of Immigrants in Ontario.	3,372 56
Provisions and Medical Attendance	4,381 44
Bonus to Immigrants in reduction of passage money	1,712 63
Bonus paid in Ontario.....	408 00
Incidentals	745 46
	\$45,563 01

The expenditure in 1875 was \$94,060 53

The demand for farm labourers and domestic servants during the year was very great. This was specially the case during the harvest, when, in some instances, \$30 per month with board were paid to men to work in the fields. This rate of wages lasted only for one or two months, but twenty dollars per month with board and lodging could easily have been obtained for terms of four to six months.

Further information may be obtained in the appendices to this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

S. C. WOOD,

Commissioner.

TORONTO, February, 1877.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF MR. PETER BYRNE, EMIGRATION AGENT FOR ONTARIO LONDON, ENGLAND

CANADA BUILDINGS,
31, Queen Victoria Street, London,
January 26th, 1877.

To the Hon. S. C. Wood,
Commissioner of Immigration, &c.,
Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following Report of the business of this Agency for the year 1876 :

Acting under instructions from your predecessor, the Hon. Adam Crooks, I took charge of this office at the beginning of the year. The books and papers belonging to the office were handed over to me by Mr. Robjohns, and also the Government funds in his hands, with the exception of a portion which he retained to cover certain items in his account against the Department. These items being disallowed, Mr. Robjohns, after considerable correspondence on the subject, refunded the balance of the Government money in his possession, and thus his accounts with the Department were satisfactorily settled.

In February, Mr. F. J. Dore, who was appointed to succeed Mr. Jenkins as Chief Emigration Agent of the Dominion Government in this country, notified me that, in accordance with an Order in Council, passed at Ottawa on the 17th December, 1875, all inquiries or applications, whether written or oral, relating to any of the Provinces, would for the future be referred by the Chief Agent to the representatives of those Provinces, to be duly answered. This very proper arrangement has been acted upon during the past year, Mr. Dore referring to me all applications made to himself for information specially relating to Ontario.

The information sought after has been of a varied character, and by all classes of persons, from the gentleman of means down to the poor artizan out of work and the forlorn widow with a family of young children.

The only classes to whom I have held out any special encouragement are, (1st) men with capital, who are desirous of taking up land ; (2nd) labouring men accustomed to farm work, and who would willingly engage in it on reaching Ontario ; and, lastly, female domestic servants of good character.

To artizans generally, I have plainly intimated that at present there is no demand for them, owing to causes that affected Ontario in common with many other countries.

As for men of capital, I have striven, whenever opportunity offered, to show them how advantageously they could employ their means in Ontario, either by way of investment with a view to a regular income, or by its employment in the active business of agriculture, stock raising, &c. Enquirers of this class are generally those who are disposed to engage in farming pursuits. I would here take the liberty of remarking that it appears to me there is

need of a new pamphlet on the subject of Ontario farming, specially adapted to the wants of this important class of intending emigrants. They are usually well educated, intelligent people, who are naturally anxious for full information on all the leading topics pertaining to practical agriculture in the Province—its instruments, its methods, its results, &c.—before making up their minds to embark in it. A pamphlet of this kind, prepared by a man of large practical experience and sound judgment, giving copious details regarding the varieties and capabilities of the soil—its treatment and management, of the various crops with their rates of yield, of dairy management, stock raising, markets, &c., would, I am persuaded, do a very great deal of good to the Province, by attracting to it a largely increased number of the best possible kind of settlers—namely, men of capital, intelligence and enterprize.

Such a work as I have here suggested would be all the more effective, perhaps, if it were the joint product of several writers, each possessing special knowledge, and being a recognized authority on the branches of the subject assigned him for treatment. It ought also to be printed and illustrated in the best style usual in such publications. I am afraid that it must be admitted that the Australian Colonies and New Zealand excel Canada in the style and character of their emigration literature. Some of their hand-books, attractively written and embellished with excellent illustrations, may be found on the book-stalls of the railway stations throughout the United Kingdom, for sale at a moderate price. The new Ontario pamphlet could be sold and circulated through the same effective agency, by a simple business arrangement with the great railway booksellers and newsmen. The proceeds of its sale would probably, nearly, if not entirely, defray the cost of its production. Besides, this mode of disposing of it would be attended with the further advantage, that it would find its way into the hands of those only, at least in the first instance, who feel a real interest in the subject treated of, whereas it is well known to those experienced in promoting emigration, that a very large proportion of the pamphlets, etc., printed for free circulation, is simply wasted.

As a specimen of the hand-books issued by some other colonies, I have taken the liberty of sending you with this report, a work recently issued by the Government of New Zealand. You will observe that it differs from the one I have suggested, in being of a general character, adapted for all classes of emigrants.

Last year witnessed a marked falling off in the number of emigrants of the agricultural labourer class. This you would anticipate as a direct consequence of the instructions you gave me at the beginning of the season to discontinue the bonus, previously paid to this class of emigrants. By means of the Ontario bonus, and the assistance obtained from the Dominion Government and other sources, the English Agricultural Labourers' Unions were enabled to provide their members with free passages. But the withdrawal of the bonus at once put a stop to this, the "Unions" being unable or unwilling to supply the deficiency.

The wages of most English farm labourers, though somewhat improved of late years, are still little, if at all, above bare subsistence point, so that as a rule it is impossible for them to save anything. Hence, if they are to emigrate at all, it can only be on condition of receiving free passages. These continue to be offered by Australia and New Zealand, and as a matter of course farm labourers have gone there in large numbers during the past year. These colonies have no difficulty in getting all they want on the terms offered, and Ontario could in like manner obtain any required number by simply offering the necessary help to take them out. It is only a question of money, as the supply is abundant and continues to increase from year to year.

It is worthy of remark that the policy of giving free passages to English farm labourers has lately been recommended by a high official authority in the United States, viz. : Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, who introduces the subject in his elaborate report on "Labour in Europe and America," recently published. Referring to the fact that Canada and Australia gave assisted or free passages to English farm labourers, he says (page 392) :—

"It seems to me a pity that the United States Government or the State authorities do not make some attempt to obtain this valuable contingent of labour." And expresses the hope that "some arrangement may be made either by State authority or the co-operation of private individuals, by which the passage money from England may be advanced to labourers of this class."

In the case of female domestic servants, you authorized me to continue the bonus, and I think wisely, because there is always a very large demand for servants in Ontario, and also because it requires every reasonable inducement you can offer to draw them from where they are already so well off.

It is a well known fact that there is no position of the British working population, whose condition has been more improved within the last twenty years, than that of female domestic servants. They have less work, more liberty, and are treated with greater consideration than formerly, whilst their wages have doubled within the period named. The truth is, good servants are always sure of good places and high wages here, and hence it is that so few emigrate in comparison with the demand that exists for them.

The fame of the Ontario Agricultural College has brought me a good many enquiries from gentlemen of means, anxious to know whether young men from this country could obtain admission to it, and on what terms. It appears to me that if it were practicable to admit young men of the above class from the old country, to the advantages of the College, with a view to their permanent settlement, it would help much to bring into notice the agricultural capabilities of the Province, and so promote a very desirable kind of emigration.

In the newspaper reports of the Philadelphia Exhibition, which appeared in the British press, there was frequent mention of the highly creditable display made by Canada.

The Education Department of Ontario was particularly praised for its magnificent contribution to the attractions of the Exhibition; and it has occurred to me that it would be well, in the interest of emigration, to place on permanent exhibition at this office an assortment of the articles sent to Philadelphia. A display of the maps, apparatus, text books, &c., used in the Provincial schools and colleges, would be a tangible evidence of the excellence of the Ontario system of public instruction, and would inspire confidence in the minds of intelligent intending emigrants, that in settling in Ontario they would run no risk of sacrificing the educational advantages of their children. One of the first things which well-to-do persons usually enquire about, who call at this office for information regarding Ontario, is the state of education in the Province, and I find that a satisfactory assurance on this point has considerable weight with them. To be able to offer ocular proof of the kind referred to, of the care bestowed by the Government on national education, would strikingly confirm your agent's representations on this head.

The Canadian offices in London were removed from Westminster to their present position in September last. The new offices are a decided improvement on the old in respect to situation, though inferior in accommodation and conveniences. The Canada Building, in Westminster, was a very fine structure, but in a narrow, obscure street; it was lost to view, and not easily found by strangers. The new Canada Building, on the contrary, occupies an excellent open site in one of the noblest modern streets in the City of London. Its central position, being only a very few minutes' walk from the Royal Exchange and the Bank of England on the east, and the General Post Office and St. Paul's on the west, renders it easy of access from all quarters of the Metropolis. It has a main and exclusive entrance from the street. The several Provincial agents have their offices on the second floor, the first floor being occupied by the office of the Chief Agent of the Dominion, and the library and reading room.

I have recently ordered a small supply of Ontario maps, the old stock being exhausted. I would respectfully suggest that before any considerable number more be printed, it would be well to have the map revised to date, by inserting in it such new railroads and changes as have been made since it was first issued. Of course this can only be done by some competent person in Ontario, acting under your immediate direction. The letter-press on the back might also be revised at the same time, if necessary.

A return just received from the Board of Trade shows the total emigration during the past year from the United Kingdom to Canada, to be 12,325, being 4,816, or 28 per cent. less than in 1875.

This falling off is only what was naturally to be anticipated from the continuance of severe commercial depression and the stoppage of the Ontario bonus already referred to. Another cause which doubtless contributed something to this result, was a very considerable reduction during the past year of the number of Emigration Agents employed by the Dominion Government.

It may be of interest to remark that, according to the same return, the emigration from the United Kingdom to the United States suffered a similar diminution, namely, 28½ per cent. during last year, as compared with 1875.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. BYRNE,

Agent for Ontario.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF L. STAFFORD, ESQ., IMMIGRATION AGENT, QUEBEC.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

QUEBEC, 6th December, 1876.

SIR,—In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 27th ultimo, I have the honour to submit for the information of the Honourable Commissioner of Immigration for the Province of Ontario, the annexed Tables, showing the number of cabin and steerage passengers arrived at this port during the current year; the country from which they sailed, the numbers by each line of steamers, their nationalities, sexes, trades, and callings; the number assisted to emigrate, and by whom; the number assisted with free transport to Ontario, and the general destinations of the steerage passengers.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. STAFFORD,

Agent.

David Spence, Esq.,
Secretary Depart. of Immigration,
Toronto.

The total arrivals of Immigrants at the Port of Quebec in 1876, were :—

	Cabir.	Steerage.	Total.
	2,196	8,714	10,910
Deduct deaths at sea.....		9	9
	2,196	8,705	10,901

The arrivals, compared with those of 1875, show a decrease of 5,137 souls.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ARRIVALS, 1875 AND 1876.

Where sailed from.	1875.		1876.		Inc'se.	Dec'se.
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.		
England	1659	10797	1904	5816	....	4736
Ireland	83	1169	98	590	....	564
Scotland	170	1598	194	1937	363	....
Total from United Kingdom	1912	13564	2196	8343	363	5300
Via other countries .....	....	562	....	362	....	200
Cabin	1912	14126	2196	8705	363	5500
Steerage .....	....	1912	....	2196	....	....
Grand total .....	....	16038	....	10901	....	....

Showing a decrease of 4,937 in the immigration from the United Kingdom, and 200 *via* other countries.

The total number of steamers which arrived with passengers were 82. None came by sailing vessels.

The average passage of the Allan Line was, Mail Steamers from Liverpool, 10½ days, Londonderry, 9½ days; Glasgow Steamers, from Glasgow, 13¾ days, and from Liverpool, 12½ days; Dominion Line, from Liverpool, 11½ days; Temperley's London Line, 15 days.

The number of cabin and steerage by each line of vessels was as follows:—

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Allan Line Mail Steamers.....	1,806	5,059	6,865
do Glasgow Steamers, occasionally touch- ing at Liverpool	194	2,280	2,474
Dominion Line of Steamers	150	866	1,016
Temperley's Line of Steamers	46	138	184
Via United States, &c.....	....	362	362
	2,196	8,705	10,901

The Nationalities of the passengers brought out by each line were as follows:—

	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandin- avian.	French & Belgians.	Icelanders.	Russian Mennonites.	Russians.	Total.
Allan Line Mail Steamers from L'pool and L'derry ..	4149	688	....	79	990	123	....	816	20	6865
Glasgow Steamers	163	....	964	7	162	11	1167	....	....	2474
Dominion Line	321	71	15	8	1	58	....	542	....	1016
Temperley's Line	184	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	184
Via United States, &c.....	172	49	30	10	4	97	....	....	....	362
	4989	808	1009	104	1157	289	1167	1358	20	10901

The nationalities of the Immigrants of 1876, compared with those of 1875, were as follows :—

	1875.	1876.
English.....	7,582	4,989
Irish.....	1,449	808
Scotch.....	1,816	1,009
Germans.....	176	104
Scandinavians.....	1,201	1,157
French and Belgians.....	534	289
Icelanders.....	22	1,167
Russians.....		20
Russian (Mennonites).....	3,258	1,358
	<u>16,038</u>	<u>10,901</u>

The number of single men arrived was... 2,785
 The number of single women arrived was... 1,148

Trades and Callings of the steerage male adults as per Passenger List, were as follows :

Farmers.....	510
Labourers.....	2,796
Mechanics.....	491
Clerks, Traders, &c.	13
	<u>3,810</u>

The following Table gives the number of Immigrants assisted to emigrate to Ontario, by various parties during the season, 1876 :—

DATE.	VESSEL.	BY WHOM SENT.	SEXES.				Total.
			Males.	Females.	Children.	Infants.	
May 8.	Sardinian...	Miss Macpherson.....	2	3	53	5	63
" ".....	Do.	Mr. Middlemore, Children's Home, Birmingham.....	14	6	46	5	71
" 30.....	Moravian . . .	Rev. Mr. Fletcher, Dublin.....	"	4	"	"	4
June 6.	Peruvian.....	Kingswood Reformatory, Bristol	3	"	"	"	3
" 9.....	Texas.....	Seamen's Orphanage, Liverpool.....	4	5	8	1	18
" 15.....	Austrian.....	Miss Macpherson.....	7	8	37	1	53
" 25.....	Manitoban... .	Lady Hobart, London.....	3	3	4	4	14
July 10.....	Moravian.....	Rev. Mr. Nugent, Liverpool.....	"	1	"	"	1
" 30.....	Sardinian.....	Miss Macpherson.....	7	3	29	2	41
October 23. . .	Do.	Do.	2	1	19	"	22
			<u>42</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>290</u>

The total number assisted with free transport to Ontario by this office, was 2,476 souls, —1,927 adults :—

Males.....	Souls.	Adults.
Females.....	1,001	1,001
Children.....	655	655
Infants.	542	271
	278	"
	<u>2,476</u>	<u>1,927</u>

Their Nationalities were :

	Souls.	Adults.
English	1,612	1,226
Irish	328	288
Scotch	401	302½
German	76	55½
Norwegians	20	18
French	14	14
Icelanders	18	17½
Russian (Mennonites)	7	5½
	<u>2,476</u>	<u>1,927</u>

They were forwarded to the following places in the Province of Ontario :—

	Souls.	Adults.
Ottawa	153	127½
Central Districts	411	297
Toronto	868	734½
West of Toronto	1,044	768
	<u>2,476</u>	<u>1,927</u>

The general destinations of the steerage passengers, as per return from Grand Trunk Railway, were as follows :—

Eastern Townships	162½	
Montreal	744½	
Total Province of Quebec		907
Ottawa City	137	
Ottawa District	52½	
Kingston City	31½	
Kingston District	374	
Toronto	943½	
West of Toronto	1,075½	
Total Province of Ontario		2,614
Nova Scotia	17½	
New Brunswick	3	
Manitoba	1,756	1,776½
Total adults		5,297½
To which may be added one-third for children and infants		1,765
Total number of souls remaining in Canada		7,063
Eastern States	100 adults.	
Western States	977 “	
	<u>1,077</u> “	

The immigration of the season shows a considerable decrease, particularly from England. The immigrants were of a good class, and generally free from sickness. None of the vessels had to stop at quarantine. Those requiring medicine for their journey west were attended to and supplied by the Inspecting Physicians at Point Levis, and the cases requiring further medical attendance were sent to the Marine and Immigration Hospital.

Good farm hands and domestic servants were much enquired for, and found ready employment at good wages, but, as usual, the supply was not equal to the requirements of the country.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
 Your obedient servant,
 L. STAFFORD,
Emigration Agent.

REPORT OF R. M. PERSSE, TRAVELLING AGENT WITH IMMIGRANTS FROM PORTS OF DEBARKATION TO ONTARIO.

TORONTO, 1st January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report of my operations during the season of 1876, as Agent with Immigrants, from ports of debarkation to Ontario.

Though the arrivals during the season were considerably smaller than those of the previous year, yet the majority of the Immigrants arriving and settling in the Province, though poor, were of a respectable and healthy class. A considerable number of such Immigrants came to join their friends and relatives in Ontario, who paid their ocean fare through Mr. Spence, Secretary of the Immigration Department. This is the surest guarantee that immigrants thus arriving will become permanent settlers in Ontario.

In accordance with instructions received from the Department, regarding female domestic servants, farm labourers and their families, receiving the Ontario bonus in reduction of passage money, and the forwarding of them to their respective destinations in Ontario, I provided such, when necessary, with provisions and free meals at the various refreshment stations, between Montreal and Toronto, I have been able to trace the arrival in Ontario of all Immigrants who received the Ontario bonus, as the following Table will shew :—

TABLE showing the destination in Ontario of all Immigrants who received the Ontario bonus in reduction of passage money :—

Stations.	Souls.	Stations.	Souls.
Toronto City	174	Goderich	3
Hamilton City	5	Georgetown	1
London City.....	10	Goldstone	2
Arthur	7	Kingston	3
Admaston.....	3	Lindsay.....	1
Brockville.....	4	Lakefield	1
Bowmanville.....	17	Oakfield	3
Bright	9	Oshawa.....	11
Bradford	1	Owen Sound.....	1
Brantford	1	Ottawa	14
Breslau	1	Port Hope.....	7
Brussels	4	Port Perry.....	2
Clinton.....	8	Parry Sound.....	5
Chatham	1	Parkhill.....	1
Cooksville.....	6	Rockwood	1
Caledonia	1	Richmond Hill.....	8
Durham	1	Strathroy	1
Dutton	2	Stratford	1
Elora	1	Vellore.....	8
Elsinore	4	Windsor.....	1
Glencee	2	Widder.....	9
Guelph	5		
—	—	Total souls	351
	267		

The system adopted by the Ontario Government of giving provisions and free meals to indigent Immigrants on their journey from ports of debarkation to Toronto has been of great service. On my questioning a number of those who had large families, as to their financial position &c., I found many of them had not sufficient money to provide themselves with a single meal, much less provisions for their journey, and, were it not for the Government aid, these Immigrants could not possibly proceed to their destination in Ontario.

The children brought out by Miss Macpherson, for the homes at Belleville and Galt, were of an age well suited to adapt them to a Canadian climate; they were all healthy and vigorous, and when well placed will, no doubt, become a useful addition to the community. Total souls arrived, 163.

The following Table shows the numbers, nationalities, and date of arrival:—

May 9th.	S. S. Sardinian	56	English.
June 15th.	S. S. Austrian	49	Scotch.
July 30th.	S. S. Sardinian	38	English.
October 23rd.	S. S. Sardinian	20	English.

The friendless children brought out by Mr. J. T. Middlemore of Birmingham—71 in all—deserve favourable notice, they appeared cheerful and intelligent, and to have received considerable training before leaving the mother country.

STATEMENT showing the number and destination of Immigrants who were forwarded by free railway passes from Quebec to Ontario, during the season of 1876.

OTTAWA AGENCY.

STATIONS.	Souls.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Souls.	Adult Passes.
Almonte	2	1	Morrisburg	1	1
Arnprior	2	2	Ottawa City	158	141½
Brockville	25	20	Prescott	1	1
Carleton Place	4	3½	Sand Point	9	
Cornwall	1	1	Renfrew	13	
Lancaster	1	1			
Total for Ottawa Agency and District				217	188

KINGSTON AGENCY.

STATIONS.	Souls.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Souls.	Adult Passes.
Belleville	115	69	Newtonville	1	1
Bowmanville	27	18½	Oshawa	47	32½
Cobourg	11	7	Port Perry	2	1
Coboconk	3	2½	Port Hope	25	18½
Duffin's Creek	8	5	Peterborough	14	13½
Kingston City	27	25½	Scarboro	20	13
Lakefield	5	5	Trenton	3	3
Lindsay	22	19	Tyendinaga	1	1
Napanee	3	3	Whitby	10	10
Newcastle	2	2			
Total for Kingston Agency and District				346	250

TORONTO AGENCY AND WEST.

STATIONS.	Souls.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Souls.	Adult Passes.
Toronto City	871	732½	Listowel	7	5
Hamilton "	147	116	Lucan	1	1
London	228	160½	Meaford	1	1
Arthur	8	4½	Mitchell	7	7
Acton West	2	2	Millbrook	2	2
Ailsa Craig	1	1	Mount Forest	8	5
Baden	1	1	Newmarket	2	2
Barrie	23	17	Niagara	1	0½
Berlin	9	9	Orangeville	5	5
Bethany	2	2	Oakville	12	7½
Brampton	4	3	Orillia	23	17½
Bradford	5	5	Owen Sound	10	10
Brantford	28	17	Park Hill	2	2
Bright	9	4½	Paisley	1	1
Blyth	1	1	Pinkerton	1	1
Caledonia	7	7	Richmond Hill	8	5½
Collingwood	21	16	Ripsley	7	3½
Chatsworth	6	6	Rockwood	6	3½
Chatham	63	43	Sarnia	13	9½
Clinton	11	5½	Seaforth	8	8
Delhi	5	4	Simcoe	1	1
Drayton	4	4	Southampton	10	7½
Dunville	9	6½	St. Catharines	17	11
Eastwood	5	3	St. Mary's	6	3½
Flesherton	13	7	St. Thomas	17	14½
Fergus	3	3	Sault Ste. Marie	5	4
Forest	6	4	Stayner	5	1½
Galt	84	61	Stratford	7	6
Georgetown	2	2	Strathroy	9	9
Goderich	16	10½	Thornhill	7	6
Goldstone	2	2	Teeswater	1	1
Guelph	28	19½	Walkerton	7	6½
Glencoe	8	7	Widder	16	11½
Harriston	2	2	Windsor	8	7
Ingersoll	13	10	Woodstock	2	2
Kincardine	11	9	Woodbridge	1	1
Kemptville	1	1			
Total Toronto and West				1913	1499

RECAPITULATION.

	Souls.	Adnlts.
Ottawa Agency	217	188
Kingston "	346	250
Toronto " and West	1913	1499
Total	2476	1937

During the season I accompanied the immigrants of 35 steamers from Quebec, Montreal, and Prescott, respectively, to the Immigration Depot, Toronto, handing over to Mr. Donaldson the agent of the Dominion Government, all immigrants for his agency for distribution.

In conclusion, I would say, that the immigrants on journey coming under my notice, received from the Grand Trunk Railway Officials every attention ; conductors and brakemen were specially courteous and obliging.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. M. PERSSE.

Honourable S. C. Wood, M.P.P.,
Commissioner of Immigration, Toronto.

RETURN BY MR. JOHN SUMNER, IMMIGRATION AGENT, PORTLAND.

RETURN of Numbers, Nationalities, and Destinations of Immigrants arrived at Portland, during November and December, 1876.

Steamships.	Arrivals.	English.		Irish.		Scotch.		Norwegians and Germans.		Italians and French.		Totals, Male and Female.		N. B. and N. S.	Province of Quebec.	Province of Ontario.	Eastern States.	Western States.	Totals
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Peruvian.....	1876. Nov 18	16	8	9	3			1	3			26	14	1	13	13	9	4	40
Polynesian...	" 26	19	10	8	6			2	6			35	22	3	24	21	7	2	57
Sardinian....	Dec 3	33	13	3	6			2	1	3	2	41	22	3	13	37	6	4	63
Prussian.....	" 12	19	9	4	1			3	7			26	17		10	23	5	5	43
Sarmatian....	" 23	23	10	3	4			2	1			28	15	2	7	27	3	4	43
Circassian....	" 26	17	6	3	0			1		1		22	6	4	3	12	5	4	28
		127	56	30	20	0	0	17	18	4	2	178	96	13	70	133	35	23	274
		Cabin passengers classed as English.....																	114
		Total numbers.....																	388

JOHN SUMNER,
Canadian Government Immigration Agent.

Portland, 30th December, 1876.

REPORT OF MR. J. WILLS, IMMIGRATION AGENT, OTTAWA.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 30th January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for your information, a statement of the operations at this Agency, for the year 1876.

The total number of Immigrants was as follows:—

European Immigrants who arrived in Ottawa City	694
Sent to other parts of this Agency direct from Quebec	75
From United States.....	1,665

Total arrivals..... 2,434

The value of the effects of the latter, as per their entries at the Customs' offices, amounted to \$46,641.00.

There were also, in addition to the above numbers, many reached here, who did not report themselves at this Agency.

Temporary relief was granted to the undermentioned persons, 959, equal to 813 adults, who were in need of it, at a cost of \$2.67 per adult.

NATIONALITIES.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
England	164	116	196	476
Ireland	81	92	51	224
Scotland.....	16	6	7	29
Germany.....	28	22	27	77
France.....	96	26	8	130
Norway and Sweden.....	10	10	3	23
	395	272	292	959

Owing to the severe commercial depression which prevailed all through the year, and more especially last fall, when public and private works were suspended, a considerable number of mechanics and common labourers were thrown out of employment.

The common labourers for the most part, or at least those who were willing to go to Grenville, were provided with employment by Mr. James Goodwin on the canal works.

The demand for labour during the year fell far short of previous years, and the rate of wages was much lower, agricultural labourers from \$10.00 to \$12.00 per month together with board, and common labourers averaging \$1.00 per diem without board during the summer.

Female domestic servants' wages, range from \$4.00 to six dollars per month.

Many mechanics—carpenters, masons, and stone-cutters, returned to the old country last fall, for the winter; however many of this class return almost every fall and come out in the spring, accompanied by their acquaintances and relatives.

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

W. J. WILLS.

To David Spence, Esq.,

Secretary Department of Immigration, Toronto.

REPORT OF MR. R. MACPHERSON, IMMIGRATION AGENT, KINGSTON.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
KINGSTON, 5th January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture, the annexed statistics, showing the working of this agency for the year 1876.

1st. Statement showing the number of immigrants arrived at the Kingston agency during the year ended the 31st December last, their nationality, and the number assisted with free passes.

2nd. Statement of monthly arrivals within the agency during the past year, the number fed and distributed each month; also the number of meals furnished.

3rd. Statement showing the number and destination of immigrants forwarded from this office by free passes during the year 1876.

4th. Statement of the number of settlers from the United States as reported by the collectors of customs at the ports of entry within this agency for the past year, and value of their effects.

The demand for all classes of labour within this agency has been limited during the past year; I could, however, have placed many more farm labourers, and female domestic servants, had they arrived early in the season.

The general health of the immigrants has been excellent, no special cases of illness to report, and no deaths to my knowledge. The expenses for the year, as paid by the Ontario Government, amounted in transport to \$362 79, and in meals, bread, &c., \$133 45.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

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

R. MACPHERSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

David Spence, Esquire,

Secretary of Immigration, Toronto,

KINGSTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1876, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	521	93	614				
Ireland	86	24	110				
Scotland	119	16	135	858	7	237	325
Germany	4	7	11				
Norway							
Other Countries	19	16	35				
Settlers from United States reported by Collector of Customs		1521	1521	1521			
Total	749	1677	2426	2379	7	237	325

40 passed to the Province of Quebec.

KINGSTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived and remained to be dealt with at the Kingston Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1876.

MONTHS.	<i>Via</i> St. Lawrence.	<i>Via</i> the United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	No. distributed by Free Passes.	No. of Meals.
January	14	18	32	12	18	
February	10	19	29	13	15	87
March	7	22	29	15	24	
April	22	43	65	40	45	83
May	144	27	171	26	20	39
June	137	7	144	21	28	64
July	105	5	110	14	27	48
August	76	5	81	40	36	176
September	86	6	92	42	64	94
October	83		83	14	27	23
November	57	2	59		11	
December	8	2	10		10	
Settlers from the United States, reported by the Collector of Customs		1521	1521			
Total	749	1677	2426	237	325	614

KINGSTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1876.

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
Prescott.....	14½	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	148½
Ottawa.....	11½	Lansdowne.....	1
Toronto.....	70½	Cornwall.....	11
Parkham.....	2½	Whitby.....	13
Sand Point.....	1	Montreal.....	30½
Pictou.....	2	Lancaster.....	10
Omamee.....	2	Cobourg.....	6
Brockville.....	8½	Lynn.....	½
Darlington.....	2	Brighton.....	2
Sharbott Lake.....	4	Port Hope.....	12
Belleville.....	20½	Collin's Bay.....	1
Parham.....	2	Tyendinaga.....	1
Arnprior.....	½	Newcastle.....	1
Bath.....	2	Oshawa.....	6
Harrowsmith.....	1	Morrisburg.....	1½
Napanee.....	1	Duffin's Creek.....	1½
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	148½	Total.....	246½

STATEMENT showing number of Settlers from the United States as reported by the Collectors of Customs at the different Ports of Entry within the Kingston Immigration Agency for the year 1876, and value of their effects.

PORTS OF ENTRY.	No. of Settlers.	Value of Effects.
Whitby.....	60	\$2,409 00
Oshawa.....	52	1,345 00
Bowmanville.....	113	1,260 00
Newcastle.....	23	800 00
Port Hope.....	153	5,420 00
Cobourg.....	131	806 00
Cramhae.....	37	1,253 00
Brighton.....	54	722 00
Trenton.....	30	182 00
Belleville.....	375	5,030 00
Napanee.....	83	1,465 00
Kingston.....	277	8,123 00
Gananoque.....	101	3,122 00
Pictou.....	32	1,385 00
	1,521	\$33,322 00

REPORT OF MR. JOHN A. DONALDSON, IMMIGRATION AGENT, TORONTO.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

TORONTO, 2nd January, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—I have again the honour of submitting my Annual Report for the year just closed, together with the usual Returns.

While regretting to have to report a smaller number of arrivals at this agency than during some previous years, there was still the very respectable number of 8,937. Of these, 6,374

arrived *via* the St. Lawrence, and 2,563 *via* the United States ; 7,321 remained in Canada, and the balance, 1,616, went through to the States.

Composing the above number were 1,355 Mennonites, and 1,167 Icelanders. These are all settled in the Province of Manitoba, where the Mennonites are reported to be doing remarkably well. The Icelanders also are doing well, but have lately had small-pox broken out amongst them, some deaths having occurred, though principally among children. The balance, some 4,799, have settled in Ontario, and were a most suitable class of settlers. Some of them with money have purchased land, and quite a few have gone to the Free Grant district of Muskoka and taken up lands there, and I believe are for the most part doing well.

It would have been a much more pleasing duty to have had to report a larger number of arrivals for the Province ; still, considering the great falling off of emigration from Europe, Ontario has had a very fair share when compared with other countries and the United States.

I am pleased to be able to state that the prospects for another year are brighter ; as, in addition to the numbers we may have coming, there will be a large number of dealers found in our markets in spring, for the purpose of purchasing horses and other stock for the English market. This will be a great means of showing the tenant farmers and others intending to emigrate the quality of stock raised in Canada, as well as a proof of the excellent lands that will produce such stock.

In conclusion, I have much pleasure in stating that no complaints of ill-treatment while in transit, have reached this agency from any of the emigrants ; but all have expressed themselves as well satisfied with their treatment on boat and railway, and the kindness and attention shown them by the Ontario agent, Mr. Persse.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DONALDSON, G.I.A.

TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1876.

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
Agincourt	2	Chatsworth	11
Allandale	1	Clifton	17
Alton	6	Clinton	2
Amaranth	1	Cobocouk	15
Angus	3	Cobourg	12
Arthur	1	Colborne	2
Aurora	4	Collingwood	42
Bertie	2	Cornwall	6
Baden	1	Davenport	5
Barrie	14	Duffin's Creek	2
Belle River	4	Dundas	4
Belleville	26	Eastwood	2
Berlin	16	Elora	2
Bolton	5	Exeter	4
Beaverton	6	Fergus	1
Bracebridge	140	Flesherton	11
Bradford	40	Galt	7
Bramley	1	Georgetown	7
Brampton	71	Gilford	6
Braunford	8	Glencoe	3
Brockville	7	Goderich	11
Bronte	6	Goodwood	3
Bruce Mines	2	Gravenhurst	44
Carlton	4	Grafton	2
Cannington	3	Guelph	16
Charleston	1	Grimsbey	1
Chatham	14	Hamilton	137

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
Hamburg.....	6	Port Elgin	4
Harriston.....	2	Port Hope.....	5
Hawkstone.....	3	Port Union.....	1
Humber Summit.....	1	Prescott.....	6
Holland Landing.....	1	Quebec.....	5
Ingersoll.....	3	Richmond Hill	3
Jordan.....	21	Rockwood.....	2
Kerwood.....	1	Rosseau.....	47
Kingston.....	60	Sarnia.....	13
Kleinburg.....	8	Scarboro'.....	1
Lake Joseph.....	6	Sherbrooke.....	5
Lefroy.....	2	Shelburne.....	6
Limehouse.....	1	Southampton.....	10
Lindsay.....	23	Stayner.....	6
Listowel.....	7	St. Catharines.....	56
London.....	125	St. Marys.....	1
Malton.....	8	St. Thomas.....	2
Manitoulin Island.....	6	Strathroy.....	1
Markham.....	104	Stratford.....	9
Meaford.....	9	Stouffville.....	2
Merriton.....	6	Tavistock.....	2
Milbrook.....	1	Teeswater.....	2
Mimico.....	3	Thornbury.....	2
Mono Road.....	3	Thornhill.....	10
Montreal.....	43	Thorold.....	4
Mount Forest.....	13	Trenton.....	1
Napanee.....	3	Unionville.....	1
Newcastle.....	6	Victoria Road.....	1
Newmarket.....	9	Waldemar.....	1
Niagara.....	2	Walkerton.....	2
Norval.....	3	Wellington Square.....	4
Oakville.....	15	Waterdown.....	1
Orangeville.....	11	Watford.....	2
Orillia.....	40	Weston.....	2
Oshawa.....	3	Widder.....	5
Ottawa.....	7	Whitby.....	2
Owen Sound.....	43	Windsor.....	13
Paisley.....	1	Woodbridge.....	7
Palmerston.....	3	Woodstock.....	8
Parry Sound.....	27	Wroxeter.....	2
Peterboro'.....	3	Wyoming.....	3
Petrolia.....	20		
Port Credit.....	11	Total.....	1606
Port Carling.....	9		

TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Toronto Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1876.

MONTHS.	Via St. Lawrence	Via the United States, Portland.	Total.	Number of free meals furnished.	No. distributed by Free Passes.
January.....		48	48	350	75
February.....		65	65	100	57
March.....		70	70	284	88
April.....		238	238	900	213
May.....	752	100	852	900	278
June.....	1022		1022	4130	208
July.....	1265		1265	6800	143
August.....	1239		1239	4700	195
September.....	295		295	600	187
October.....	267		267	500	154
November.....	70	29	99	500	110
December.....		59	59	300	64
	4910	609	5519	19964	1772

TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Toronto Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1876, and their Nationality; the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to the United States.	Number of free meals furnished.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	1478	325	1803	1803	1772
Ireland	487	98	585	585	.....	.....
Scotland	400	50	450	450	.....	19964
Germany	758	100	858	18	840	.....
Norway	724	55	779	3	775	.....
Other countries:—Swiss	5	33	38	38	.....	.....
Russian Mennonites	1355	.....	1355	1355	Manito ba.	.....
Icelanders	1167	.....	1167	1167	do	.....
French Canadians .....	.....	100	100	100	do	.....
	6374	761	7135	5519	1616	19964	
<i>Via</i> Port of Fort Erie	387	387	387	1772
“ “ “ Clifton .....	.....	455	455	455	.....	.....
“ “ “ Toronto .....	.....	960	960	960	.....	.....
	6374	2563	8937	7321	1616	19964	

Value of effects brought in by Emigrants arrived, *via* Port of Toronto, during 1876.

NATIONALITY	Value of effects. \$ cts.	NATIONALITY.	Value of effects. \$ cts.
English	18,310 00	Germans	2,740 00
Irish	1,205 00	Russian	190 00
Scotch	3,616 00	Canadians	1,150 00
American	23,095 00	Welsh	166 00
French	330 00		
			\$50,802 00

JOHN A. DONALDSON,
G. I. A

REPORT OF MR. JOHN SMITH, IMMIGRATION AGENT, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

HAMILTON, January 10th, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report for the year ending December 31st, 1876:—

There has been a good demand for all classes of agricultural labourers and female domestic servants, and those having arrived have generally been of a good class, and I have not had any difficulty in locating them; and those of industrious and steady habits have done well, as you will notice by the letters attached to this Report, inquiring for information respecting the free grant lands. I also enclose a letter from the Mayor of this City, showing that the Immigrants have been successful in their adopted country.

Owing to the cotton factories working overtime, there has been a good demand both for spinners and weavers, and I have found no difficulty in securing employment for good hands to work in the woollen mills. The only trouble that I have experienced has been with mechanics, such as vice and lathe hands, and with this class I have generally succeeded in getting them placed. There has also been a good demand for common labourers to work on the railroads and other Public Works in the course of construction.

There are several new branches of industry started here in the iron trade since I made my last annual Report, the principal ones being for the purpose of building heavy iron bridges for railways and roads, and the other for manufacturing water and gas mains, which has given an impetus to labour of this class.

The Immigrants for the year arrived in good health, and we have had very little sickness amongst them, and I am not aware of any deaths having occurred during the past season.

I would respectfully bring under your notice the utter want of proper accommodation at this Agency, as the present premises are altogether unsuited for the purpose of Immigration, and the approaches are altogether unsafe, as there is no possible way of getting to the buildings unless by creeping under or across the bunters of the cars, and which is really dangerous, and I am afraid of accidents arising, over which there is no control, and which may lead to the destruction of life at any moment.

There are numerous inquiries respecting the free grant lands, and I anticipate that a large number of Immigrants will settle in the Muskoka district during next season.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Immigration Agent.

The Hon. the Commissioner of Immigration,
Toronto.

A.—EARLY Return of Arrivals and Departures of Immigrants at the Hamilton Agency, for the year ending December 31st, 1876.

NATIONALITY.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via Suspension Bridge.	Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to the Western States.
English	583	2770	3353	2381	972
Irish	93	164	257	257	
Scotch	48	175	223	223	
German	43	6517	6560	653	5907
U. S. Citizens		2708	2708	2708	
Canadians		197	197	197	
Other Countries	29	179	208	73	135
1876	796	12710	13506	6492	7014
1875	1810	12745	14555	6955	7600
	1014	35	1049	463	586

JOHN SMITH,
 Dominion Immigration Agent.

B.—STATEMENT showing the number of indigent Immigrants assisted, the number of Meals and Lodgings supplied, and the number of Passes issued by Railways and Steamboats at the Hamilton Immigration Agency, for the year ending December 31st, 1876.

1876.	Immigrants.	Passes.	Lodgings.	Meals.
January	36	37	36	110
February	41	34	41	150
March	20	21	20	72
April	36	34	32	108
May	184	72	287	997
June	153	54	173	579
July	78	56	55	181
August	70	66	29	116
September	62	53	39	156
October	45	37	11	69
November	51	77	24	101
December	26	30	11	45
	802	571	758	2684

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Emigration Agent.

C.—STATEMENT showing the location of Immigrants through the Hamilton Immigration Agency, for the year ending December 31st, 1876.]

County	No.	County.	No.
Brant	58	Middlesex	1,250
Bruce	125	Montreal.....	217
Carleton	10	Norfolk.....	5
Dumfries	24	Oxford.....	22
Essex.....	122	Oxford	190
Frontenac	8	Ontario.....	108
Grey	28	Peel.....	16
Halton	38	Perth.....	36
Huron.....	26	Simcoe	31
Haldimand.....	43	Wellington.....	89
Kent	81	Waterloo	123
Lambton	62	Wentworth.....	3,161
Lincoln	556	Welland.....	395
Muskoka	69	York	849
	1,250	Total	6,492

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

D.—STATEMENT showing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from the Hamilton Agency by Free Passes for the year ending December 31st, 1876.

Stations.	No.	Stations.	No.
Belleville	2	Mildmay	4
Belle River	1	Montreal	5
Brownsville	6	Mandaumin	1
Bracebridge	9	Moorefield	2
Brantford	5	Niagara	4
Brampton	2	Norval	1
Bronte	2	Napanee	2
Brussels	4	Oshawa	1
Bluevale	1	Owen Sound	1
Clifton	34	Prescott	2
Chippawa	1	Port Perry	1
Collingwood	4	Paisley	3
Chatham	1	Palmerston	3
Caledonia	10	Paris	23
Dundas	28	Queenston	2
Dumbro	2	Rentonville	1
Deans	1	Rynal	1
Drayton	5	Rosseau	1
Elora	1	St. Catharines	26
Essex Centre	16	St. Thomas	8
Fort Erie	10	St. Mary	5
Fergus	2	Shelburne	2
Gravenhurst	47	Simcoe	3
Goderich	1	Southampton	5
Grimsby	1	Sarnia	3
Galt	5	Schomberg	1
Guelph	8	Strathroy	1
Harriston	10	Stratford	5
Harrisburg	1	Stevensville	1
Hespeler	1	Seaforth	3
Hagersville	10	Toronto	88
Ingersoll	4	Windsor	27
Jarvis	5	Whitby	1
Kincardine	4	Waterdown	1
Kingston	5	Winona	2
London	62	Woodstock	2
Lynde	4	Woodville Junction	1
Listowel	2	Wingham	2
Merriton	7	Wellington Square	5
Maldon	1		
	325		571

JOHN SMITH,
Domestic Immigration Agent

RETURN of Immigrants arrived in Hamilton District, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1876, at Clifton and Fort Erie, as recapitulated below :

Nationality.	Clifton, year ending Dec. 31, 1876.	Fort Erie, year ending Dec. 31, 1876.	Hamilton, month ending Dec., 1876.	Total.
English	75	48	116	239
Irish	49	27	4	80
Scotch	36	32	8	76
German	23	91	55	169
U. S. Citizens	126	140	104	370
Other Countries	9	7	8	24
Canadians	137	42	18	197
	445	387	313	1,155

STATEMENT showing the amount of Capital brought into Canada by Immigrants and Settlers for the years 1875 and 1876.

MONTH ENDING.	1875.	1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
January	\$ 6,000 00	\$ 11,935 00		
February	7,210 00	27,015 00		
March	36,097 00	20,740 00		
April	29,029 00	35,710 00		
May	32,495 00	51,995 00		
June	28,955 00	33,500 00		
July	20,225 00	33,370 00		
August	22,195 00	43,370 00		
September	34,000 00	18,605 00		
October	36,115 00	28,443 00		
November	16,720 00	21,730 00		
December	51,478 00	16,216 00		
	\$329,519 00	\$342,629 00	\$13,110 00	

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure at the Hamilton Immigration Agency, for the year 1876.

EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Agent's Salary	\$1,000 00	
Interpreter's do.....	300 00	
		1,300 00
Fuel	46 00	
Stationery and Printing	21 26	
Postage and Telegrams	39 36	
Cleaning Offices and Sheds	13 50	
Travelling Expenses	35 25	
Incidental Charges	24 83	
		180 20
Provisions and Lodgings	688 20	
Railway Fares for Indigent Immigrants	427 37	
Moving Immigrants and Baggage.....	18 25	
		1,133 82
		\$2,614 02

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Immigration Agent.

(Copy.)

PORT COLBORNE, January 6, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—Will you be so kind as to furnish me with information regarding the Free Grant Lands and the means of getting there.

I came out to this country in the steamship *Peruvian*, under the auspices of Mr. Banks, the Canada Agent at Boston, Lincolnshire, and I am glad to inform you that we have done well since you located us in the township of Ulverston, and we are much pleased with coming here, being prosperous in the land of our adoption. I write on behalf of myself and seven other families who are desirous of taking up Free Grant Lands.

As we have accumulated some live stock to start our farms with, we should like you to let us know if it would be desirous to take it with us.

I have a son and daughter in the old country, and I hope that we shall be able to get them out to us.

Your kind attention to this, and your past kindness we shall never forget.

(Signed) Yours truly,

GEO. COMPTON,

On behalf of myself and seven others.

John Smith, Esq.,
Immigration Agent,
Hamilton.

(Copy.)

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Hamilton, Ont., 8th January, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—Your favour of the 2nd inst. was duly received, and in reply I beg to state that I have had no application for destitute immigrants for help during the year 1876, and I am not aware of any being in our city at the present time.

It affords me much pleasure to state that since your appointment to the Immigration Agency, the immigrants arriving here have been so well attended to and cared for by yourself, there has been no need of their soliciting aid from our city.

(Signed)

Yours faithfully,

GEO. ROACH,

Mayor.

John Smith.
Immigration Agent,
Hamilton.

(Copy.)

BROWNSVILLE, DEREHAM T.
January 3rd, 1877.

SIR,—We came out here under the Emigration Department two years ago, and are Joseph Arch men. On arriving at Hamilton we were located by you, and we are glad to inform you we have done well, and better than we expected to do, and we are advising our friends to come out to Canada, as it is a good country for agricultural labourers.

Our object in writing to you just now is for information about the free grant lands given by the Government, as we all have been able to save some money to give us a start when we get our grants.

We thank you for your kindness to us when we landed at Hamilton, and we wish you a happy new year.

(Signed)

Yours truly,

WILLIAM COMPTON.

Late of Avon, Wiltshire.

WILLIAM FRY,

Late of Avon, Wiltshire.

CHARLES ROOKE,

Late of Spelsberry, Oxfordshire.

John Smith, Esq., Immigration Agent,
Hamilton, Ontario.

REPORT OF MR. A. G. SMYTH, IMMIGRATION AGENT, LONDON, ONTARIO.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
LONDON, ONTARIO, 6th January, 1877.

SIR.—I have the honour to enclose complete Annual Returns of this Agency for the year ending 31st December 1876, on forms A, B, C, and D.

The total number of arrivals is much less than last, at the same time a larger proportion of these settled in this Province. We have had a very good class of Immigrants for this Province among those who came last season, principally of the Agricultural class, the demand for whom, and for domestic servants was much greater than the supply. Many of our former Immigrants have become farmers on their own account, and I am constantly meeting some who express their satisfaction at having come to Canada, where they are making comfortable livings and have got good homes.

During the past year about twenty-five hundred souls (2,500) have come to this part of Ontario by way of the western ports of entry, and have brought effects valued at nearly one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00), and this no doubt placed at a very low valuation, besides cash and other valuables possessed by them; the prospect for a fair Immigration is good, more especially if care is exercised in the selection. We have no Immigrants out of work who were assisted at this Agency.

In conclusion, I have to state that economy has been strictly observed in all matters connected with this Agency.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. G. SMYTH,

Government Immigration Agent.

David Spence, Esq.,
Secretary Immigration Depart.,
Toronto, Ont.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived and remained to be dealt with at the London Agency for the year 1876.

MONTHS.	<i>Via</i> St. Lawrence.	<i>Via</i> United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	No. assisted with Free Passes.
January.....	23	33	56	11	} 167
February.....	40	34	74	13	
March.....	37	95	132	2	
April.....	65	205	270	230	
May.....	124	319	443	49	
June.....	135	169	304	36	
July.....	55	132	187	27	
August.....	96	69	165	73	
September.....	83	89	172	86	
October.....	52	41	93	57	
November.....	44	52	96	63	
December.....	33	40	73	53	
Total.....	787	1278	2065	700	167

A. J. SMYTH,

Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT showing the number and destinations of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes, for the year ending December 31, 1876.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Hamburg.....	1	<i>Brought forward</i>	115
St. Thomas.....	41	Harriston.....	2
Bismare.....	3	Belle Rivière.....	1
Ingersoll.....	2	Essex Centre.....	3
Toronto.....	12½	Dundas.....	3
Berlin.....	2	Exeter.....	17
Watford.....	4	Lucan.....	2
Stratford.....	3	Longwood.....	3
Goderich.....	6½	Dutton.....	5
Chatham.....	21½	Komoka.....	1
Brucefields.....	1	Centralia.....	1
Wyoming.....	½	St. Marys.....	3
Colechester.....	4	Park Hill.....	4
Thorndale.....	1	Hyde Park.....	2
Dorchester.....	3	Wingham.....	1
Guelph.....	3	Hamilton.....	2
Brantford.....	5	Brecon.....	1
Port Stanley.....	1	Mt. Brydges.....	1
<i>Carried forward</i>	115	Total.....	167

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the London Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1876, and their Nationality ; the number assisted with provisions, and with free passes by Railways or other conveyances, from this agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England.....	464	392	856	840	16	503	} 167
Ireland.....	142	172	314	273	41	113	
Scotland.....	129	205	334	306	28	63	
Other countries.....	52	509	561	57	504	21	
	787	1278	2065	1476	589	700	167

A. G. SMYTH,
Government Immigration Agent.


(No. 52.)

Return from all the Municipalities in the Province, in which Municipal Elections were held in January, 1877, of the extra cost of holding the elections by reason of the Ballot Box Act, as applicable to Municipal Elections. (*Not Printed.*)

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly to the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Return showing the amount paid by the several Cities, Towns, and Incorporated Villages for Police Service, and also from the several Counties, Cities, Towns, and Incorporated Villages, the several amounts paid to Constables for the year 1875.

By Command.

S. C. WOOD, 
Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, February 28th, 1877.

RETURN

SHOWING the amount paid by the several Cities, Towns, and Incorporated Villages for Police Service, and also from the several Counties, Cities, Towns, and Incorporated Villages, the several amounts paid to Constables for the year 1875.

CITIES, TOWNS, &c.	Police Service.	Constable Service.	REMARKS.
	£ cts.	£ cts.	
Acton		37 50	
Almonte		114 00	
Alliston			No return.
Amherstburg		270 00	
Arnprior		74 75	
Arthur		20 00	
Ashburnham		200 00	
Aurora		8 10	
Aylmer			Nil.
Barrie	307 75		
Bath		27 16	
Belleville	3264 55	15 00	
Berlin		25 00	
Blenheim			Nil.
Bolton		10 00	
Bothwell	50 00	13 50	
Bowmanville	250 00	350 00	
Bracebridge			Nil.
Bradford			Nil.
Brampton		40 00	
Brantford	2542 10		Police Magistrate's salary, \$1,200, included.
Brockville	3659 81		
Brighton		26 50	
Burlington		5 25	
Caledonia			No return.
Carleton Place		71 06	
Cayuga		1 00	
Chatham	3764 81		Constable service included.
Chippawa	11 25		
Clifford		10 00	
Clifton	171 66		
Clinton		17 25	
Cobourg	500 00	292 85	Including \$600 for Constable service at Elections.
Collborne			Nil.
Collingwood		100 00	
Cornwall	420 00	106 00	
Drayton		5 00	
Dresden		50 00	
Dundas	960 00		
Danville		96 00	
Durham		20 00	
Elora		75 00	One Constable's salary.
Embro		33 50	
Exeter		40 00	
Fergus		322 60	
Fort Erie			Nil.
Galt	422 25		
Gananoque		370 00	
Garden Island			Nil.
Georgetown		34 10	
Gloucester			Nil.
Goderich		113 75	
Grimsby		4 00	
Guelph	3144 89	5 00	
Hamilton	24284 07		
Hastings		1 00	
Hawkesbury		25 00	
Hespeler		40 00	
Holland Landing		1 00	
Ingersoll		754 28	

RETURN

SHOWING the amount paid by the several Cities, Towns, and Incorporated Villages for Police Service, &c.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS, &c.	Police Service.	Constable Service.	REMARKS.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Iroquois.....			Nil.
Kemptville.....		29 00	
Kincardine.....		75 00	
Kingston.....	*6779 31	12 00	*Not including salary of Police Magistrate, \$1,400.
Lakefield.....			Nil.
Lanark.....	55 00		
Leamington.....			Nil.
Lindsay.....	132 93	425 00	
Listowell.....		100 00	
London.....	10600 18		Police Magistrates's salary, \$1,400, not included.
London, East.....		72 00	
L'Orignal.....			Nil.
Lucan.....			Nil.
Lucknow.....			No return.
Markham.....	20 00	2 00	
Meaford.....		115 25	
Merrickville.....		7 00	
Merritton.....		12 00	
Mill Point.....			Nil.
Milton.....		90 00	
Minden.....			Nil.
Mitchell.....		124 00	
Morrisburgh.....			No return.
Mount Forest.....		35 00	
Napanee.....	600 00	49 75	
Newboro.....			Nil.
Newburgh.....		5 00	
Newbury.....		6 50	
Newcastle.....		25 00	
New Edinburgh.....		39 00	
New Hauburgh.....		15 00	
Newmarket.....		7 40	
Niagara.....		393 00	
Norwich.....			Not incorporated till January, 1876.
Oakville.....		154 00	
Oil Springs.....			Nil.
Orangeville.....		300 00	
Orillia.....			No return.
Oshawa.....		960 50	
Ottawa.....	17669 00		Including Police Magistrate's salary, \$1,800.
Owen Sound.....		3 75	
Paisley.....		15 00	
Paris.....		450 00	
Parkhill.....			Nil.
Pembroke.....		50 00	
Penetanguishene.....			Nil.
Perth.....	400 00	42 50	
Peterborough.....		701 47	Including Chief Constable's salary, \$600.
Petersville.....			No return.
Petrolia.....	720 50	69 95	
Pictou.....	89 75	375 00	
Port Colborne.....		400 00	
Port Dalhousie.....	523 25		
Port Elgin.....			Nil.
Port Hope.....	*800 00	861 00	*Police Magistrate.
Port Perry.....		14 00	
Portsmouth.....		60 00	
Prescott.....	220 00	131 00	
Preston.....		32 00	
Prince Arthur's Landing.....			No return.
Renfrew.....	150 00	50 00	
Richmond.....			Nil.
Richmond Hill.....			Nil.

RETURN

SHOWING the amount paid by the several Cities, Towns, and Incorporated Villages for Police Service, &c.—*Concluded.*

CITIES, TOWNS, &c.	Police Service.	Constable Service.	REMARKS.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Sandwich		308 33	
Sarnia		30 50	
Sault St. Marie			Nil.
Seaforth		296 15	
Simcoe			Nil.
Smith's Falls		79 35	
Southampton		15 00	
Stayner		40 00	
Stirling		12 00	
Stratford	81 35	800 00	
Strathroy	500 00	5 00	
Streetsville			Nil.
St. Catharines	6458 31		
St. Marys	800 00	22 00	
St. Thomas	*1250 00	1200 00	*Including Police Magistrate's salary, \$800.
Teeswater		12 00	
Thorold		846 22	
Tilsonburgh		9 00	
Trenton		285 00	
Toronto	80995 77		
Uxbridge		200 00	
Vienna		2 00	At Elections.
Walkerton		350 00	
Wardsville			Nil.
Waterloo		50 00	
Welland			Nil.
Wellington		27 75	
Whitby		335 50	
Windsor		4462 54	
Wingham		8 00	
Woodstock	500 00	111 00	
Wroxeter			Nil.
Wyoming			
Yorkville		1145 75	
Total	174098 49	20787 31	

RETURN

SHOWING the amount paid by the several Counties for Police and Constable Service.

COUNTIES.	Police Service.	Constable Service.	REMARKS.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Algoma District.....	400 00	139 25	
Brant.....		2142 23	
Bruce.....		952 76	Including Coroners' Constables.
Carleton.....		775 00	
Elgin.....		1334 16	
Essex.....		1619 06	
Frontenac.....		946 89	
Grey.....		720 14	
Haldimand.....		665 67	
Haliburton.....			Paid by the County of Victoria.
Halton.....		353 10	
Hastings.....		749 50	
Huron.....		1279 55	
Kent.....		986 66	
Lambton.....		1358 80	
Lanark.....			Nil.
Leeds and Grenville.....		163 01	
Lennox and Addington.....		424 58	
Lincoln.....		934 80	
Middlesex.....		813 00	
Muskoka District.....			No return.
Nipissing District.....			No return.
Norfolk.....		924 67	
Northumberland and Durham.....		2255 65	
Ontario.....		1276 28	
Oxford.....		826 30	
Parry Sound.....			
Peel.....		626 18	
Perth.....		800 00	
Peterboro'.....		398 37	
Prescott and Russell.....		445 70	
Prince Edward.....		246 50	
Renfrew.....		539 00	
Simcoe.....		1837 14	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....			No return.
Victoria.....		498 04	
Waterloo.....		1042 76	
Welland.....		545 00	
Wellington.....		1199 40	
Wentworth.....		2243 25	
York.....		4979 74	
Total.....	400 00	37042 14	
Towns and Cities.....	174098 49	20787 31	
Grand Total.....	174498 49	57829 45	



(No. 54.)

Statement of the affairs of the Toronto House Building Association for
1876. (*Not Printed.*)

(No. 55.)

Copies of all Correspondence relating to the Sunday Schools of the Province, and the supplying them with books from the Educational Depository. (*Not Printed.*)

(No. 56.)

Statement of all estates, moneys and properties which have come into the hands of the Government, or of the Inspector of Asylums and Prisons, belonging to the inmates of the various Asylums of the Province, giving the names of the parties ; also the dates of receipts of money in detail, showing also where such moneys are deposited, and to what credit. (*Not Printed.*)



