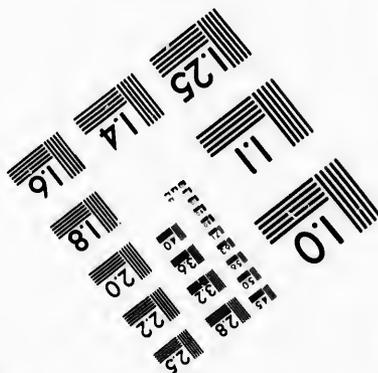
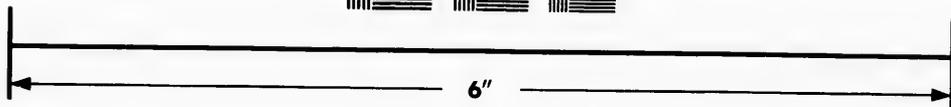
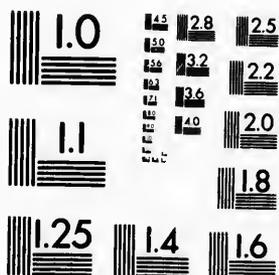


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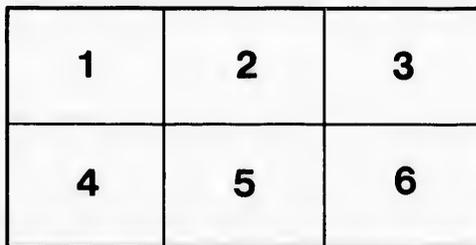
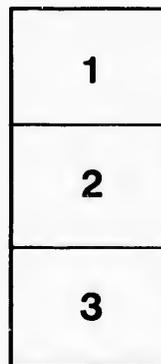
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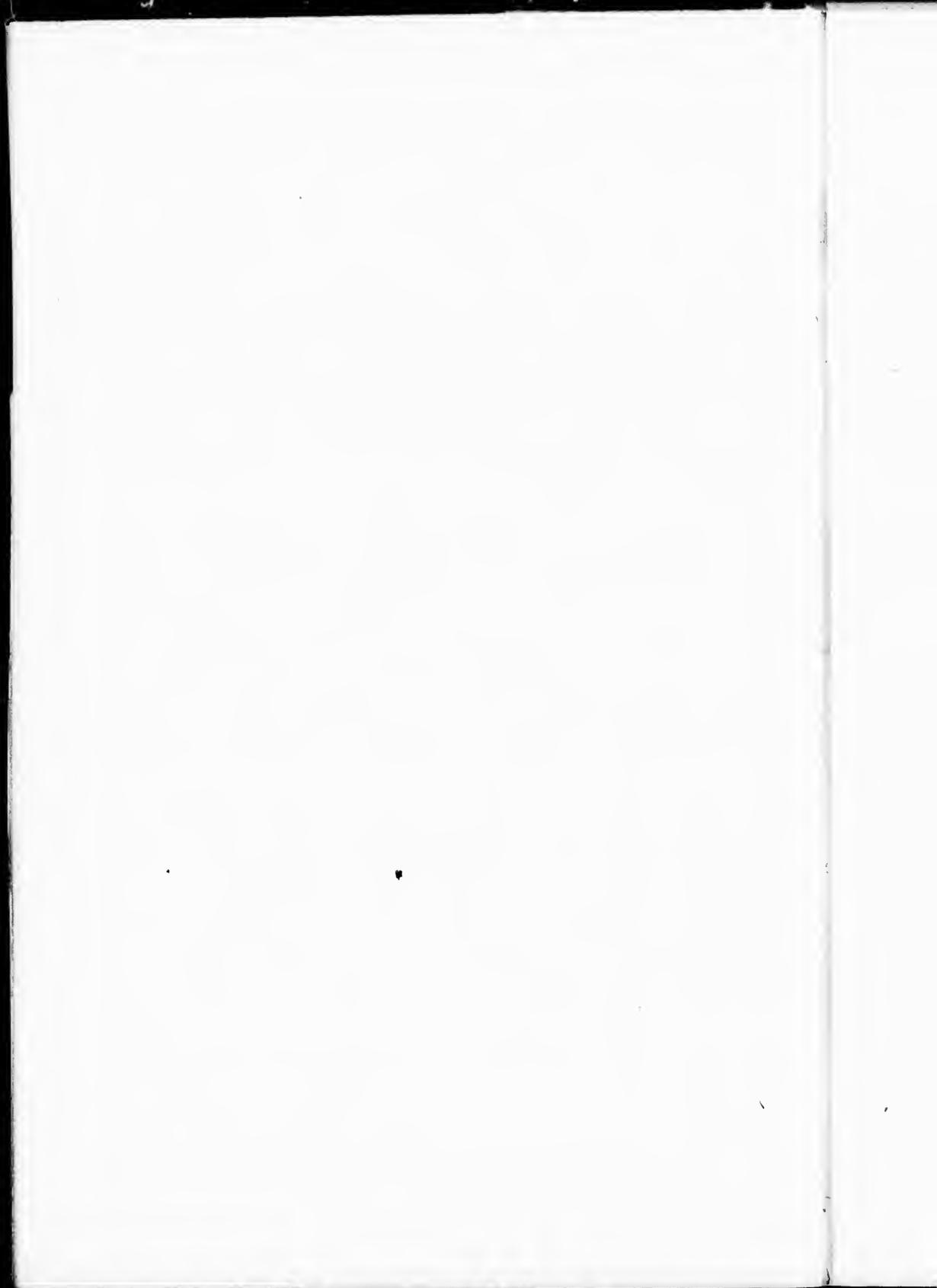
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SKETCH  
OF  
**EDUCATION**  
IN  
UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.  
1864.

## BRIEF SKETCH

The present has been of very an unsuccessful year schools a Legislative and Mathematical which Upper Cornwall, and them with \$40 Cornwall, and the hon. the r was most effective.

In 1816, the Grammar schools passed the first and appropriate of Comma duced to \$10,000.

In 1822, a Bill was established schools, and the School lands, the purposes by his Majesty were adopted to introduce the system. Nevertheless, the tion gradually an effort was made to promote it was failed to pass in elaborate reports combe, M.P. In the committee of the Education in the which he visited which was presented in 1837 fusion all our schools attention being

I.—

(1.) *The Commission* passed restoring the establishment of lines of a system Ryerson, the principal. He proposed a broader and more of public instruction a year to the extent of education embodied the results of Elementary Education a valuable report on the system of public successful operation.

The chief object in other countries New York for Massachusetts for the reported, to Ireland school books, Normal schools, and blended together that they are not. In several important system differs from chief points of

1. It provides the co-operation of the various religious and political officers.

2. Taxation of the various branches of industry, thus producing numerous text-books.

3. It provides for the award of prizes, and

## EDUCATION.

### BRIEF SKETCH OF THE STATE AND PROGRESS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN UPPER CANADA.

BY J. GEORGE HODGINS, LL.B., F.R.G.S.

The present educational prosperity of Upper Canada has been of very slow growth. Nearly sixty years ago an unsuccessful effort was made to endow four Grammar schools and a University; and in 1807 the first Legislative enactment was passed establishing Classical and Mathematical schools in the eight districts into which Upper Canada was then divided, and endowing them with \$400 per annum each. That established at Cornwall, under the mastership of Mr. Strachan (now the hon. the right rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto), was most efficient.

In 1816, nine years after the establishment of the Grammar schools, the Legislature of Upper Canada passed the first Common school law for that province, and appropriated \$24,000 per annum for the maintenance of Common schools. In 1820 this sum was reduced to \$10,000.

In 1822, a Board of Education for Upper Canada was established for the supervision of the Grammar schools, and the management of the University and School lands, which had been granted for those purposes by his Majesty George III. in 1798. Some regulations were adopted; and in 1824, an attempt was made to introduce Common and Sunday school libraries. Nevertheless, the zeal of the public in behalf of education gradually languished; and it was not until 1835 that an effort was made to revive it. In that year a bill to promote it was passed in the House of Assembly, but failed to pass in the Legislative Council. In 1836, an elaborate report was prepared by Dr. Thomas Duncombe, M.P.P., chairman of the Educational committee of the House of Assembly, on the state of education in the various parts of the adjoining Union which he visited. He also prepared a draft of a Bill, which was printed, but never passed. The political crisis of 1837 soon followed, overwhelming in confusion all our school legislation and preventing further attention being given to the subject at that time.

#### I.—PUBLIC COMMON SCHOOLS.

(1.) *The Common School System.*—In 1841, a bill was passed restoring our Common schools, authorizing the establishment of Separate schools, and tracing the outlines of a system of education. In 1844, the rev. Dr. Ryerson, the present head of the Department, was appointed. He speedily set himself to reconstruct, upon a broader and more lasting foundation, our entire system of public instruction. As a preliminary step, he devoted a year to the examination and comparison of the systems of education in Europe and America, and embodied the results in a "Report on a System of Public Elementary Instruction in Upper Canada." This valuable report sketches, in a comprehensive manner, the system of public instruction which is now in successful operation among us.

The chief outlines of the system are similar to those in other countries. We are indebted in a great degree to New York for the machinery of our schools, to Massachusetts for the principle upon which they are supported, to Ireland for an admirable series of Common school books, and to Germany for our system of Normal school training. All, however, are so modified and blended to suit the circumstances of the country, that they are no longer exotic, but "racy of the soil." In several important particulars, our Public School system differs from any other on this continent. The chief points of difference are as follows:

1. It provides for specific religious instruction, and the co-operation and visitation of the local clergy of the various religious persuasions.

2. The chief executive is a non-political and permanent officer.

3. Taxation for its support is voluntary on the part of the various municipalities.

4. It prohibits the use of foreign books in the English branches of instruction, except by special permission,—thus preventing the introduction of heterogeneous text-books, and those inimical to our institutions.

5. It provides for the supply of maps, school apparatus, prize, and library books to all the schools, direct

from the Department, and grants 100 per cent. on local appropriations for this purpose.

6. It provides for the pensioning of superannuated or worn-out teachers.

7. It provides for taking and recording meteorological observations at the senior County Grammar schools.

(2.) *Common School Statistics.*—Each township is divided into school sections of a suitable extent for one school, and in each of these sections three trustees are elected to manage its school affairs. In cities, towns, and villages, the schools are managed by a Board of School trustees, elected for the municipality. There were 4,104 Common schools in Upper Canada in 1862, including 109 Roman Catholic Separate schools, attended by 343,733 pupils, of which 14,700 attended the Roman Catholic Separate schools.

(3.) *Expenditures on behalf of Common and Separate Schools in 1862.*—1. For the salaries of teachers, \$959,776; increase over 1861, \$41,663.

2. For maps, apparatus, prizes, and libraries, \$22,316; increase, \$1,511.

3. For school sites, and building of school houses, \$114,719; increase, \$1,354.

4. For rents and repairs of school houses, \$37,960; increase, \$1,498.

5. For school books, stationery, fuel, and other expenses, \$97,219; decrease, \$5,452.

6. Total expenditure for all Common school purposes, \$1,231,993; increase, \$40,575.

7. Balances unexpended at the end of the year, \$164,130; decrease, \$25,731.

(4.) *Free Public Libraries, Maps, and Apparatus.*—

The Chief Superintendent in his report for 1862 states that "The system of free public libraries is as follows: A carefully classified catalogue of about four thousand works (which, after examination, have been approved by the Council of Public Instruction), is sent to the trustees of each school section and the council of each municipality. From this catalogue the municipal or school authorities desirous of establishing or improving a library, select such books as they think proper, and receive from the Department the books desired (as far as they are in print or stock) at cost prices, with an apportionment of one hundred per cent. upon whatever sum or sums they transfer towards the purchase of books. The libraries are managed by the local councils and trustees according to general regulations, as provided by law, by the Council of Public Instruction." Up to the end of Dec. 1862, about 518 libraries had been established, containing more than 1200 sub-divisions, and 198,848 vols.

"The maps, globes, and various articles of school apparatus sent out by the Department, apportioning one hundred per cent. upon whatever sum or sums are provided from local sources, are nearly all manufactured in Canada, and are better executed at lower prices than imported articles of the same kind. The globes and maps manufactured (even to the material) in Canada, contain the latest discoveries of voyagers and travellers, and are executed in the best manner, as are tellurians, mechanical powers, numeral frames, geometrical forms, &c. All this has been done by employing competitive private skill and enterprise. The Department has furnished the manufacturers with the copies and models, purchasing certain quantities of the articles when manufactured at stipulated prices, then permitting and encouraging them to manufacture and dispose of these articles themselves to any private parties desiring them, as the Department supplies them only to municipal and school authorities. In this way new domestic manufactures are introduced, and mechanical and artistic skill and enterprise are encouraged, and many aids to school and domestic instruction, heretofore unknown among us, or only attainable in particular cases with difficulty and at great expense, are now easily and cheaply accessible to private families, as well as to public municipal and school authorities all over the country. It is also worthy of remark, that this important branch of the Educational Department is self-supporting. All the expenses of it

are reckoned in the cost of the articles and books procured; so that it does not cost either the public revenue or school fund a penny beyond what is apportioned to the municipalities and school sections providing a like sum or sums for the purchase of books, maps, globes, and various articles of school apparatus. I know of no other instance in either the United States or in Europe, of a branch of a public department of this kind, conferring so great a benefit upon the public, and without adding to public expenses."

In connection with the foregoing, it may be interesting to show what has been the extent of the demand for books in Canada during the last twelve years. The facts are highly encouraging, and speak well for the prevalence of an enlightened literary taste and growing intelligence among the various classes of the people.

The following statistical table, which has been compiled from the trade and navigation returns for the province, shows the gross value of printed books (not maps or school apparatus) imported into Canada during the thirteen years specified below:

Year.	Value of Books entered at ports entered at ports in L. Canada.	Value of Books in U. Canada.	Total value of Books imported into Canada.
1850..	\$101,880	\$141,700	\$243,580
1851..	120,700	171,732	292,432
1852..	141,176	159,268	300,444
1853..	158,700	254,280	412,980
1854..	171,452	307,808	479,260
1855..	194,356	338,792	533,148
1856..	208,636	427,062	635,698
1857..	224,400	309,172	533,572
1858..	171,255	191,942	363,197
1859..	139,057	184,304	323,361
1860..	155,804	252,504	408,308
1861..	185,612	344,621	530,233
1862..	183,987	249,234	433,221
	\$2,156,815	\$3,333,349	\$5,490,164

(5.) *Text Books, Maps, and Apparatus used in the Schools—The Bible and Prayers.*—In regard to the textbooks, &c., the Chief Superintendent also remarks as follows:—"1. The series of National Canadian Text-books (adopted and adapted from those of the Irish National Board) are now so universally used in our schools, that the detailed table on this subject is not repeated. It is worthy of remark that the text-books specially prepared and adapted for the Canadian schools are rapidly superseding those for which they were intended as substitutes.

"On the adoption of the decimal system of currency in Canada it was felt that the National arithmetics should be adapted to it. This task was undertaken by Mr. Saugster, the mathematical master of the Normal school, who has compiled both a large and a small arithmetic, upon the plan of the National Arithmetic, greatly improved and illustrated by examples taken from Canadian statistics. These arithmetics, published by the enterprise of Mr. Lovell, are already used in 1,996 schools—being an increase of 782 schools during the year: while the use of the old National Arithmetic has decreased during the year to the extent of 734 schools.

"2. The same remark applies to Mr. Lovell's Canadian Geography, compiled by Mr. Hodgins, and intended to supersede Morse's Geography, which had heretofore been permitted in the schools in the absence of one better adapted for their use. The use of Morse's Geography has been discontinued in 703 schools during the year, while Lovell's General Geography has been introduced into 813 schools—being now used in 1,864 schools.

"3. The whole number of schools using maps is 2,965—increase, 145; the number of schools using globes is 1,017—increase, 91; the number of schools using blackboards is 3,526—increase, 184. The whole number of maps used in the schools is 21,576—increase, 1,343.

"4. The number of schools opened and closed with prayer was 2,576—increase, 195. The number of schools in which the Bible or Testament is used was 2,352—increase, 43; being nearly three-fourths of all the Common schools in Upper Canada."

(6.) *The Superannuated or Worn-out Teachers.*—The Legislature has apportioned \$4,000 per annum

in aid of superannuated or worn-out Common School teachers. The allowance cannot exceed \$6 per annum for each year that the recipient has taught a Common school in Upper Canada. Each recipient must pay \$4 for the current year; or \$5 for each past year, since 1854, into the fund; nor can any teacher share in the fund unless he pays annually at that rate to the fund, commencing with the time of his beginning to teach, or with 1854 (when the system was established), if he began to teach before that time. If a teacher has not paid his subscription annually, he must pay at the rate of \$5 per annum for past time, in order to be entitled to share in the fund when worn out. 269 teachers have been admitted to receive aid from this fund; of whom 38 have died before or during the year 1862. The average age of each pensioner was 6½ years.

## II.—NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

The establishment of a Normal school as necessary to the completion of a national system of education, engaged public attention in 1836; but nothing was accomplished until after the appointment, in 1844, of the rev. Dr. Ryerson, as Superintendent of Education. In February 1846, Dr. Ryerson, after investigating the systems of education in Europe and the United States, submitted to Government his report on a System of Elementary education for Upper Canada, and a draft of a School bill, which obtained the assent of Parliament, 23rd May 1846. On the 1st July following, the Board of Education (now Council of Public Instruction) was appointed, for the purpose of establishing the Normal and Model schools, and selecting text-books for the Common schools of the Province. By agreement with the Government, the old Government house of Upper Canada, at Toronto, was granted for the use of the Normal school, until the erection of proper buildings; and after the completion of the necessary arrangements, the institution was formally opened for the admission of students on the 1st November 1847. The following year the Boys' Model school was opened.

On the removal of the Seat of Government from Montreal to Toronto, in 1849, measures were adopted for the immediate erection of buildings for the institution. Accordingly, the Legislature, in 1850, appropriated £15,000 for the purchase of a site and erection of buildings, and an additional £10,000 in 1852—making in all £25,000. The corner stone of the new buildings was laid on the 2nd July, 1851, by His Excellency Lord Elgin, and the premises were formally opened on the 24th November 1852. A Girls' Model school was added in this year.

The institution consists of a Normal school and two Model schools; the former, the School of Instruction by Lecture; the latter, the School of Instruction by Practice. The students in the former are young persons whose ages vary from 16 to 18 to 30 and over; while the pupils in the latter are children between the ages of 5 and 16 years. In the Normal school, the teachers in training are instructed in the various English branches, as well as in the principles of education, and the best methods of communicating knowledge to the youth placed under their care,—are "taught how to teach"; and in the Model schools they are taught to give practical effect to those instructions, under the direction of teachers previously trained in the Normal school. The Model schools are designed, by both the system of instruction pursued, and the general arrangement, to be the model for the public schools of the Province.

In the admissions to the Normal school all the Counties in Upper Canada have been represented.—The number of applications for admission during the two sessions of 1862 was 341; the number admitted was 283. The number who (after an examination of several days, on paper, at the close of each session, on all the subjects taught, and as to their ability and skill in teaching and governing a school) received Provincial certificates, was 191. Teachers from the Normal school have given a tone and character to Common school teaching generally; the demand for them increases yearly; and thus the influence of the Normal school is felt throughout Upper Canada in the improved methods of school organization and teaching, as well as in the qualifications, character, and position of teachers.

*Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.*—Hon. S. B. Harrison, Q.C., chairman; rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D. LL.D., chief superintendent of education; right rev. John J. Lynch, D.D., R. C. bishop

of Toronto; Morrison; Adam Lillibors for the Rev. J. McTear, and the University of Toronto; F.R.G.S., re

*Provincial Instruction on* T. J. Robey M.A., 2nd keeping un H. F. Seft Goodwin, 1

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Common School ed \$8 per annum night a Common pipient must pay t past year, since her share in the r to the fund, ginning to teach, (established), if he a teacher has not t pay at the rate rler to be entitled t. 209 teachers om this fund; of g the year 1862. is 694 years.

**SCHOOLS.**

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of Toronto; rev. H. J. Grasett, B.D.; hon. Mr. Justice Morrison; J. S. Howard; rev. J. Jennings, D.D.; rev. Adam Lillie, D.D.; and rev. J. Barclay, D.D. Members for the purposes of the Grammar School Act; Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D., president of University College, and the presidents of the Colleges affiliated with the University of Toronto; J. George Hodgins, LL.B., F.R.G.S., recording clerk.

*Principal, Normal and Model Schools, for the Instruction and Training of Teachers—Normal School:* T. J. Robertson, T.A., head master; J. H. Sangster, M.A., 2nd master; H. G. Strachan, teacher of book-keeping and writing; A. Coulon, drawing master; H. F. Sefton, teacher of vocal music; captain H. Goodwin, teacher of gymnastics and calisthenics.

*Model Schools, in which the Normal School Students practise the art of Teaching:* J. Carlyle, master of the boys' school; J. C. Disher, first assistant; A. Campbell, second assistant; Doreas Clark, mistress of Girls' school; Mary Adams, 1st assistant; Sarah Clark, acting 2nd assistant; and the teachers of writing, book-keeping, drawing, music, gymnastics, and calisthenics in the Normal school. The sessions of the Normal school commence on the 8th of January and 8th of August, and close on the 15th of June and 15th of December in each year.

**III.—THE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.**

Grammar schools were first established in Upper Canada in 1807, under the name of "district schools." The number established in that year was eight—or one each for the eight districts into which the Province was then divided.

In 1855, the present County Grammar school system was established. It was designed to form a link between the common school and the university, and was intended to provide facilities for giving "instruction in the higher branches of a practical English and commercial education, including the elements of mechanics and natural philosophy, and also in the Greek and Latin languages, and in mathematics, so far as to prepare students for University College, or any college affiliated to the University of Toronto."\*

The course of study in these schools, and the general regulations for their management, are prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada. Masters must either be graduates of some university, or possess a certificate of qualification from a committee of examiners appointed by the Council of Public Instruction. Pupils, on entering a Grammar school, are required to pass a preliminary examination in "reading, writing, spelling; simple and compound rules of arithmetic, reduction and simple proportion; elements of English grammar and parsing; definitions and outlines of geography." There are four grammar school terms in each year, and the fees are determined by the local boards of trustees. The members of these boards are appointed by the County councils. In 1862 there were ninety-one grammar schools in Upper Canada, attended by 4,982 pupils, and supported at a cost of \$90,090, including a Legislative grant of \$39,111. The total number of educational institutions of all kinds, reported by the Educational Department as in operation in Upper Canada during 1862, was 4,554, attended by 357,572 pupils, and expending \$1,703,216 in their support.

*Masters of County Grammar Schools, 1863.*

Aeres, Jonathan W., L.R.C.P.	Paris.
Andrews, Albert	Kincardine.
Barron, F. W., M.A.	Cobourg.
Bayly, rev. Benjamin, A.B.	London.
Bradbury, J. L., B.A.	Richmond.
Briggs, W. G., B.A.	Mount Pleasant.
Buchan, J. M., B.A.	Hamilton.
Burdon, Alex.	Belleville.
Campbell, David	Grimsby.
Campbell, John, M.A.	Bradford.
Campbell, Alex., B.A.	Sarnia.
Cooper, rev. W. E., M.A.	St. Catharines.
Cowan, Samuel	Vienna.
Crawford, W. G., B.A.	Bradford.
Crowle, E. T., M.A., Ph. D.	Markham.
Davies, rev. H. W., M.A.	Cornwall.
Dunn, Wm.	Newcastle.
Dickinson, C. R., B.A.	Brighton.

Dingwall, James, A.B.	Kemptville.
Dixon, James B., M.A.	Coburne.
Dunlop, John J., M.A.	Brockville.
Dunn, James M.	Peterborough.
Evans, L. H., B.A.	Richmond Hill.
Freer, Benjamin	Renfrew.
Gore, Frederic, B.A.	Collingwood.
Gordon, John	Port Hope.
Haight, F. S., M.A.	Scotland.
Hall, Thos. A., M.A.	Port Rowan.
Haldan, John, Jr.	Goderich.
Hodgson, James	Welland.
Houghton, Henry B., B.A.	Uxbridge.
Hudspeth, Robert	Lindsay.
Hunter, J. H., M.A.	Beausville.
Johnston, rev. S. M.A.	Barrie.
Johnston, rev. J. K., B.A.	Geolph.
Jolly, J. W.	Prescott.
Jones, Spencer A.	Vankleeckhill.
King, John, A.M.	Druidas.
Kirkland, Thomas	Whitby.
Lennox, David, B.A.	Smith's Falls.
Lewin, William, B.A.	Newburgh.
Livingstone, R. T., B.A.	Perth.
Logan, rev. J. B., M.A.	Weston.
Lumsden, James, M.A.	Port Dover.
Lumsden, rev. Wm., M.A.	Oshawa.
Macdonnell, D. J., M.A.	Wardsville.
Macgregor, rev. J. G.	Elora.
Macgregor, C. J., M.A.	Stratford.
MacLaren, John, B.A.	Williamstown.
McBain, Alex., M.A.	Chatham.
McKillop, Malcolm, B.A.	Sandwich.
McLaren, Peter, B.A.	Lanark.
McLellan, J. A., M.A.	St. Mary's, Bt.
McNab, F. F., B.A.	Pictou.
McNaughton, Alex.	L'Orignal.
McNeely, John, B.A.	Thorold.
Marling, S. A., M.A.	Newmarket.
Matheson, Robert, B.A.	Milton.
Miller, O. T., A.M.	Ancaster.
Miller, A. E.	Bowmanville.
Minor, Silas, B.A.	Mirrickville.
Morrison, Joseph	Metcalfe.
Mulholland, rev. J. G., M.A.	Simcoe.
Ormiston, David, B.A.	Berlin.
Oliver, William, B.A.	Oakville.
Patterson, James C.	Windsor.
Phillipps, rev. H. N.	Niagara.
Phillipps, Robert	Napanee.
Platt, G. D.	Gananoque.
Pope, S. D., B.A.	Stirling.
Preston, James	Owen Sound.
Scott, W. E., B.A.	Consecon.
Seath, John, B.A.	Brampton.
Shaw, John	Omence.
Shier, James, B.A.	Bath.
Sinclair, Wm., B.A.	Cayuga.
Semmerville, J. A., B.A.	Strathroy.
Stranachon, George	Woodstock.
Tarbell, H. S., M.A.	Farmersville.
Tassie, William, M. A.	Galt.
Thorburn, John, M.A.	Ottawa.
Turnbull, James, B.A.	Caledonia.
Tytler, Wm., B.A.	Carleton Place.
Verner, Arthur C., B.A.	Norwood.
Watts, W. A., M.A.	Drummondville.
Wells, John	Ingersoll.
Whitney, W. A., B.A.	Iroquois.
Wickson, rev. A., LL.D.	Toronto.
Woods, S., B.A.	Kingston.
Wright, George, B.A.	Stratford.
Young, George, B.A.	Oakwood.
Youngusband, L., M.A.	St. Thomas.

**IV.—THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT FOR UPPER CANADA.**

Contemporaneous with and indicative of the growth and development of the educational system of Upper Canada, has been the history of the department itself. Originally a branch of the Provincial Secretary's department (who was, *ex officio*, chief superintendent of education), with an assistant superintendent and a clerk, it has gradually expanded into a distinct and important branch of the public service. It now occupies, with its three excellent accessory schools, a handsome structure, which was specially erected by authority of the Legislature for that purpose.

\* 16 Vict., chap. 186.

Upper Canada.— at; rev. Egerton tudent of edu- D., R. C. bishop

The Education Office was first opened in 1841 at Kingston, the then seat of Government. In 1844 it was, for convenience, removed to Cobourg (one hundred miles further west), and in 1846 to a building adjoining the old Government house, at Toronto. In 1852 it was removed to the new buildings, which were erected on a square facing on Gould, Church, Gerrard, and Victoria streets, which is now nearly in the heart of the city.

The duties devolving upon the Educational Department include those relating to the general administration of the Common and Grammar school laws; the giving of explanations to municipal councils, local superintendents, school trustees, teachers, and others, on doubtful points of law and modes of proceeding; decisions on appeals and complaints; auditing municipal school accounts; the oversight of the Normal and Model, Grammar and Common schools, and the granting of provincial certificates to teachers; paying and accounting for all the legislative grants for Grammar,

During the years....	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Letters received.....	1,180	2,026	2,995	4,015	4,920
Do. sent out.....	760	1,136	1,430	1,935	2,581

No power has been employed by the Department but that of persuasion; and no attempt has been made to advance faster than the felt necessities and convictions of the country would justify. To educate the people through themselves is the fundamental principle of the Upper Canada school system; and to assist them to advance their own best interests, and manage their own school affairs, has been the spirit and sole object of its administration.

*Officers of the Department.*—Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., LL.D., chief superintendent of education; John George Hodgins, LL.D., F.R.C.S., deputy superintendent; Alexander Marling, LL.B., senior clerk of Department and accountant; A. Johnstone Williamson, M.D., clerk of correspondence; Francis Joseph Taylor, clerk of statistics; John F.R. Stinson, assistant clerk of statistics; James Moore, messenger of Department. *Map and Library Depository Branch.*—Samuel Passmore May, M.D., clerk of libraries; W. H. Atkinson, depository salesman; J. W. Rolph and Edward B. Cope, assistant clerks; Christopher Alderson, packer and messenger; Charles Parsons, assistant do. Offices in the Normal School buildings, Toronto.

V. UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND SEMINARIES.

*The University of Toronto.*—The University of Toronto was established by Royal charter, of the 15th of March 1827, under the title of "King's College." The following year, 3rd of January 1828, it was endowed, by patent, with a grant of the lands which had been set apart for that purpose by the Crown in 1798, at the request of the Parliament of Upper Canada. The arrangements having been completed for opening the University, the formal inauguration of the institution and first admission of students, took place on the 8th of June 1827, and its first convocation on the 14th December 1844.

Various acts relating to the University have been passed by the Provincial Parliaments. In 1853, Parliament passed another Act (16 Victoria, cap. 89), separating the functions of the University from those assigned to it as a College, and abolishing the professorships of law and medicine, and the rights and privileges of the Convocation, which had been guaranteed in the original charter, and continued and enlarged by the Act of 1849. Under this present Act the University of Toronto is modelled after the University of London, England, and is governed by a Senate appointed by the Crown. Its functions consist in prescribing courses of study in the faculties of law, medicine, and arts, and such other branches of knowledge as may be determined; appointing examiners for ascertaining the proficiency of persons desirous of literary distinction in the appointed subjects of study; and conferring the appropriate academic degrees and honors upon such as attain the required proficiency, and comply with the prescribed regulations.

The officers of the Senate are, a chancellor, appointed by the Crown, and a vice-chancellor, elected by the Senate from amongst its members. There are no professorships in the University. Examiners are appointed annually by the Senate, in law, in medicine, and in arts, who hold examinations at such times in each year as the Senate may appoint. In addition

Common and Separate schools, and for the Normal school, the Educational depository, the Museum, pensions to superannuated teachers, and other services, providing teachers' registers, blank reports, and returns for trustees, local superintendents, clerks, and treasurers of municipalities, and the *Journal of Education* (besides editing it) to each local superintendent and school corporation in Upper Canada, the preparation of the annual report of the Chief Superintendent, general correspondence relating to the promotion of education, &c.

*Educational Museum.*—Connected with the Educational Department is a museum, containing specimens of school apparatus and furniture; a valuable collection of Italian, Dutch, and Flemish oil paintings, and statuary casts and busts. The museum is freely open to the public.

Some idea may be formed of the gradual progress of the work in the Department from the following statement of its correspondence since 1850:

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
5,338	5,739	6,294	6,431	6,468	7,121	7,215	6,495
3,764	3,906	3,542	4,027	5,823	6,015	6,656	4,955

to the academical degrees in the various faculties, the rewards for proficiency are: diplomas, scholarships (conferring a yearly stipend and free tuition in University College), prizes, and certificates of honor.

*Scholarships offered at examinations of the University*—Faculty of Law, 4; 1 for matriculants, 1 for students 1 year's standing, 1 for students 2 years' standing, 1 for students 3 years' standing. Faculty of Medicine, 4; 1 for matriculants, 1 for students 1 year's standing, 1 for students 2 years' standing, 1 for students 3 years' standing. Faculty of Arts, 24; at the matriculation examination, 1 in the Greek and Latin classics, 1 in mathematics, 4 for general proficiency in all the subjects appointed for matriculants,—at the examination for the first year, 1 in the Greek and Latin classics, 1 in mathematics, 4 for general proficiency in all the subjects appointed for students the first year,—at the examination for the second year, 1 in the Greek and Latin classics, 1 in mathematics, 1 in natural sciences, 1 in modern languages with history, 1 in logic, ethics and metaphysics, 1 for general proficiency in all the subjects appointed for students of the second year,—at the examination for the third year, 1 in the Greek and Latin classics, 1 in mathematics, 1 in natural sciences, 1 in modern languages with history, 1 in ethics and metaphysics, with civil polity and history, 1 for general proficiency in all the subjects appointed for students of the third year. Value of each scholarship £30, and tenable for 1 year only.

*Visitor,* right hon. Charles Stanley Viscount Monck, Governor General of British North America; *Chancellor,* hon. Mr. Justice Morrison; *Vice-Chancellor,* hon. James Patton, LL.D. *Members of the Senate:* John Langton, M.A.; rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.; hon. David Christie, M.L.C.; Sir William E. Logan, D.C.L., F.R.S.; James J. Hayes, M.D.; rev. A. Lillie, D.D.; E. M. Hodder, M.D., F.R.C.S.; rev. E. Ryerson, D.D., LL.D., chief superintendent of education for Upper Canada; the very rev. William Leitch, D.D., principal of Queen's College; rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D., president of Victoria College; very rev. A. McDonell, D.D., V.G., president of Regiopolis College; G. R. R. Cookburn, M.A., principal of Upper Canada College; very rev. Joseph Tabaret, superior of the St. Joseph College, Ottawa; Wm. T. Aikins, M.D., president of Toronto School of Medicine; professors H. H. Croft, D.C.L., F.R.S.; J. B. Cherriman, M.A.; Dan. Wilson, LL.D.; also rev. John Jennings, D.D.; hon. O. Mowat, Q.C., M.P.P.; George Herrick, M.D.; Ira Lewis, M.A.; Larratt W. Smith, D.C.L.; S. S. Macdonell, LL.D.; rev. Henry B. Jessop, M.A.; John Helliwell, M.A.; W. G. Draper, M.A.; P. A. McLean, M.A.; John Boyd, M.A., B.C.L.; Adam Crooks, M.A., B.C.L.; D. McMichael, LL.D.; John E. Thomson, B.A.; E. C. Jones, B.A.; J. D. Armour, B.A.; J. J. Kingsmill, B.A.; hon. William Cayley, M.A.; rev. W. McClure; rev. Dr. Fyfe; J. H. Morris, M.A.; Edw. Blake, M.A.; C. F. Elliot, B.A.; rev. Dr. Barclay; T. J. Robertson, M.A.; rev. Wm. Checkley, B.A.; rev. V. G. Walsh; rev. A. Carman, M.A.; E. Bull, M.D.; ven. archdeacon Hellmuth, D.D., president of the Huron college. *Officers of the Senate:* Rev. A. Lorimer, A.B., librarian; T. Moss, M.A., registrar.

*Bursar's Toronto.*—I bookkeeper messenger.

*University* ment of the struction as qualifica combined it under the adapting the tem of a bill separated the College as a University of College Cou dent, and p that there st ences, arts, t may, from t accordance t onto, respo tion. *Presi President,* LL.D., Trin ture, logic, Beaven, D. I physics and ronto, profi philosophy; G and practi St. John's C phy; Danie fessor of his Hinks, F. J. Chapman, R. ogy; James modern lan Cantab., pro magnetic o tute the Col Univ. Toroi Alexander I printer and

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*Bursar's Department—University and Colleges at Toronto.*—David Buchanan, bursar; M. Drummond, bookkeeper; J. B. E. Smith, clerk; William Morrow, messenger. Office in Upper Canada College grounds.

*University College, Toronto.*—On the first establishment of the Provincial University, the functions of instruction as well as of determining the standard of qualification for University honors and degrees, were combined in the one institution, and were so continued under the University Act of 1849. With a view of adapting the constitution of the University to a system of affiliated colleges, the Act 16 Victoria, cap. 89, separated these functions, and established University College as a distinct collegiate institution from the University of Toronto, and under the government of a College Council, composed of a president, vice-president, and professors. By the same Act it is provided, that there shall be taught in the said College such sciences, arts, and branches of knowledge as the Council may, from time to time, determine, and as may be in accordance with the statutes of the University of Toronto, respecting the prescribed subjects for examination. *President*, rev. John McCaul, LL.D.; *Vice-President*, vacant; *Professors*, rev. John McCaul, LL.D., Trin. Coll., Dub., professor of classical literature, logic, rhetoric, and belles lettres; rev. James Beaven, D.D., St. Edm. Hall, Oxon., professor of metaphysics and ethics; H. H. Croft, D.C.L., Univ. of Toronto, professor of chemistry and experimental philosophy; George Buchanan, professor of the theory and practice of agriculture; J. B. Cherriman, M.A. St. John's Coll., Cantab., professor of natural philosophy; Daniel Wilson, LL.D., Univ. St. Andrews, professor of history and English literature; rev. William Hincks, F.L.S., professor of natural history; E. J. Chapman, F.C.S., professor of mineralogy and geology; James Forner, LL.D., Univ. Padua, professor of modern languages; G. T. Kingston, M.A., Caius Coll., Cantab., professor of meteorology, and director of the magnetic observatory. The above professors constitute the College Council. J. M. Hirschfelder, lecturer on Oriental literature; rev. Arthur Wickson, LL.D., Univ. Toronto, classical tutor and registrar; rev. Alexander Lorimer, librarian; H. Rowell, bookseller, printer and stationer; Daniel Orris, beadle & steward.

*Upper Canada College, and Royal Grammar School, in connection with the University of Toronto.*—This College was established in the year 1829, by the then Lieut-Governor of Upper Canada, Sir John Colborne, (the late Lord Seaton), as an institution for general education, and which might fitly prepare the way for, and ultimately assist in filling, the Provincial University, then only projected. Having first obtained the concurrence of the College Council to the establishment of a *Royal Grammar School*, he submitted to Parliament a plan for its connection with the University; and his proposal having been acceded to, the title of the *Royal Grammar School* was changed to that of *Upper Canada College*, and the institution opened for the purposes of tuition on the 4th January 1830. The institution stands in the same relation to the University, as the Preparatory and High schools of other Universities, although supported by an endowment of its own, besides the ordinary fees from pupils. At present it is placed under the management of the Senate of the University of Toronto; but the principal, masters, and teachers are appointed by the Governor. Prizes of books and certificates of honor are given every year to those who distinguish themselves in any of the subjects taught in the College. His Excellency the Governor General offers annually a valuable prize of books for the best examinations in the higher departments of the College curriculum. At the annual public examination in July exhibitions are competed for, varying in value from \$120 to \$40 per annum. Competition for them all is open to the grammar schools of the whole Province. More than 2,500 of the youth of the Province have received their education, in whole or in part, in Upper Canada College. The first classical, and the mathematical masters, were pupils of the institution, as were likewise the greater portion of the medal-men, scholars, and honor-men of our Universities.

George R. R. Cockburn, M.A., principal; William Wedd, M.A., first classical master; James Brown, M.A., mathematical master; F. L. Checkley, Sch. T.C.D., assistant mathematical master; C. W. Cannon,

LL.D., English classical master; John Martindale, BA., second classical master; Michael Barrett, M.A., M.D., first English master, and superintendent of college boarding house; rev. E. Seithner, M.A., French and German master; C. Thompson, second English master; W. J. Wadsworth, assistant master; H. J. Baigent, drawing master; captain Goodwin, fencing, drill, and gymnastics; D. Alderice, janitor and messenger.

*University of Victoria College, Cobourg.*—The existence of this College is due to the efforts of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. During the years 1828 and 1829, plans were devised for the establishment of an Academy for the superior education of both sexes; and in 1830, the Conference appointed a committee to collect subscriptions, and select a site for the proposed institution, which they then named *Upper Canada Academy*.

After offers of donations of land and money from various parts of the Province, the town of Cobourg was selected, for the liberality of its offer and central position. Upwards of \$28,000 were collected, and in the autumn of 1832 the buildings were commenced. Various circumstances, however, delayed the completion of the work; and it was not until the 18th June 1836, that the Academy was formally opened. On the 12th October of the same year, a Royal charter of incorporation was obtained; and also, about the same time, a public grant, principally through the exertions of the chief originator of the college, the rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., LL.D. In 1854 application was made to Parliament for an alteration in the constitution of the academy, and its establishment as a university; and accordingly the Act 4 and 5 Victoria, cap. 37, was passed, conferring the usual University powers upon its authorities, under the title of "Victoria College at Cobourg." Under this Act the management of the college is entrusted to a board, composed of nine trustees and five visitors appointed by the Conference, and to a senate, composed of the president, professors, members of the board, and certain officers of Government, for the time being. The Faculty of Arts has been in operation since 1842. In 1854 an arrangement was made with the Toronto School of Medicine, by which that institution became the Faculty of Medicine of the University; and in 1862 a Faculty of Law was added to the University. The High school, or preparatory department, sustains to the College the relation of a Grammar or High school, and is designed to qualify pupils for the University course, or to give them an elementary training in any or all of the following subjects, viz.: arithmetic, geography, history, English grammar, reading, penmanship, book-keeping, algebra, natural philosophy, French, Latin, and Greek languages. Students presenting themselves for admission into this department, are classed according to their attainments, and instructed in such branches as are deemed most suitable. No religious tests are prescribed; but all students are required to attend divine service on the Sabbath, in connection with whatever church they or their parents prefer. They are also required to attend prayers, with the reading of the Scriptures, in the College chapel, in the morning and evening of each day. The institution is supported by the sale of scholarships, fees, and an annual Parliamentary grant. Its landed endowment income is limited by the charter of incorporation to £2,000 sterling per annum. It has no permanent endowment, and is supported by voluntary contributions and fees, supplemented by an annual Parliamentary grant of \$5,000; also \$1,000 to the Faculty of Medicine. Its annual income from these sources (not including the Medical Faculty) amounts to about \$9,500. The number of professors and tutors in the Faculties of Arts and Medicine, including the president, is fourteen. The number of students is about two hundred, not including preparatory students.

The Prince of Wales' gold and silver medals, and three or more prizes in books, are annually distributed among the most deserving students. In the Medical Faculty there are two scholarships of \$100 each.

*University Senate.*—Rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D., president; President of Executive Council, Speaker of Legislative Council, Speaker of Legislative Assembly, Attorney General for Upper Canada, Solicitor General for Upper Canada, rev. J. B. Howard, rev. E. Wood, D.D., rev. E. Ryerson, D.D., LL.D., rev. A. Green, D.D., rev. R. Jones, rev. G. R. Sanderson, rev. S. D. Rice, rev. J. Douse, rev. W. Jeffers, D.D., rev. J. B. Ayles-

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LL.D.; hon.  
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Donell, D.D.,  
G. R. R. Cock-  
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Dan. Wilson,  
on. O. Mowat,  
A. Lewis, M.A.;  
donell, LL.D.;  
ellwell, M.A.;  
A.; John Boyd,  
B. C. L.; D.  
B.A.; E. C.  
J. Kingsmill,  
W. McClure;  
Blake, M.A.;  
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matics, of Greek and Latin, and of the natural sciences, besides a lady teacher of music. The sessions begin in May and September. Rev. A. Carman, M.A., principal, and professor of mathematics, history and English literature; rev. H. P. Shepard, M.A., professor of the Latin and Greek languages; J. E. Howell, B.A., professor of natural science, and rector of English department; Miss Anne Green, preceptress, and teacher of music, piano, melodeon and guitar, and the French language; Mrs. A. Carman, assistant in French and music; Mrs. H. P. Shepard, teacher of drawing and painting of all kinds. Besides the above, others not of the Faculty are employed to teach in the institution.

*The Canadian Literary Institute*—Was established at Woodstock, county of Oxford, in 1857-8, by the regular Baptists of Upper Canada. It is under the control of that body, and is chiefly designed to afford instruction in the primary and higher English branches of education to young ladies and young gentlemen. It also includes a theological department. The course of study in the higher departments is so arranged as to suit male students both in classics and natural sciences. It is also designed to prepare male students for admission to the Law Society, or for matriculation in the faculties of arts, law, or medicine, in the University of Toronto. In the course for young ladies, classics and the higher mathematics are omitted. In the primary department no pupil under eleven years of age is admissible. The number of pupils in attendance in these branches in 1861, was one hundred and thirty-four; in the theological class, twenty-seven; total, one hundred and sixty-one. The officers of the institution are six, viz.: a principal, two other male teachers, and three female teachers. Rev. R. A. Fyfe, D.D., principal, and professor of theology; J. E. Wells, Jun., A.M., classical teacher; C. B. Hankinson, B.S., mathematical teacher; W. D. Ballantyne, teacher of English and French; P. S. Vining, teacher of painting and drawing; Mrs. Revel, teacher of instrumental music. Mrs. S. T. Cooke, matron; S. T. Cooke, steward. *Officers of the Board of Trustees:* Abram Carrol, Brockville, chairman; F. B. Scofield, Woodstock, treasurer; W. H. Burch, Woodstock, secretary.

*Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton*—The Wesleyan Female College, a proprietary institution in connection with the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, was established at the city of Hamilton in 1861. It is designed to furnish a superior education in the English branches to young ladies exclusively. The proprietors of the college are an incorporated body, possessed of one or more shares of the value of one hundred dollars each. The officers of the college are eight, viz.: a principal, five female, and two male teachers, besides a Governor and Chaplain.

Rev. S. D. Rice, governor and chaplain. *Faculty of Instruction:* Miss M. E. Adams, principal; W. F. Wright, M.A., natural sciences and classics; Miss A. M. Adams, mathematics; Miss Holland, higher English; Miss Rich, the preparatory department; A. Vischer, teacher of music; Miss Ruthven, assistant teacher of music; Miss Sterling, teacher of French; rev. Dr. Freshman, German and Hebrew; Miss Harrison, drawing and oil painting. *Directors:* Edward Jackson, Joseph Lister, J. W. Rosebrugh, M.D., rev. E. Wood, D.D., Simeon Morrill, rev. S. Rose, John Bredin, rev. R. Jones, A. McCallum, rev. S. D. Rice, C. McQuesten, Wm. Boice, Edw. Gurney, John Lewis, rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D., W. Anglin, rev. W. Jeffers, E.D., T. Baxter, D. Moore, Geo. Roach, rev. James Elliott. *Officers of the Board:* E. Jackson, president; C. McQuesten, M.D., vice-president; Jos. Lister, treasurer; rev. S. D. Rice, secretary.

*The Friends' Seminary, Picton*—The Friends' Seminary was established near Picton, in the county of Prince Edward, in 1841, under the direction and control of the Society of Friends. The seminary is situated on a farm of one hundred acres, and will accommodate about sixty male and female pupils. At present, instruction is given in the English branches only; but exertions are shortly expected to be made to introduce the study of the classics into the seminary. It is intended, also, to erect more suitable buildings, capable of holding eighty pupils. The officers of the institution are a superintendent, a matron, and other teachers—all of whom are members of the Society of Friends. There are two terms,—a winter and a summer term.

VI.—VARIOUS ENDOWMENTS AND SUMS AVAILABLE FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES IN UPPER CANADA.

I. *The Educational Lands Endowment*.—Through the munificence of the King and others the following lands were set apart for the objects named:

	Acres.
1. County Grammar schools.....	258,330
2. University institutions.....	226,200
3. Upper Canada College.....	66,000
4. Trinity College (from private sources).....	23,590
5. Half of the Parliamentary appropriation of one million acres of land for Common schools in each part of the Province.....	500,000
<b>Grand total number of acres.....</b>	<b>1,074,120</b>

II. *The State Endowments of Education, etc.* (1862.)

1. Parliamentary grant to superior education (i. e., Colleges and Universities).....	\$20,000
Less applied to Grammar schools, as below.....	3,200
	\$16,800
2. Income of University College, Toronto, and Upper Canada College from lands, &c., about	75,000
3. Parliamentary grant to Grammar schools, from lands, &c.	22,619
Parliamentary grant to Grammar schools, \$10,000, and \$3,200 (as above).....	13,200
	35,819
Parliamentary grant to three Medical schools.....	3,000
Parliamentary grant to three Literary institutions, &c.....	1,800
Parliamentary grant to two Observatories.....	5,300
	10,100
4. Parliamentary grant to Common schools, from lands, &c.	186,082
<b>Grand total annual endowment.....</b>	<b>\$328,751</b>

III. *Income from Local Sources—School Rates, Fees, etc.*

1. Colleges, &c. (1862), about.....	\$35,000
2. Grammar schools (1862).....	50,980
3. (a.) Common schools (1862) by trustees.....	694,118
(b.) Common schools (1862) by municipal tax.....	274,471
(c.) Clergy Reserve fund, &c.....	112,524
4. Private schools (1862) about.....	45,500
<b>Grand total annual income from taxes, fees, &amp;c.....</b>	<b>\$1,212,598</b>

A GENERAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, exhibiting the comparative State and Progress of Education in Upper Canada, as connected with Universities, Colleges, Academies, Private, Grammar, Common, Normal and Model Schools, from the year 1849 to 1862, inclusive. Compiled from returns in the Educational Department.

SUBJECTS COMPARED.		1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Population of Upper Canada		502,402	504,511	506,620	508,729	510,838	512,947	515,056	517,165	519,274	521,383	523,492	525,601	527,710	529,819



VIII.—THE NUMBER, CHARACTER, AND VALUE OF OUR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.\*—In Upper Canada there are the following educational institutions, viz:

NAME OR DESCRIPTION OF INSTITUTION.	No. Professors or Teachers.	No. of Students or Pupils.	Estimated Value of Land and Buildings.	Estim. Value of Sci'l Furniture, Maps, Apparatus, Museums, and Libraries.	Estimated Annual Income.	Religious Denomination.	
1. Toronto University, including University College, .....	12	250	\$610,000	\$85,000	\$55,000	(Public.)	
2. Victoria College University, Cobourg,...	20	200	50,000	2,000	12,000	Wesleyan Methodist.	
3. Queen's College University, Kingston,...	18	160	75,000	5,000	13,300	Church of Scotland.	
4. Trinity College University, Toronto,....	7	40	100,000	10,000	17,000	Church of England.	
<i>Four Roman Catholic Colleges, viz.:</i>							
1. St. Joseph's College, Ottawa,.....	12	50	30,000	2,000	6,000	} Roman Catholic.	
2. Regiopolis College, Kingston,.....	12	100	50,000	4,000	12,000		
3. St. Michael's College, Toronto,.....	11	10 1/2	40,000	2,000	8,000		
4. L'Assomption College, Sandwich,.....	5	50	10,000	600	5,000		
<i>Three Theological Colleges, &amp; exclusively, viz.:</i>							
1. Knox College, Toronto,.....	3	50	20,000	4,000	5,000	Canada Presbyterian.	
2. Congregational Col. of B. N. A., Toronto	2	10	1,000	800	3,000	Congregational.	
3. Huron College, London,.....					3,000	Church of England.	
<i>Three Collegiate Seminaries, viz.:</i>							
1. Belleville Seminary,.....	12	150	12,500	600	10,000	Methodist Episcopal.	
2. Canadian Literary Institute, Woodstock,	6	160	10,000	800	8,000	Baptist.	
3. Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton,....	10	136	20,000	500	10,000	Wesleyan Methodist.	
<i>One Royal Grammar School, &amp;c., viz.:</i>							
1. Upper Canada College, Toronto,.....	10	180	10,000	1,000	20,000	} (Public.)	
<i>Three Normal and Model Schools, viz.:</i>							
1. Normal School, Toronto,.....	6	150	} 150,000	1,200	} 30,000		
2. Boys' Model School, Toronto,.....	3	190		400			
3. Girls' Model School, Toronto,.....	3	220		400			
<i>County Grammar Schools.</i>							
91 Grammar Schools,.....	131	4,982	40,000	8,000	90,000		
<i>Three Industrial Schools, viz.:</i>							
1. Friends' Seminary, near Pietton,.....	5	60	8,500	500	4,000	Quaker.	
2. Indian Industrial School, Alawick,.....	2	30	5,000	250	850	Wesleyan Methodist.	
3. Indian Industrial School, Mount Elgin,...	2	30	5,000	250	850	Wesleyan Methodist.	
<i>4,104 Elementary Schools, viz.:</i>							
1. 3,995 Common Schools,.....	4,244	329,033	2,100,000	60,000	1,400,000	(Public.)	
2. 109 Roman Catholic Separate Schools,...	162	14,700	27,000	1,000	31,000	Roman Catholic.	
<i>382 Miscellaneous, viz.:</i>							
1. 39 Indian Schools,.....	35	800	3,000	200	5,000	Various.	
2. 342 Private Schools,.....	480	7,354	60,000	2,000	55,400	Various.	
3. 1 Deaf and Dumb School, Toronto,.....	2	20	500	100	4,000	(Public.)	
Or 4,597 Educational Institutions, in all, in Upper Canada.							
<b>Grand total for Upper Canada,.....</b>	<b>5,219</b>	<b>359,155</b>	<b>\$3,437,500</b>	<b>\$198,400</b>	<b>\$1,799,400</b>		

\* In many instances the information contained under this head is necessarily defective. Circulars were sent to the various institutions named, but replies to the several questions were not received, and in some instances, no reply whatever was received.

† In addition to these purely theological colleges, there are theological faculties in the Universities of Trinity College, Toronto, and Queen's College, Kingston, as well as the Roman Catholic Colleges at Ottawa, Kingston, and Toronto, and in the Baptist Literary Institute, at Woodstock.

SKETCH OF THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN LOWER CANADA.

The Government of Old France had given a great deal of attention to the subject of public instruction in Canada. It appears that the first school in Canada was opened at Three Rivers in 1616 by Father Pacifique Duplessis, a Franciscan. In 1618 a school was also in operation, at Tadoussac, under Father Joseph LeCaron, of the same order. The Jesuits opened a school at Quebec in 1632, which became a great and flourishing College. The Seminary at Quebec was founded by Mgr. De Laval in 1663. The College of St. Sulpice at Montreal, (1773), and the Nunnery of the Ursulines at Quebec, (1640) were also among the first institutions opened in this country. The Frères Charrons, a religious order, and subsequently the Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes, also had schools for elementary education in Canada under the French regime, but they were discontinued after a short time. The plous Marguerite Bourgeois, whose name is now surrounded with veneration by all Canadians, founded, in 1653, the order of La Congregation de Notre Dame, which has now in the city of Montreal alone 4000 pupils, and numerous convents all over Canada, the Provinces below, and the U. States.

The Franciscans had a good many elementary schools for boys before the Conquest, and the Jesuits supported out of their revenues several lay teachers, who were mostly old pupils of their college. The two orders having been suppressed during the first years of the new regime, there remained for a long time scarcely any other schools but the two Seminaries of Quebec and Montreal, the Convents of the Ursulines at Quebec and at Three Rivers, and the schools of the Congregation of Notre Dame at Montreal and at several villages throughout the country. Indeed, although the Sisters did not admit boys into their schools, a great portion of the education received by the men in the country parishes is due to them; many a mother who was taught by them, having in her turn educated her own children of both sexes.

Lord Dorchester, Governor of the Province of Quebec, appointed, in 1787, a commission to inquire into the subject of education. That commission recommended the establishment of an elementary school in each parish, of a model school in each county, and of a non-sectarian university. The whole was to be endowed

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with the Jesuits' estates and by grants from the Crown lands. Bishop Hubert opposed the plan, whilst his coadjutor, Bishop Bailly, supported it; and ultimately it was dropped by the Government. In 1801, the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning was created; but the members of the Board being composed of men with whom the great majority of the people had no sympathies, and the teachers being mostly imported from the United Kingdom, and without any knowledge of the French language, it was a decided failure. After twenty years of existence, it had 37 schools and 1048 pupils. It reached as a maximum 84 schools and 3675 pupils. In 1824, the Legislature passed an Act entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement and Endowment of Elementary schools in the Parishes." That Act provided for the establishment of one school in each parish, through the agency of the *fabriques*, which are corporate bodies, instituted under the old laws of France, consisting of the *curé* or rector, and of the *marguilliers* or churchwardens. It provided that whenever the parish would number more than two hundred families, a second school could be opened. The *fabrique* was authorized to acquire and possess one acre of land whereon to build a new schoolhouse, and to apply one fourth of its revenues to the maintenance of the schools.

In 1829 an Act was passed providing for the election of school trustees in each parish or township—for the payment of a salary of twenty pounds to each teacher whose school would number twenty pupils, with an addition of ten shillings for each pupil belonging to any poor family taught free in the school. The same statute provided also that the Government was to pay one half of the building of school-houses, under certain conditions; the whole amount not to exceed £2000 per annum. Several Acts were subsequently passed amending and extending those previous Acts. They contain provisions for aid to colleges and girls' academies, and various sums voted to Mr. Perrault and to the Quebec Education society for the introduction of the Lancasterian system. A deaf and dumb institute at Quebec was also provided for, and under the auspices of Mr. Ronald Macdonald, who had been instructed by Mr. Leclerc, himself a disciple of the Abbé de Lépée, it realized every expectation.

Various wise enactments for collecting statistics, for visiting schools by Members of Parliament, and for the distribution of prize-books, were made. One of the statutes provided also for the erection of a Normal School; and the Rev. John Holmes, principal of the Seminary of Quebec, was sent to Europe with a view of visiting the normal schools of the old world, and of procuring professors, books, apparatus, and collections of natural history. He returned towards the end of 1833, with Mr. Regnaud, the director of a Normal school in France, and Mr. Findlater from Scotland. A Normal school was opened in Montreal; but the troubles having broken out a short time after, and the Constitution having been suspended, the school had to be given up. Mr. Findlater went back to Scotland, and Mr. Regnaud, finding employment here as a land surveyor, remained in the country, and is now a professor in the Jacques Cartier Normal School.

The provisions for the maintenance of the Common Schools having been allowed to fall through by the Legislative Council, during its quarrels with the House of Assembly, the system which had been gradually maturing itself was destroyed. This was the second great blow aimed at the educational institutions of Lower Canada. The first was the confiscation of the Jesuits' and Franciscans' estates, shortly after the Conquest. When the second calamity befell us, there was under the operation of the law 1600 schools, wherein 40,000 children were taught; most of which had to be closed. In the meantime, however, several colleges had been erected and were in a most flourishing condition. When Lord Durham came here, with all the powers and attributes of vice-royalty, he found, as he had stated, Lower Canada in the anomalous position of a country where superior education was amply provided for, while nothing almost was done for elementary education. In his Report, however, he paid to our classical institutions a just tribute of praise.

After the Union of the Provinces, the Legislature passed, in 1841, a law for the establishment and maintenance of public schools. It provided for the appointment of a Superintendent of Education for the whole Province, and appropriated a sum of £50,000 for the

support of common schools, to be apportioned between the several municipal districts in proportion to the number of children of school age in each of them. The Hon. Mr. Jamieson was appointed Superintendent under this law; but to meet the wants of the two sections of the Province, the Rev. Mr. Murray and Dr. Meilleur were also appointed Superintendents, the former for Upper and the latter for Lower Canada. Dr. Meilleur had been a member of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada for several years, and had published various elementary works. He had also been one of the founders and directors of the College of L'Assomption. In 1845 another law was passed, applying chiefly to Lower Canada, and providing for the appointment of a Superintendent for each section, and containing a great many new regulations that had been omitted in the first law. This was again superseded by the law of 1846, which is the foundation of the several laws now in force. One of its most important features was that it made the assessment compulsory, and did away with the voluntary contributions. That important step was however altered in 1840, when a law containing various amendments, most of which, giving to the Superintendent powers of a quasi judicial nature in matters controverted between the parties to the school law, restored the voluntary contribution, which however, at present, in most of the Municipalities, the good sense of the people has set aside for the legal assessment. It also contained new provisions concerning the monthly fees and the powers of the Boards of Examiners. Another law passed in 1851, provided for the establishment of a Normal School and for the appointment of School Inspectors. In 1855, Dr. Meilleur resigned his office, and was appointed to that of postmaster at Montreal. He left a name untarnished for his assiduity, perseverance, and integrity, and considering the great difficulties he had to contend with, by the violent opposition to school assessment, made in several parts of the country by contempible seekers of popular fame, justly branded with the French name of *cleigneurs*, he may be said to have been generally successful in his administration. Dr. Meilleur is now without a situation, and his claims on the Government for a pension are strongly urged by all the friends of education. He was succeeded by the Hon. Pierre J. O. Chauvean, who had been a Member of Parliament for the County of Quebec during eleven years, and had filled successively the offices of Solicitor General for Lower Canada and of Secretary of the Province.

In his first report, Mr. Chauvean recommended various reforms; and for the accomplishment of most of them, two laws were passed in the session of 1856. One of them chiefly relates to superior, the other to elementary education. The most important features of this new legislation consisted in providing for the distribution through the Superintendent, and on his report, of the annual grants to Universities, Colleges, Academies, and Model Schools; the creation of several Normal Schools instead of one; the publication of Journals of Education; the appointment of a Council of Public Instruction, and the creation of a teachers' pension fund, on the same principle as that of Upper Canada. These measures have all been carried into effect. There are now published two Journals of Education, one in French and the other in English. They are issued alternately every fortnight, are conducted by the Superintendent with an assistant for each of them, and, with the exception of the official notices, the articles and selections are different in each. The price of subscription is one dollar for each. Teachers are allowed a copy of both, or two copies of either for the same price. It is sent free to public institutions, and to the School Commissioners for their use and that of teachers unable to subscribe. Each number contains one or more illustrations. The issue of the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique* is 4,000 copies, that of the *Journal of Education* 2,000. The former has nearly 1100 paying subscribers, the latter about 400. Both Journals have been mentioned in the most flattering terms in the report of the Jury of the London Exhibition of 1862 on the Educational department, and a first class medal has been granted to their editor. These will enter on their eighth volume on the 1st January 1864.

The Jacques Cartier and McGill Normal Schools were inaugurated in Montreal on the 2nd of March, 1857. The Laval Normal School was opened at Quebec on the 15th of May of the same year. The McGill Normal



The Council of Public Instruction is at present composed as follows:

Hon. Sir Etienne Paschal Taché, Knight, M.C., President; the Right Reverend Joseph Laroque, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe; Honorable Louis Victor Sleotte; Honorable Thomas Jean-Jacques Loranger; Christopher Dunkin, Esq., M.P.P.; the Reverend Patrick Dowd; the Reverend John Cook, D.D.; the Reverend Elzéar Alexandre Taschereau, D.C.L.; Côme Séraphin Cher-

rier, LL.D.; Jacques Crémazie, LL.D.; Hon. A. T. Galt; Louis L. Desaulniers, Cyrille Delagrave, Reverend William T. Leach, D.C.L.; and the Hon. Pierre J. O. Chauveau, LL.D., member *ex-officio*. Louis Giard Esq., recording Secretary.

The Superintendent in his report published in 1863, gives the following statement of the general progress of education in Lower Canada since 1854.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Inc. over 1861.	Inc. over 1855.	Inc. over 1853.
Institutions .....	2795	2868	2919	2946	2985	3199	3264	3345	3501	656	633	1149
Pupils .....	119733	127058	133141	148798	156872	168148	172155	180945	188635	7790	61577	80351
Contributions .....	238032	249136	406764	424208	459396	498436	508859	526219	542728	16509	293592	376880

"The increase in the number of institutions, which was 81 in 1861, is 156 in 1862.

"The increase in the number of pupils is 7,790. In contributions \$16,509; in 1862, it was \$22,360 over the previous year.

"The number of primary schools receiving aid, as well as independent, is 3,278 this year; and the number of their pupils, which was 151,272 in 1861, is 158,465 in 1862.

"This again proves that primary schools have increased in greater proportion than secondary schools."

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the number of Children learning each branch since 1854.

Pupils	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Inc. over 1861.	Inc. over 1855.	Inc. over 1853.
Who read well .....	32861	43407	46940	48833	52699	64372	67753	75236	77108	1872	33701	49741
Who write well .....	47014	58933	69086	61943	65404	80152	81244	87115	92572	5457	34530	42500
Simple arithmetic .....	22897	30631	48359	52845	55847	63514	63341	69519	74518	4999	43887	56237
Compound arithmetic .....	18073	22586	23431	26343	28196	30919	31758	41812	44357	2545	11771	31929
Book-keeping .....	799	1976	5012	5500	6689	7135	7319	9347	9614	267	7638	9614
Geography .....	13826	17700	30134	33906	37847	45393	40492	55071	56392	1321	39632	44207
History .....	11486	15520	17580	26147	42316	45997	46324	51095	54461	3365	38941	48123
French grammar .....	17852	23269	39328	39067	43307	53452	54214	60426	61314	888	38054	45961
English grammar .....	7097	9004	11824	12674	15318	19773	25973	27904	28462	558	19458	21396
Grammatical analysis .....	9283	16439	26310	34064	40733	44466	46872	49460	50893	1443	34454	46481

The system of inspection followed in Lower Canada has been frequently objected to, and the Superintendent has been directed to make a special report on the subject. In that document, published by order of Parliament, the Superintendent strives first to establish the importance of other countries, and quotes the authority of statesmen of other countries. Among others the following passage from Mr. Guizot's Memoirs is to be found in the said report:—

"Another plan, unforeseen and difficult of execution, appeared to me necessary in order to establish relations with the teachers dispersed throughout France, to know them really and to act upon them in other ways than by casual and empty words. One month after the promulgation of the new law, I ordered a general inspection of all the elementary schools in the kingdom, public or private. I desired not only to verify the external and material facts which usually form the object of statistical inquiries on the question of primary instruction,—such as the number of schools and scholars, their classification, their age, and the incidental expenses of the service,—but I particularly directed the inspector to study the interior economy of the schools, the aptitude, zeal, and conduct of the teachers, their relations with the pupils, the families, and the local authorities, civil and religious; in a word, the moral state of that branch of education, and its results. Facts of this nature cannot be ascertained at a distance, by means of correspondence, or descriptions. Special visits, personal communication, and a close examination of men and things, are indispensable to this just estimate and understanding. Four hundred and ninety persons, the greater number of whom were functionaries of every order in the university, gave themselves up during four months to this arduous investigation. Thirty-three thousand four hundred and fifty-six schools were actually visited, and minutely described in the Reports addressed to me by the Inspectors. One amongst the number, with whose rare ability and indefatigable zeal I had long been familiar, Mr. Lorain, now an honorary rector, drew up from these collected Reports a table of elementary instructions in France in 1833, even more remarkable for the moral and practicable views therein developed, than for the number and variety of the facts comprised. This

laborious undertaking not only had the effect of giving me a more complete and precise knowledge of the condition and real necessities of elementary instruction, but it furnished the public, in the most remote corners of the country, with a living instance of the active solicitude of the Government for popular education. At the same time it powerfully stimulated the teachers, by impressing on them a sense of the interest attached to their office, and of the vigilance with which they were overlooked.

"Two years later, on my proposition, a Royal decree transformed this casual and single inspection of the Elementary Schools into a permanent arrangement. In every district an Inspector was appointed to visit the schools at stated periods, and to communicate fully to the Minister, the Rectors, the Prefects, and the General and Municipal Councils their condition and wants.

"Since that time, and throughout repeated debates, whether in the Chambers or in the Local and Elective Councils, the utility of this institution has become so apparent, that, at the request of a majority of the councils, an Inspector has been established in every district, and the periodical inspection of Elementary Schools has taken its place in the administration of public instruction as one of the most effective guarantees of their sufficiency and progress."

The Superintendent thus concludes.

"I recapitulate as follows:—1 should prefer some improvement of the present system to any actual change, as I have shown at the close of the first section of this report; 2. The reduction of the number of inspectors, so as to increase the amount of remuneration and yet to diminish the actual expenditure, seems to me very difficult to be effected. Assuming such a reduction, I should recommend the plan set forth in table B. Twelve districts, instead of ten laid down in the table, would seem preferable, and afford room to diminish the extent of Districts 3, 6, and 7. But in that case it would be requisite either to lower the proposed rates of salaries, or otherwise to give up the hope of any saving. With twelve inspectors and the following scale of salaries, \$1,200, \$1,400, and \$1,600, we should reach \$16,300, and effect a saving of rather more than \$600. I fear the above rates of salary would be too

low. It would be found necessary to turn to the consideration of another system of remuneration, that of allowing so much for fees for each school visitation, and so much for travelling expenses per day when absent from place of residence. 3. It does not appear to me practicable, in the present state of the municipal system of Lower Canada and of the law respecting public instruction, to relieve this department from the expense and labor of the inspection of schools, and it is my sincere conviction, that for a long time to come, no system of purely municipal inspection can be brought to work with advantage."

The following is a recapitulation of all the educational institutions of Lower Canada. The Superior schools comprise Universities and schools of Law and of Medicine; Secondary schools are Classical colleges, Industrial colleges, and Academies; Special schools are Deaf and Dumb institutes, schools of Agriculture, and schools of Arts and Manufactures; and Primary schools comprise Model and Elementary schools. The Model schools receive from \$70 to \$100 from the Superior Education fund. Some of the large Charity schools in the town receive larger grants.

Divisions.	Schools	Teachers.	Pupils.
Superior Schools.....	10	74	652
Secondary Schools.....	206	1038	29183
Normal Schools.....	3	30	200
Special Schools.....	4	16	135
Primary Schools.....	3278	3259	158465

The following tables are an abstract from the last triennial report of the Superintendent, and contain

the most valuable part of the information on the Superior, Secondary, and Special schools. From an order passed by the joint committee of the two Houses of Parliament on printing, this information is published at full length only every third year. All the other figures are from the last annual report.

Since the compilation of the following tables a few institutions have been established, among which we notice "Morrin College," at Quebec; the "Academy St. Denis," by the ladies of the congregation Notre Dame, at Montreal; and a School of Agriculture, at St. Thérèse de Blainville.

Morrin College is affiliated to the McGill University, and is installed in the fine building known as the Freemasons' Hall, in Quebec. It was founded chiefly by a bequest of the late Dr. Morrin, for a period of many years one of the ablest and most esteemed physicians of Quebec.

The "Academy St. Denis" is a day school, of a superior character, which the ladies of the congregation of Notre Dame have opened in Montreal. It is attended by over 100 pupils.

The School of Agriculture of St. Thérèse de Blainville is acting, in the district of Montreal, the same part as the school at Ste. Anne, in the district of Quebec. There is a model farm attached to the establishment. The Lower Canada Board of Agriculture has just now founded nineteen scholarships, to be divided between the two schools, and to be given to competitors one in each of the judicial districts. The presentation devolves on a meeting of the presidents of the county agricultural associations in each district. Each scholarship is fixed at \$50.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

Institutions.	When founded.	By whom founded.	Names of Visitors.	No. of Vols. in Libraries.		No. Pupils.
				No. of Vols. in Libraries.	No. Professors.	
FIRST SECTION.—UNIVERSITIES.						
McGill College, Montreal.....	1827	Hon. J. McGill....	His Ex. the G. G....	5300	26	233
Bishop's College, Lennoxville.....	1843	{ His Lordship Bishop Mountain.	Anglican Bishops of Quebec and Montreal.....	5000	5	21
Laval University, Quebec.....	1852	Quebec Seminary..	R. C. Arch. Quebec.	5200	19	117
SECOND SECTION.—SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Catholic Theological School, Seminary of Quebec...	1663	{ Mgr. Laval, 1st Bishop of Quebec.	.....	2500	2	42
Catholic Theological School, Seminary of Montreal.	.....	.....	Visitor St. Sulpice.	1000	5	50
Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery.....	1848	.....	{ Dr. Beaubien and Directors.....	500	8	56
School of Law, St. Mary's College, Montreal.....	1852	.....	.....	.....	3	45
Catholic Theological School, College St. Hyacinthe.....	.....	.....	.....	500	2	14
Catholic Theological School, College of Nicolet....	1854	.....	.....	500	1	26
Catholic Theological School, College of St. Thérèse de Blainville.....	1840	.....	.....	200	1	14

CLASSICAL COLLEGES.

Institutions.	When founded.	Teachers.	Boards.							Total No. vols. in Libraries.	Ann. fee from each pupil for instruction.	Annual fee for board.
			Boarders.	Catholic pupils.	Protestant pupils.	Pupils under 16 years.	Pupils over 16 years.	Total No. pupils.	Total No. teachers.			
Quebec Seminary.....	1663	Priests and laymen.....	213	371	.....	107	264	371	20	23634	\$10	\$80
Montreal ".....	1773	" eccles. and religious.	138	197	1	57	141	198	16	11000	16	84
Nicolet College.....	1804	" " " "	72	233	1	125	103	234	15	8500	10	66
St. Hyacinthe College.....	1811	" " " "	185	278	3	88	193	281	24	11500	16	80
St. Thérèse College.....	1825	" " and laymen..	111	182	3	114	71	185	15	3400	24	72
St. Anne Lapocatière College.	1829	" " " "	180	241	1	99	143	242	25	6348	15	80
L'Assomption College.....	1832	" " " "	.....	178	23	102	78	180	12	2100	16	16
High School of Quebec.....	1833	Laymen.....	.....	20	115	125	10	135	4	300	50	60
St. Mary's College, Montreal.	1849	Rev. Fathers of the Company of Jesus...}	150	260	5	161	82	243	31	11250	31	120
High School of McGill College.	1853	Laymen.....	6	3	295	256	43	299	13	.....	40	200
St. Francis, Richmond.....	1855	Ministers and laymen...	6	3	84	53	34	87	5	750	32	100
High Sch'l of Bishop's College.	1846	" " " "	33	2	69	71	.....	71	4	.....	18	120
Three Rivers.....	.....	Ecclesiastics.....	27	100	1	68	33	101	7	502	12	60

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INDUSTRIAL COLLEGES.

Institutions.	When founded.	Teachers.	Boarders.	Catholic pupils.	Protestant pupils.	Pupils under 16 years.	Pupils over 16 years.	Total No. of pupils.	Total No. of teachers.	Total No. vols. in Libraries	Ann. fee from each pupil for instruction.	Annual fee for board.
College Joliette.....	1846	Clerks of St. Viateur, } Ecclesiastics.....	10	345	1	800	46	346	15	1548	\$16	\$80
" Masson.....	1847	Ecclesiastics and laymen.	97	270	2	226	46	272	19	1500	15	73
" Notre Dame de Lévi..	1853	Christian Brothers.....	45	143	2	138	7	145	6	.....	12	80
" St. Michel.....	1853	Laymen.....	17	141	1	132	10	142	5	.....	12	80
" Laval.....	1856	Ecclesiastics and laymen.	100	100	4	96	100	4	110	12	12	70
" Rigauc.....	1850	Clerks of St. Viateur....	3	109	1	97	13	110	8	450	12	70
" Ste. Marie de Monnoir	1853	Ecclesiastics and laymen.	14	180	.....	144	36	180	10	1075	18	62
" St. Germain de Ri- mouki.....	1855	Laymen.....	.....	82	.....	72	10	82	3	.....	2	.....
" Laclute.....	1855	Minister and laymen.....	.....	23	160	148	25	173	3	30	1	100
" Ste. Marie, Beauce....	1855	Christian Brothers.....	.....	89	1	84	6	90	4	80	8	.....
" Verchères.....	1854	Clerks of St. Viateur....	.....	171	.....	159	12	171	6	317	12	.....
" Varennes.....	1855	Friars of St. Joseph.....	1	110	.....	110	.....	110	4	175	12	.....
" Sherbrooke.....	1855	Ecclesiastics.....	.....	48	6	48	6	54	4	121	8	.....
" Longueuil.....	1855	Clerks of St. Viateur.....	2	325	.....	304	21	325	7	250	12	80

ACADEMIES FOR BOYS.

Aylmer, Protestant.....	1854	Laymen.....	.....	2	28	20	10	30	2	.....	20	.....
Aylmer, Catholic.....	1854	".....	.....	67	8	75	.....	75	1	150	4	.....
Baie St. Paul.....	1855	".....	.....	60	.....	57	3	60	2	110	.....	.....
Beauharnois, St. Clément.....	1849	Christian Brothers.....	70	256	.....	250	6	256	6	150	.....	.....
Bonin at St. André d'Argenteuil	1852	Clerks of St. Viateur....	.....	154	1	152	3	155	3	350	.....	.....
Baie du Febvre.....	1853	Laymen.....	.....	151	.....	145	6	151	3	103	.....	.....
Barstoun.....	1849	".....	20	.....	200	23	175	200	6	700	7	78
Berthier.....	1827	".....	.....	48	1	49	.....	49	2	73	9	.....
Buckingham.....	1854	".....	.....	22	13	30	5	35	1	.....	.....	.....
St. André d'Argenteuil.....	1857	Minister and Laymen.....	.....	69	60	69	9	69	4	.....	.....	.....
Belœil.....	1857	Clerks of St. Viateur....	.....	98	.....	80	18	98	5	200	12	.....
Cap Santé.....	.....	Laymen.....	.....	23	1	22	2	24	1	.....	5	.....
Charleston.....	1829	".....	.....	81	50	31	81	50	2	.....	.....	.....
Clarenceville.....	1843	".....	.....	3	88	42	49	91	3	200	14	60
Clarendon.....	1855	".....	2	.....	58	45	13	58	2	352	4	.....
Casville.....	.....	".....	.....	.....	26	13	13	26	2	.....	8	.....
Coapton.....	1853	".....	.....	8	100	40	68	108	3	.....	.....	.....
Cookshire.....	1854	".....	.....	.....	35	15	20	35	1	.....	.....	.....
Coaticook.....	1855	".....	.....	2	78	30	50	80	3	.....	.....	.....
St. Cyprien.....	1844	".....	.....	124	1	125	.....	125	2	.....	.....	.....
St. Laurent.....	1847	Brothers of St. Joseph.	75	147	3	132	18	150	15	800	10	54
L'Islet.....	1850	Christian Brothers.....	.....	70	.....	67	3	70	2	.....	.....	.....
Montmagny.....	1849	".....	.....	225	.....	222	3	225	4	.....	.....	.....
Montreal, Commercial Acad- emy, Catholic.....	1853	Laymen.....	.....	213	2	150	65	215	7	180	16	.....
Ste. Marthe.....	1856	Priest and laymen.....	.....	85	.....	85	.....	85	4	150	12	.....
Missisquoi.....	1854	Minister and laymen.....	.....	4	41	30	15	45	5	1000	.....	.....
Pointe aux Trembles.....	1855	Brothers of St. Joseph....	1	73	.....	73	.....	73	3	138	.....	.....
Philipsburg.....	1850	".....	.....	1	26	18	9	27	1	.....	8	100
Sherbrooke.....	1859	Laymen.....	.....	9	117	89	37	126	2	.....	12	.....
Sorel, Catholic.....	1849	Christian Brothers.....	.....	247	.....	247	.....	247	5	.....	.....	.....
Sorel, Protestant.....	1855	Laymen.....	.....	10	28	35	3	38	1	.....	.....	.....
Stanbridge.....	1854	".....	.....	10	123	67	66	133	5	476	.....	.....
Shefford.....	1834	Minister.....	.....	14	64	47	31	78	3	100	10	.....
Sutton.....	1854	Laymen.....	.....	.....	27	27	.....	27	1	.....	.....	.....
Stanstead.....	1829	".....	.....	15	160	65	110	175	4	.....	10	.....
St. Timothé.....	1853	".....	1	120	.....	100	20	120	4	412	.....	.....
Three Rivers, Catholic.....	1856	".....	.....	21	20	36	5	41	1	145	.....	.....
Vaudreuil.....	1844	".....	3	83	2	82	3	85	1	231	.....	.....
Yamachiche.....	1853	Christian Brothers.....	.....	132	.....	123	9	132	3	215	.....	.....
Three Rivers, Protestant	.....	Minister, Church Scotland	.....	6	12	16	2	18	1	.....	.....	.....
Quebec, Commercial and Lit- erary Academy.....	1843	Laymen.....	.....	60	.....	35	25	60	1	400	.....	.....

ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.

Ste. Anne Lapérade.....	1854	Sisters of Congregation } of Notre Dame and lay } teachers.....	24	148	.....	137	11	148	5	179	5	62
St. Ambroise de Kildare.....	1856	Religious sisters St. Anne.	.....	90	.....	83	7	90	3	.....	8	49
L'Assomption.....	1847	Sisters of C. N. D. and } lay teachers.....	66	186	.....	148	38	186	5	200	15	60
St. Aimé.....	1855	Sisters of P. of M. and } lay teachers.....	21	150	.....	134	16	150	6	90	.....	40
Baie St. Paul.....	1846	Sisters of C. N. D. and } lay teachers.....	31	91	.....	79	12	91	4	250	.....	42
Boucherville.....	1703	".....	.....	53	88	.....	82	6	88	7	235	60
Belœil.....	1853	Relig. Sis. of the H. N. of J	39	95	1	86	10	96	5	250	11	60
Cedars.....	1841	Sisters of C. N. D. and } lay teachers.....	22	65	.....	61	4	65	4	180	.....	60

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.....	5300	26	233
.....	5000	5	21
.....	5200	19	117
.....	2500	2	42
.....	1000	5	50
.....	500	8	56
.....	.....	3	45
.....	500	2	14
.....	500	1	26
.....	200	1	14

Total No. vols. in Libraries	Ann. fee from each pupil for instruction.	Annual fee for board.
23634	\$10	\$80
11000	16	84
8500	10	66
11590	16	80
3400	24	72
6348	15	80
2100	16	.....
300	50	.....
11250	31	120
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502	12	60

ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—Continued.

Institutions.	When founded.	Teachers.	Boarders.	Catholic pupils.	Protestant pupils.	Pupils under 16 years.	Pupils over 16 years.	Total No. of pupils.	Total No. of teachers.	Total No. vols. in Libraries.	Ann. fee from each pupil for instruction.	Annual fee for board.
Chambly	1855	Sisters of C. N. D. and lay teachers.	34	119	1	108	12	120	6	220	\$8	\$50
St. Césaire	1855	Lay teachers.	16	156	2	153	5	158	6	100	12	40
Sto. Croix	1849	Sisters of C. N. D. and lay teachers.	40	80	...	66	14	80	5	315	...	50
Cowansville	1852	Sisters of P. of M. and lay teachers.	...	4	38	2	40	42	2	...	7	...
St. Charles l'Industrie	1855	Sisters of La Providence.	64	268	2	260	10	270	7	...	7	...
Chateauguay	1841	Sisters of C. N. D. and lay teachers.	33	107	...	97	10	107	4	200	...	52
St. Clément	1852	Rel. ladies of H. N. of J.	105	266	10	245	31	276	13	100	...	...
St. Denis	1783	Sisters of C. N. D. and lay teachers.	46	130	...	123	7	120	5	188	...	52
Ste. Elizabeth	1549	Sisters of La Providence.	68	130	...	115	15	130	7	...	...	42
St. Eustache	1833	Sisters of C. N. D.	19	91	...	87	4	91	4	120	...	52
St. Cyprien	1857	Rel. Sisters of St. Anne and lay teachers.	38	156	3	153	6	159	8	...	...	...
St. Grégoire	1853	Rel. Sisters of the Cong. of the Assumption of B. V. M.	32	187	...	153	34	187	8	450	...	40
Ste. Geneviève	1850	Rel. Sisters of St. Anne and lay teachers.	...	68	...	68	...	68	4	...	8	41
Pointe aux Trembles, Montreal	1690	Sis. of C. N. D. and lay tea.	50	113	...	106	7	113	6	245	...	50
Quebec	1713	"	22	100	...	96	4	100	3	280	...	50
Rivière-Ouelle	1809	" of C. N. D. and lay.	44	88	...	33	5	88	3	173	...	50
Rimouski	1809	"	33	88	...	82	6	88	5	200	...	52
Sorel	1853	" " 2 lay.	33	333	...	322	11	333	9	419	...	54
Ste. Scholastique	1850	" of Holy Cross.	24	150	...	149	1	150	5	116	...	35
Sherbrooke	1855	" of Cong. N. D.	15	130	25	137	18	155	5	...	6	69
Ste. Thérèse	1847	" of C. N. D. & 1 lay tea	20	128	...	121	7	128	5	225	...	52
St. Thomas de Pierreville	1855	Lay teachers	...	69	...	69	...	69	2	...	...	...
Terrebonne	1826	Sis. of C. N. D. & 1 lay tea.	39	152	...	140	12	152	7	330	...	38
St. Timothée	1847	Nuns of Hy. N. of J. & M.	35	150	...	144	6	150	4	80	6	54
St. Thomas de Montmagny	1850	Sis. of C. N. D. & lay teach	25	200	...	193	7	200	6	176	...	...
Varenes	1855	Sisters of Holy Cross.	6	75	...	73	3	75	5	...	...	...
Vaudreuil	1843	" of St. Anne.	15	85	...	83	2	85	4	...	12	8
Yamachiche	1852	" of Cong. N. D.	35	127	...	119	8	127	5	360	...	49
Youville, at St. Benoit.	1854	" of General Hospital.	10	76	...	72	4	76	2	...	...	...
Waterloo	1853	Lay teachers	...	46	29	17	4	46	1	...	10	...
St. Henri de Mascouche	1854	Sister of Providence.	8	102	...	93	7	102	3	...	4	...
St. Hilaire	1850	Nuns of SS. NN. de J. et M.	22	81	2	72	11	83	6	60	...	52
St. Hugues	1854	Sisters of Pres. of Mary	23	79	1	74	6	80	6	...	12	52
St. Hyacinthe	1854	Sisters of Charity.	...	188	2	188	2	190	3	...	...	...
St. Hyacinthe	1816	Sisters of Presentation of Mary and lay teach.	72	257	2	228	31	259	11	310	12	48
L'Islet	1845	Lay teachers.	...	65	...	60	5	65	2	...	1.60	...
St. Jean Dorchester	1847	Sisters of Cong. N. D.	62	398	6	386	18	404	8	300	...	63
St. Jacques L'Achigan	1851	Nuns of St. Anne.	44	145	...	130	15	145	9	...	8	41
St. Joseph de Lévis	1854	" of S. N. of Jesus.	95	249	12	237	24	261	18	200	8	50
Kamouraska	1856	Sisters of Congregation of N. D. and lay teach.	40	121	...	114	7	121	4	170	...	60
Laprairie	1705	"	40	118	...	111	7	118	7	85	...	52
Longueuil	1843	"	30	338	2	333	17	340	21	600	...	72
St. Lin.	1848	"	27	170	...	160	10	170	3	56	...	...
St. Laurent	1847	Sisters of St. Croix.	65	147	3	143	7	150	10	150	10	63
Longue Pointe	1853	Nuns of La Providence.	42	61	...	58	4	62	3	20	...	...
St. Marie de Monnoir	1853	Sisters of Pres. of Mary.	24	140	...	132	8	140	5	186	12	42
St. Marie de Beauce	1822	Sisters of Congregation N. D. and lay teach.	40	193	2	95	10	105	6	525	...	54
St. Michel de Bellechasse	1850	Lay teachers	...	75	...	75	...	75	2	...	5	...
St. Martin	1847	Sisters of St. Croix	12	83	...	82	1	83	2	...	...	42
St. Nicolas	1855	Lay teachers	4	94	...	92	2	94	2	...	10	43
St. Paul de l'Industrie	1854	Sisters of La Providence.	...	56	...	53	2	55	2	...	...	...
Pointe Claire	1784	Sisters of C. N. D. and lay teachers.	15	58	...	55	3	58	4	150	...	52
St. Famille	1685	Sisters of Congregation N. D. and lay teach.	60	71	...	71	...	71	4	130	3.50	...
Cacouna	1857	Sisters of Charity and lay teachers.	30	60	...	26	34	60	4	140	5	50
Ile Verte	1854	Lay teachers.	...	130	...	127	3	130	3	...	...	...
Trois Pistoles	1858	Sisters of Cong. N. D.	28	63	...	39	24	63	3	100	...	60
Terrebonne	1826	"	39	152	...	140	12	152	7	330	...	38
St. Vincent de Paul	1842	Sisters of Charity and lay teacher.	43	111	...	111	...	111	4	12	...	...
St. Gervais	1853	Relig. Sisters of Holy	7	70	...	67	3	70	4	15	...	50
Notre Dame de Lévis	1858	Sisters of Charity.	...	175	5	173	7	180	8	80	5	...

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sufficient amount of knowledge to profit by the lectures in the classes which they desire to attend.

Detailed information respecting courses of Lectures, Scholarships, Bursaries, Prizes, Honors, and Degrees, will be found in the Calendar, which may be obtained on application to the Principal, Dean of Faculty, or Secretary.

**Faculty of Medicine.**—George W. Campbell, M.A., M.D., Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Surgery; Archibald Hall, M.D., professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children; William Fraser, M.D., professor of the Institute of Medicine; William Sutherland, M.D., professor of Anatomy and Surgery; William E. Scott, M.D., professor of Anatomy; William Wright, M.D., professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy; Robert P. Howard, M.D., professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine; D. C. McCallum, M.D., professor of Clinical Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence; Robert Craik, M.D., professor of Clinical Surgery; Horace Nelson, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The regular course of study in this Faculty, leading to the degree of M.D., extends over four years, or in the case of those who have studied one year with a medical practitioner, three years.

The session extends from November 4th to May 1st, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. For further details see the Calendar and announcement of the Faculty, which may be obtained of the Dean of the Faculty or of the Secretary of the University.

**Faculty of Law.**—Hon. Wm. Badgley, D.C.L., professor of Public and Criminal Law; hon. J. J. C. Abbott, B.C.L., M.P.P., Dean of Faculty and professor of Commercial Law; Frederick W. Torrance, M.A., B.C.L., professor of Civil Law; P. R. Lafrenaye, B.C.L., professor of Jurisprudence and Legal Bibliography; R. G. Lafamme, B.C.L., professor of Customary Law and Law of Real Estate; Edward Carter, Q.C., associate professor of Criminal Law.

The regular course of study in this Faculty, leading to the degree of B.C.L., extends over three years; or in the case of students matriculating in the third year of their indentures, two years.

For details see the Calendar of the University.

**High School Department.**—Rector, Prof. H. Aspinwall Howe, M.A.; Classical and English Masters, T. A. Gibson, M.A., J. Kemp, John Johnson, B.A.; Mathematical Master, D. Rodger, M.A.; French Master, Prof. P. J. Durey, M.A.; German Master, Prof. C. F. A. Markgraf; Elocution Master, J. Andrew; Drawing Master, J. Duncan; Music Master, J. Follenius; Book-keeping, A. Grant; Instructor in Gymnastics, F. S. Barnjum.

The session commences on the 1st September, and terminates in the first week in July, when a public examination is held, and prizes and honours awarded to the deserving. The session is divided into four equal terms. At the end of each term, class examinations are held, and a full report of the progress and conduct of the pupil is sent to the parent.

The school is divided into six forms with a preparatory form. In the three higher forms pupils have the option of pursuing classical and mathematical studies preparatory to entering the University, or of devoting themselves to a commercial course.

**M'Gill Normal School.**—J. W. Dawson, LL.D., principal and associate professor of Natural History; William Henry Hicks, ordinary professor; Sampson Paul Robins, B.A., ordinary professor; P. J. Durey, M.A., associate professor of French; James Duncan, instructor in drawing; R. S. Fowler, instructor in music; J. Andrew, instructor in elocution.

Teachers of the Model Schools, James McGregor, and Mary McCracken.

This Institution is intended to give a thorough training to teachers, especially for the Protestant population of Lower Canada. This end is attained by instruction and training in the Normal School itself, and by practice in the Model Schools; and the arrangements are of such a character as to afford the greatest possible facilities to students from all parts of the Province.

UNIVERSITY OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.

*Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.*—President of the corporation and visitor, right rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal; vice president of the corporation and visitor, right rev. the Lord Bishop of Quebec; chancellor

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