







## SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME III.—PART II.

## FOURTH SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT

OF THE

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Session 1870-71.





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- No. 40 ... Statement of the moneys expended—1. In draining the land first purchased for the London Lunatic Asylum. 2. In fencing the same. 3. In draining the land secondly purchased for the same Asylum. 4. In fencing the same. 5. In other improvements on the same; and for an estimate of the amount, if any, that will be required to complete each of these works, and of the total cost of the institution, and for copies of any advertisements, tenders or contracts, in relation to the above works.—[Not Printed.]
- No. 41 ... Statement of any intromission which may have taken place in respect of Mr. Kintrea, or the ex-Queen's Printer.—[Not Printed]
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- No. 45 ... Copies of estimates, advertisements, tenders and contracts for the construction of the Lock between Balsam and Cameron Lakes; reports of the Engineers as to the progress made in the construction, with a statement of the various expenditures made and contracted for in respect of the same.—[Not Printed.]
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#### ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# NORMAL, MODEL, GRAMMAR

AND

## COMMON SCHOOLS

IN

ONTARIO,
FOR THE YEAR 1869.

WITH APPENDICES,

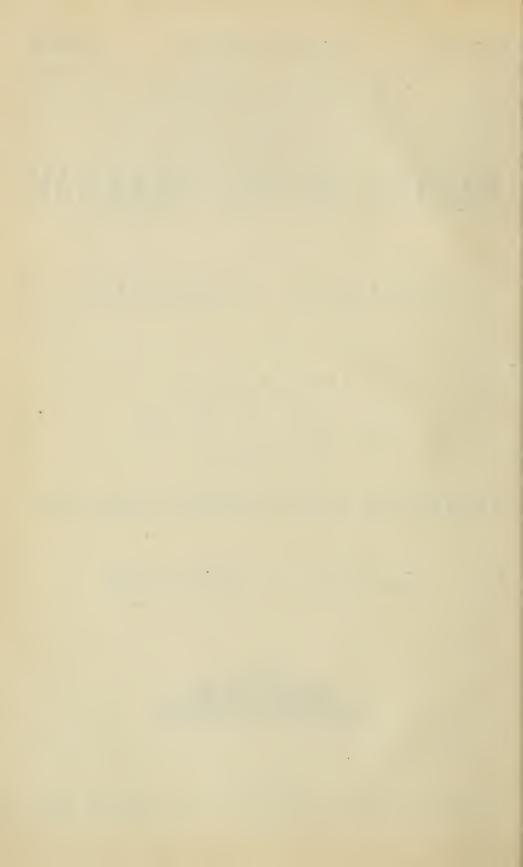
BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

Printed by Order of the Zegislative Assembly.



Toronto:

PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 86 AND 88 KING ST. WEST. 1870.





#### Department of Public Instruction for Ontario,

#### EDUCATION OFFICE,

TORONTO, 27th August, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, my Report of the Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools of Ontario, during the year 1869, including a Statistical Statement of other Educational Institutions, as far as I have been able to obtain information respecting them. To my Report I have added an Appendix, which contains copious extracts from local reports, and various documents and papers illustrative of the means which have been employed to promote the improvement and extension of the Grammar and Common Schools throughout Ontario.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

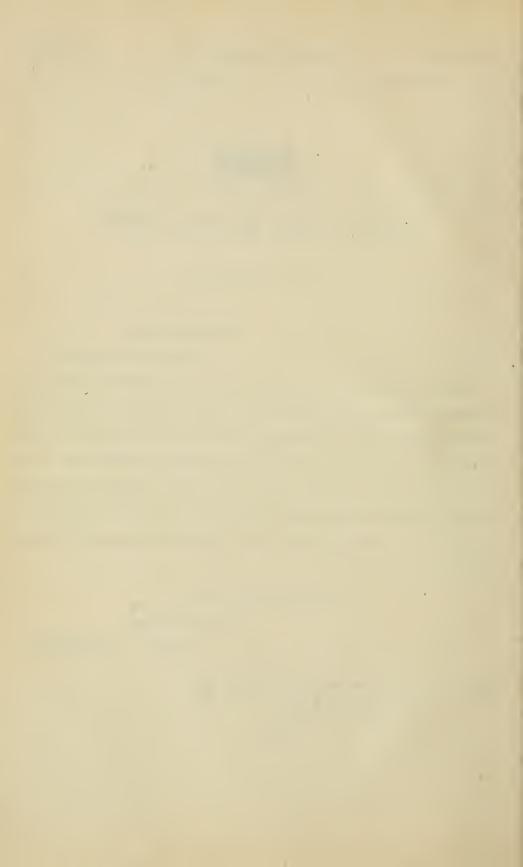
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. RYERSON.

To the Honourable MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON, M.P.P.,

Secretary of the Province,

Toronto.



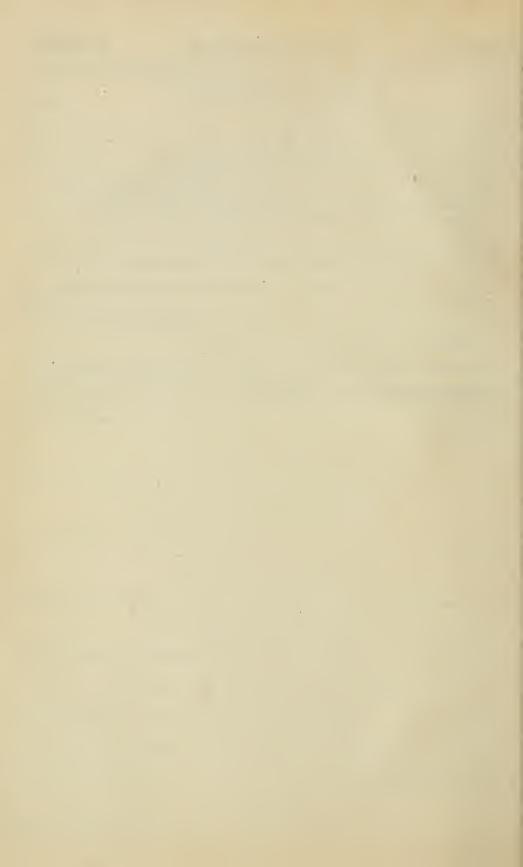
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# PART I. GENERAL REPORT. 1869.



#### ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Hormal, Klodel, Grammar and Common Schools

### IN ONTARIO.

#### FOR THE YEAR 1869.

#### PART I.-GENERAL REPORT.

To His Excellency the Honourable William Pearce Howland, C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

As required by law, I herewith present my Report on the condition of the Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools of the Province of Ontario for the year 1869.

As the increase of the School Fund from local sources during the year 1868 was nearly twice as large as that which had taken place during any year since the establishment of the School System, I anticipated little, if any increase, from the same sources during the year 1869: but I am happy to be able to state, that although increase of Fund by local effort in 1868 was \$118,997 (\$53,027 of which was applied to increase the the salaries of teachers)—the increase of the Fund for 1869 by the same local efforts is \$38,093, of which \$28,622 have been expended in increasing the salaries of teachers. The increase of pupils in the schools has been 12,531. The whole number of pupils in the schools is 432,430. I will now give a summary view from the Statistical Tables.

#### I.—Table A.—Receipts and Expenditures of Common School Moneys.

1. The amount apportioned from the Legislative Grant was \$171,143—decrease \$844 The amount apportioned for the purchase of maps, apparatus, prize and library books, was \$13,078—decrease, \$651.

2. The amount from Municipal School Assessment was \$372,743—increase, \$10,368.

3. The amount from Trustees' School Assessment was \$890,834—increase, \$35,295. The amount of Trustees' Rate Bills for School fees was \$45,709—decrease, \$5,160, showing the steady decline of rate bills, and increase of Free Schools.

4. The amount from Clergy Reserve balances, and other sources, applied to School purposes, was \$333,916—decrease, \$914.

5. The total receipts for all Common School purposes for the year 1869 amounted to \$1,827,426—increase over the total receipts of the preceding year, \$38,093.

#### Expenditures.

1. For salaries of teachers, \$1,175,166—increase, \$28,622.

2. For maps, globes, prize books and libraries, \$29,626—decrease, \$1,531.

3. For sites and building of school-houses, \$191,370—increase, \$5,060.

4. For rents and repairs of school-houses, \$54,009—decrease, \$601.
5. For school books, stationery, fuel, and other expenses, \$174,724—increase, \$4,911.

6. Total expenditure for all Common School purposes, \$1,624,896—increase, \$36,461.

7. Balances of school moneys not paid at the end of the year when the returns were made, \$202,529—increase, \$1,631.

## II.—Table B.—School Population, Pupils Attending Common Schools, Different Branches of Instruction.

An old statute still requires the returns of school population to include children between the ages 5 and 16; but the school law confers the equal right of attending the schools upon all residents in each School Division between 5 and 21 years of age.

1. School population (including only children between the ages of 5 and 16 years),

470,400—increase, 6,085.

2. Pupils between the ages of 5 and 16 years attending the schools, 409,184—increase, 11,392. Number of pupils of other ages attending the schools, 23,246—increase, 1,139. Total number of pupils attending the schools, 432,430—increase, 12,531.

3. The number of boys attending the schools, 229,685—increase, 7,878. The num-

ber of girls attending the schools, 202,745—increase, 4,653.

4. The number reported as indigent pupils, 3,425—decrease, 246.

5. The table is referred to for the reported periods of attendance of pupils, and the

number in each of the several subjects taught in the schools.

6. The number reported as not attending any school, 34,660—decrease, 2,392. The decrease under this head the preceding year was 2,463. The ratio of decrease is gratifying; but I hope it will rapidly advance, and that this ominous and humiliating item will soundisappear altogether through the Christian and patriotic exertions of the people at large, aided by the universally desired amendments in the School Law on the subject of compulsory education.

## III.—Table C.—Religious Denominations, Certificates, Annual Salaries of Teachers.

1. Number of Teachers, Male and Female.—In the 4,524 schools reported, 5,054 teachers have been employed—increase, 58; of whom 2,775 are male teachers—decrease, 2;

and 2,279 are female teachers—increase, 60.

2. Religious Persuasions of Teachers.—Under this head there is little variation. The teachers are reported to be of the following persuasions:—Church of England, 826—increase, 15; Church of Rome, 566—increase, 3; Presbyterians (of different classes), 1,573—increase, 9; Methodists (of different classes), 1,470—decrease, 36; Baptists (of different classes), 307—increase, 36: Congregationalists, 63—increase, 8; Lutherans, 18—decrease, 5; Quakers, 17—increase, 7; Christians and Disciples, 48—increase, 6; reported as Protestants, 105—increase, 2; Unitarians, 8—increase, 5; other persuasions, 14—decrease, 2; not reported, 39—increase, 10.

N.B.—Of the 566 teachers of the Church of Rome, 338 are employed in the Public

Common Schools, and 228 are teachers of Separate Schools.

3. Teachers' Certificates.— Total number of certificated or licensed teachers reported is 4,920—increase, 38; Normal School Provincial Certificates, 1st class, 259—increase, 2; 2nd class, 342—decrease, 5; (no 3rd class Normal School Certificates are given); County Board Certificates, 1st class, 1,819—increase, 66; 2nd class, 2,117—decrease, 67; 3rd class, 383—increase, 42; not reported as classified, 134—increase, 20; certificates annulled, 11—increase, 1.

4. Number of schools in which the teacher was changed during the year, 659-de-

crease, 36.

5. Number of schools which have more than one teacher, 304—increase, 2.

6. Annual Salaries of Teachers.—The highest salary paid to a male teacher in a County. \$635—the lowest, \$80 (!!); in a City, the highest, \$1,300—the lowest, \$300; in a Town the highest, \$700—the lowest, \$300; in an Incorporated Village, the highest, \$600 the lowest, \$240. The average salary of male teachers in Counties was \$259—of female teachers, \$188; in Cities, of male teachers, \$602—of female teachers, \$229; in Towns, of male teachers, \$478—of female teachers, \$226; in incorporated villages, of male teachers, \$420-of female teachers, \$192. While the increase in the number of schools reported is 44, and the increase in the number of teachers employed is 58, and the increase in the number of pupils is 11,392, the increase in aggregate sum paid teachers is \$28,622. There is no increase in the largest salaries paid teachers; the increase has been in adding a little more to the salaries of the poorer paid teachers. Amongst the worst enemies to the efficiency and progress of Common School education, are those trustees and parents whose aim is to get what they mis-call a cheap teacher, and who seek to haggle down the teacher's remuneration to as near starvation point as possible, though, in reality, they are intellectually starving their own children and wasting their time by employing an inferior teacher. Business men find it to their interest to employ good clerks, as one good clerk is worth two poor ones; and in order to obtain and retain good clerks they pay them good salaries. Experience has long shown the soundness of this business rule and practice in the employment of teachers; yet how many trustees and parents in school matters, abandon a rule on which not only the merchant, but the sensible farmer acts in employing labourers, preferring to give high wages for good labourers, than to give lower wages to poor labourers.

IV.-- TABLE D.—School Sections, School-Houses and Titles, School Visits, School Lectures, School Examinations and Recitations, Time of Keeping open the Schools.

- 1. The whole number of School Sections reported, 4,598—increase, 43, chiefly in new townships. The number of schools reported as kept open is 4,524—increase, 44, these mostly in new townships.
- 2. Number of Free Schools—schools supported entirely by rate on property, and which may be attended, as a matter of right, by all residents between the ages of 5 and 21 years without payment of fees, is 4,131—increase, 145. Number of schools partly free—that is, with a rate bill of twenty-five cents or less per month—is 393—decrease, 101. I may repeat here, that whether the schools are free or not depends upon the local votes of the ratepayers at their annual meetings in School Sections, and in the election of Trustees in cities, towns and incorporated villages; but a general wish has been expressed that all the Common Schools should be made free by law—that twenty years have now elapsed since the question was left as a subject of discussion and voting at the annual school meetings, and that there is no good reason for keeping it open any longer as a subject of neighbourhood agitation, as the voice of the country has been fully and repeatedly expressed on it by making 4,131 of them entirely, and the other 393 nearly free.
- 3. The number of school-houses built during the year in counties was 169, of which 44 were of brick, 30 of stone, 67 frame, and 28 log, in new townships. Only one school-house in a city is reported as having been built during the year; 4 in towns, and 2 in incorporated villages. All these are built of brick except one, which is frame.
- 4. The whole number of school-houses reported is 4,553, of which 815 are brick, 427 stone, 1,817 frame, 1,469 log—decrease of the last, 59.
- 5. Titles to School Sites.—Freehold, 4,078—increase, 14; Leased, 346—increase, 25; Rented, 95—decrease, 5; not reported, 34.
- 6. School Visits.—By Local Superintendents, 10,188—decrease, 444; by Clergymen, 6,447—decrease, 2,045; by Municipal Councillors, 1,547—decrease. 180; by Magistrates, 1,832—decrease, 117; by Judges and Members of Parliament, 310—decrease, 132; by Trustees, 18,613—decrease, 1,290; by other persons, 35,639—decrease, 3,158. Total School Visits, 74,576—decrease, 7,366. It will be observed that there is a decrease of School Visits by each class of School Visitors, and an aggregate decrease of 7,366, while

there was an increase the year preceding of 3,482 visits. I am unable to give any explanation of this painful fact; but I hope it does not indicate any diminution of zeal and interest in Common School education on the part of those whose duty, and interest, and privilege it is to elevate and strengthen public opinion in this first work of civilization, and by personal presence and counsel to prompt and encourage the most indifferent parents to educate their children.

- 7. School Lectures.—By Local Superintendents, 2,780—increase, 96; by other persons, 327—increase, 35. Whole number of School Lectures, 3,127—increase, 131. There is a gratifying increase under this head. The lectures delivered by others than Local Superintendents are, of course, voluntary; but the law requires that every Local Superintendent should deliver, during the year, at least one lecture on education in each School Section under his charge; and the number of School Sections reported, with schools open in them, is 4,524. There are, therefore, 1,744 School Sections, with schools open, in which the requirement of the law, in regard to delivering an educational lecture, has not been observed. The statistical table shows the counties in which this neglect of duty occurs. The state of the weather, and other circumstances, may, in some instances, prevent the discharge of this duty, but cannot account for the failure in 1,744 School Sections. The practice of giving lectures on various subjects is becoming every year more general and popular. It would be singular, indeed, if one lecture a-year in each School Section, on some subject of educational requirement or progress, could not be made instructive and popular. It is, however, gratifying to observe that the number of visits to schools by Local Superintendents is equal to the requirements of the law.
- 8. Time of Keeping the Schools Open.—The average time of keeping the schools open, including the holidays, eleven months and four days—decrease, one day. This is nearly twice the average time of keeping open the Common Schools in the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and about three months more than the average time of keeping them open in the States of New York and Massachusetts—arising chiefly from our making the apportionment of the School Fund to School Sections not according to population, but according to the average attendance and the time of keeping open such schools—that is, according to the work done in such schools.
- 9. Public School Examinations.—The whole number of Public School Examinations was 6,970—decrease, 173; considerably less than two for each school, though the law requires that there should be in each school a public quarterly examination, of which the teacher should give notice to trustees and parents of pupils, and to the school visitors (clergymen, magistrates, &c.) resident in the School Section. It may not, perhaps, be easy to keep up the interest of quarterly examinations in each school, though this was useful at the beginning of the system; but there certainly should be half-yearly Public School Examinations, as in the Provincial Model School—the one before the Christmas holidays, and the other before the long Summer vacation. During the last two years there has been a decrease of nearly 500 in these very important Public School Examinations. think the time has arrived to make it my duty hereafter to withhold the apportionment of the School Fund from the schools in which this provision of the law is violated. Good teachers do not shrink from, nor are indifferent to, public examinations of their schools. They seek occasions to exhibit the results of their skill and industry; but incompetent and indolent teachers shrink from the publicity and labour attendant on public examinations of their schools. The novelty and excitement connected with such examinations twice a year, together with tests of efficiency on the part of teachers, and of progress on the part of pupils, cannot fail to produce beneficial effects on parents, pupils and teachers, as well as on the interests of general and thorough Common School education; and such examinations twice a year will doubtless command a large attendance of parents, trustees, and friends of the pupils of the school.
- 10. The Number of Schools holding Public Recitations of prose or poetry by the pupils was 2,412—increase, 80. This exercise should be practised in every school, as it tends to promote habits of accurate learning by heart, improvement in reading and spelling, and is an agreeable and often amusing diversion for all parties concerned. The little episodes of such exercises in the ordinary routine of school duties exert a happy influence upon the

minds of pupils and are happy interludes in the work on days of public examinations; and the more agreeable and attractive such exercises, as well as school accommodations, can be made, the more rapid and successful will school progress become.

11. School Prizes and Merit Cards.—The number of schools in which prizes are reported as having been distributed to reward and encourage meritorious pupils, is 1,357 decrease, 164—though there has been an increase in the aggregate amount of prize books applied for and sent out to the schools. In every instance, as far as I can learn, where the distribution of prizes has not proved both satisfactory and beneficial, the failure may be traced to the want of intelligence or fairness, or both, in the awarding of them. In some cases it may be ascribed to the same causes which caused the violation of the law in not holding public examinations of schools—the want of competence and industry in teachers their not attending to and recording the individual conduct and progress of each pupil, and, therefore, the absence of data essential to an impartial and intelligent judgment as to the merits of pupils. In other cases, there has been a desire to give something to every pupil without reference to either conduct or progress, in order that none may complain, thus defeating the very object of prizes, and rejecting the principle on which the true system of prizes is established, and on which the Divine Government itself is based, namely, rewarding every one according to his works. I may here repeat again what I have already remarked on this subject, that the hackneyed objection as to the distribution of prizes exciting feelings of dissatisfaction, envy and hatred in the minds of those who do not obtain them, is an objection against all competition, and is therefore contrary to every-day practice in all the relations of life. If the distribution of prizes is decided fairly according to merit there can be no just ground for dissatisfaction; and facilities are provided to determine the merit of punctuality, of good conduct, of diligence, of proficiency on the part of each pupil during each term of the year-a four-fold motive to exertion and emulation in every thing that constitutes a good pupil and a good school. But the indifferent and flagging teacher does not wish such a pressure to be brought to bear upon his every day teaching and attention to everything essential to an efficient school; nor does he desire the test of a periodical examination of his pupils by an examining committee to be applied to his teaching and management of the school. The objection that the distribution of prizes to deserving pupils excites the envy and hatred of the undeserving, is a convenient pretext to protect and permit incompetence and indifference on the part of the teacher.

But the existence of such alleged dissatisfaction is no reason for refusing rewards to punctuality, to good conduct, to diligence, to proficiency on the part of pupils. There is often great dissatisfaction on the part of unsuccessful candidates and their friends in the results of Municipal and Parliamentary elections, and the distribution of prizes by Agricultural and Horticultural Associations; but this is no argument against the value of free and elective institutions; nor does it prevent the people generally from honouring with their suffrages those on whose merits they place most value, even though they may sometimes err in their judgment. Nor do the managers of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies withhold prizes from the most successful cultivators of grains and vegetables, and fruits and flowers, because of dissatisfaction among the envious of the less diligent

and less skilful farmers and gardeners.

It is the very order of Providence, and a maxim of Revelation, that the hand of the diligent maketh rich, while idleness tendeth to poverty; that to him that hath (that is, improves what he hath) shall be given, and the neglecter shall be sent empty away. Providence does not reverse its order of administration, because some persons are discontented and envious at the success of the faithful diligence and skill of others. Nor does Providence appeal alone to the transcendental motives of duty, gratitude, immortality, but presents also the motives of the life that now is, as well as of that which is to come.

I prefer the order of Providence, and the principles on which our civil institutions and all our associations for public and social improvements are conducted, to the dead-level notions of stationary teachers, and the envious murmurings of negligent pupils and

their misguided friends.

An explanation of this feature of our school system will be its best justification, and evince its great importance. I therefore present it again as follows:—

A comprehensive catalogue of carefully-selected and beautiful prize books has been

A. 1870-71

prepared and furnished by the Department to Trustees and Municipalities applying for them; and, besides furnishing the books at cost price, the Department adds one hundred per cent. to whatever amounts may be provided by Trustees and Municipal Councils to procure these prize books for the encouragement of children in their schools. A series of merit cards, with appropriate illustrations and mottoes, has been prepared by the Department, and is supplied to Trustees and Teachers at a very small charge—half the cost and these merit cards are to be awarded daily, or more generally weekly, to pupils meriting them. One class of cards is for punctuality; another for good conduct; a third for diligence; a fourth for perfect recitations. There are generally three or four prizes under each of these heads; and the pupil or pupils who get the largest number of merit cards under each head, will, at the end of the quarter or half year, be entitled to the prize books awarded. Thus an influence is exerted upon every part of a pupil's conduct, and during every day of his school career. If he cannot learn as fast as another pupil, he can be as punctual, as diligent, and maintain as good conduct; and to acquire distinction, and an entertaining and beautiful book, for punctuality, diligence, good conduct, or perfect recitations or exercises, must be a just ground of satisfaction, not only to the pupil, but also to his or her parents and friends. There are two peculiarities of this system of merit cards worthy of special notice. The one is, that it does not rest upon the comparative success of single examinations at the end of the term, or half year or year, but on the daily conduct and diligence of each pupil during the whole period, and that irrespective of what may be done or not done by any other pupil. The ill-feeling by rivalship at a single examination is avoided, and each pupil is judged and rewarded according to his merits,, as exhibited in his every day school life. The second peculiarity is, that the standard of merit is founded on the Holy Scriptures, as the mottoes on each card are all taken from the sacred volume, and the illustrations on each card consist of a portrait of a character illustrative of the principle of the motto, and as worthy of imitation. The prize book system, and especially in connection with that of merit cards, has a most salutary influence upon the school discipline, upon both teachers and pupils, besides diffusing a large amount of entertaining and useful reading.

#### V.—Table E.—Prayers, Reading of the Scriptures in Schools, Text Books, Maps, APPARATUS.

- 1. Prayers and Reading of the Scriptures.—Of the 4,524 schools reported, the daily exercises were opened and closed with prayers in 3,127 of them—increase, 66; and the Bible was read in 3,002. No child can be compelled to be present at religious instruction, reading or exercise, against the wish of his parents or guardians, expressed in writing. The religious instruction, reading and exercises, are, like religion itself, a voluntary matter with trustees, teachers, parents and guardians. The Council of Public Instruction provides facilities, even forms of prayer, and makes recommendation on the subject, but does not assume authority to enforce or compel compliance with those provisions and recommendations. In some instances the reading and prayers are according to the Roman Catholic Church; but, generally, those exercises are Protestant. The fact that in 3,127 schools, out of 4,524, religious exercises of some kind are voluntarily practised, indicates the prevalent religious principles and feelings of the people; although the absence of such religious exercises in a school does not, by any means, indicate the absence of religious principles or feelings in the neighbourhood of such school. There are many religious persons who think the day school, like the farm fields, is the place of secular work, the religious exercises of the workers being performed, in the one case as in the other, in the household, and not in the field of labour. But as Christian principles and morals are the foundation of all that is most noble in man, and the great fulcrum and lever of public freedom and prosperity in a country, it is gratifying to see general and avowed recognition of it in the public schools.
- 2. Text Books.—In my last annual report I explained fully the steps which had been taken and the measures adopted, not only to secure an uniform series of text books for the schools, but an uniform series of excellent Canadian text books, and the complete success of those measures. Table E shows that those text books are now all but universally u sed

and also the number of schools in which each of the text books on the various subjects of instruction is used.

3. Maps, Globes, and other Apparatus.—The maps and globes, and most of the other apparatus used in the schools, are now manufactured in Canada, forming a new and interesting branch of Canadian manufacture. Blackboards are used in 4,422 (or nearly all) the schools—increase, 169; globes are used in 1,283 schools—increase, 49; maps are used in 3,693 schools—increase, 163. Total maps used in the schools, 27,061—increase, 249.

#### VI.—Table F.—Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

- 1. The number of Roman Catholic Separate Schools is 165—increase during the year. 3.
- 2. Receipts.—The amount apportioned and paid by the Chief Superintendent from the Legislative Grant to Separate Schools, according to average attendance as compared with that at the Public Schools in the same Municipalities, was \$8,730—decrease, \$414. The amount apportioned and paid for the purchase of maps, prize books and libraries, upon the usual condition of an equal sum being provided from local sources, was \$475—increase, \$3. The amount of school rates from the supporters of Separate Schools, was \$31,443—increase, \$885. The amount subscribed by supporters of Separate Schools, and from other sources, was \$16,102—increase, \$824. Total amount received from all sources was \$56,751—increase, \$1,299.
- 3. Expenditures.—For payment of teachers, \$38,628—decrease, \$216; for maps, prize books and libraries, \$1,439; increase, \$282; for other school purposes, \$16,683—increase, \$1,234.
- 4. Pupils.—The number of pupils reported as attending the Separate Schools, was 20,684—increase, 90. Average attendance, 8,331—decrease, 974.
- 5. The whole number of teachers employed in the Separate Schools, was 228—decrease, 8; male teachers, 104—increase, 10; female teachers, 124—decrease, 18. Teachers of religious orders, male, 30—decrease, 34; female, 43—decrease, 20.
- 6. The same table shows the branches taught in the Separate Schools, and the number of pupils in each branch; also the number of schools using maps, apparatus and blackboards.

General Remarks.—1. It is proper for me to repeat the remark, that the Public Schools of Ontario are non-denominational. Equal protection is secured to and enjoyed by every religious persuasion. No child is compelled to receive religious instruction, or attend any religious exercise or reading, against the wishes of his parents or guardians, expressed in writing. I have known no instance of proselytism in the Public Schools, nor have I received, during the year, a single complaint of interference with religious rights so fully secured by law.

2. According to the returns of the religious denominations of teachers, as given in Table C, and noted above, the number of Roman Catholic teachers of the Common Schools is 566, of whom 228 are teachers in Separate Schools. There were, therefore, 338 (increase during the year, 19) Roman Catholic teachers employed in the non-denominational Public Schools—an illustrative proof of the absence of exclusiveness in the local as well as executive administration of the school system, and for which, did the feeling exist, a plea might be made on the ground that general provision has been made for Roman Catholic Separate Schools. I may also observe, that according to the last General Census, there were 464,315 children in Ontario between the ages of 5 and 16 years. Of these, according to the proportion of Roman Catholic population, at least 70,000 must be assumed to be the children of Roman Catholic parents. Of these 70,000 Roman Catholic children, only 29,684 (not one-third of the R. C. school population) attend the Separate Schools; the other two-thirds (allowing even 10,000 as not attending any school) attend the Public Schools, in which no less than 338 Roman Catholic teachers are employed; and yet not a complaint has been made of even attempt at proselytism or interference with religious rights guaranteed by law.

VII.—TABLE G.—GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, PUPILS, FEES, OR FREE SCHOOLS.

Receipts.—The amount of balances from the preceding year (that is, of moneys not paid in by the 31st of December, 1869), was \$10,083—decrease, \$398. The amount of Legislative Grant for the salaries of teachers, was \$52,103—decrease, \$1,087. The amount of Legislative Grant apportioned for maps, prize books, etc., was \$789—decrease, \$72. The amount of Municipal Grants in support of Grammar Schools, was \$35,403—increase, \$1,220. The amount of pupils' fees, was \$16,924—increase, \$239. Balances of the preceding year and other sources, \$10,789—decrease, \$2,998. Total receipts, \$126,093—decrease, \$3,096. The chief decrease is in the balances from the preceding year; there was an increase in both the amount of Municipal Grants and of the fees of tuition.

Expenditures.—For salaries of masters and teachers, \$97,009—increase, \$1,160; for building, rents and repairs, \$7,378—decrease, \$2,888; for fuel, books, and contingencies \$8,222—decrease, \$1,124; for maps, prize books, apparatus, and libraries, \$1,892—decrease, \$291. Total expenditure for the year 1869, \$114,502—decrease. \$3,144. Balances of moneys not paid out at the end of the year, \$11,590—increase, \$47. It is probable that the decrease in the amount expended on buildings may be accounted for by the Trustees charging a large proportion of the building expenses to the Common Schools, in case of unions (the majority of the Grammar Schools being united with Common Schools), as the Common School Table shows an increase under this head. It is also likely that some projected buildings are delayed until the law is definitely settled.

Number of Schools, 101-no increase.

Number of Pupils. 6,608-increase, 959-a large proportionate increase.

VIII.—TABLE H.—Number of Pupils in the Various Branches, and Miscellaneous Information.

This table shows both the subjects taught and the number of pupils in such subjects in each of the Grammar Schools, the names, collegiate degree or certificate of the Head Masters, and number of teachers employed in each school.

Whole Number of Pupils in English, 6,491—increase, 928; in English Grammar, 6,463—increase, 1,026; in Spelling and Dictation, 6,067—increase, 1,176; in Reading, 5,924—increase, 1,012; in Composition, 5,015—increase, 890. Total in Latin, 5,577—increase, 696; in Harkness or Arnold, 4,146—increase, 331; in Latin Grammar, 3,384—increase, 280; in Latin Exercises and Prose Composition, 1,996—decrease, 306; in Prose of Sody, 558—increase, 89; Reading Cæsar, 642—decrease, 63; Reading Livy, 186—increase, 10; Reading Ovid, 95—decrease, 20; Reading Cicero, 257—decrease, 8; Reading Horace, 206—decrease, 10; in Verse Composition, 129—increase, 28; average attendance in Latin, 2,907—increase, 780·5—including girls as well as boys for 1869. Total in Greek, 858—decrease, 13; in Harkness, 498—decrease, 82; in Greek Grammar, 553—decrease, 170; in Written Exercises, 412—decrease, 87; Reading Lucian, 208—decrease, 11; Reading the Anabasis, 253—increase, 13; Reading Iliad, 152—decrease, 38; Reading the Odyssey, 63—decrease, 1. Total in French, 2,416; in French Grammar, 2,125—increase, 225; in Written Exercise and Composition, 1,908—increase, 282; in French Dictation and Conversation, 506—increase, 96; Reading Voltaire's Charles XII., 546—decrease, 67; Reading Corneille's Horace, 241—increase, 41. Total in Arithmetic, 6,442—increase, 990; Total in Algebra, 3,061—increase, 226. Total in Euclid, 2,053—increase, 60; in the higher rules of Arithmetic, 5,420—increase, 821; in the higher rules of Algebra, 1,848—increase, 68; in Euclid, books III. and IV., 787—decrease, 3; in Trignometry or Logarithms, 501—decrease, 164; in Mensuration and Surveying, 429—decrease, 104; in Ancient Geography, 1,368—increase, 107; in Modern Geography, 5,680—increase, 916. Total in History, 5,218—increase, 108; in Christian Morals, 1,487—increase, 326; in Civil Government, 82—decrease, 108; in Writing, 5,669—increase, increase, 326; in Civil Government, 82—decrease, 108; in Writing, 5,669—increase,

965; in Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions, 1,539—decrease, 3; in Drawing, 885—increase, 238; in Vocal Music, 623—increase, 382; in Gymnastics, 616—increase, 104; in Military Drill, 838—increase, 107; schools in which the Bible is used, 57—decrease, 6; schools in which there are daily prayers, 88—increase, 1; schools under united Grammar and Common School Boards, 65—decrease, 2; number of maps in the schools, 1,600—decrease, 54; number of globes in schools, 133—decrease, 11; number of pupils who were matriculated at any University during the year, 87—increase, 3; number of Masters and Teachers employed in 101 schools, 165—increase, 4.

#### IX.—Table I.—Meteorological Observations.

Of late years the practical value of the science of Meteorology has been recognized by all civilized governments, and systems of simultaneous observations have been widely established, the results of which must tend to elucidate the laws which control the atmospheric phenomena. The late Rear-Admiral Fitzroy, when head of the Meteorological Office in England, thus referred to the importance of returns of temperature, and the especial need of observations in British America:—"Tables of the mean temperature of the air in the year, and in the different months and seasons of the year, at above one thousand stations on the globe, have recently been computed by Professor Dové, and published under the auspices of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin. This work, which is a true model of the method in which a great body of Meteorological facts, collected by different observers and at different times, should be brought together and co-ordinated, has conduced, as is well known, to conclusions of very considerable importance in their bearing on climatology, and on the general laws of the distribution of heat on the surface of the globe." "In regard to land stations, Professor Dové's tables have shewn that data are still pressingly required from the British North American Possessions intermediate between the stations of the Arctic expeditions and those of the United States; and that the deficiency extends across the whole North American continent in those latitudes, from the Atlantic

The Grammar School system secures the continuous residence of a class of men, at different points, who are well qualified by education to perform the work of observation, and the law authorizes the establishment and maintenance of a limited number of stations, selected by the Council of Public Instruction, with the approval of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, at which daily observations are taken of barometric pressure, temperature of the air, tension of vapour, humidity of the air, direction and velocity of the wind, amount of eloudiness, rain, snow, Auroras, and other meteoric phenomena. The observations are taken at 7 a.m., 1 p.m., and 9 p.m. The instruments used have been subjected to the proper tests. Full abstracts of the daily records are sent to the Education Office monthly, in addition to a weekly report of certain observations, which is prepared for publication in any local newspaper the observer may select. Abstracts of the results for each month are regularly published in the Journal of Education, and the observers' reports, after strict examination, are arranged and preserved for further investigations.

In my report of 1867, the results of most of the observations were presented in the form of synchronous curves, but as the expense proved an objection, a synopsis is now given in figures. For the same reason the important notes of the observers are omitted. The system has not been sufficiently long in operation to determine the normal conditions at the several stations, but it will be observed, with respect to temperature, that the extremes of 1868 were not repeated in 1869, although great similarity is shown in the

means.

I have pleasure in adding that the observers are, upon the whole, discharging their duties with fidelity, and that through their exertions the materials for investigating the climatology of the Province are rapidly accumulating.

TABLE of certain results of Meteorological Observations

For further details,

			ror	further details,
	Barrie.	Belleville.	CORNWALL.	Goderich.
Barometer.  Corrected to 32°, and approximately reduced to sea level.				
Annual Mean Pressure  at 1 P.M at 9 P.M Mean  Highest pressure. Date of highest pressure Highest monthly mean pressure. Month of highest mean pressure. Lowest monthly mean pressure. Lowest monthly mean pressure. Lowest pressure. Date of lowest pressure. Annual range Greatest monthly range. Month of greatest range Greatest daily range (24 hours) Date of greatest range	9 p.m. Feb. 1st 29.7794 March 29.5723 November	1.393 1.282 February 1.019	Barometer out of repair during the greater part of the year.	29,9163 29,9120 29,9130 30,485 9 p.m. Dec. 13th 30,0845 September 29,8154 May 28,971 1 p.m. Nov. 17th 1.514 1.420 November 1.082 November 16-17
TEMPERATURE.				
Annual means  \begin{cases} at 1 P.M. at 1 P.M. at 9 P.M. Mean Mean maximum Mean minimum Mean range Greatest daily range Day of greatest range Least daily range Day of least range Highest temperature Day of highest temperature Lowest temperature Day of lowest temperature Warmest month Mean temperature of warmest month Coldest month. Mean temperature of coldest month. Warmest day Mean temperature of warmest day Coldest day Mean temperature of coldest day Tension of Vapor.	48°.63 41°.48 43°.83 53°.61 33°.11 20°.50 43°.3 February 28th 4°.6 December 11th 89°.1 September 19th -16°.5 February 28th July 68°.07 February 22°.78	39°,91 48°,15 42°,67 43°,58 51°,71 34°,14 17°,57 36°,0 December 4th 4°,4 December 29th 85°,6 August 25th —7°,6 March 22nd July 66°,57 February 22°,85 August 20th 78°,33 January 22nd 2°,26	39°.64 47°.76 42°.00 43°.13 53°.26 31°.90 21°.36 57°.09 April 14th 5°.3 Oct. 29, Dec. 29 96°.2 May 31st —12°.7 Feb. 2nd and 8th July 66°.66 February 19°.82 August 20th 77°.03 January 22nd —4°.6	41°.22 46°.62 42°.88 43°.57 50°.18 35°.32 14°.86 30°.1 May,26th 3°.0 December 17th 85°.5 August 19th 40°.23 March 4th July 65°.33 March 23°.08 August 19th 77°.77 March 4th 2°.77
Annual means at 7 a.M	.275 .259 .264	.261 .302 .277 .280 .530 July .120 February	.252 .311 .269 .277 .589 July .099 February	.261 .291 .275 .276 .541 July .114 March
HUMIDITY.  at 7 A.M	71 83 79 90 December	86 77 86 83 93 March 73 April	84 78.3 84.3 82.2 88 December 67 April	84 77 83 81 86 February 74 May

<sup>\*</sup> It is presumed that this is exaggerated, but is given as reported;

at Ten Grammar School Stations, for 1869. see Table I.

see Table 1.					
Hamilton.	Ремвноке.	Peterborough	Simcoe.	Stratford.	Windsok.
29,9308 29,9164 29,9208 29,921 31,228* 1 p.m. October 25th 30,096 September 29,800 May	29,6519 29,5935 29,6194 29,6216 30,416 9 p.m. Dec. 13th 29,9148 December 29,4723 May 28,950	30.06 September 29.7660 May	29.9840 September 29.6780 February	30.0618 September 29.7659 February	30.1242 September 29.8836 May
29,125 9 p.m. April 28th 2,103* 1,7710 October 1,1610 October 25–26	1 p.m. April 5th 1.466 1.232 February 1.051 Dec. 21-22	1.339 1.212 Nov. and Dec. 1.074	1.243 1.207	1.3825 1.324 November 1.015	29.088 November 1.413 1.351 November .759 November
42°.29 51°.02 43°.56 45°.62 55°.52 32°.12 23°.40 47°.10 March 22nd 7°.8 December 28-29 94°.3 August 20th —8°.40 March 5th July 68°.43 March	35°.04 44°.35 39°.92 39°.77 49°.72 27°.33 22°.39 48°.3 March 5th 5°. August 28th 87°.1 July 17th —32°.6 March 5th July 66°.01 February	37°.79 48°.79 40°.57 42°.38 52°.05 27°.98 24°.07 43°.9 March 17th 86°.9 July 26th —19°.6 March 1st July 67°.34 February	41°,82 50°,51 43°,49 45°,28 53°,09 87°,1 August 20th July 67°,93 March	30°.1	43°.41 51°.93 44°.58 46°.64 54°.63 37°.52 17°.11 33°.3 February 3°.7 April 92°.2 August 20th -0°.5 March 5th July 70°.06 March
25°.37 August 20th 80°.70 March 4th 9°.30	14°.83 August 20th 73°.0 January 22nd 11°.33	20°.35 August 20th 76°.16 March 4th 0°.76	24°.51 August 20th 79°.90 March 4th 6°.76	20°.81 August 20th 76°.43 March 4th 2°.03	26°.07 August 20th 81°.17 March 11th 10°.37
.270 .304 .275 .283 .563 July .112 March	.231 .263 .250 .248 .492 July .087 February, March	.243 .275 .251 .256 .493 July .103 February	.272 .310 .238 .290 .544 July .113 March	.251 .284 .266 .267 .524 July .106 March	.287 .317 .298 .301 .582 August .131 March
81 67 82 77 82 2 December 72 April, May	87 73 82 81 90 February 74 August	84 68 82 78 84 February 71 May	85 73 86 81 93 December 73 May	89 75 86 83 88 February 70 May	86 72 87 82 95 December 67 September

TABLE of certain results of Meteorological Observations

	Barrie.	Belleville.	Cornwall.	Goderich.
VELOCITY OF WIND.  In the absence of proper anemometers, velocity is merely estimated from 1 to 10. See table.  Amount of Cloudiness.  Annual Means at 1 p.m	6.48 6.79 5.4 6.3 8.9 November 4.1 September	6.15 6.22 6.02 6.13 7.97 February 4.08 September	5.96 6.37 4.86 5.73 7.74 February 4.23 June	7.44 7.37 6.36 7.06 9.0 Nov., Dec. 5.0 September
Number of rainy days Duration in hours and minutes Depth in inches Number of snowy days Duration in hours and minutes Depth in inches Total depth of rain and melted snow Month of greatest precipitation Depth Month of least precipitation Depth Auroras.	21.0643 77	88 491.45 28.916 57 264.30 107.50 39.666 September 7.276 August 1.555	Report defective.	100 510 26,6249 67 326.75 111.75 37.7999 June 6.6706 September 1.2605
Class II Class III Class IV Class IV Class IV Class IV Sky unfavorable, observations doubtful Sky unfavorable, observations impossible Sky favourable, none seen	1 8 17 4 180 105	7 7 1 196 102	1 7 3 16	3 17 13 174 107

at Ten Grammar School Stations, for 1869.—Continued.

Hamilton.	Ремвноке.	Peterborough	Simcoe.	STRATFORD.	WINDSOR.
2.45	~ ~	0.71		- 0	
6.47 7.07 5.40	$7.5 \\ 7.4 \\ 6.5$	6.74 7.26 5.84	5.5 5.2 5.4	7.0 7.3 6.0	6.6 7.6
6.31	7.1 8.8	6.61	5.4	6.8	6.4 6.9
8.10 December	November	8.43 December	7.71 February	8.7 November	8.1 November
4.63 September	5.4 September	4.86 September	3.1 September	4.4 September	5.0 September
99 380.13	$\frac{107}{417.30}$	82 609.41	83	106 608,50	107 371.10
35.2054 48	25.1572 81	21.622	36.6800 38	34.3021 81	27.4829
276.45 85.70	354 $124.875$	627.59 91.25	75.5	572.30 132.2	190.55 90.554
43.7754 June	37.6447 September	30.747 September	44.2300 December	47.5221 June	36.5383 June
6.9436 January	6.9760 April	5.115 January	5.7665 May	8.9111 May	6.4093
1.0764	.9621	1.231	1.6099	1.8122	January .8782
4	2	1	1	4	
21	16 45	5 20	2 9	$\hat{7}$	14
	29	32	3		8
166	185	163	179	179	193
124	45	88	124	161	93

#### X.—Table K.—Normal and Model Schools.

Never were the Normal and Model Schools in so complete a state of efficiency as at present. The whole system has been brought to a degree of thoroughness and practical efficiency, even in its minutest details, that I have not witnessed in any other establishments of the kind. The standard of admission to the Normal School has been raised much above that of former years, and therefore the entrance examination (which is always in writing) has been made increasingly severe; yet the applications for admission during the present session (August, 1870) have been 180 (larger than for some years), and the failures in examination have been less than ten—much less proportionally than at the commencement of previous sessions. Upwards of 80 of those admitted have been teachers. The applications now on the books for admission to the *Model* Schools, above what can be entertained, are upwards of 600.

Table K contains three abstracts, the first of which gives the gross number of applications, the number that had been teachers before entering the Normal School, attendance of teachers in training, certificates, and other particulars respecting them during the twenty-one years' existence of the Normal School; the second abstract gives the counties whence the students have come; and the third gives the religious persuasions of the

students.

The Table shows that of the 5,737 admitted to the Normal School (out of 6,388 applications) 2,847 of them had been teachers; and of those admitted, 2,992 were males, and 2,745 were females. Of the 2,992 male candidates admitted, 2,001 of them had been teachers; of the 2,745 female candidates admitted, 846 of them had been teachers. The number admitted the first session of 1869 was 166, the second session, 174—total, 340—of whom 201 attended both sessions. Of the whole number admitted, 158 were males, and 182 females. Of the male students admitted 93 had been teachers; of the female students admitted 42 had been teachers.

I think it necessary here to repeat the explanations which I have heretofore given

respecting the objects and offices of the Normal and Model Schools :-

The Normal and Model Schools were not designed to educate young persons, but to train teachers, both theoretically and practically, for conducting schools throughout the Province, in cities and towns as well as townships. They are not constituted, as are most of the Normal Schools in both Europe and America, to impart the preliminary education requisite for teaching. That preparatory education is supposed to have been attained in the ordinary public or private schools. The entrance examination to the Normal School requires this. The object of the Normal and Model Schools is, therefore, to do for the teacher what an apprenticeship does for the mechanic, the artist, the physician, the lawyer -to teach him theoretically and practically how to do the work of his profession. No inducements are held out to any one to apply for admission to the Normal School, except that of qualifying himself or herself for the profession of teaching; nor are any admitted except those who in writing declare their intention to pursue the profession of teaching, and that their object in coming to the Normal School is to better qualify themselves for their profession—a declaration similar to that which is required for admission to Normal Schools in other countries. Nor is any candidate admitted without passing an entrance examination in writing, equal to what is required for an ordinary second-class certificate by a County Board.

No argumentation is any longer required to justify the establishment and operations of Normal Schools. The experience and practice of all educating countries have established their necessity and importance. The wonder now is, that while no one thinks of being a printer, or painter, or shoemaker, &c., without first learning the trade, persons have undertaken the most difficult and important of all trades or professions—that which develops mind and forms character—without any preparation for it. The demand for teachers trained in the Normal and Model Schools, and their success, is the best proof of the high appreciation of the value of their services by the country. Of course no amount of culture can supply the want of natural good sense and abilities; but training and culture double the power of natural endowments, and often give to them all their efficiency. For the information of parties desirous of obtaining information in regard to the course of in-

struction and training in our Normal School, I append to this report a valuable paper on

the subject, drawn up by Dr. Sangster, Head Master. See Appendix B.

The Model Schools (one for boys and the other for girls, each limited to 150 pupils, each pupil paying one dollar a month, while the Common Schools of the city are free) are appendages to the Normal School, and are each under the immediate charge of three teachers who have been trained in the Normal School, and overseen and inspected by the Masters of the Normal School. The teachers-in-training in the Normal School, divided into classes, spend some time each week in the Model Schools, where they first observe how a Model School for teaching Common School subjects is organized and managed; how the pupils are classified, and how the several subjects are taught; and they at length teach themselves, as assistants, under the observation and instruction of the regularly trained teachers of the school, who also make notes, and report from day to day the attention, aptitude, power of explaining, governing, commanding attention, &c. The Head Master of the Normal School includes in his instructions a series of lectures on school government, teaching, &c.; and the Deputy Superintendent of Education (a member of the Bar) delivers a short course of lectures to the Normal School students on the School Law, and their duties and modes of proceeding respecting it.

#### XI.—TABLE L.—OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

As the Common and Grammar Schools are only a part of our educational agencies, the Private Schools, Academies and Colleges must be considered in order to form a correct idea of the state and progress of education in this Province. Table L contains an abstract of the information collected respecting these institutions. As the information is obtained and given voluntarily, it can only be regarded as an approximation to accuracy, and, of course, very much below the real facts. According to the information obtained there are 16 Colleges (several of them possessing eminent powers), with 1,930 students: 279 Academies and Private Schools—decrease 3—with 6,392 pupils—decrease, 263; which were kept open 10 months, and employed 352 teachers—decrease, 35. Total students and pupils, 8,322—decrease, 263.

#### XII.—TABLE M.—FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

1. This Table contains three statements; first, of the Municipalities which have been supplied with libraries or additions during the year, and the value and number of volumes to each; second, the Counties to which libraries have been supplied during the past and former years, and the value and number of volumes, and also of other public libraries; third, the number and subjects of volumes which have been furnished, as libraries and prize books, to the several counties each year since the commencement, in 1853, of this branch of the school system.

2. (Statement No. 1.) The amount expended in establishing and increasing the libraries is \$4,655—increase, \$235—of which one-half has been provided from local sources. The number of volumes supplied is 6,428—decrease, 145. This small decrease in the number of volumes furnished as compared with that of the preceding year, while there

was an increase in the amount expended, indicates the purchase of larger books.

3. (Statement No. 2.) The value of Public Free Libraries furnished to the end of 1869 was \$132,129—increase, \$4,655. The number of Libraries, exclusive of subdivisions. 1,107—increase, 37. The number of volumes in these libraries was 234,038—increase. 6,428.

Sunday School Libraries reported, 2,273—increase, 71. The number of volumes in these libraries was 334,985—increase, 8,048.

Other Public Libraries reported, 385—increase, 1. The number of volumes in these libraries was 174,037—increase, 357.

The total number of Public Libraries in Ontario is 3,765—increase, 109. The total of the number of volumes in these libraries is 743,060—increase during the year, 14,833 volumes.

4. (Statement No. 3.) This important statement contains the number and classification of public libraries and prize books which have been sent out from the Depository of the

Department from 1853 to 1869 inclusive. The total number of volumes for Public Free Libraries sent out, 237,648. The classification of these books is as follows:-History, 41,328; Zoology and Physiology, 15,113; Botany, 2,783; Phenomena, 6,040; Physical Science, 4,708; Geology, 2,041; Natural Philosophy and Manufactures, 12,996; Chemistry, 1,526; Agricultural Chemistry, 794; Practical Agriculture, 9,433; Literature, 22,905; Voyages, 20,462; Biography, 27,367; Tales and Sketches, Practical Life, 66,611; Fiction, 641; Teachers' Library, 2,900. Total number of Prize Books sent out, 442,794. Grand total of library and prize books (including, but not included in the above, 11,735 volumes sent to Mechanics' Institutes and Sunday Schools, paid for wholly from local sources), 691,561.

5. In regard to the Free Public Libraries, it may be proper to repeat the explanation that these libraries are managed by Local Municipal Councils and School Trustees (chiefly by the latter), under regulations prepared according to law by the Council of Public Instruction. The books are procured by the Education Department, from publishers both in Europe and America, at as low prices for cash as possible; and a carefully-prepared classified catalogue of about 4,000 works (which, after examination, have been approved by the Council of Public Instruction) is printed, and sent to the trustees of each School Section, and the Council of each Municipality. From this select and comprehensive catalogue the local municipal and school authorities desirous of establishing and increasing a library select such works as they think proper, or request the Department to do so for them, and receive from the Department not only the books at cost prices, but an apportionment in books of 100 per cent. upon the amount which they provide for the purchase of such books. None of these works are disposed of to any private parties, except Teachers and Local Superintendents, for their professional use; and the rule is not to keep a large supply of any one work on hand, so as to prevent the accumulation of stock, and to add to the catalogue yearly new and useful books which are constantly issuing from the European and American Press. There is also kept in the Department a record of every public library, and of the books which have been furnished for it, so that additions can be made to such libraries without liability to send second copies of the same books.

XIII.—TABLE N.—SUMMARY OF THE MAPS, APPARATUS, AND PRIZE BOOKS SUPPLIED TO THE COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES DURING THE YEAR.

1. The amount expended in supplying maps, apparatus, and prize books for the schools, was \$24,465—decrease, \$1,458. The one-half of this sum was provided voluntarily from local sources; in all cases the books or articles are applied and fifty per cent. of the value paid for by the parties concerned before being sent. The number of Maps of the World sent out was 125; of Europe, 208; of Asia, 156; of Africa, 134; of America, 163; of British North America and Canada, 194; of Great Britain and Ireland, 143; of Single Hemisphere, 143; of Scriptural and Classical, 109; of other charts and maps, 217; of globes, 78; of sets of apparatus. 39; of other pieces of school apparatus, 728; of Historical and other Lessons, in sheets, 5,240. Number of volumes of prize books, 54,657.

2. It may be proper to repeat that the map, apparatus, and prize book branch of the School System was not established till 1855. From that time to the end of 1869 the amount expended for maps, apparatus, and prize books (not including Public Libraries), was \$264,233, one-half of which has been provided from local sources, from which all applications have been made. The number of Maps of the World furnished is 2,315; of Europe, 3,601; of Asia, 2,901; of Africa, 2,687; of America, 3,051; of British North America and Canada, 3,355; of Great Britain and Ireland, 3,500; of Single Hemispheres, 2,395; Classical and Scriptural Maps, 2,493; other maps and charts, 5,175; globes, 1,833; sets of apparatus, 349; single articles of school apparatus, 14,003; Historical and other Lessons, in sheets, 148,332; volumes of Prize Books, 442,794.

3. I also repeat the following explanation of this branch of the Department :-

The maps, globes, and various articles of school apparatus sent out by the Department, apportioning one hundred per cent. upon whatever sum or sums are provided from local sources, are nearly all manufactured in Canada, and at lower prices than imported articles of the same kind have been heretofore obtained. The globes and maps manufac tured (even the material) in Canada contain the latest discoveries of voyagers and travel

lers, and are executed in the best manner, as are tellurians, mechanical powers, numerical frames, geometrical powers, &c., &c. All this has been done by employing competitive, private skill and enterprise. The Department has furnished the manufacturers with copies and models, purchasing certain quantities of the articles when manufactured, at stipulated prices, then permitting and encouraging them to manufacture and dispose of these articles themselves to any private parties desiring them, as the Department supplies them only to municipal and school authorities. In this way new domestic manufactures are introduced, and mechanical and artistical skill and enterprise are encouraged, and many aids to school and domestic instruction, heretofore unknown amongst us, or only attainable in particular cases with difficulty, and at great expense, are now easily and cheaply accessible to private families, as well as to municipal and school authorities all over the country. It is also worthy of remark, that this important branch of the Education 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 expense.

The following Tables will also be found of much interest in connection with this part

of our School System.

Table Shewing the Value of Articles sent out from the Education Depository During the Years 1851 to 1869, Inclusive.

YEAR.	apportioned from th	100 per cent. has been e Legislative Grant. Maps, Apparatus and Prize Books.	Articles sold at Cata- logue prices without	brary. Prize and School Books, Maps
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1858 1860 1861 1862 1863	51,376 9,947 7,205 16,200 3,982 5,885 5,289 4,084 3,273 4,022	4,655 9,320 18,118 11,810 11,905 16,832 16,251 16,194 15,887	1,414 2,981 4,233 5,514 4,389 5,726 6,452 6,972 6,679 5,416 4,894 4,844 3,461	1,414 2,981 4,233 56,890 18,991 22,251 40,770 22,764 24,389 27,537 25,229 24,311 23,370
1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869	2,400 4,375 3,404 4,420	$\begin{array}{c} 17,260 \\ 20,224 \\ 27,114 \\ 28,270 \\ 25,923 \\ 24,475 \end{array}$	4,454 3,818 4,172 7,419 4,793 5,678	23,645 25,442 35,661 39,093 35,136 34,808

#### BOOK IMPORTS INTO ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

The following Statistical Table has been compiled from the "Trade and Navigation Returns" for the years specified, showing the gross value of books (not maps or school apparatus), imported into Ontario and Quebec.

YEAR.   tere	ed at Ports in the	Value of Books entered at Ports in the Province of Ontario.	Total value of Books imported into the two Provinces.	Proportion imported for the Education Department of On- tario.
1850	\$101,880	\$141,700	\$243,580	\$84
1851	120,700	171,732	292,432	3,296
1852	141,176	159,268	360,444	1,288
1853	158,700	254,280	412,980	22,764
1854	171,452	367,808	479,260	44,060
1855	194,356	338,792	533,148	25,624
1856	208,636	427,992	636,628	10,208
1856	224,400	309,172	533,572	16,028
1857	171,255	191,942	363,197	10,692
1858	139,057	184,304	323,361	5,308
1859	155,604	252,504	408,168	8,846
1860	185,612	344,621	530,233	7,782
1861	183,987	249,234	433,221	7,800
1862	184,652	276,673	461,325	4,085
1862	93,308	127,233	220,541	4,668
1862	189,386	200,304	380,690	9,522
1863	222,559	247,749	470,368	14,749
\$\frac{1}{2}\$	233,837	273,615	507,452	20,743

In the Appendix G will be found the General Regulations upon which the Depository Branch of the Department is conducted, with other information.

#### XIV.—Table O.--Superannuated and Worn-out Teachers of Common Schools.

1. This table shows the age and service of each pensioner, and the amount which he receives. The system, according to which aid is given to worn-out Common School teachers, is as follows:—In 1853 the Legislature appropriated \$2,000, which it afterwards increased to \$4,000 per annum, in aid of superannuated or worn out Common School teachers. The allowance cannot exceed \$6 annually for each year the recipient has taught school in Ontario. Each recipient must pay a subscription to the Fund of \$4 for the current year, and \$5 for each year since 1854, if he has not paid his \$4 any year; nor can any teacher share in the fund unless he pays annually at that rate, commencing at the time of his beginning to teach, or with 1854 (when the system was established) if he began to teach before that time. When a teacher omits his annual subscription, he must pay at the rate of \$5 for that year in order to be entitled to share in the fund when worn-out. When the fund is not sufficient (as it never has been since the first year of its administration) to pay each pensioner the full amount permitted by law, it is then divided among the claimants according to the number of years each one has taught. To secure equality, each claimant is paid in full the first year, less the amount of his subscriptions required by law to be paid.

2. It appears from the Table that 247 have been admitted to receive aid, of whom 116 have died, have not been heard from, or have resumed teaching, or have withdrawn from the fund before or during the year 1869, the amount of their subscriptions having

been returned to them.

3. The average age of each pensioner in 1869 was 68 years; the average length of time of service in Ontario was 21 years. No time is allowed applicants except that which has been spent in teaching a Common School in Ontario; though their having taught school many years in England, Ireland, Scotland, or the British Provinces, has induced

<sup>\*</sup> Estimate.

the Council, in some instances, to admit applicants to the list of worn out Common School teachers after teaching only a few years in this Province, which would not have been done

had the candidate taught, altogether, only a few years of his life.

4. My report in former years contained the names of the parties on whose testimony the application in regard to each case was granted, together with the county of each pensioner's residence. That part of the table has been omitted in my last three reports to save the expense of printing, though the record is preserved in the Department for reference, if occasion require.

#### XV.—TABLE P.—EDUCATIONAL SUMMARY FOR 1869.

This table exhibits, in a single page, the number of Educational Institutions of every kind, as far as I have been able to obtain returns, the number of students and pupils attending them, and the amount expended in their support. The whole number of these institutions in 1869 was 4.923—increase, 41; the whole number of students and pupils attending them was 448.160—increase, 13.227; the total amount expended for all educational purposes was \$2,059,783—increase, \$32.584. The total amount available for educational purposes was \$2,273,903—increase, \$34,264.

# XVI.—Table Q.—General Statistical Abstract of the Progress of Education in Onatrio, from 1842 to 1869 Inclusive.

It is only by comparing the number and character of Educational Institutions at different periods, the number of pupils attending them, and the sums of money provided and expended for their support, that we can form a correct idea of the educational progress of a country. The statistics for such comparisons should be kept constantly before the public mind to prevent erroneous and injurious impressions, and to animate to efforts of

further and higher advancement.

Congratulations have often been expressed at the great improvements which have been made in all our institutions of education, in regard both to the subjects and methods of teaching, as in the accommodations and facilities of instruction; also in the number of our Educational Institutions, in attendance upon them, and in the provision for their support. But it is only by analysing and comparing the statistics contained in Table Q, that a correct and full impression can be formed of what has been accomplished educationally in Ontario during the last twenty years. Take a few items as examples. From 1848 to 1869 the number of Common Schools has been increased from 2,800 to 4,359, and the number of pupils attending them from 130,739 to 411,706. The amount provided for the support of Common Schools has been increased since 1848 from \$344,276 to \$1,175,166, besides the amount provided for the purchase, erection, repairs of school-houses, etc., of which there are no reports earlier than 1850, but which at that time amounted to only \$56,756, but which in 1869 amounted to \$449,731—making the aggregate for Common School purposes in 1869, \$1,624,897. Then the number of free schools since 1850 has increased from 252 to 4.131; to which are to be added the Normal and Model Schools, the system of uniform text-books, maps, globes, apparatus, (of domestic manufacture) prize books and public libraries.

#### XVII. THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM.

Nothing is more important than that an establishment designed especially to be the institution of the people at large—to provide for them teachers, apparatus, libraries, and every possible agency of instruction—should, in all its parts and appendages, be such as the people can contemplate with respect and satisfaction, and visit with pleasure and profit. While the schools have been established, and are so conducted as to leave nothing to be desired in regard to their character and efficiency, the accompanying agencies for the agreeable and substantial improvement of all classes of students and pupils, and for the useful entertainment of numerous visitors from various parts of the country, as well as many from abroad, have been rendered as attractive and complete as the limited means furnished would permit. Such are the objects of the Educational Museum.

The Educational Museum is founded after the example of what has been done by the Imperial Government as part of the system of popular education—regarding the indirect as scarcely secondary to the direct means of forming the taste and character of the people.

It consists of a collection of school apparatus for Common and Grammar Schools, of models of agricultural and other implements, of specimens of the natural history of the country, casts of antique and modern statues and busts, &c., selected from the principal museums in Europe, including the busts of several of the most celebrated characters in English and French history; also, copies of some of the works of the great masters of the Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, and especially of the Italian schools of painting. These objects of art are labelled for the information of those who are not familiar with the originals, but a descriptive historical catalogue of them is in course of preparation. In the evidence given before the Select Committee of the British House of Commons, it is justly stated that "the object of a National Gallery is to improve the public taste, and afford a more refined description of enjoyment to the mass of the people;" and the opinion is at the same time strongly expressed that as "people of taste going to Italy constantly bring home beautiful modern copies of beautiful originals," it is desired, even in England, that those who have not the opportunity or means of travelling abroad, should be enabled to see, in the form of an accurate copy, some of the works of Raffaelle and other great masters; an object no less desirable in Canada than in England. What has been thus far done in this branch of public instruction is in part the result of a small annual sum which, by the liberality of the Legislature, has been placed at the disposal of the Chief Superintendent of Education, out of the Ontario Educational Grants, for the purpose of improving school architecture and appliances, and to promote art, science and literature, by the means of models, objects and publications, collected in a Museum connected with the Department.

The more extensive Educational Museum at South Kensington, London, established at great expense by the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council of Education, appears, from successive reports, to be exerting a very salutary influence, while the School of Art connected with it is imparting instruction to hundreds in drawing, painting, modelling, &c.

A large portion of the contents of our museum has been procured with a view to the School of Art, which has not yet been established, though the preparations for it are completed. But the Museum has been found a valuable auxiliary to the schools; the number of visitors from all parts of the country, as well as from abroad, has greatly increased during the year, though considerable before; many have repeated their visits again and again; and I believe the influence of the Museum quite corresponds with what is said of that of the Educational Museum of London.

The means employed for improving the Museum during the last two years were detailed in my last Annual Report; and the additions, made at a comparatively small expense, are of great variety and value.

#### XVIII.—REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

I beg to direct special attention to the practical and excellent Report of the Inspector of Grammar Schools, which will be found in Appendix A. The Report of the Inspector (the Rev. J. G. D. Mackenzie, A. M.,) this year as last year, is alike kind and faithful, and is replete with practical remarks and suggestions; it points out clearly the defects of many, both Grammar and Common Schools, and shows clearly in the interests of higher English, as well as of sound classical education, the necessity of the revisal of the system, as contemplated by the principal provisions of the Grammar School Bill, which were recommended by a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly of 1868, and which was almost unanimously concurred in by the County School Conventions held in February and March of 1869. I agree entirely with Mr. Mackenzie in his urgent suggestions for increased provision for the Inspection of Grammar Schools, and in recommending the apportioning of the Grammar School Fund, according to results of teaching, and not merely according to members.

XIX.—Extracts from Reports of Local Superintendents of Common Schools.

space is devoted to extracts from local reports, as illustrating the practical working of the system, the inner and practical life of the people in their social relations and development -the intelligent and noble struggles of some new settlements to educate their children, and the shameful negligence of some old settlements in regard to the education of their children.

Character of these Reports.—In Appendix A to this Report I have given extracts from the reports of Local Superintendents of townships, cities, towns, and incorporated villages. These extracts of reports, impartially given, are few in comparison with the five hundred municipalities of this Province. Very many of the local statistical reports are unaccompanied by any remarks, indicating, probably, the absence of anything very gratifying to remark upon. But the extracts given will, among other things above noticed, establish the following facts :--

1. Apathy and Selfishness a cause of Backwardness.—That the inefficiency and stationary condition of the schools in many places does not arise from any complained of defects in the shool law or system, but in most instances from the apathy and misguided selfishness of the parties concerned—in a few instances from the newness and poverty of the

settlements.

2. Spirit and Enterprise of Old and New Townships contrasted.—That, on the contrary, the gratifying advancement of the schools in other places does not depend upon the age or wealth of the settlement, but upon the spirit of the people. Some of the oldest settlements of the Province in the River and Lake Townships of the County of Welland, and on the River St. Lawrence, are far behind the greater part of the newer townships.

3. Eastern and Western parts of Outario compared.—That, as a general rule, the Eastern section of Ontario, East of Kingston—the County of Lanark excepted—are far less advanced and far less progressive than the Western part of the Province, except some old townships on the Rivers Niagara and Detroit, and on Lake Erie. This will be strikingly

seen on reference to the library map published in my report for last year.

4. Best Teachers the Cheapest.—That as the best made shoes, and waggons, and fences, and farm tools are the most serviceable and cheapest in the long run, so the best teachers, and school-houses and furniture, are by far the cheapest, as well as the most profitable for

all parties and all the interests of education and knowledge.

5. Evils of the "Cheap" Teachers.—That the most serious obstacles to the education of children in many parts of the country are bad school-house accommodation, and the employment of incompetent and miscalled cheap teachers; the only remedy for which is requiring proper school-house accommodation, doing away with the lowest class teachers, and prescribing a minimum teacher's salary which will secure the employment and continuance in the profession of competent teachers. This is what the country, as a whole, owes to itself, as well as to the helpless and injured youthful members of it.

6. Faithfulness of County Boards.—That immense advantages have resulted from the faithfulness with which the County Boards of Public Instruction have generally discharged their duties in the examination and licensing of teachers; but it is manifest that there is great need of simplifying their constitution and duties, and of the greater efficiency of the office of Local Superintendent, as well as to prevent the well qualified teachers whom they license from being deprived of, or driven from employment by the meanness and folly of

trustees who employ incompetent teachers.

7. Free Schools Universally Popular .- That opinions and practice have become so general in favor of free schools, that it is time now to settle the question by Legislative enactment, as well as to provide for the application of the free school principle in regard to the universal instruction of children. No child should be deprived of what the whole

community is taxed to provide for it.

8. Competitive Examinations and Prizes.—That competitive examinations of schools, and the distribution of prizes to reward and encourage punctuality, good conduct, diligence, and perfect recitations of pupils, form a powerful element for improving the schools, and animating teachers and pupils to exertion. In all the local reports, there is scarcely a dissenting voice as to the salutary influence of distributing prizes as an encouragement and reward to meritorious pupils in the schools. The two or three instances in which a doubt as to their beneficial influence has been expressed, have been where the prizes have been distributed in an exceptional manner—by the teacher alone, or upon the single ground of cleverness or success at final examinations, and not embracing rewards also for punctuality, good conduct, diligence, (as suggested and provided for by the four classes of merit cards), as well as for perfect recitations. The testimony is unanimous and unqualified as to the very beneficial influence upon teachers and pupils of competitive examinations among the pupils of the several schools of a township. The twofold objection heretofore urged in a few instances is now seldom repeated, namely, that the distribution of prizes is not an appeal to the high motives of duty, but to the lower motive of selfishness, as if the Bible does not from beginning to end urge the motive of reward as well as of duty upon human beings of all ranks and ages; and, secondly, that of discriminating between pupils and rewarding the meritorious excites jealousy and hatred in the minds of the undistinguished and unrewarded—an objection, according to the principle of which, punctual, well-conducted, diligent and successful men in life ought not to be rewarded by any respect or notice, or increase of wealth, over the negligent, lazy and worthless, lest the latter should envy the former! Whereas the principle of Providence as well as of Revelation is, that the hand of the diligent maketh rich, while idleness tendeth to poverty, and that every man—in childhood as well as in manhood—shall be rewarded according to his works.

9. These Extracts from local reports clearly attest and strongly evince the need of the principal provisions which were recommended in a School Bill to the Legislative Assembly, by a Select Committee of its members, and which were subsequently approved

of by four-fifths of forty County School Conventions.

#### XX. CONCLUDING REMARKS.

I defer, until the passing of the proposed Grammar and Common School Amendment Bills, any extended remarks on what I believe to be the needed developments of our Schools, in their relations, subjects, and methods. I will confine myself to repeating the expression of the conviction, that the tendency of the youthful mind of our country is too much in the direction of what are called the learned professions, and too little in the direction of what are termed industrial pursuits. There is certainly no need to stimulate any class of youth to classical studies with a view to the profession of the law, medicine, etc., but it appears to me very important, as the fundamental principles and general machinery of our school system are settled, that the subjects and teaching of the schools should be adapted to develop the resources and skilful industry of the country. In all cases the possibly useful and merely ornamental should yield to the essential and practical, and there are many things not essential for every child to know in regard to the physical history of the Globe and of its people; but I think every child should be taught and should know how to read and spell his own language, to write well, to know the names and characteristics of the vegetables and flowers and trees with which he daily meets; the insects and birds and animals of his country; the nature of its soils and minerals; the chemical and mechanical principles which enter into the construction and working of the implements of husbandry; the machinery of mills, manufactures, railroads and mines; the production and preparation of the clothes we wear, the food we eat, the beverages we drink, the air we breathe; together with the organs of our bodies, the faculties of our minds, and the rules of our conduct. The mastery of these subjects, for ordinary practical purposes, is as much within the capacity of childhood and youth as any of the hundred things that children learn in the street and by the fireside; and the knowledge of them would contribute vastly more to skilled and various industry, and to the interest and enjoyment of social life, than the smattering of certain things which occupy the time and attention of many a youth in our Grammar Schools.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient, humble servant,

E. RYERSON.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Toronto, August, 1870.

# PART II.

# STATISTICAL REPORT. 1869.

# TABLE A.—The Common

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	R	ECEIPTS	BY LOCA	L SCHOO	L AUTHO	
COUNTIES.	For Teachers' Salaries (Legislative Grant).	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries (Legislative Grant).	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Trustees' Rate Bill for Fees.	Clergy Reserve Fund, Balanees and other sources
Glengarry Stormont Dundas Prescott Russell Carleton Grenville Leeds Lanark Renfrew Frontenac Addington Lennox Prince Edward Hastings Northumberland Durham Peterborough Victoria Ontario York Peel Simcoe Halton Wentworth Brant Lincoln Welland Haddimand Norfolk Oxford Waterloo Wellington Grey Perth Huron Bruce Middlesex Elgin Kent Lambton Essex District of Algoma Parry Sound	1695 50 850 00 3308 00 2191 00 3372 00 3270 00 2646 00 3091 00 2058 00 4404 50 4404 50 4403 00 2560 00 2660 00 2771 00 2668 00 2093 00 2093 00 2093 00 2462 00 3234 00 4719 00 3334 00 5574 00 5816 00 4866 00 4866 00 4866 00 4866 00 48719 00 5575 00 575 00 575 00	\$ cts. 75 70 35 53 49 48 16 50 20 00 182 00 75 06 276 45 258 62 41 70 125 50 190 00 41 00 118 25 147 10 196 05 245 41 127 58 290 71 559 74 436 27 246 83 586 54 470 71 349 57 57 50 143 88 98 76 231 71 280 70 515 72 256 19 310 84 420 12 397 75 631 08 345 41 602 35 334 10 136 75 311 25 123 70 15 30 62 00	\$ cts. 2309 00 2015 00 2127 00 2160 00 918 00 2913 00 25141 00 3554 00 2534 00 2534 00 2534 00 4443 00 4011 60 3560 00 3120 00 3525 00 4400 00 5908 00 2787 00 5937 82 3278 00 2904 00 2520 00 3168 00 2904 00 2595 00 3168 00 2904 00 2595 00 3168 00 2904 00 2595 00 3168 00 2904 00 2590 00 4941 53 4960 00 5960 25 600 00 3160 00	\$ cts. 6464 61 8515 75 9474 65 6645 01 4209 17 16966 16 6414 44 15879 82 17247 51 12897 29 14824 31 8528 05 4676 80 14125 37 21676 06 27117 82 23271 37 14646 67 17544 63 34556 16 43030 22 2371 37 14646 67 17544 63 34556 16 23385 19 15056 22 18162 01 16398 19 15056 25 15519 62 23485 89 18707 58 11670 62 23485 89 25721 77 27301 05 37992 59 35451 33 26440 52 45269 64 22727 17 46748 48 24234 34 24568 06 26272 29 16052 20	\$ cts. 338 55 86 67 13 85 54 50  586 35 284 07 617 22 360 48 25 98 1042 13 220 83 42 68 860 54 328 95 107 505 55 225 57 501 40 1368 43 1404 25 113 77 501 40 1368 43 1404 25 339 65 1709 03 2463 22 1263 71 1342 35 680 74 753 55 351 36 1067 66 1067 66 516 12 378 98 108 11 37 87 40 68 108 11 758 78 823 21 222 37 22 141 07	\$ cts, 2743 02 1382 31 1815 04 989 78 512 64 3308 02 2857 73 8033 62 2857 73 8033 62 27178 36 1955 36 3311 17 3055 70 1825 63 3674 08 6168 33 5390 02 4040 95 3683 46 7851 44 4484 63 7851 44 4233 89 5521 02 5170 02 4907 76 5170 62 4907 76 730 85 6238 98 6345 78 7700 97 6679 39 5344 09 5861 69 5451 45 9860 83 2343 84 12 00
CITIES.						
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#### Schools of Ontario.

_		EXPENDI	TURE BY 1	LOCAL SCE	HOOL AUTH	HORITIES.	
Total Receipts for all Common School purposes during 1869.	For Teachers' Sala- ries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Sites and Build- ing School Houses.	For Rents and Repairs of School Houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel and other ex- penses.	Tetal Expenditure for all Common School purposes during 1869.	Balances.
\$ cts. 14246 88 13944 26 15581 02 11561 29 6509 81 27263 53 13963 29 31993 21 31907 05 20036 33 25939 11 16906 58 8752 11 22434 24 37167 94 40879 06 35383 28 224463 23 28215 48 54198 05 73715 85 28718 42 58089 03 23430 25 32956 82 27887 02 25996 19 27355 71 38280 19 53566 29 43026 71 57526 52 54324 54 41380 92 66133 37 41399 08 66844 70 37984 34 36742 06 44522 59 23362 51 590 00 124 00	\$ cts. 10090 29 9402 51 9936 98 7553 18 5222 73 19415 24 10500 01 21024 39 19509 47 14374 14 16427 02 11722 57 6166 59 17507 07 25397 10 29670 83 26058 79 16710 64 20378 85 34941 03 46318 59 21993 27 39183 62 16915 42 24169 80 17662 42 15980 27 16975 88 19367 01 23363 55 35953 95 30241 28 39651 75 39805 45 28586 98 45478 07 26337 65 48185 20 27481 94 20262 18 24754 54 17535 45 560 00	\$ ots. 168 70 71 06 98 96 68 05 91 25 364 00 150 12 552 90 517 24 131 54 251 00 380 00 82 00 239 51 402 85 412 64 521 26 255 16 585 12 26 255 16 585 14 150 94 42 452 561 40 1031 44 501 56 14 802 87 1262 16 703 45 1261 08 668 20 790 96 786 11 278 72 278 278 40 0 124 00 22846 97	\$ cts. 1472 32 1894 25 1799 56 663 54 796 00 3396 18 583 85 2532 46 2463 44 1191, 75 2685 75 993 41 90 25 1701 16 2432 20 3554 00 2414 69 2077 57 2373 08 1729 76 6060 84 2258 82 1899 15 3941 28 2384 82 1525 39 2636 72 6307 79 5817 40 1961 39 6082 21 3367 32 4505 44 1917 82 2051 85 6792 79 986 08	\$ cts. 165 39 310 70 750 37 266 08 93 21 558 87 283 84 762 84 730 19 715 41 499 30 355 24 346 56 353 31 1085 42 854 97 1021 43 406 75 793 87 2925 56 1769 70 751 38 1410 68 578 58 773 53 442 35 344 34 463 44 493 07 846 62 1329 02 1359 46 1443 05 1270 90 862 08 1721 66 838 70 1576 89 587 04 1076 23 982 83 735 46	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 12775 34 12425 17 13795 09 9256 20 6485 05 25367 96 12689 57 27859 96 29034 81 18525 34 21606 95 14694 39 7509 06 21966 58 32308 98 38978 00 33021 56 21:09 43 26560 82 48769 70 64799 97 27072 70 52315 03 22778 86 30461 55 24525 03 21415 55 22479 40 24809 82 34073 33 47752 04 37320 97 51585 73 49563 21 38051 27 59424 63 36550 48 64844 70 34016 23 32767 37 37188 41 20974 28 590 00 124 00	\$ cts. 1471 54 1519 09 1785 93 2305 09 24 76 1895 57 1273 72 4073 15 2872 24 1570 99 1243 26 2212 19 1243 05 467 66 4858 96 2361 72 3253 80 1654 66 5428 35 8915 89 1645 72 25774 00 651 39 2495 27 3361 99 4580 66 4516 79 2545 89 1645 72 5764 00 6708 74 4848 60 2000 00 3968 11 3974 69 7334 18 2388 23
45499 23 30250 56 11448 59 19793 03 37788 21	22115 00 17252 76 7681 81 9547 10 8903 72 65500 39	466 48 485 74 120 37 400 30 121 25	7499 81 4947 26 315 00 1032 45 15418 48 29213 00	3240 07 1149 07 663 59 884 26 454 00 6390 99	8610 92 6311 04 2666 76 967 66 3924 72 22481 10	41932 28 30145 87 11447 53 12831 77 28822 17 125179 62	3566 95 104 69 1 06 6961 26 8966 04

#### TABLE A.—The Common

			17	ABLE A	.—The C	ommon
		CEIPTS I	BY LOCA	L SCHOO	L AUTHO	RITIES.
TOWNS.	For Teachers' Salaries (Legislative Grant).	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries (Legislative Crant).	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Trustees' Rate Bill for Pecs.	Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances
Amherstburgh Barrie Belleville Berlin Bothwell Bownanville Brantford Brockville Chatham Clifton Cobourg. Collingwood Cornwall Dundas Galt Goderich Guelph Ingersoll Lindsay Milton Napanee Niagara Oakville Owen Sound Paris Perth Peterborough Picton Port Hope Pressot Sandwich Sarnia. St. Catharines St. Marys St. Thomas Simcoe Stratford Whitby Windsor Woodstock	160 00 220 00 229 00 159 00 268 00 277 00 432 00 243 00 438 00 248 00 251 00 683 00 683 00 187 00 187 00 165 00 253 00	\$ cts. 58 00 16 26 17 00 75 05 38 00 52 00 75 75 63 00 44 00 49 50 135 80 25 00 72 40 72 57 10 34 10 00 28 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 12 02 10 03 11 05 11 0	\$ cts. 1528 38 1537 00 6784 17 2883 00 1415 13 1829 76 8100 00 3814 00 2836 87 1100 00 2700 00 1190 00 1550 00 566 25 3617 00 4200 00 4328 62 1039 10 1905 10 1422 60 1095 00 828 26 1119 84 2519 85 1200 00 699 23 2079 33 3285 32 2600 00 1374 00 1394 51 3252 00 2600 00 1394 51 3252 00 2600 00	\$ cts. 1360 98 284 00 217 42 377 22 353 32 100 00 185 46 1654 17 233 80 861 60 74 53 105 62 69 43 629 15 500 00 287 75 749 78 888 45 193 00 400 00 139 72	\$ cts. 60 12   37 48   763 58   1027 50   43 25   100 00   598 75   100 00   598 75   1432 61   356 37   2 50   56 69   6 75   75 00   20 00   1593 58   1763 50   593 00   829 00   829 00   656 25   1206 63   12437 34	\$ cts. 56 47 82 91 2039 46 192 14 240 98 244 86 1173 63 2698 39 2960 05 1563 58 446 08 150 19 1250 00 997 64 1858 52 24 21 114 90 1020 84 7586 20 337 32 1027 80 216 21 1065 66 1888 04 173 84 11 48 907 05 1330 49 1830 50 229 70 41 52 2344 10 557 05 1359 46 533 53
VILLAGES.  Arnprior Ashburnham Aurora Bath Bradford Brampton Brighton Caledonia Cayuga Chippewa Clinton Colborne Dunnville Elora Embro Fergus	115 00 82 00 159 00 145 00 96 00 165 00 186 00 70 00	40 00 10 00 32 22 38 80 16 00 5 00 28 00 28	1416 22 200 00 1125 00 450 00 663 62 2150 00 930 00 470 00 650 00 1500 00 750 00 865 00 1315 43 349 00 1250 00	104 65	333 91	208 03 160 67 1123 40 313 06 168 54 91 45 701 68 68 28 156 41 1 22 3884 49 15 20 991 24 506 28 12 76 613 60

# Schools of Ontario—Continued.

		EXPENDI	TURE BY I	LOCAL SCH	OOL AUTH	IORITIES.	
Total Receipts for all Common School purposes during 1869.	For Teachers' Sala- ries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Sites and Build- ing School Houses.	For Rents and Repairs of School Houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel and other ex- penses.	Total Expenditure for all Common School purposes during 1869.	Balances.
\$ cts. 3309 95 2220 17 9497 63 3708 90 1804 11 3159 20 11745 15 7406 96 6306 92 3013 08 4534 09 1525 19 3003 00 4432 34 5872 07 4784 06 6068 71 3547 52 8379 21 1831 40 1583 77 2084 83 1090 65 11525 20 3015 01 3063 79 5289 64 2796 41 6307 45 2757 62 870 71 4148 62 6197 88 5084 50 2446 95 1681 03 6368 10 3276 80 5396 52 4734 79	\$ cts. 1945 84 1546 81 1547 83 2709 18 1234 00 1930 33 6402 69 3210 00 2391 45 1234 00 2900 00 1125 00 1142 00 3621 97 3111 00 3450 00 4549 11 1811 67 2159 17 905 00 1278 94 1847 28 1226 66 2570 00 1898 23 1840 00 3783 83 1187 71 2912 50 1363 13 627 50 2334 00 4775 65 2136 72 240 2600 00 2138 07 2805 00 2138 07 2805 00 2813 30	\$ cts. 126 00 117 03 57 60 150 10 100 71 104 00 151 50 126 00 88 00 19 42 302 80 50 00 20 60 38 20 10 00 144 80 68 65 77 25 186 18 168 53 39 91 10 00 61 34 10 56 11 45 20 00 86 00  42 73 80 00 20 60 144 48 326 71 149 00 128 58 160 96 59 26	\$ ets. 634 02 1233 18 122 27 102 87 1611 35 700 00 52 00 477 00 916 85 2616 05 6663 30 6663 30 61 60 2048 30 300 00 40 00	\$ cts 90 10 115 00 1392 01 230 17 154 18 297 80 84 71 150 00 23 34 290 00 25 22 350 68 222 530 68 222 51 379 53 59 62 514 31 126 88 407 55 407 56 75 69 26 404 49 67 61 115 19 314 89 37 15 63 62 214 00 308 11 247 75 225 95 157 10 132 33 359 60 902 84 64 24	\$ cts 462 11 303 09 1100 15 419 47 172 24 766 81 1935 03 3250 91 1445 02 165 71 455 17 265 92 845 10 510 87 585 17 791 70 1331 44 221 26 1868 33 126 21 223 31 221 596 215 96 1397 27 553 21 638 75 1060 28 430 02 855 13 4458 05 222 10 290 22 488 00 546 74 313 23 121 69 148 35 651 24 554 24 1368 99	\$ cts. 3258 07 2081 93 8930 77 3517 92 1661 13 2923 41 8889 89 6681 62 5685 82 2142 47 3999 97 1466 14 2358 38 4393 55 4085 70 4456 12 6039 91 3153 91 7237 29 1275 43 1574 41 2084 83 1637 01 11191 42 2927 38 2566 36 5045 30 1993 62 5895 81 1964 80 869 60 3934 70 6197 88 3161 79 2164 83 1681 03 2966 89 4594 56 4305 79	\$ cts. 51 88 138 24 566 86 190 17 142 98 235 79 2855 26 725 34 621 10 870 61 534 12 59 05 634 62 38 79 1786 37 327 94 28 80 333 61 1141 92 555 97 9 36  53 64 497 43 244 34 802 79 411 64 702 82 1 11 213 92  1872 71 282 12  801 96 429 00
177319 21	95749 45	3632 75	18701 71	9303 82	27790 39	155178 12	22141 09
1799 25 449 67 2374 40 828 06 984 38 2465 25 1777 68 967 19 708 41 914 87 5529 49 856 20 2021 24 2084 71 441 76 2279 86	823 87 356 67 650 00 725 00 700 00 1087 30 650 00 525 50 756 75 1150 00 510 00 1030 00 1230 00 1330 00	1 50 20 00 4 51 10 20	355 82 2110 45	48 31 32 07 16 00 15 52 1 47 69 42 20 00 37 31 27 75 53 44	360 43 28 91	1155 58 465 50 2191 37 828 06 972 34 1823 53 888 58 792 92 653 65 910 22 3553 52 877 80 1111 88 1622 69 439 21 1864 92	643 67 30 17 183 03 12 04 641 72 889 10 174 27 54 76 4 65 1975 97 8 40 909 36 452 02 2 55 414 94

#### TABLE A.—The Common

	RI	ECEIPTS 1	BY LOCA	L SCHOO	L AUTHO	RITIES.
VILLAGES—Continued.	For Teachers' Salarries (Legislative Grant).	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries (Legislative Grant).	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Trustees' Rate Bill for Fees.	Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances and other sources
Fort Erie Gananoque Garden Island Georgetown Hawkesbury. Hespeler Holland Landing Iroquois Kemptville Kincardine Lanark Listowel. Merrickville Mitchell Morrisburgh Mount Forest Newburgh Newcastle New Edinburgh New Hamburg Newmarket Oilsprings Orangeville Orillia Oshawa Pembroke Petrolia Portsmouth Port Dalhousie Preston Renfrew Richmond Seaforth. Smith's Falls Southampton Stirling Strathroy Streetsville Thorold Trenton Vienna Wardsville	\$ cts. 110 00 170 00 60 00 130 00 130 00 105 00 76 00 80 00 114 00 150 00 196 00 196 00 118 00 121 00 121 00 125 00 95 00 130 00 131 00 135 00 95 00 130 00 131 00 132 00 96 00 132 00 97 00 98 00 99 00 132 00 99 00 132 00 99 00 132 00 99 00 130 00 130 00 130 00 130 00 130 00 130 00 130 00 130 00 130 00 130 00 130 00 131 00 131 00 131 00 131 00 132 00 99 00 130 00 1	\$\begin{array}{c} \text{cts.} & \text{cts.} & \text{25 00} & \text{5 00} & \text{5 00} & \text{5 00} & \text{5 00} & \text{3 00} & \text{45 91} & \text{15 00} & \text{8 00} & \text{25 00} & \text{13 00} & \text{8 00} & \text{22 00} & \text{13 00} & \text{30 00} & \text{14 07} & \text{15 00} & \text{34 25} & \text{7 50} & \text{23 00} & \text{5 50} & \text{10 00} & 10	\$ cts. 837 00  948 63 400 00 675 00 600 00 108 17 500 00 1203 84 70 00 460 00 500 00 118 00 1090 76 120 00 118 00 1090 76 120 00 118 00 1000 00 1100 00 1100 00 1100 00 117 55 80 60 120 00 1100 00 117 55 80 60 120 00 120	\$ cts.  150 00  286 10  507 60  238 00 130 25 432 31  45 23  180 70 376 69  175 86 88 86 131 33  10 00  115 00 430 10	24 75  225 35 1 80 6 00 347 95  4 40 12 00 183 00  73 57 179 75 18 00  88 72 15 50 218 00 5 00  24 75 442 25	\$ cts. 347 89 1111 22 42 00 3220 24 42 73 209 21 12 06 57 49 102 71 12 68 16 86 100 29 84 10 1178 89 18 66 275 47 658 21 342 88 197 36 184 06 932 08 75 70 123 37 530 83 761 28 1521 05 8 51 102 89 154 59 200 74 25 67 284 79 198 21 684 12 684 12 310 06 82 60 34 56 99 16
Waterloo Welland	108 00 76 00		600 00 441 74		175 00	363 14
Wellington Yorkville	185 00	33 43	1000 00		105 25	277 49
Total	7655 00	654 43	52262 99	3706 84	3574 10	24274 98
Total Counties	139640 00 10803 00 13045 00 7655 00	10430 11 722 51 1271 85 654 43 13078 90	149564 39 76274 09 94642 12 52262 99	869241 75 8160 20 9725 40 3706 84	22365 61 7332 75 12437 34 3574 10 45709 80	221957 12 41487 07 46197 50 24274 98 33 116 67
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Increase	884 80	651 70			5160 01	914 07

# Schools of Ontario.—Continued.

			TURE BY I	LOCAL SCH			
Total Receipts for all Common School purposes during 1869.	For Teachers' Sala-	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, includ- ing 100 per cent.	For Sites and Building School Houses.	For Rents and Repairs of School Houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel and other ox- penses.	Total Expenditure for all Common School purposes during 1869.	Balances.
\$ cts. 1319 89 1286 29 511 00 4340 37 1007 76 989 21 688 06 531 70 981 71 1412 43 857 48 660 29 689 10	\$ cts. 666 30 890 00 450 00 925 00 820 00 799 00 580 00 393 00 660 00 1060 00 680 00 402 00 611 67	88 00 91 82 46 45	\$ cts. 92 00 3163 29	27 00 100 00 5 30 89 90	\$ cts. 147 67 172 25 17 98 218 17 133 43 125 93 84 50 54 10 108 62 145 99 75 19 137 14 56 28	\$ cts. 875 51 1232 49 467 98 4340 37 953 43 936 86 679 50 462 47 883 62 1397 81 806 94 629 04 685 51	\$ cts, 444 38 53 73 43 02 54 33 52 35 8 56 69 29 98 09 14 62 50 54 31 25 3 59
2468 89 471 400 1396 67 660 31 848 91 1230 27 1815 21 2004 06 781 58 1024 95 1103 80	1084 16 414 00 926 23 493 00 599 60 644 00 1178 50 1145 00 434 38 610 00	26 00 16 00 44 00 73 00 60 00	51 25 160 00	28 70 60 00 133 44 15 00 114 62 111 21 35 04 2 21 84 74 176 17 8 00	181 67 136 31 90 69 37 75 131 98 485 96 196 89 60 93 33	1634 41 474 00 1318 59 660 31 848 91 1025 96 1405 52 1633 17 741 01 786 77 781 33	834 48 78 08 204 31 409 69 370 89 40 57 238 13 322 47
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	loodos	No. of childre attending anys whatever.	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
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	TENDING	150 to 200 days.	257 277 277 277 277 277 277 277 277 277
000	PUPILS AT	100 to 150 days.	25.52 25.52
SCE	0.15	50 to 100 days.	1356 1000 1000 1000 1000 1213 1213 1213 1213
1 O N	NUMBER	20 to 50 days.	890 8522 8522 8523 8523 1155 1155 1155 1155 1155 1155 1155 1
OM		Less than 20 the year.	28.3 4.83 2.35 2.35 2.35 2.35 2.35 2.35 2.35 2.3
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T U		Girls.	25.25 25 25.25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
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ATT	to sliq gnibu	Total Xo. of pure afte sees afte school.	2007 2008 2008 2008 2008 2008 2008 2008
x 1 i d	·səSe	Topils of other	88851+8851+6851500000000000000000000000000000000000
ے ش	bas č	Pupils between 16 years of ag	5054 5077 1648 1649
	ou pe-	School populati tween 5 and 16 of age.	6220 5200 5200 5200 5200 5200 5020 10020 5300 11020 5300 11020 5300 11020 5300 11020 5300 11020 5300 5300 5300 5300 5300 5300 5300 5
		COUNTIES.	(Hengarry   1 (Hengarry   2 bundas   2 bundas   4 Prescott   5 Bussell   6 Carleton   7 Graville   8 feeds   9 Lanark   10 Renfrew   11 (Frontenac   12 Addington   13 Lennox   13 Lennox   14 Prince Edward   15 Hasting   16 Northumberland   16 Northumberland   16 Peterborough   18 Peterborough   19 Victoria
	1	.o.V.	32

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		Other Studies.	1	12	12	58		259	3	10	:	20	40	127	olo	28	156	0/1	527	02	78	98	000	7	50	469	253
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		Vocal Music.	618	္ မ	183	195	15 S	35	300	182	2.2	20	485	911	100	830	1890	F/9T	1546	471	771	479	2/1	331	731	1515	1799
	bp?.	osolida leruteX	210	33.5	: 5	65.5	10	18	17	93	200	100	125	157	200	53	538	700	279	122	62	08 3	32	100	83	454	656
		Сеошетт.	5	11	21 -	56.	24	192	10	13	71 °C	45	23	3.5	77	65	II:	158 96.	81	20	55	97	- C	2000	40	152	126
		Algebra.	87	£ 555	130	38	100	33	40	100	201	181	124	143	33	92	210	177	195	162	31	149	194	88	52	357	194
·.		Mensuration.	<u>8</u>	19	27	* 83	51.5	282	9	36	7 T	27	146	21%	10	33	117	101	33	92	67	57 G	300	1 25	12	307	187
RUCTION		Book-keeping.	87	202	272	120	29	2000	35	135	35	214	351	203	202	51	215	926	259	189	176	211	176	150	340	715	384
OF INSTRUCTION.		Vriting.	3099	2703	1724	4172	2210	3865	2658	3617	1187	3233	5578	7224	3352	3890	7250	1297	7245	3359	4085	3237	2915	3685	4671	7544	8380
BRANCIIES		Other History.	765	357	251	654	494	735	220	200	350	943	1217	10801	480	852	1599	1406	1735	784	1212	210	515	760	986	2072	2116
DIFFERENT B	ry.	Canadian Histo	530	288	192	916	295	735	518	578	315	829	1692	2031	572	914	1804	1414	2069	933	1317	307	2000	098	786	3148	3101
THE	·hph.	General Geogra	1548	1066	300	1762	858	1749	1.001	1504	614	2307	3390	5396 3987	1762	2015	4226	2689	4501	2054	2178	1181	1669	2251	2300	4940	5337
NUMBER IN		Grammar	1555	1170	839 436	1896	1007	1734	1348	1330	474	1691	2204	1003	1645	1743	3337	9934	3320	1720	1838	1968	1484	1563	1846	3713	4314
×		Arithmetic.	2870	2723	744	4085	2950	4208	2525	3831	1219	3.168	5593	5867	3377	4197	7722	4493	7397	3386	4539	3077	3296	3973	5079	7610	8038
		5th class.	1335	1079	000 180 180 180	1408	188	1579	772	1334	207	1100	1323	3311	775	1202	2311	1784	2350	1070	1416	1214	1026	1220	1487	2002	2649
		4th class.	958	046	981	1507	2854 234	1470	0H0	1243	396	686	1805	1793	959	1141	2003	1350	2413	952	1251	884	23.6	1135	1694	1311	2600
	READING.	Srd class.	922	2002	341	1851	1574	1577	1093	1455	371	1133	2241	2062	1164	1530	2028	1503	3230	1146	1546	1065	986	1266	1763	1719	3172
	Ä	2nd class.	861	77.4	282 282 282 282	1378	1358	1343	1129	1265	333	783	2108	1582	1141	1350	2180	1174	2706	273	1340	200	878	1071	1503	1588	2574
		lst class. (lowest).	1144	276	350	1664	1092	1640	1246	1001	414	606	2307	1811	1254	1742	25.51	1365	3559	1104	1317	100	908	1264	1756	1666	3504
		.oV.	10	00 7	4, 73	61	- x	0	0 ;	10	225	14	15	101	20	161	270	31	53	24	8 8	07	807	29	30	251	333

TABLE B.—The Common Schools of Ontario.—Continued.

		M 10 00 00 00 01 01 01 0				
ance	Average attend	6868 6868 6868 74673 23522 23522 2069 2069	139143	4614 3382 1757 2182 1818	13783	281 283 720 440
	No. of children attending any s	1903 1126 11535 11067 11297 417 693 690	31960	100 100 300	200	67
·	Whose days are not reported.	642 16 298 646 600 104 259 144	8691	9	9	568
SCHOOL	200 days to the whole year.	946 7775 1365 1378 696 534 681 232	23967	1387 1203 518 239 780	4133	49 53 89 120
ATTENDING	150 to 200 days.	1851 1764 2519 1809 2905 1424 1271 853	49360	2086 1246 727 1066 640	5765	146 124 310 169
PUPILS AT	100 to 150 days.	3040 2325 2525 2633 3628 1832 1847 1650 1228	69470	1706 864 661 1015 803	5049	152 230 152 152
OF	20 to 100 days.	4341 3233 4593 3166 4602 2250 2180 2212 1589	92495	1936 1057 650 907 905	5455	158. 118 352 130
NUMBER	20 to 50 days.	3810 2181 3272 2425 3249 1805 1596 1689 1430	70647	1232 605 382 650 650	3538	47 76 226 97
	Less than 20 days during the year.	2161 1051 1960 1275 1811 983 811 984 779	38796	850 263 163 369 404	2049	39 37 162 38
	Indigent pupils.	110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110	1929	285 35	320	30
	siris.	7831 5299 8281 6068 8739 4249 3852 2944	164955	4551 2467 1601 2073 1957	. 12649	219 307 1064 375
	Boys.	8960 6126 9251 6777 6777 9494 4741 4421 4421 4421 3311	188471	4646 2777 1500 2183 2240	13346	347 333 998 351
to slic gaiba	Total No. of pup all ages atter school.	16791 11425 11425 17532 12845 18823 8930 8273 8746 6255	353426	9197 5244 3101 4256 4197	25995	566 640 2062 726
·səSr	Pupils of other	860 476 743 1282 1282 816 563 371 271	21509	38 36 37 47	414	7 46 17
	Pupils between	15931 10949 16789 16951 16951 8174 77710 8375 5984	331917	9159 5188 3065 4019 4150	25581	559 636 2016 709
years	School populatio 5 tween 5 and 16 of age.	17210 111640 19000 13140 19100 9050 9020 9030 6690 1100	386190	11500 5190 3630 4160 4300	28780	630 630 1850 770
	COUNTIES—Continued.	24 Grey 35 Perth 36 Huron 37 Bruce 38 Middlesex 39 Elgin 44 Lambon 42 Essex 43 Districts	, Total	CITIES. 44 Toronto 45 Hamilton 46 Kingston 47 Lendon 48 Ottawa	Total	49 Amherstburgh 50 Barrio 52 Belleville 53 Bellin 53 Bellin

	Other Studies.	52 52 52 54 54	3458	1123 1123	1298	36
gaims	Zo, of girls learners, needle work,	172 122 123 125 125 126 127 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128	1978	2280 863 1068 492	4703	50 229
.93	niwarG rasnin	132 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2320	76 70 718 718	1230	112
	Vocal Music.	17.15 10.17 13.25	28095	2117 2458 1318 995 1713	11601	347 150 1072 640
obpl	solid IsrutaZ	#82 # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	5868	157 106 97 465 44	839	12 10 18 53
	Geometry.	555288855 <u>28</u> 8	2649	167 203 98 98 15	576	16
	Algebra.	200 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135	5518	25.2 6.73 88 88 88	1365	171 4.04 4.33
	Mensuration.	9253883822	2710	175 155 331 84	1036	F   C
	Book-keeping.	68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 6	9140	191 77 130 83	727	27 22 28
	Vriting.	9863 9863 9419 7163 5865 5865 5865 8825 8825 8825 8825 8825	200511	5744 4775 1938 2585 2471	1,7613	441 503 1363 503
	Other History.	1632 1632 1633 1633 1633 1634 1634 1637 1637 1637 1637 1637 1637 1637 1637	47065	2867 5855 816 1967 740	6105	121 67 325 132
ory.	dsiH naibanaO	2252 1996 1910 2468 3468 3410 1031 1537 1712 465	63222	3218 980 1171 5222 781	6702	78 115 287 287
sbpy.	General Geogra	5296 4165 5715 4416 6920 3288 3221 3143 1201	115905	7545 4818 1585 4012 1682	19642	355 453 1030 616
	Grammar.	3585 2799 2799 2947 4971 2704 2039 2289 1002	91681	4199 1433 1495 2891 1833	11855	318 317 995 433
	Arithmetic.	9820 6459 9281 7703 10716 5385 5063 5063 3178	208334	7893 4815 2141 3627 2671	21147	428 503 1375 584
	5th class.	2138 2049 2063 2052 4074 2370 1413 1718	64320	926 283 434 448 418	2511	107 55 230 139
	4th class.	2563 2178 3230 2213 3311 1630 1464 1701	62948	1204 895 614 690 746	6114	142 108 108 108 108
READING.	Srd class.	2726 2526 2709 2702 2846 1692 1714 1692 11692 11692	73255	2437 1316 644 698 880	5975	114 1194 407
R	2nd class.	2419 2007 2007 2385 2848 1213 1484 1447 1185	62295	1364 917 554 1126 1047	5003	103
	lst class. (lowest).	4325 2912 3912 3910 1510 1911 1961 1623	76178	3439 1831 660 1294 756	7980	140
	.oX	35 ####################################	2	46448	-	50000

	вэце	Average attend	1868 888 887 887 887 887 887 887 887 887
		No. of children attending any s whatever.	260 80 50 80 80 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
		Whosedaysare not reported.	172 12
	SCHOOL	200 days to the whole year.	4 P899881188998866 21188188988888118911889
ŭ	ATTENDING	. 150 to 200 days.	8772288254488888888888888888888888888888
HOOL	PUPILS AT	100 to 120 days.	88888888888888888888888888888888888888
S C	OF	50 to 100 days.	8554566995555555555555555555555555555555
MON	NUMBER	20 to 50 days.	288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288
O M		Less than 20 the year.	685549889888885415585272898854E598
HE C	Indigent pupils.		46 46 46 103 103 56 56 70 70 70 88 88 88 84 84 45 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46
NG T		Girls.	8359 8359 8359 8359 8359 8359 8359 8359
ENDI		Boys.	82
ATTI		Total Xo. of pural ages afte	577 688 2078 1331 3532 3532 5582 5582 5582 1060 1174 404 404 404 404 404 404 404 404 404 4
PILS	səBes.	Topils of other	5×22841×51-0×22555 5-21525552856744×8
PU		Pupils between 16 years of ag	2053 2053 2053 11090 10900 109
	years	School populatio tween 5 and 16 of age.	250 2000 2000 1100 1100 1100 250 250 250 250 1120 250 1120 250 1120 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 2
		TOWNS—Continued.	Bathwell
-		.oV	36 824777777777777777888888888888888888888

		Other Studies.	50 60 78 78 78 78 50
	Suims	No. of girls le needle work.	100 130 130 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
	•৯া	nivarU resnia	8 603 8 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1
		Vocal Music.	200 200 1712 37 102 1138 808 808 808 809 101 101 101 101 108 108 73 60
	obpv.	solid4 lernteN	2 5224 c 00 024 x 00
		Geometry.	x 255721 2855855 8 2004831004223
		Algebra.	3         2
٠٤٠		Mensuration.	4     77.6     0.0
Tanna I		Book-keeping.	2 119884 11988448861 2808484888080881
TO TO		Vriting.	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
July Cities		Other History.	25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.2
Limital	ory.	Canadian Hist	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
ard ani	.ydy	General Geogra	12886 12886
MDER IN		Статтат.	2003 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200
2		Arithmetic.	240 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
		oth class.	882232888882288484848484848888888888888
		4th class.	885538865538855538865538885888888888888
	READING.	3rd class.	5888 258 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288
	4	2nd class.	F = 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
		lst class (lowest).	28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.2
		No.	- ####################################

		,o <u>N</u>	86 Whitby 87 Windsor 88 Woodstock	,	89 Arnprior. 90 Ashburnham 91 Aurora. 92 Bath. 93 Bradford. 94 Brampton. 95 Brighton. 96 Caledonia. 97 Cayaga. 98 Chippewa. 99 Chinton. 100 Colborne. 101 Dunn ville. 102 Elora. 103 Embro. 104 Forgus. 105 Elora. 106 Garnanoque 106 Garnanoque 107 Garden Islan 108 Gcorgetovn. 109 Hawkesbury. 110 Hespeler
		TOWNS—Continued.	by Isor Istock	Total	VILLAGES.   Solution   Ashburnham.   Solution   Solut
	or pe-	School populati tween5 and 16 of age.	820 960 1100	34400	330 330 330 330 330 330 330 330 330 330
PUI	5 and ge.	Pupils between a fo stars of	676 865 1063	32713	315 315 315 315 315 315 315 315 315 315
SILS	'səSr	Tento to sliqu	19 10 46	860	2000004 7 11148 200000 448
		Total No. of Pu atte ages atte foods	695 875 1109	33573	38 828 828 828 828 828 828 828 828 828 8
NDIN		Boys.	392 501 572	17567	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
1 C J		Girls.	303 374 537	16006	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
HE C	• 6	Indigent Pupil	28	975	10 9 30 50
OMM		Less than 20 days during the year.	85 104	2640	81 37 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28
NOJ	NUMBER	synb 05 of 02.	104 167 220	5115	2-8-34-8534-85138-3524-24-22-
SCH	OF PUI	.syab 001 ot 05	138 254 297	8182	######################################
OOLS	PUPILS ATTE	.synb 051 of 001	156 233 240	7072	#88835888888888888888888888888888888888
	ATTENDING 8	150 to 200 days.	147 136 142	6549	884858F888E484568488866 <del>0</del>
	SCHOOL,	200 days to the whole year.	107	3119	8848-1545488555885288288245 <u>2</u>
		Whosedaysare betroported.		1230	8
	footlos n not	No. of children attendinganys whatever.	111	1231	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2
	eour	Average attendation	366 363 527	15887	52588888888888888888888888888888888888

NUMBER IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

	Other Studies.	139	808	9 9 191
Sui	Xo. of girls learn needle work.	121	1824	6.6
	Linear Drawing.	293	2118	67
	Vocal Music.	466	10924	57.7 T
ıA.	Iqosolida larutaZ	6 72	1127	20 20 20 151 151 151 151 151 151 151 151 151 15
	( teometry.	29	428	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
	Algebra.	16 22 72	1234	1270 x 73 15278
	Mensuration.	12 53	684	100
	Book-keeping.	20 1-16	1235	405552 42584 FE887-4-60514*
	·Sniting.	7.98 4.19 630	23793	See restant to the see restant t
	Other History.	# 11 g	5440	58536865889828 <mark>5</mark>
	Canadian History	468 33 195	1091	원왕 수종 왕윤화동 수 당왕원회
12.	General Geograph	592 215 630	20711	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
	.iranmar.	545 253 630	15834	8 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
	Arithmetic.	588 361 891	23246	55 9 9 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	oth class.	-62 -82 -712	4085	성등원성수없원명수 88 등 20 등
	tp class.	197 155 222	6103	프랑망스素용당당등등등등등등수휴명 <mark>운용</mark>
a sylving a	Srd class.	116 199 209	7631	38888272727288888974888
	2nd class.	172 187 186	. 7075	######################################
	lst class. (lowest).	25.25.25 27.25.75	8008	86688888548888888888 <b>88</b>
	.o.Z.	85 75 85 1 85 75 85		\$3555555555555555555555555555555555555

	ээцг	Average attend sliquq lo	154	79 167 95	322	108	80.057	192	58.8	368 81	191	119	06 9	921	110	# # B	218
		Xo. of children attending any s whatever.		08	110	200	Oc.	10		20	118	 			हा भ	6	\$ <del>\$</del>
		Whosedays are not reported.		291		08			10	97		58					
	SCHOOL	200 days to the whole year.	770	£ =	25 ∞	58°	- 21.72	3.5	000	17	显显	87	2	88	\$1 oc	12	51
ν̈́	ATTENDING	150 to 200 days.	ಕತನ	20	87.8	Z R 8	3 23 3	185	58	15.83	121	106	99	:55	55.5		100
ноог	PUPILS AT	100 to 150 days.	36 67 138	75	8.8	% <del>4</del> 2	385	16%	8 8	187	<u>z</u> 3	27	15.81	18 18	40	176	131
8 C	OF	50 to 100 days.	46 82 170	100	98	188	388	118	# 25 # 25	165	106	69	36	25.	E 8	167	93
M O M	NUMBER	20 to 50 days.	33 86 86	62	87	125	52.4	188	:51	108	28	88	28.83	88	3,5	1018	163
ОМ		Mess than 20 days during the year.	27.73	99			3 & 5	151.4	94	18.8	145	12.22	18	25	37	12.21	55 55
HEC		Indigent pupils				6	* .	<del>2</del> 2.		9	ಣ	က		Ξ			24 47
N G T		Girls.	72 163 226	160	170	15.5	989	15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1	: 15 86 - 15 86 - 15 86	335	25.55 12.55 13.55	125 170	108	187	131	272 68	236 245
ENDI		Boys.	192 312	385	173	1342	725	255 455 455 88	85	39 138 138	220 179	154	S: 33	33	119	109	285
ATT		Total No. of pursil ages atte	162 355 538	340 244	317	233	141	458 183 83 83	223	726 245	313	279 356	200	380	250	612	461 530
PILS	ages.	Pupils of other	8 T 27	182	0 <u>1</u> c	6	3 -1 4	61	 		್ಷ ೯ ⊱	00 23		<u>ಟ</u> ಬ	70	7 =	9 9
PU.	5 and	Pupils between	159 354 526	# 8 8 8	308	230 8 230 8 8 8	140 321	183	235	225	300	354	136	367 287	250	991	445 524
	on pe-	School populati tween 5 and 10 of age.	200 350 500	35.58 8.08 8.08 8.08 8.08 8.08 8.08 8.08	320	052	320	360	250 370	250	340	340	170	98 98 98	270	200	280
		VILLAGES—Coned.	112 Iroquois 113 Kemptyille 114 Kinoardine	116 Listowel 117 Merrickville	118 Mitchell 6119 Morrisburgh	[21] Newburgh 22] Newsastle	123 New Edinburgh 124 New Hamburg	125 Newmarket 126 Oilsprings	127 Orangeville 128 Orillia	129 Oshawa 130 Pembroke	31 Petroha	134 Preston	35 Kentrew 36 Richmond	137 Scaforth 138 Smith's Falls	139 Southampton 140 Stirling	141 Strathroy 142 Streetsville	143 Thoroid 144 Trenton
- 1		,vZ	###	122	40	122	22	125 126	212	465		32	33	137	133	44	14

NUMBER IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

	Other studies.						631					
gaian	No. of girls leanner.	96		က	85		12.					\$5 6
-1	gniwarU 1.esni.I	14	Н			- 1		98	08			41
	Vocal Music.		10	15.1			22	212 187	862			127
-Aųd	osolid4 lerutsN			98 134		# 1	7	181	- C			σο <u>ξ</u>
	Geometry.	物	~ 31 F	10	en .	ဇထ	2	51 7 x 5	10	- 00		ବୀ
	Algebra.	∞	H S w	23	7	. e	10	2723	120	00		70
	Mensuration.			17	9		7	ည်သင္သာ	2 6	,		7
	Воок-кесріпg.	2021	10 O I	352°	1-1	- 00	10	173	11		1.0	100
	.gaitirV/	06 8 062 062	155 175 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 18	300 175 275	156 258 258 258 258	173	821	16822	 8982		346	125
	Other History.	124 37	25		47	71 13	15 50	8849	0, c. 0	3 5	56 %	200
ry.	oteiH nailanaD	13 15 15	ro	40	10	911	15.57 10	02.08.3 08.88.3	2 Q G			52 8
Буλ.	General Geogra	25.25	161 170 35	273	117 153 45	266 274 277	274 273 274	157 179 871	120	E 55 55	\$ <del>\$</del> <del>\$</del>	185
	Grammar.	32 216 175	2024	190 67 219	8888	5248	3252	156	181	855 		515
	Arithmetic.	138 300 391	170	240 148 299	184 202 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203	272 272 258 258 258 258 258 258 258 258 258 25	55 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2		15 52 8 15 52 8	120	337
	5th class.	888	8 2 8 8 2 8	90 48 134	25.5	1228	04.0 07.0 07.0 0	EE313	\$ <b>4</b> a 8	3.45	39	<u> </u>
	4th class.	135	228	120 175	1832 	1282	agga.	 2468	 3988	844	124	100
READING.	Srd class.	72 101	828	G & 2	E 2 3 E	5 4 1	137		. 8 % <del>2</del>	#EE	185	1961
	Zud class.	# % W &	382	288	÷ ÷ % E	773	28 88 4 4		888	889	38.	148

	ээцв	Average attend of pupils.	98 173 247 106 54 245	9240	139143 13783 15887 9240	178053 169978	8075
	Jou 1	Xo. of children attending any s	20 30 119	696	31960 500 1231 969	34660 37052	2392
	. 5	Whose days are.		291	8691 6 1230 291	10218 7009	3209
	SCHOOL	200 days to the	20,5232	2079	23967 4133 3119 2079	33298 36104	2806
ž.	ATTENDING	.syab 002 of 051	24 4 4 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	3822	49360 5765 6549 3822	65809	313
сноог	PUPILS AT	Loo to 150 days.	37 107 30 30 111	4144	69470 5049 7072 4144	85735 86267	532
S C	O.F.	50 to 100 days.	46 105 61 104	4.197	92495 5455 7848 4497	110295	6953
MON	NUMBER	20 to 50 days.	£48583	3007	70647 3538 5115 3007	82307 76961	5346
COMMO		Less than 20 days during	######################################	1596	38796 2049 2640 1596	45081 44407	674
H E		sliquq tnəzibnl	89	208	1922 320 375 208	3425	246
NC T		.slriD	95 111 213 110 59 58 286	9135	164955 12649 16006 9135	202745 198092	4653
ENDI		Boys.	22.11.2 14.1 12.8 22.8 23.8 23.8	10301	188471 13346 17567 10301	229685 221807	7878
TL	to sliq gaiba	Total No. of pul all ages atte school.	207 222 461 251 141 514	19436	353426 25995 33573 19436	432130 419899	12531
PILS	sages.	Pupils of other	18 12 13 13	463	21509 414 860 463	23246 22107	1139
P U		Pupils between 16 years of ag	189 221 458 251 126	18973	331917 25581 39713 18973	409184 397792	11392
	on be-	School populati tween 5 and 16 of age.	240 2000 2000 310 150	21030	386190 28780 34400 21030	470400 464315	6085
		VILLAGES-Coned.	145 Vienna 146 Wardsville 147 Waterloo 148 Welland 149 Wellington 150 Yorkville	Total	Total Counties    152	155 Grand, Total, 1869	Increase
			145 Vienna 146 Wardsville 147 Waterloo 148 Welland 149 Wellington 150 Yorkville		151 Total 152 " 153 " 154 "	155 Gran	157 158 1

NUMBER IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRURTION.

	Other Studies.		798	3458 1298 806 798	6360	1905
Snint	No. of girls leanners.	181	695	1978 4703 1824 695	9200	76
	Linear Drawing	40	205	2329 1230 2118 205	5882 6148	266
	Vocal Music.	461	3262	28095 11601 10924 3262	53882 49735	4147
Phys.	osolida leruteX	12.51	422	5868 869 1127 422	8286 9342	1056
	Geometry.	1 1 6	217	2649 576 428 217	3870 3947	77
	Algebra.	19 35 3	458	5518 1365 1234 458	8575	101
	Mensuration.		215	2710 1036 654 215	4645 5726	1081
	Воок-кесріпу.	20 12 56 6	813	9140 727 1235 813	11915	766
	.gaitinW	131 120 242 184 184 153	12536	200544 17613 23793 12536	254486 241946	12540
	Other History.	20 20 10 14 74	2189	47066 6105 5440 2189	60800	949
ry.	Canadian Histo	46 49	1557	63222 6702 4604 1557	76085 79378	3293
ърх	псепета! Сеодта	97 120 200 92 48 48 270	9767	115905 19642 20711 9767	166025 163865	2160
	Grammar.	98 200 83 83 83 83 83 83	7693	91684 11855 15834 7693	127066 121940	5126
	Arithmetic.	164 162 242 192 192 97	13229	208334 21147 23246 13229	265956 252738	13218
	5th class.	4 % 8 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	2623	64320 2511 4082 2623	73536	138
	4th class.	46 37 50 90 15 15	3917	62948 4149 6103 3917	71117	5179
READING,	Srd class.	25 80 80 56 173	4320	73255 5975 7631 4320	91181	2862
	Znd class.	15 46 88 21 85 78	3536	62295 5008 7075 3536	77914 82198	4284
	lst class (lowest).	43 59 219 67 67 171	4817	76178 7980 8608 4817	97583	5593
	No.	145 146 147 148 149 150	40	151 152 153 154	155	157

# TABLE C.—The Common

CC	M	$\mathbf{M}$	0	N	S	CH	0	OL
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												- IVI	0 11		711 U	0.11
		TOTAL.		RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.												
TOTALS.	Common School Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Lutheran.	Quaker.	Christian and Disciple.	Reported as Protestant.	Unitarian.	Other persuasions.	Not reported.
Total Counties		2505 62 127 81	1806 176 198 99	661 49 73 43		103	52 64	279 6 10 12	8 6	 2	16 1	44  1 3			14	26 4 8 1
Grand Total, 1869 "1868	5054 4996	2775 2777	2279 2219	826 811	566 563	1573 <b>1</b> 564	1470 1506	307 271	63 55	18 23	17 10	48 42	105 103	8 3	14 16	39 29
Increase Decrease	58	2	60	15	3	9	36	36	8	 5	7	6	2	5	2	10

Schools of Ontario.

TEACHERS.

			CERTI	FICATE	s.	no at- with-	which	more	A	NUAL :	SALARII	ES.			
ificates.	Nor Sch		Cour	nty Boa	rds.			d.	dars who at- School with- rtificates.		Schools having more teacher.	j.	d Male	without	without
Total holding certificates.	1st class.	2nd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class,	Unclassified.	Unqualified.	Certificate annulled.	Number of Scholars who tended Normal School v	Number of Schools in Teacher was changed the year.	Number of Schools than one teacher.	Highest salary paid.	Lowest salary paid Male Teacher.	Male Teacher, VBoard.	Female Teacher, v Board.
4281 172 294 173	139 49 47 24	256 36 34 16	1524 75 139 81	1995 11 69 42	367 1 5 10	30 66 31 7		10	33 \ 1 4 2	594 8 31 26	82 63 108 51	635 1300 700 600	80 300 300 240	259 602 478 420	188 229 226 192
4920 4882	259 257	342 347	1819 1753	2117 2184	383 341	134 114		11 10	40 27	659 695	304 302	1300	80 100	448 447	226 226
38	2	5	66	67	42	20		1	13	36	2		20	1	

# TABLE D.—The Common

-																				No.	
	SCHOOLS.						SCHOOL HOUSES.														
	l sec-	open.	closed	lools.	partly e.		KIND.					TITLE.			BUILT DURING THE YEAR.				THE		
TOTALS.	Number of School sections.  Number of Schools open	Number of Schools closed or not reported.	Number of free Schools.	Number of Schools partly free and otherwise.	Total number of School houses.	Brick.	Stonc,	Frame.	Log.	Not reported.	Freehold.	Leased.	Rented.	Not reported.	Brick.	Stone.	Frame,	Log.	Not reported.	Total.	
Total Counties  Cities  Towns  Villages	63 129	63 129		3878 63 108 82		4257 63 128 105	675 38 62 40	377 13 23 14	12 40		12	3828 59 107 84	329 1 12 4	79 3 5 8	4	1	30		28		169 1 4 2
Grand total, 1869 1868	4598 4555	4524 4480		4131 3986		4553 4502	815 733	427 433	1817 1785	1469 1528	25 23	4078 4064	346 321	95 100	34	50 50	30 26	68 65	28 30		176 171
Increase Decrease	43	44	1	145	101	51	82	6	32	 59	2	14	25	 5	17		4	3	2		5

# Schools of Ontario.

	, bo (bo															
		SCH	OOL V	TSIT	S.			nting	holding	LE	CTUR	ES.	П	CIME O	PEN.	
Total.	Local Superintendents.	Clergymen.	Municipal Councillors.	Magistrates.	Judges and Members of Parliament.	Trustees.	Other persons.	Number of examinations.	Number of Schools distributing prizes.	Number of Schools be recitations.	Total.	Local Superintendents.	Other persons,	Number of Schools whose time is reported.	Total number of Months and days open, including holidays and vacations.	Average No. of Months and days open, including holidays and vacations.
59396 4745 5887 4548	7974 968 847 399	4475 648 803 521	1193 98 151 105	1544 57 134 97	266 5 22 17	15501 800 1246 1066	28443 2169 2684 2343	121 185	1228 43 51 35	2251 44 67 50	2974- 30 47 76	2647 29 39 65	327 1 8 11	4140   63   125   105		12. 11.24
74576 81942	10188	6447 8492	1547 1727	1832 1949	310 442	18613 19903	35639 38797	6970 7143	1357 1521	2412 2332	3127 2996	2780 2684	347	4433 4257	49291 05 47568.09	11.04 11.05
7366	444	2045	180	117	132	1290	3158	173	164	80	131	96	35	176	1722.26	-01

# TABLE E.—The Common

1 4 1 . 1																				
		with	nent.		NUMBER OF											F SCHOOLS USING				
		ciosed	Schools using the Bible and Testament.	READERS.			1	SPELLING BOOKS.			ARITH- METICS.			GR.	GEOGRAPHIES					
TOTALS.	No. of schools reported.	No. of schools opened and prayer.		Canadian National.	Irish National.	Various.	Sullivan or Irish National.	Canadian National.	Various.	Irish National.	Sangster's National.	Various.	Sullivan or National.	Lennie.	Bullion.	Davies.	Various.	Sullivan or National.	Lovell or Hodgins.	Various.
Total Counties " Cities " Towns " Villages	4227 63 129 105	$\frac{63}{120}$	63	48		$\frac{21}{9}$	23 54	70	195 2 14 9	11 5	3971 52 125 103	6	549 12 10		706 21 48 28	18	12 13	10	3620 61 101 88	15
Grand Total, '69 '' '68				4687 4054			2467 3613	1176	220 300		4251 4084			1686 2684	803 814		368 385		3870 3652	
Increase Decrease	44	66	33	433	55	9	1146	1176	80	69	167	29	268	998	11	839	17	132	218	93

# Schools of Ontario.

#### BOOKS, MAPS AND APPARATUS.

HISTORIES.						OK- PING.		ALG	EBRA		GE	ONET	RY.		OTHI BOOK			Al	PPAR	ATUS.		
England,	Greece or Rome.	Canada.	National Readers.	Various.	Irish National.	Various,	Todhunter.	Colenso.	Sangster.	Various.	Irish National.	Euclid.	Varions.	Natural Philosophy.	Music.	Other Books.	Total No. of maps.	No. of schools using maps.	Globes.	Blackboards.	Apparatus,	Tablet lessons.
1951 48 92 64	4	1462 35 48 42	32 2 1	11 9 9	535 29 46 31	794 26 53 38		483 20 28 19	874 29 54 38	162 16 22 4	39  5 2	1036 43 88 43	16 48 9 1	10 3 2		27 16 8	23739 726 1621 975	$\frac{63}{126}$	39 84	4123 63 144 92	14 46	847 63 89 55
2155 1966	5 3	1587 1220	35 184	30 43	641 796	911 793	8 4	550 732	995 714	204 210	46 41	1210 1157	74 62	1 0			27061 26812					
189	2	367	149	13	155	118		182	281	6	5	53	12	9		12	249	163	49	169	33	114

# TABLE F.—The Roman Catholic

					•						
			1	RECEIP'	TS.		EXP	ENDITU	PUPILS AND TIME.		
TOTALS.	Number of Separate Schools.	Amount of the Legislative Grant paid in 1869.	Legislative apportionment for maps, apparatus, prizes and libraries.	Amount raised from school rate on supporters.	Amount subscribed by supporters and other sources.	Total amount received.	Amount paid to Teachers.	Amount paid for maps, apparatus, prizes and libraries, including 100 per cent.	Amount paid for other purposes.	Number of pupils.	Number of months open. Average attendance.
Total Counties " Cities " Towns " Villages	21	\$ cts. 2881 00 3087 09 2250 00 512 00	57 31 315 18 103 17		6892 88	16302 63	10119 59 11901 90	\$ cts. 150 37 860 52 382 00 46 75	\$ cts. 3790 58 5322 52 6668 15 901 76	7465	10 1747 12 3518 12 2548 12 518
Grand Total, 1869 " 1868	165 162	8730 00 9144 00	475 66 472 01	31443 43 30558 12	16102 45 15277 91	56751 54 55452 04	38628 89 38845 68	1439 64 1157 55	16683 01 15448 81		11 8331 11 9305
Increase Decrease	3	414 00	3 65	885 31	824 54	1299 50	216 79	282 09	1234 20	90	974

# Separate Schools of Ontario.

· TI	EAC	НЕ	RS	5.	Relig Exerc		NU	MBEI BR.	R OF I							REN'	Γ		PS,		
Number of Teachers.	Male.	Pemale.	Male.   RELIGIOUS	Femule.   ORDERS.	Number of schools opened and closed with prayer.	Number of schools using the Bible.	Number of pupils learning reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Music	Number of Maps.	Number of schools using maps.	Apparatus.	Blackboards.
102 68 43 15	32 47 20 5			10	80 21 24 11	16 21 8 3	6351 7320 5436 1020	3814 4751 3770 618	4983	3207 2292	2998	$1938 \\ 1067$	272 324 213 18	56 207 145	20 86 76 5		329 3388 1060 205	295 138 220 69		3 21 12 5	86 21 22 10
228 236					133 128	48 54	20127 19839	12953 12395						408 465	187 314	574 625	4982 3871	722 762			139 132
8	10	18	34	20	8	6	288	558	919	529	96	560	103	57	127	51	1111	40	4	4	7

# TABLE G.—The Grammar

							•	
SCHO	OOLS.				MONE	YS.		
					RECEIP	rs.		
			Legislati	ve Grant.	1	Local Source	38.	.69
GRAMMAR	COUNTIES.	898	sala-	ses,	ıts.		her	r 18
Schools.	COUNTES.	n 18		Prizes,	Gran		d of	ts fc
		froi	ster	8,	72		an s	eip
· ·		nce	Ma.	Maj	eip.		alances	rec
		Balance from 1868	For Masters' ries.	For Maps, &c.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Balances and other sources.	Total receipts for 1869.
	D f	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 310 00	\$ ets.	S ets.	\$ cts.	S cts.	S c
rnprior	Renfrew	110 47	591 00	10 00 11 20	215 03	57 00 301 00	83 86	702 - 1387
eamsville	Lincoln	6 86	243 00	7 00	175 00	32 00	7 00	470
Belleville Berlin	Hastings Waterloo	207 00	775 00 355 00	5 00	800 00 500 00		69 40	$\frac{1787}{924}$
Bowmanville	Durham		885 00	25 00	720 24	250 00		1880
radford	Simcoe	97 57	297 00	15.00	350 00		15.00	744
rampton	Peel Brant	258 00 814 78	536 00   580 00	15 00	622 00	534 75	15 00	$\frac{1446}{2219}$
righton	Northumberland		150 00		400 00		51 66	601
rockville	Leeds	200 15	470 00	15 00	$\begin{vmatrix} 450 & 00 \\ 220 & 00 \end{vmatrix}$	144 00		1079
arleton Place	Haldimand	392 15 170 48	315 00	20 00 5 75	576 00	$\begin{vmatrix} 80 & 42 \\ 10 & 62 \end{vmatrix}$		1170 1077
ayuga	Haldimand	11 80	270 00		200 00		26 17	507
hatham	Kent	568 87 161 39	650 00 312 00	25 00	375 00 500 00	287 00 141 00		1880 3 1139 3
linton	Northumberland	75 03	1280 00	20 00	300 00	1002 15	725 00	3082
olborne	do	81 50	527 00	10 00	512 00			1130
Collingwood	Simcoe	31 20	309 00   480 00	15 00	450 00	$\begin{array}{c c} 6 & 00 \\ 24 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 16 & 24 \\ 344 & 70 \end{vmatrix}$	781 894
Prummondville		18 59	337 00	7 00	194 00	257 50		814
lundas	Wentworth		830 00		621 00	149 00		1600
Elora	Haldimand	11 82	265 00	21 00	300 00 200 00		82 58	300 ( 580 -
armersville	Leeds		311 00	5 00	150 00		100 00	566
	Wellington	45 46	315 00	10 00	260 00 385 00	123 00 450 00		$\begin{array}{c} 753 \\ 1570 \end{array}$
onthill	Welland Waterloo	1025 96	735 00  1740 00		900 00	1415 45	13 30	5094
	T.eeds		405 00		210 78			615
	Huron	$\begin{vmatrix} 195 & 32 \\ 212 & 17 \end{vmatrix}$	530 00 458 00	21 00 14 98	500 00 175 00	324 00 273 97	93 85	1570 : 1227 :
rimsby	Wellington	3 25	835 00	14 50	440 60	117 00	73 18	1469
Hamilton	City	184 86	1540 00	28 35	138 00	1898 17		3789
	Oxford Dundas	no rep't. 129 44	450 00	16 00	200 00	264 00	$\begin{bmatrix} & 16 & 00 \\ 252 & 72 \end{bmatrix}$	482 ( 1316 )
	Grenville	132 67	390 00		250 00			772
Kincardine	Bruce		280 00	11 75	386 75	1 1150 00	904.10	678
ingston	City Victoria	176 86	1375 00   485 00	22 50 12 00	630 00 200 00	1156 00 144 00	294 12 227 00	3654 1068
	City		980 00			323 50	793 55	2097
'Orignal	Prescott	130 05	270 00	10 00	300 00	3 00	1 37 250 00	711 · 676 ·
Ianilla Iarkham	Ontario  York	106 85	423 00 545 00	10 50	300 00	259 88	250 00 1	1222
Ietcalfe	Carleton		252 00		150 00		73 00	475
Iilton	Halton		240 00 391 00	10 00	300 00	150 00 42 00	100 00   249 00	800 682
Iorrisburgh Iount Pleasant	Dundas  Brant		261 00		100 00	12 00	244 50	605
apanee	Lennox	5 22	680 00		800 00			1485
	Addington	200 00	812 00 395 00		534 27 300 00	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1458 ( 1146 (
Vewcastle Vewmarket		200 00	340 00		500 00	453 00		1293 (
Viagara	Lincoln	147 00	290 00		175 00	160 00	7177 75	772 (
Yorwood	Peterborough Halton	93 21	480 00 315 00	15 00	$150 00 \\ 200 00$		1171 15 321 00	1894 3 851 0
	Victoria		224 00	19 00	200 00		276 00	500 0

Schools of Ontario.

		MON	EYS.				PILS AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.
		EXPEN	DITURE.			nding	
Masters' salaries.	Building, rent and repairs.	Maps, Prizes, &c., and Libraries.	Fuel, books and contingencies.	Total expenditure for 1869.	Balance over.	Number of Pupils attending during 1869.	Fees per term of three months
\$ cts. 600 00 1292 00 455 00 660 00 1700 00 588 00 1416 00 1263 64 550 00 470 00 800 00 5550 00 6650 00 6750 00 6650 00 6750 00	\$ cts. 60 00   88 22   11 13   2 12   661 69   238 45   36 25   39 68   120 75   139 18   8 65   51 94   105 47   5 95   100 00   500 29   34 12   140 68   114 76   46 42   110 74   331 50   24 85   40 99   30 00   12 60   9 95   380 15   59 33   380 15   59 33   380 15   59 33   380 16   380 16   380 16   380 16   380 16   380 16   380 16   380 16   380 16   3	\$ ets. 20 00 22 40 14 00 10 00 50 00 5 22 30 00 70 00 11 50 51 35 20 00 42 00 15 00 42 00 16 00 20 00 42 00 20 00 20 00 21 00 21 00 21 00 22 00 23 50 24 00 24 00 27 00 20 00 21 00 21 00 21 00 21 00 22 00 23 50 24 00 24 00 25 00 26 00 27 00 20 00 21 00 20 00 30 58	\$ cts. 22 50 72 66  100 43 253 27 130 24 85 35  202 67 26 10 189 22 157 80 95 70 22 97 139 09 86 23 162 43 20 00 77 08 72 22 19 75  10 91 49 25 31 00 42 70 135 00 148 60 39 25 122 61 541 62  84 66 39 32 40 00 182 60 120 00 189 20 44 70 135 70 10 11 34 74 61 61 67	\$ cts. 702 50 1387 06 469 00 1707 65 924 40 1880 24 680 69 1446 00 2128 00 576 10 927 67 1027 80 699 79 507 97 1448 01 1133 33 2936 16 1130 00 727 98 894 90 761 19 1600 00 3711 25 615 78 1184 59 1469 03 3762 53 482 00 1316 16 640 32 678 50 3466 16 1068 00 1316 16 1068 00 1316 16 1068 00 1316 16 1068 00 1316 16 1068 00 1316 16 1068 00 1114 50 475 00 682 00 682 00 682 00 682 00 682 00 683 07 1293 00 772 00 1484 42 1458 02 11021 00 1632 57	\$ cts.  1 86 79 35  63 88  91 53 25 56 151 33 142 77 378 06  432 86 6 06 146 02 50 54 16  52 90  68 62 18 20  58 51  1383 46  414 54 43 38 26 85  132 35  188 32  547 05 66 57  107 73  80  125 00	37 54 37 57 109 35 63 579 344 664 47 466 7117 152 62 69 48 57 111 555 76 543 70 22 355 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35	\$2 non-resident, \$1 resident. \$4. \$4. Free. Free. Free. \$1.65, \$1.05. 75 cents. Free. \$4.50 Free. Free. Free. Free. \$3, \$2, \$1. \$2. \$3.50. Free. Free. \$5 to \$3. \$2.50. 75 cents. Free. Free. Free. \$1.50. \$3.50. \$4. Free. \$2. \$2. \$2. \$2. \$3.50. \$3.50. \$4. Free. Free. \$2. \$2. \$2. \$3.50. \$3.50. \$4. \$5.50. \$3.50. \$4. \$7.5 cents. \$4. \$2. \$2. \$1.\$1.50, \$2. Free. \$2. \$3.50. Free. Free. \$4.50, \$3.50. \$2. \$1.50. Free. Free. \$4.50, \$3.50. \$2. \$1.50. Free. Free. \$3. \$2. Free.

TABLE G.—The Grammar

Omemee         Victoria.         1 54 595 00         200 00         18 00         814 54           Orangeville         Wellington         335 00         709 11         1044 11         1044 11           Osborne         Russell         200 00         300 00         160 00         666 00           Oshawa         Ontario         65 95 870 00         624 05         1560 00         1560 00           Ottawa         City         285 72 1290 00         25 00         650 00         1602 91         3853 63           Owen Sound         Grey         495 00         25 00         650 00         1602 91         3853 63           Pakenham         Lanark         315 00         25 00         650 00         1602 91         3853 63           Paris         Brant         480 00         559 74         63 00         1102 74           Pembroke         Renfrew         18 25         315 00         289 25         94 50         717 00           Perth         Lanark         168 14 845 00         20 00         435 00         2215 00         1683 14           Peterborough         Peterborough         980 00         14 00         720 00         1714 40           Peterborough         980 00	scho	OLS.				MONE	YS.		
Counties   Counties						RECEIP	TS.		
Sects   Sect				Legislat	ive Grant.		Local Source	3.	S69.
Omenee		Counties.	Balance fr. un 1868.	For Masters' sala- rics.	For maps, prizes,	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Balances and other sources.	Total receipts for 18
Owen Sound         Grey         495 00         205 00         700 00           Pakehaham         Lanark         315 00         467 50         782 50           Paris         Brant         480 00         559 74         63 00         1102 74           Perth         Lanark         168 14 845 00         289 25         94 50         717 00           Perth         Lanark         168 14 845 00         20 00         435 60         215 00         1683 14           Peterborough         Peterborough         980 00         14 00         720 00         1714 00         1608 14           Picton         Prince Edward         231 88 478 00         800 00         100 00         75 00         610 00           Port Hope         Durham         633 00         20 09         331 43 600 0         20 91 1663 34           Port Hope         Durham         633 00         20 09         331 43 600 0         20 91 1663 34           Port Ferry         Ontario         370 00 40 00         40 00 450 0         428 32 748 95           Perscott         Grenville         355 00         325 00         124 00         804 00           Renfrew         94 54 360 0         227 00         124 00         804 00	Orangeville Osborne Oshawa,	Wellington Russell Ontario	1 54 65 95	595 00 335 00 200 00 870 00	oʻ 0 0 0	200 00 709 11 300 00 624 05	18 00	160 00	660 00 1560 00
Port Dover.         Norfolk         85 00         350 00         100 00         75 00         610 00           Port Hope         Durham         633 00         20 09         331 43         660 00         20 91         1665 34           Port Perry         Ontario         370 00         40 00         40 00         40 00         45 00         45 00         45 00         20 91         1665 34           Port Rowan         Norfolk         45 63         275 00         325 00         124 00         42 832         748 95         96         68 154         748 95	Owen Sound Pakenham Paris Pembroke Perth Peterborough	Grey Lanark Brant Renfrew Lanark Peterborough	18 25 168 14	495 00 315 00 480 00 315 00 845 00 980 00	0 20 00	205 00 559 74 289 25 435 00 720 00	94 50 215 00	467 50 63 00	700 00 782 50 1102 74 717 00 1683 14 1714 00
Richmond         Carleton         53 00         258 00         8 40         324 40           Richmond Hill         York         360 00         300 00         660 00         660 00           Sarnia         Lambton         230 00         56 60         690 67         66 00         104 32 7           Scotland         Brant         310 00         100 00         15 00         65 00         1278 00           Smith's Falls         Lanark         54 80         345 00         340 09         70 25         810 65           Smith's Falls         Lanark         54 80         345 00         340 09         70 25         810 65           Smith's Falls         Lanark         54 80         345 00         340 09         70 25         810 65           Smith'ile         Lincoln         18 74 310 00         175 00         160 00         603 74           Strille         Hastings         12 15 300 30! 10 00         400 00         14 70         1307 14           Stratford         Perth         24 44 612 00         6 06 050 00         14 70         1307 14           Strathroy         Vididlesex         315 00         592 11         907 11         907 11           Strathroy         Vididlesex	Port Dover Port Hope Port Perry Port Rowan Prescott	Norfolk Durham Ontario Norfolk Grenville	\$5 00 	350 00 633 00 370 00 275 00 355 00	0 20 09 0 40 00	100 00 331 43 325 00	660 00	75 00 20 91 40 00 428 32	610 00 1665 34 450 00 748 95 804 00
Smithville	Richmond	Carleton		53 00 360 00 230 00 310 00 625 00	0 0 0 0 0 56 60 0 0 15 00	258 00 300 00 690 67 100 00 573 00	8 40 66 00 1 50 65 00	667 45	324 40 660 00 1043 27 1078 95 1278 00
St. Marys         Perth         660 00 35 00 400 00 30 97         184 53 1316 50 892 00         130 00 30 00 30 00         392 00 30 00 30 00         392 00 30 00 30 00         392 00 30 00 30 00         392 00 30 00 30 00         392 00 30 00         392 00 30 00         392 00 30 00         392 00 30 00         391 73 1376 21         8024 91 30 30 30 30 30         391 73 1376 21         8024 91 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30         391 73 1376 21         8024 91 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30         391 73 1376 21         8024 91 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	Smithville Stirling Stratford Strathroy Streetsville	Lincoln Hastings Perth Middlesex Peel	18 74 12 15 24 44 33 77	310 00 300 00 612 00 315 00 400 00	0 10 00	175 00 400 00 650 00 592 11 265 00	160 00	14 70	663 74 722 15 1307 14 907 11 698 77
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	St. Marys St. Thomas Phorold Foronto	Perth Elgin Welland City	2736 97	660 00 462 00 448 00 1535 00 320 00	0 35 00 0 5 00 20 00	400 00 400 00 224 00 1365 00	30 97 30 00 75 00	200 00	1316 50 892 00 952 00 8024 91 779 00
Weston         York         600 00         300 00         200 00         31 75         1131 75           Whitby         Ontario         1295 60         8 00         695 00         106 00         292 04         2396 04           Williamstown         Glengarry         150 00         525 00         16 00         250 00         149 25         1990 25           Windsor         Essex         525 00         407 00         1925         932 00           Woodstock         Oxford         4 71         800 00         5 50         550 00         109 25         1469 46           Grand Total, 1869         10083 78         52103 00         789 64         35403 40         16924 28         10789 36         126093 46	Uxbridge Vankleekhill Vienna Wardsville Waterdown	Ontario Prescott Elgin Middlesex Wentworth	20 90 	555 00 310 00 305 09 350 00 320 00	0 11 25 0 0 0 0	300 00 127 87 183 00 197 50	67 00	33 00 230 00 274 35	937 15 710 00 662 87 600 00 1035 09
	Weston Whitby Williamstown Windsor	York Ontario Glengarry Essex	150 00	$\begin{array}{c} 600 \ 00 \\ 1295 \ 60 \\ 525 \ 00 \\ 525 \ 00 \end{array}$	8 00	300 00 695 00 250 00 407 00	106 00	31 75 292 04	1131 75 2396 04 1090 25 932 00

<sup>\*</sup> It is probable that the decrease in the amount expended on building may be accounted for by the the Common School Table shows an increase. It is also likely that some projected buildings are delayed 54

Schools of Ontario.—Continued.

		MON	TEYS.			PU	PILS AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.
		EXPENI	DITURE.			attending	
Musters' salaries.	Building, rent and re-	Maps, prizes and libraries.	Fuel, books and contingencies.	Total expenditure for 1869.	Balance over,	Number of pupils atter during 1809.	Fees per term of three months  per pupil.
\$ cts. 795 00 890 00 500 00 1400 09 3014 85 700 00 925 00 691 00 1518 00 520 00 1310 80 370 00 1310 80 370 00 1310 80 370 00 1310 80 370 00 1310 80 370 00 1311 80 1312 80 1313 80 131	\$ cts. *5 75 55 50 150 00 89 00 253 35  7 97 81 49 25 14 980 00 26 88  11 00 2 50  70 00 242 80 90 00 130 00 125 00 19 14 220 00 24 00 20 00 90 00 49 70  311 99  200 00 77 87  136 89  7378 46 10267 34	50 00 50 00 40 00 28 00 40 91 80 00 20 00 113 27 30 00 20 00 15 00 10 00 49 81 70 00 23 00 22 50	\$ cts. 2 35 98 61 10 090 71 00 176 46  44 53 96 25 17 00 100 090 186 00 33 90 256 75  120 90 11 75 32 67 12 40 60 00 60 00 51 15 138 00 41 81 15 24 47 08 134 64 77 11 19 55 177 84 108 00 92 00 70 69 138 57 23 00 53 41 62 87	\$ cts. 808 10 1044 11 600 00 1569 00 3494 66 700 00 782 50 1102 74 717 00 1683 14 1714 00 1252 24 570 00 1605 34 450 00 729 90 676 98 681 27 300 40 660 00 1043 27 1078 95 1278 90 779 31 635 24 680 95 1278 90 779 31 635 24 680 95 1278 90 779 31 637 24 231 56 1310 50 952 00 3378 27 779 00 845 91 710 00 131 75 2396 04 780 00 1131 75 2396 04 780 00 11469 43	\$ cts. 6 44  358 97  247 64 40 00  28 05 127 92 27 24 00  30 74 28 50 32 20 88 36  171 55 63 8J  4646 64 91 24  160 61 51 58  300 00 22 00  11590 61 11542 83	78 45 34 104 98 56 63 39 107 183 89 38 55 70 41 70 37 24 39 19 63 63 63 63 67 55 62 65 51 111 111 111 111 40 55 119 52 68 54 47 72 77 70 47 136 49 66 53 6608 5649	Free. Free. Free. Free. S\$, \$6. Free. Free. \$3 non-residents. \$1.50 \$4. \$1.50 and 75 cents. Free. Free. Free. 75 cents. Free. Free. 75 cents. Free. \$3. Non-residents, \$2; resid., free. 75 cents. \$5.50, \$4.50. Free. \$1 non-residents.  25 cents. 75 cents. 75 cents. 75 ree. \$2. Free to town, non-residents \$2. Free. \$2. Free. \$1.
1160 82	2888 88	291 52	1124 47	3144 05	47 78	959	

Trustees charging a large proportion of the building expenses to the Common Schools, in case of Unions, as till the law is definitely fixed.

55

# TABLE H.—The Grammar

## NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF

		LY U 24	IDE	. 01	10	1 111	9 IN	1.0	LICI V	AKI	.00.5	1)1(	ANO	11120	OF
		IN	ENGLI	SH.						IN L	ATIN.				
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	Total in English.	In English Grammar.	In Spelling and Dictation.	In Reading.	In Composition.	Total in Latin.	In Harkness or Arnold.	In Latin Grammar.	In Latin Exercises and Prose Composition.	In Prosody.	Reading Cæsar.	Reading Virgil.	Reading Livy	Reading Ovid.	Reading Cicero.
Arnprior Barrie Beamsville Belleville Berlin Bowmanville Bradford Brampton Brantford Brighton Brockville Caledonia Carleton Place Cayuga Chatham Clinton Cobourg Colborne Collingwood* Cornwall Drummondville Dundas Dunnville Elora Farmersville Fergus Fonthill Galt' Gananoque Goderich Grimsby Guelph Hamilton Ingersoll Iroquois Kemptville Kingston Lindsay London L'Orignal Manilla Markham Metcalfe Milton Morrisburgh Mount Pleasant Napanee Newburgh Newcastle Newmarket Niagara Norwood	377 544 663 63 444 745 117 152 25 112 122 32 32 32 35 104 57 104	37, 544 37, 57, 57, 57, 57, 57, 57, 57, 57, 57, 5	373 574 877 877 877 877 877 877 877 877 877 8	377 300 377 577 805 35 633 400 405 644 550 634 4550 634 4550 622 33 1311 477 745 571 125 576 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62	37 400 377 455 456 456 456 456 456 456 456 456 456	333 497 100 25 477 500 555 477 500 555 411 222 466 699 1122 1122 1525 434 90 160 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 20	333 100 333 544 466 688 899 67 628 399 1100 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 20	333 499 3 166 1100 8 188 167 177 188 167 167 167 167 167 167 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 17	24 1 9	10	13 9 2 11 2 4 6 6 2 2 3 3 17 1 3 17 12 18 2 11 3 17 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	5 9 8 1 8 1 6 3 15 5 3 4 4 4 36 3 3 3 24 4 3 3 3 3 24 4 13 3 3 3 24 2 10 2 2 3 1 1 5 5 4 4 2 2 6 6 6 6 2 2 2	1	1	1 4 4 2 9 7 2 2 1 1 2 5 5 13 13 13 1 1 1 3 3 10 10 1 3 3 10 10 1 3 3 10 10 1 3 3 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
													1		

Schools of Ontario.

### INSTRUCTION AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

INSTRUCTION AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.												
		IN GREEF	к.				IN FR	ENCH.				
In verse composition.  Average attendance in Latin.§	Total in Greek, In Harkness, In Greek Grammar,	In Written Exercises. Reading Lucian.	Reading the Anabasis. Reading the Iliad.	Reading the Odyssey.	Total in French.	In French Grammar.	In Written Exercises and Composition.	In French Dictation and Conversation.	Reading Voltaire's Charles XII.	Reading Corneille's Horace.		
5         16           1         27.           14.         2           2         60.           12.         60.           2         20.           3         194           7         23           3         2           4         27.           2         33.           2         19.           4         4           20.         63           30.9.         17.           2         2           4         14.           2         2           1         22           2         18.           3         24.           1         34.           2         14.           3         24.           1         35.           10         21.           3         38.           10         21.           3         38.           10         21.           3         38.           10         21.           3         38.           10         25.           1         <	4	5	2 1 2 1 3 1 1 9 6 3 1 1 1 9 6 4 3 28 1 1 12 5 5 4 1 1 9 3 1 12 5 5 4 1 1 9 3 1 17 18 19 14 5 3 11 12 5 5 11 12 5 5 11 12 5 5 12 1 12 19 14 5 3 3 11 12 2 1 1 12 5 1 1 12 5 1 1 1 12 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 3 3 4 3 2 1 1 2 17	24 33 13 6 10 49 9 33 25 8 18 46 22 24 15 3 9 1 1 57 11 12 8 25 34 14 5 26 5 20 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	24 33 13 10 9 33 10 9 33 10 13 27 35 8 18 46 6 24 15 34 11 12 6 6 6 25 34 11 12 6 6 6 6 7 11 12 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	24 33 1 10 49 9 33 25 18 46 24 3 3 9 1 57 11 12 2 25 33 65 45 7 7 20 84 43 3 13 11 11 39 24 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	24 1 6 7 7 46 15 3 15 25 3 4 13 4	13 7 7 1 1 5 6 6 11 5 5 35 3 4 4 4 6 6 12 17 1 25 1 38 10 1 3 3 2 20 21 1 24 8 8 5 10 1 4 1 1 2 1 3 6 6 6 10 3 3 7 7	5 4 4		

# TABLE H.—The Grammar

# NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF

									,	21111		1011.	ANU	AT LIN	10
			IN		EMAT	ics.			IN G		APHY	AND			IN
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	Total in Arithmetic.	Totalin Algebra:	Total in Euclid.	In the higher rules of Arithmetic.	In the higher rules of Algebra.	In Euclid, Books III-IV.	In Trigonometry or Logarithms.	In Mensuration and Surveying.	In Ancient Geography.	In Modern Geography.	Totalin History.	In Ancient History.	In Physical Science.	In Christian Morals.	In Civil Government.
Arnprior Barrie Beamsville Belleville Berlin Bowmanville. Bradford Brampton Brantford. Brighton Brockville. Caledonia. Carleton Place. Cayuga Chatham Clinton Colborne. Collorne. Collingwood Cornwall Drummondville Dundas Dunnville Elora. Farmersville. Fergus. Fonthill Galt Galt Gananoque. Goderich Grimsby Grieby Grieby Grieby Grimsty Grimsty Grimsty London Lindsay	37 54 37 57 109 35 63 57 70 34 64 73 64 47 45 76 81 131 147 43 442 45 57 62 68 131 152 69 90 90 90 90 102 102 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103	8 30 15 11 12 55 53 33 50 31 31 12 55 53 44 40 22 24 11 11 6 20 21 11 11 20 11 20 20 11 11 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	12 28 8 83 111 299 23 200 300 15 7 7 11 23 3 8 8 266 81 15 23 21 15 7 7 12 24 17 7 10 15 7 12 24 17 7 10 15 7 12 24 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 6	31 499 377 61 566 1099 444 40 40 555 444 40 555 457 81 107 42 38 820 60 17 78 151 65 42 38 820 60 17 81 41 42 38 820 60 17 81 41 42 38 82 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65	6 112 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 100 22 6 6 5 5 3 12 2 2 4 6 5 5 7 7 1 7 7 3 7 3 7 3 7 3 7 3 7 3 7 3 7 3	100 2 4 4 8 8 2 2 3 3 1 1 1 1 3 3 2 2 1 1 1 1 6 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15 100 8 2 2 8 16 8 8 16 8 8 16 8 8 16 8 8 16 8 8 16 8 8 16 8 8 16 8 1 1 1 1	1 100 37 28 11 122 122 15 5 6 4 100 35 36 8 7 24 8 8 55 5 31 1 5 5 7 7 24 41 21 21 21 21 21 22 7 7	37 544 37 57 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 88 66 47 28 8 66 47 28 8 69 48 8 69 200 200 46 57 76 55 56 59 8 22 35 35 39 8 6 6 59 39 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	37 54 37 57 109 38 63 57 7 73 45 44 45 54 20 76 64 23 32 44 48 35 76 60 30 22 48 35 76 60 30 22 35 35 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36	1 7 7 11 33 3 3 4 4 36 6 6 10 15 12 3 3 3 12 2 7 20 3 31 12 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	122 544 333 87 7 8 366 100	87	42

<sup>\*</sup> Estimate—Not Reported.

# Schools of Ontario.—Continued.

# INSTRUCTION, AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

OTHE	R SU	BJEC	ets.			daily	Bible is	rds.		ol.	were manniversity,	7	
In Writing,	In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Drawing.	In Vocal Music.	In Gymnastics.	In Military Drill.	Schools in which there are daily prayers.	Schools in which the Bi	Schools under United Boards.	Number of maps in school.	Number of globes in school	Number of pupils who were matriculated at any University, 1869.	Number of masters engaged.	Head Masters and their Colleges.
37 40 37 87 15 107 35 25 30 40 34 66 28 35 32 47 43 50 34 50 34 50 34 50 23 32 32 32 34 55 56 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57	10 4 11 12 15 15 15 15 16 10 21 14 4 7 7 18 8 8 8 12 22 5 7 18 12 25 57 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	109 25 40 11 30 76 78 14	117	152 47 76 32	152 47 69 32 30				15 7 11 8 9 17 20 4 4 10 0 20 4 4 15 39 6 6 20 25 11 4 18 24 23 30 10 3 8 8 24 4 23 13 14 4 23 12 6 6 42 10 8	1 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 2 2 2 1 1 8 8	122112112132111122911124121141211111122131	H. Lloyd Slack, M.A., Lennoxeille, H. B. Spotton, M.A., Toronto. J. Howatt Bell, M.A., Albert. Alex. Burdon (certificate.) St. Andrews. J. H. Thom, M.A., Toronto. Edward J. Crowle, M.A., Giessen. Robert Dobson, Certificate. G. Hunter Robinson, B.A., Toronto. David Ormiston, B.A., Toronto. Alfred McClatchie, M.A., Victoria. Joseph Green, M.A., McGi L. W. H. Rennelson, M.A., Toronto. Theophilus Wills, B.A., Cambridge. William O'Connor M.A., Queen's, Ireland. S. Arthur Marling, M.A., Toronto. Rev. James Roy, B.A., Victoria. Alex. Murray, M.A., Aberdeen. W. J. Irwin M.A., Cambridge. J. Lawton Bradbury, M.A., Trinity. James Y. Cameron, Queen's. J. Howard Hunter, M.A., Toronto. C. W. Colter, B.A., New Branswick. Rev. J. E. Macgregor, (old law.) Moses McPnerson, B.A., Victoria. James E. Burgess, B.A., Queen's. Henry De la Matter, Certificate. W. Tassie, M.A., Toronto. J. M. Buchan, M.A., Toronto. J. M. Buchan, M.A., Toronto. J. M. Buchan, M.A., Toronto. J. W. Sargent, B. A., Dablin. Wm. A. Whitney, M.A., Victoria. John Wilson Jolly, Cortificate. Benjamin Freer, Certificate. Rev. B. Bayley, B.A., Dablin. F. F. MacNab. W. M. Nichols, B.A., Trinity. James H. Hughes, B.A., Trinity. James H. Hughes, B.A., Toronto. G. A. Radenhurst, B.A. Nelson Burns, B.A., Toronto. G. A. Radenhurst, B.A., Trinity. James H. Hughes, B.A., Trinity. James H. Hughes, B.A., Toronto. G. A. Radenhurst, B.A. Nelson Burns, B.A., Toronto. W. W. Anderson, Certificate. Charles Camidge, Certificate. John Moore, B.A., Victoria.

# TABLE H.—The Grammar

## NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF

		IN E	NGLIS	зн.	1						IN L.	ATIN.			
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	Total in English.	In English Grammar.	In Spelling and Dictation.	In Reading.	In Composition.	Total in Latin.	In Harkness or Arnold.	In Latin Grammar.	In Latin Exercises and Prose Composition.	In Prosody.	Reading Cæsar.	Reading Virgil.	Reading Livy.	Reading Ovid,	Reading Cicero.
Oakville Oakwood Omemee Orangeville Osborne Oshawa Ottawa Ottawa Ottawa Owen Sound Pakenham Paris Pembroke Perth Peterborough Picton Port Dover Port Hope Port Perry Port Rowan Prescott Renfrew Richmond Richmond Hill Sarnia Scotland Simcoe Smith's Falls Smithville Stratford Wardsville Wardsville Wardsville Wardsville Wardsville Waterdown Welland Weston Whitby Williamstown Windsor Woodstock Grand Total 1860	72 57 58 47 136 49 66 48	49 66 48	66		49 66 48	49 45 53	25 30 129 10 45 49	26 25 47 129 22	71 4  59 9 60 54  8 7 47 120 10 8	9	8 14 2 8 8	12 1 20 3 3 3 2 2 11 21 21 3	5 1 1 2 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	88	4 1 4 1 4 4 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
Grand Total, 1869	5563	6463  5437 	4891	4912	4125	4881	3815	360	2302		708			11:	
Decrease									. 300		63	2		1 0	0 8

<sup>\*</sup> The average attendance in Latin, for 1868, included only the boys, but the report for 1869 includes

# Schools of Ontario.—Continued.

# INSTRUCTION, AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

						IN G	REEK	: <b>.</b>					IN FRI	ENCH.		
Reading Horace.	In Verse Composition.	Average attendance in Latin.	Total in Greek.	In Harkness.	In Greek Grammar.	In Written Exercises.	Reading Lucian.	Reading the Anabasis.	Reading the Hiad.	Reading the Odyssey.	Total in French.	In French Grammar,	In Written Exercises and	In Prench Dictation and Conversation.	Reading Voltaire's Charles N.11.	Reading Corneille's
1	12 4 4	11 12 30 15.5 8 57.5 61 33.5 12.5 13.5 12.5 14.5 12.5 14.5 12.5 14.5 12.5 14.5 12.5 14.5 12.5 12.5 13.5 14.5 12.5 14.5 12.5 13.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 15.5 16.5 16.5 17.5 17.5 17.5 17.5 17.5 17.5 17.5 17		8 10 3 6 1 5 2 7	2 9 4 1 1 11 3 6 6 18 4 1 30 9 12 2 3 11 29 8	1 1 10 3 2 2 6 6 16 6 16 6 16 16 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	1 1 1 2 4 4	2 4 1 1 5 2 2 4 1 1 2 2 4 4 2 8 8	1 4 1 2 2 1 1 4 4 3 3 3 3 8 8 3 3 8 8 3 3 8 8 3 3 8 8 3 3 8 8 8 3 3 8 8 8 3 3 8 8 8 3 3 8	1 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	222 644 421 100 200 488 388 184 447 118 32 23 142 400 100 20 3 142 400 24 40 100 24 40 11 266 188 99 30 204 411 177 8 24 26 9 121	22 28 21 10 20 48 38 15 23 14 40 32 20 3 5 40 40 21 22 20 3 5 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	22 16 21 10 20 48 18 18 18 14 47 68 32 20 3 7 40 5 32 6 4 9 9 12 20 3 7 40 5 32 6 4 4 9 9 12 20 7 40 5 80 80 10 2	12 15 20 24 11 10 10	11 4 10 10 3 6 7 9 4 8 10 2 1 1 4 4 5 5 3 2 5 7 7 2 2 3 4 4 3 3 6 6 9 9 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	100
206	129 101		858 871	498 580	553 723		208	253	152 190	63 64	2416 2007	2125 1900	1908 1626	506 410	546 613	241 200
10	28	*780.5			170	87		13	38	1	409	225	282	96	67	41

# TABLE H.—The Grammar

NUMBER	OF PU	PILS IN	THE V	ARIOUS	BRAN	CHES OF

		NUM	DEI	R OF	PU.	PIL	3 IX	TH	Fa V z	11.11	JUS	15162	ANC	HES	OF
			IN 3	IATHE	EMATI	cs.			IN GE	OGRA HISTO		AND			IN
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	Total in Arithmetic.	Total in Algebra.	Total in Euclid.	In the higher rules of Arithmetic.	In the higher rules of Algebra.	In Euclid, Books III-IV.		In Mensuration and Surveying.	In Ancient Geography.	In Modern Geography.	Total in History.	In Ancient History.	In Physical Science.	In Christian Morals.	In Civil Government.
Oakville. Oakwood Omenee Orangeville Osborne Oshawa Ottawa Owen Sound Pakenham Paris Pembroke Perth Peterborough Picton Port Dover Port Hope. Port Perry Port Rowan Prescott Renfrew. Richmond Richmond Hill Sarnia Scotland Simcoe Smith's Falls Smithville Stirling Stratford Strathroy Streetsville St. Catharines St. Marys St. Thomas Thorold Toronto Trenton Uxbridge Vankleekhill Vienna Wardsville Waterdown Welland Weston Whitby Williamstown Windsor Woodstock Grand Total, 1869 "1868	566 363 399 1077 1833 890 385 555 700 411 700 377 244 399 633 633 633 644 511 1111 365 5111 1111 365 544 499 688 477 1366 488 477 1366 488 487 644 547 644 648 649 649 649 649 649 649 649 649	46 16 21 3061 2835	1993	107 183 87 18 55 20 41 170 37 16 39 19 19 52 40 47 74 11 54 63 55 11 11 11 70 70 70 30 40 47 71 16 63 63 64 64 47 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	8 8 8 211 400 344 7 7 411 4 4 2 2 2 177 9 300 5 13 6 6 477 177 176 6 144 130 6 4 4 150 6 4 150 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	790	5 4 4 100 2 7 10		1368 1261	5680 4764	588 1622 889 889 889 889 889 889 889 889 889 8	28 122 33 11 5 5 5 5 6 12 1 7 7 8 10 6 6 8 12 2 6 8 11 1 4 8 1 1 1 4 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	577 144 344 341 119	411 37 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63	30
Increase Decrease	990		€0	821	1	3	164	104	107	916	762		. 148	326	108

# Schools of Ontario.—Continued.

## INSTRUCTION AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Formula   Form	отн	er su	BJEC	TS.			daily	Bible is	rds.			o were Univer-	d.	
S	In Writing.	In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Drawing.	In Vocal Music.	In Gymnastics.	In Military Drill.	Schools in which there are daily prayers.	in which the	Schools under United Boards	maps	Number of globes in school.	of pupils whilated at any	Number of Masters engaged.	Head Masters and their Colleges.
	8 63 344 988 566 366 367 107 183 388 556 70 70 183 38 555 70 70 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185	177 188 4 4 255 5 133 755 54 6 188 77 411 6 6 6 8 8 288 14 12 25 25 25 14 29 17 10 10 3 6 23 3 12 10 10 13 15 12 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	39 600 37 20 26 23 23 21 885 647	104 233 533 533 100 19 12 57 19 623 241	30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 3	1000 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 21 20 16 64 4 277 21 132 12 2 24 22 122 12 17 20 12 24 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1	1 2 6 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 8 7 8 4 8 4	1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Abraham Devitt, M.A., Victoria. John Shaw, Certificate. C. A. G. Brent, B.A., Victoria. James Lumsden, M.A., Aberdeen. John Scath, B.A., Queen's, Ireland. John Thorburn, M.A. Hugh Innis Strang, B.A., Toronto. James Smith, M.A., Aberdeen. J. W. Acres, B.A., Triaity. James W. Connor, B.A., Triaity. James W. Connor, B.A., Triaity. James B. Dixon, M.A., Queen's. James B. Dixon, M.A., Queen's. James B. Dixon, M.A., Queen's. W. E. Crawford, B.A. Adam Purslow, Certificate. J. R. Youmans, M.A., Victoria. Wm. Wilkinson, B.A., Victoria. Rev. George Blair, M.A., Glasgow, Joseph Morrison, M.A., Glasgow, Joseph Morrison, M.A., Triaity. Milliam Randle Nason, B.A., Trinity. William Randle Nason, B.A., Toronto. James J. Wadsworth, M.A., Toronto. James Christic, M.A., Aberdeen. William Cruickshank, Aberdeen. William Cruickshank, Aberdeen. William Cruickshank, Aberdeen. Rev. John King, M.A., Dublin. C. J. Macgnegor, M.A., Toronto. Richard W. Young, Certificate. John A. Bell, M.A., Albert. Rev. John McClure, Certificate. James H-nry Ball, M.A. Rev. A. Wickson, LL. D., Toronto. John Thomson, B.A., Queen's. Rev. W. Lumsden, M.A., Victoria. Alfred Baker, B.A., Toronto. William Sinclair, B.A., Toronto. John N. Muir, B.A. Rev. W. Lumsden, M.A., Victoria. Alfred Baker, B.A., Toronto. John N. Muir, B.A. Lames Hodgson, Certificate. James Hodgson, Certificate. Thomas Kirkland, Certificate. Alex. Jamieson, B.A., Queen's. James Johnston, B.A., Queen's.

# TABLE I.—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1869.

- No. 1.—Monthly Abstracts of Barometric Pressure, Temperature of the Air, and Tension of Vapor, shewing the monthly results of three daily observations at 7 a.m., 1 p.m., and 9 p.m., together with the maximum and minimum temperatures, indicated by the self-registering thermometers, at ten Grammar School Stations, throughout the year.
- No. 2.—Table of the Relative Humidity, Direction and Velocity of Wind, amount of Cloudiness, Rain, Snow and Auroras, at the same Stations.
- A Table of Annual Results is given on pages 12, 13, 14 and 15, Part I. of this Report.
- N.B.—The instruments with which the observations are taken, were supplied by Messrs.

  Negretti & Zambra, and Casella, London, and the index errors have been ascertained by comparisons at the Kew Observatory in England, and at the Toronto Observatory. They are obtained by the stations, together with Registers and forms for Abstracts from the Educational Depository, Toronto.

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NSION (					I	ER.	TTA
NS1011 (					ELEVAT	AILY	RA
			u	a.			
EANS.	MONTH.	STATION.	North Latitude.	West Longitude.	Above the Lake.	Date.	T.cast,
ME2	1		0	0	Feet.	3	6:-
	JULY	Barrie Belleville	44°25 44°10	79·45 77·25	59 72	7	9.
0 0		Cornwall	45.0	74.20	137	19	11 9.
·11   07·		Goderich	43.45	81.42		12	13
		Hamilton	43.12	79.50	90	G	15
		Pembroke	45.50	77.10		6	14.
		Peterborough	44.20.	78.25			
	i i	Simcoe	42.51	80.14	150	7 2	8.
		Stratford	43.25	80.28		1 10	7
		Windsor	42-20	83.00	-		-
-	Avioviem	P	44.05	70.45	59	9	12
·m.e 7	AUGUST	BarrieBelleville		79.45	72	27 27	8
·m·q 1		Cornwall	45.0	1 74 50 81.42	137	8 7	8.
		Hamilton	43.12	79.50	90	8	5
.m.q l		Pembroke		77.10		14	16
.m.q I		Peterborough	44·20 42·51	78°25 80°14	150	24	6 9
.m.q I		Stratford	43.25	80.28	ţ	24	9
.m.q е .m.q I		Windsor	42*20	83.00	-		
.m.q 1	SEPTEMBER	Barrie	44.25	79.45	59	18	7
m.q I	DELIENBER	Belleville	44.10	77:25	72	27	6 7
		Cornwall	45°0 43°45	74.50 81.42	137	18	8
		Hamilton	43·12 45·50	79:50	90	26	10
 rd T		Peterborough	44.20	77°10 78°25		3	14
a.e 7		Simcoe Stratford	42·51 43·25	80.58	150	3	5
anc I a.q e		Windsor	42.20	83.00		28	6.
a.q I					_	-	
m.q L m.q L			-			6	8
m.q e	OCTOBER	Barrie	44.25	79.45	59 72	8	5
i.q I		Belleville	44·10 45·0	77°25 74°50	137	2 7	5
		Goderich	43.45	81.42		6	9
1.6 4		Hamilton	43.12	70.50	90	1	7
r.q.1 r.q.1 r.q.1		Pembroke Peterbarouch	45:50	77:10 78:25	1	8 7	9

### TABLE I.-METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1869.

ORRENTERS:—Burnie-H. R. Spotton, Enq., M.A., Belleville-A. Burdon, Enq., M.A., Geleville-A. Burdon, Enq., M.A.; Geleville-A. Burdon, Enq., M.A.; Geleville-A. Johnston, Enq., M.A.; Fendende-J. W. Connor, Enq., B.A., Peterborough—Ivan O'Beirns, Enq., M.A.; Source-Janes J. Wichworth, Eng., M.A

No. 1 -BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, TEMPERATURE AND TENSION OF VAPOUR.

				ELEV	ATION					1		JRE C	F 32º FA	TREVE	EIT.									TEMP	ERATU	TRE OF	THE A	ATR.							TENSI	ON OF	VAPO	UR.
MONTH.	STATION.		9	-			Монти	T ME42	8.	I	Immst.		Lows	8T.	-	RANGE	_	. M	ONTRLT	MEANA	_			,	DAILT B	ANOS.	Hig	HEST.	Lown	5T.	V	DAY.	Con		Mo	STRLY 3	IRANA,	
		North Latitude.	West Longitude	Above the Lake.	Above the Sea.	7 а. н.	1 г.н.	9 6 10	MEAN.	Reading.	Date		Reading.	Date.	Monthly.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Date.	7 4 4	1 r.w.	и.ч е	EAN.	Mean Maximum	Mean Bange.	Greatest.	Date.	Least. Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	Date.	Monthly Range.	Mean Temp.	Date.	Mean Temp	7 a.M. 1	l r.u. 9	PM.	CEAN
ANUART	Barrie Belleville Cornwall Godersch Hamilton Pembroke Peterborough Simcos Stratford Windsor	45.50 44.20 42.51	77-25 74-56 81-45 79-56 77-10 78-25 80-14	90 	779 307 175 715 324 400 629 716 1182	29 2027 29 2132 28 998 28 6299	29 5360 29 3841 20 1416 29 551 29 1310 29 1689 28 998 28 6086	29 577 29 142 29 216 29 011 28 634	7 29-5495 4 29-4479 7 29-1466 29-6672 8 29-1588 7 29-1993 29-002	29 837 29:594 29:274 28 891	7 a.m. 7 a.m. 7 a.m. 7 a.m. 1 p.m. 1 p.m. 1 p.m. 1 p.m. 1 p.m.	1 13 13 1 1 1 13	29 102 9 2 2 9 0 2 7 1 1 2 8 6 6 7 7 2 2 9 100 7 2 8 7 5 1 1 2 8 7 6 7 9 1 1 2 8 7 6 1 9 1 1 2 8 2 0 0 7 7 6	m. 3	9 731 1 '772 3 1'073 9 847 9 '655	715 580 598 638 637 632 681 496 599 565	8-9 5-9 5-9 8-9	22 26 19 46 27 70 28 3 13 71 19 0	29 15 25 17 30 91 34 2 29 07 28 58 32 61	23 14 2 21 9 2 23 02 2 29 0 3 19 37 1 23 42 2 27 86 2	5-93 3: 2-17 3: 9-21 3: 0-7 4: 8-45 2: 3-33 3: 9-24 3	37   16 7 33   3 2 50   10 3 4 2 85   18	37 20 6 14 19 : 67 19 9 09 13 4 2 24 5 32 24 9 62 21 9 63 14 3 32 35 32 34 9	8 34 3 2 32 9 7 29 7 5 21.0 40 6 11 46 3 37 33 5	22 23 23 1 23 1 7	10 0 25	50 2 51 8 44 8 45 4 50 1	{ 7 } 9 { 4 } 7 7	-10 1 -1 8 -7 7 5 8 2 2 -34 3 -9 6	22 25 4 23 4 22 6 22 1	8 7 8 8 9 3 3 9 14 4 10 6 10 1 10 5 10 1 11 9 16 6	4 42 45 4 45 4 45 4 36 4 38 7 42 7 42 43	7 25 33 22 33 22 26 25 13 25	5 83 2 226 -1 6 11 20 12 6 -11 33 0 73 10 60 6 63 13 20	117 117 104 133 135 -090 096 123 -121 150	139 147 121 143 136 116 125 140 130 172	122 133 104 139 133 104 110 110 134 126 154	15 13 16 16 13 10 11 11 13 15 15
	Cornwall	44 10 45 0 43 45 43 12 45 50 44 20 42 51 43 25	74 50	73 137 90 159	307 175 715 334 400 629 716 1182	28 4839 28'6687 29'6955 29 50 29 177 29 1384 28 94 28 5663	29 4565 28 6746 29 1197 29 50 29 978 29 1156 28 95 28 5752	29°541 28°746 29°139 29°34 29°157 29°193 28°98 28°610	29 51 29 138 7 29 1492	30°134 30°134 29°663 30°089 29 829 29 771 29 497 29°109	9 p m. 7 s.m. 9 p.m. 7 s m. 7 s m. 7 s m. 7 s m. 7 s m. 1 p m. {7 s.m. }	12 3 1 3 1 3 2 3 1 3 1 3 1 3	28 852 1 1 27 240 7 2 28 575 1 1 28 575 9 9 1 28 507 1 1 28 526 9 1 28 441 9 1	s.m. 10 om. 11 om. 12 om. 12 om. 12 om. 12 om. 12	3   1 282 6   2*894 7   1 088 7   1 181 3   1 232 7   1 245 7   1 056 7   1 058	766 -895 -593 -704 -612 -717 -565 -664	22-23 2-3 12-13 25-26 22 23 2-3 22 23 2-3 22 23 22 23 22 23 22 23 22 23 23 25-26	18 90 15 77 23 77 23 6 8 55 14 87 23 64 21 02	26°22 24 32 28 04 30 2 19 81 25 82 29 41 26°57	23 44 2 19 38 1 25 75 2 26 1 2 16 13 1 20 37 2 20 34 2 23 30 3	27.85   2 19.82   2 25.85   3 36.63   3 14.83   2 20.35   2 26.46   3 23.70   3	9 72 13 8 61 7 0 68 19 4 7 19 33 22 - 28 93 1 13 52 1		92 23°3 65 29°8 91 17°4 2 37°4 63 44°3 4 39°4 45 25°1	18 26 5 12 8 25	8'0 53 1 11 5 2 10'3 1 10 4 1	0 46 4 4 54 8 6 40 1 3 43 3 55 6	13 11 12 12 12 12 12 13 12 13 14 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	-16·5 6·5 -12·7 8·7 1·7 -25·0 -14·6 	8 2 3 4 8 2 25 1221	48 8 54 6 37 7 13 1 65 0 57 9	12 40 12 31 12 31	43 2 36 2 23 27 5 27 10 1 8 1 60 4		'101 '086 '118 111 072 086 107		118	
	Bellevalle Cornwall Godersch Hamilton Pembroke Peterboraugh Simose Stratford	43-25	79:45 77:25 74:50 81:42 79:50 77:10 78:25 80:14 90:58 83:00	50 72 137 90 	779 307 175 715 324 400 629 716 1182	28 7197	29-6404 29-2318 29-2318 29-646 29-2125 29-274 29-110 28-6997	28 691	29 1236 29 3252 3 29 2386 29 6463 1 29 2353 29 285 29 1175	30-081 29-463 29-563 29-583 29-791 29-740 29-481 29-024	9 p.m. 7 a m. 7 a m.	22   1 22   2 24   2 25   2 22   2 24   3 25   3	28 729 1 1 28 777 7 1 29 184 7 2 28 726 1 1 28 747 1 1 28 679 1 1 28 268 7 4	o.m. 3 o.m. 3 o.m. 3 o.m. 3 o.m. 3 o.m. 3 o.m. 3 o.m. 3	1 7.44 0 7.86 0 800 0 1.065 0 953 0 802 0 756	1574	19-20 2-3 6-7 25 26 22-23 23-26 4-5	18 67 15 52 10 13 21 7 8 62 14 81 19 45 16 68	26 62 30:04 23:37	22-68 19-87 23-32 24-5 19-14 21-94 23-45 20-37	22 96 20 42 23 08 25 37 16 83 21 12 24 51 20 81	31 · 20   1 31 · 20   32 · 34   1 34 · 86   33 · 23   31 · 81   32 · 12   29 · 40	1 51 25 1 40 19 8 21 22 2 83 19 9 16 25 0 41 32 5 45 20 5 9 52 10	80 335 99 397 41 33 70 47 82 48 36 43 194 37	6 4 7 3 7 4 1 22 3 5 9 17	7 2 7 3 7 8 10 0 10 2 8 6		99 28 7 6 9 28 7 6 9 28 7 6 9	-32 6 -19 6	5 5 1	64 4 97 5 56 2 78 3 62 2	27 4 26 4 27 4 29 3 29 3 26 4 27 4 29 3 29 3	10 4 346 5 103 1 153 4 153		7 107 7 102 7 102 938 970 6 991 6 993 3 1093	1.32 1.34 5 1.17	100	6
	Selleville  Zornwall  Zodeneh Hamilton  Zenbroke  Zetrborough  Simaton  Stratford	43-25	77°25 74°30 81 42 79 50 77 10 78°25 80 14	59 72 137 00 150	779 307 175 716 324 409 629 716 1182 620	29:5068 29:1360 29:528 29:1289 29:1728 29:060	29:1213 29:510 29:0705 29:1602 29:069	29 500 29 509 29 604 29 170 29 075	29 5011 29 1294 29 518 3 29 6979	29 450 29 898 29 512 29 585 29 392 29 392	9 p m 7 a m. 7 a.m. 7 a.m. 7 a.m. 7 a.m. 7 a.m. 7 a.m. 7 a.m.	15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1	29*006 91	p.m. 2 p.m. 2 p.m. 2 p.m. 2 p.m. 2 p.m. 2 p.m. 2 p.m. 2 p.m. 2	884	756 676 581 701 606 723	21 22 21 22 21 22 21 22 21 22 21 22 21 22 21 22	30°19 37°78 37°30 30°8 32°17 35°83 38°5	1 41112		20 10	47 54	in m 2	7-00 94	0 17 2 5 8 28	81	8 7	8 26 1 14 6 19	16 16 16 14 9	5 5 1 8 4 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5	57 6 54-2 72 6 50 8 53 7 53-2 55 7 43-7 56-4	10 26 26 26 19 27	88 87 55 13 53 7 60 30 64 7 52 43 55 7 63 55 43 55 83 65 60	8 28 3 3 23 1 24 3 26 3 26 3 21 3 21 3 26 3 22 3 27	66 170 56 110 73 18 8 11	0 1 134	199 199 177 177 179 189 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 11	0 3 13 17 17 17 17 187 187 180 180 184
	Belleville Uernwall Goderich Hauulton Pembroke Peterborough Suncoe Stratford	43:45 43:12 45:50 44:20 42:51 43:25	77 25 74 50 81 49	59 72 137 90	779 307 175 715 324 400 629 716 1182 620	29·1062 29·487 29·11 29·1475 29·007 28·5088	29 4685 29 1006 29 466 29 005 29 1218 29 005 28 5803	29 094 29 472 29 09 29 141 29 006 28 585	29-4698 29-1004 29-475 29-08 3 28-137 29-006	29 803 29 394 29 809 29 443 29 499 29 220 28 800	7 a.m. 7 a.m. 1 p.m. 7 a.m. 7 a.m. 9 p.m. 7 a.m. 7 a.m.	8 27 27 27 8 7 8	29 089 7 28 020 1 29 068 1 28 699 1 28 691 7 28 901 7 28 164 1	p.m. 1	 13 774 14 743 14 744 14 776 14 622	*300 *300 *431 *443	26-27  26-27 26-27 26-27 26-27 26-27	59°37 48 58 50°6 45 45 49°60	50°51 53°37 58°3 56°32 60°9	52 10 48 88 50 8 51 21 51 37	54°32 50°28 53°3 50°99 53°96	58 49 63 3 60 42 64 35	40-93 1 39 7 38 10 39 58	5°11   4° 7°56   3° 3°6   3° 12°32   4° 14°76   3°	1'4 14 9'1 26 6'1 11 0'5 25 6'5 11	13 9 67 9 1 10 0 13 1	19 8 20 8 2 8 1 8 2 8 19 8	96°2 3 90 4 2 82 8 2 82 8 5 84 7 1 84 5 1	5 2 2		52.6 49.6 3 49.6 3 52.6 3 57.5 4 46.4 48	11 31 22 32 35 36 25 37 31 11 12	70 83 85 23 67 7 70 37 71 8 66 73 68 93 72 9 84 40 71 43	1 33 3 3 3 1 3 3 3 1 3 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 3 3 1 3 3 3 1 3	7 7 3 5 50 3 8 2	265 2 238 2 270 3	38 '3	272 304 323 253 295 307 307 307 293 279 330
	Cornwall Goderich Hamilton Pembroke Peterborough Sumcoe Stratford	45.0 43.45 43.12 45.50 44.20 42.51 43.25	79:45 77:25 74:50 81:42 79:50 77:10 78:25 80:14 80:58 63:09	72 137 90 150	629 716	29 1902 29 584 29 199 29 2409	29 0550 29 2015 28 579 29 1473 29 2299	29:576 29:197 29:593 29:174 29:243	7 29:1965	30 000 29:528 29:946 29:615 29:664	7 a.m.	8 9 9	29·138 7 28 632 7 29 000 7 28 744 1 28 732 1	a.m. a.m. p.m. p.m.	14 '94' 14 '86' 14 '89' 14 '89' 14 '87' 14 '93'	1 47- 5 42 1 42 2 50	9 9-16 6 9-16 6 9-16	54 95 58 2 54 94 57 56	68 7 60 66 68 1 64 32 68 56	62:23 56:37 57:9 57:03 57:06	64 04 57:33 61:41 58:76 61:04	74 0 65.26 72 4 67.16 72.08		23 06 4 17 55 25 2 21 78 25 46	30 0 11 30 0 11 34 3 1 35 6 1	77 8 11:3 9 4 7 12:0	19 15 26 26 11 11	92 2 80 1 86 8 83 2 83 8	3 3 18 3 3 29}	107 1 135-5 132-0 33-0 33-8	7 46 7 39 7 51 7 54 7 56 9 45	5 (3) 5 (2) 6 (2) 8 (2) 7 (3) 7 (4)	67 93	7 5 5 5 11 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	(2°30 ) (2°7 ) (3°83 ) (50°2 ) (8°70 ) (52°4 )	430 430 386 416 380 401	184 466 420 449 436 410	381 414 430 406 407 384 382

TABLE I METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1869 - Continued.

N BA SMITTEL THE URE TEMPERATURE AND TENSION OF VAPOUR Contained.

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a Where i	the clouds have contrary ma	otions, the higher c	current is	entered	l hero.		Velocit	ty in cetiz	nated, 0	denotiz	ıg calm	or ligh	tar,	10 deno	ting ver	ry heavy	y hurri	cane.	c 1	10 deno	tes that	the sky	is cover	od with	h clouds	; O denot	den that	the sky	la quite	clear of c	bouds				
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# TABLE I.—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1869.—Continued,

									47							N	o. 2.—I	HUM	IDITA	r, win	ED, CL	LOUDI	NESS,	RAIN	, sno	W AN	ID AU	ROR	A.S. ~ Con	ntinued,											
		HUMI	IDITY O	F				WI	FINDS,	NUM	BER	OF 01	BSER	VAT	ions.					Est	unated Wi	Velou and è	ty of	Amou	unt of C	Cloudin	aces e		RAIN	₹.		SNOV	W.	Po	1						AURORAS.
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E. C. G. H. Pe Pa Sin	Sarrio   8	81 59 8 88 71 8 91 76 8 88 73 8 83 66 5 83 66 5 88 50 8 9 70 90 3 73 85 5 52 74	1 74 6 82 8 85 4 82 1 77 1 78 6 78 9 83 9 85 14 67	6 1 2 2 7 2 3 1 4 3 8 1 10 2 10 5		3 9 10 1 1 1 2 14 1 3 4 6 2	1 1	4	9 4	30 7. 46 7. 7 7. 41 7. 5 78 40 78 30 78 24 78	75	2 3 3 1	1	1 2 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 4 4	0 15 1 22 3 3 7 5 2 4 10 4 5	6 12 2 2 3 6 7 17 3 1 5 9	4 3 1 8 3 1 8 1 7 1 1 4 2 3 3 3	32 20 49 19 5 20 13 36 41 4 18 10 12 51 23 28 33 25	20 76 19 78 32 78 30 78 7 76 16 78 51 78 52 78	0 65 1 2 0 48 1 8 0 6 1 8 0 42 1 0 1 5 1 2	1 46 1 5 0 81 3 0 1 0 2 0 1 73 1 9 3 2 1 5	0.54 1.0 0.23 1.8 0.7 1.6 0.27 0.6 1.6 1.2	0 88 1 2 0 47 2 2 0 47 1 8 0 81 1 2 2 1 1 3	3 8 4 3 4 4 5 6 6 1 5 6 5 13 2 8 3 3 5 3	3.1	34 35 39 39 39 415 43 44 38	41 41 45 50 463 54 486 31 44 50	6 7 9 10 6	64 45 24 48 30 72 60 4 43, 42,30	2 6263 7 276 1 2606 6 3441 6 9760 5 115 4 0034 4 3220 1 3769				2:62 7:27 1:26 6:24 6:07 5:11 4:09 4:12 1:37	05 41 60 5	1 1 1	2 2 2 2 4	6 1 7 1	6 8	10 15 12	
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ABSTRACT No. 1.—GROSS ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS, CERTIFICATES, &c.

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR	APPLICA	Applicants for Admission.	ADMIS-	Ħ	Rejected.		V	ADMITTED.		Wио илр веем Теаспенк вероке.	BEFORE.	ЕАСПЕВ
	.IstoT	Male.	Female.	LetoT	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 40th Session, inclusive	6024 181 183	35.57 25.28 35.28 35.28	2867 97 100	627 15 9	323 8 1	30.4	5397 166 174	2834 76 82	2563 90 92	2712 66 69	1908 45 48	804
Grand Total	6388	3324	3064	651	332	319	*6737	2002	2745	2547	2001	846
ABSTRACT No. 1GROSS ATTENDANCE OF	SS ATT	ENDA	NCE OF	11	NTS, C	ERTIF	STUDENTS, CERTIFICATES,	&c Continued.	ntinued.			
						Who LEFT.	LEFT.			Wио Ru	Who Received Provin-	ROVIN-
MAL SCHOOL FOR	Wио Аттембер ғовмевел	ENDED FO	DRMERLY.	H	RECULARLY.		IR	IRREGULAREY.	.Y.	CIAL	CIAL CERTIFICATES.	TES.
ON LAKIO.	.LetoT	Male.	Female.	Total	Alale.	Female.	.LetoT	Male.	Female.	Total	.5[a]c.	Female.
From the 1st to the 40th Session, inclusive	1827 50 89	771	1056 43 46	1034 40 27	등원목	413 123 123	208 3	220 1	€ 61 64	2712 108 116	1361 47 53	1351 61 63
Grand Total.	1966	821	11-15	1011	658	443	307	225	33	*2936	1461	1475

\* Of this number 49 were admitted by fees, 420 received "Certificanes of Standing in Class," from the Masters, before Provincial Certificates were issued, and 2,194 received weekly aid, amounting to \$14,369.50. But of the whole number of admissions, a very large proportion have attended two or three Sessions—some even four and five—so as greatly to reduce the aggregate of individual attendance. And the same is true of the Provincial Certificates, of which a considerable number have lapsed by deaths, and become otherwise unavailable by removals, and a still larger nam or five been supersolable to subsequents.

TABLE K.—THE NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR ONTARIO, 1869.—Continued.

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<u> </u>	Prince Edward	Alale.			-Continued		Female.	5221	13
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Z	11,	Totai.		12	=		Total.	234	249
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	7,002040	Total.		25.1	<u> </u>	Victoria.	Lorar.	. 20 3	113
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-COUNTIES	solvand	L'otale.	277	201	SE	Peterboro,	Jale.		431
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	HE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.		m t .u., .yt	Cir		HE SESSIONS OF ONTARIO.		rom the 1st to the 40th Session, inclusive orty-first Session, 1869	Ü
	THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTAILIO.		From the 1st to the 40th Session, inclusive Forty-first Session, 1869 Forty-second Session, 1869			THE		From the 1st to the 40th Session, inclusive  Porty-first Session, 1869	
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# TABLE K.—THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO, 1869.—Concluded.

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ABSTRACT NO. 2.  (CHOOL FOR THE CHOOL FOR Haldimand of the 40th Sestion, 1869 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 4, 4, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4,	- 1917
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ABSTRACT NO. 2.—COMMALSCHOOL POR THE Haldimand on the 1st to the 40th Ses.—3 42 31 8 Crand Total	ESESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.
THE SESSIONS OF THE NO. 2.  NORMAL SCHOOL FOR Sign inclusive	THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.

122 13 17 123 Total. Female, 13.16 Disciples. Male 65 Total 5 30 Fennale, T ustaria Male. 0. Total. Pemale. 1222 Male. Universa Total Ç. Pennale. 40.31 1.1132 (Suakers. Total. 10 Cutheran 0 Total. Fernale, croments 232/86 Congrega Total. 17.9 C 10 939 437 247 190 Femsle. 2121 27 25 Baptista, Male. 877 88 89 89 89 Total. Female. 1885 1008 8 65 32 66 37 7.43 2016 1077 Male. Methodis Total. 325 Female. 5151 5151 5151 penjirina Male. 246,106 140 160 4 861 Presby-239 105 134 1500 38 Total. : 59 Female. Catho Male. Roman 10 Total. 499 989 453 536 Female, समधान == Male. hirch ( 930 28 31 Total. 2833 2564 9 76 90 82 92 27.46 Female. mitted 2991 вапар Male. N IstoT le red 5397 166 174 \*5737 Total. Forty-first Session, 1869... Forty-second Session, 1869.. THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO. From the 1st to the 40th Grand Total. Session inclusive.

See Note to Abstract No. 1, page 69. See also Appendices B and C.

TABLE L.—The other Educational Institutions of Ontario.

		(	COLLEGE	S.		ACAD RIVA					тот	AL.
TOTALS.	Number of Colleges.	Number of Students.	Annual Income or Legisla- tive Aid.	Amount received from Fees.	Number of Academies and Private Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of months open.	Number of Teachers.	Amount received from Fees.	Total Colleges, Academies and Private Schools.	Total Students and Pupils.	Total amount received from Fees of Legislative Aid.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.					\$ cts.			\$ cts.
Total Counties					83	1606	9	85	6060 00	83	1606	6060 00
" Cities	11	1320	115000 00	42000 00	67	2235	11	104	52500 00	78	3555	209500 <b>00</b>
" Towns	5	610	44000 00	11000 00	93	1954	11	125	20143 00	98	2564	75143 00
" Villages			••••••		36	597	10	38	2612 00	36	597	2612 00
Grand Total, 1869	16	1930	159000 00	53000 00	279	6392	10	352	81315 00	295	8322	293315 00
" 1868	16	1930	159000 00	53000 00	282	6655	10	387	82150 50	298	8585	294150 5 <b>0</b>
Increase												
							•••••		0.15 50		0.00	0.15 50
Decrease	••••		••••••		3	263		35	845 50	3	263	845 5 <b>0</b>

# TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 1.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1869.

			DOMING THE I	EAR I	1000.					
						MON				VOLUMES
COUNTIES A	AND NAMES (		COMMON SCHOOL	Amount of Local	for 1869.	Amount of Legis- lative Appor-	tionment for 1869.	Value of Books	sent in 1869.	Total number of Volumes supplied in 1869.
Dundas:				S	cts.	s	cts.		cts.	
Leeds:			31 C		0 00		00 0		00 0	46
Frontenac:			М. С		0 00	İ	00 00		00 00	405
Addington:			ip M. C		00		00 00		00	61
Prince Edward					1 00		1 00		3 00	263
An	neliasburgh, No Do		•	25	5 00	2:	00	50	00	71 25
	idoc, "			19	85		85		70	71
Northumberland Per	rcy, "	6		8	3 00	8	3 00	10	00	37
Durham :	rke, "	5		20	00	20	00	40	00	52
	sart, " rvey, "	1	***************************************		00		00		00	20
Victoria:	nerville, "		***************************************		00		00		00	60 82
Ontario:			••••		00		00		00	40
Uxl	bridge, "	S	***************************************	20	00	40	00	80	00	128 63
York:			-		00		00		00	32
Vat	illimbury North, ughan,	6.6	9	6	00	6	00 77	13	00 54	57 21
Simcoe :	Do k,	"	13	25 20	00	25 20	00		00	$\begin{array}{c} 72 \\ 71 \end{array}$
Oril Oro		66	4		00		00	24 100	00	35 146
Halton:	uesing,	6.6	1	109		109		218		287
]	Do Do	66	5 12		00 00		00		00	22 119
	mboro' West,	66	7	44	00	44	00	88	00	157
	stor,	66	5		00		00	24		41
Norfolk:	insby, irlotteville,		4		00		00	60		135
	ighton,		15		25		25	48 12		52 32
Der Nor	eham, wich North,	Tow No.	nship M. C. 3, U. S. S.		00		00	100 40		151 60
Waterloo:	olwich,	66	6		00		00	30		45
Wellington:	hur,	"	7	8	00	8	00	16	00	43
	lingwood,	"	13	12		12		24		41
±.up	, iii ao ia,		7	0	00	0	00	12	00 1	6

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 1.—Continued.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1869.

			MONEYS.		VOLUMES
COUNTIE	ES AND NAMES OF COMMON SCHOOL LIBRARIES.	Amount of Local Appropriation for 1869.	Amount of Legis- lative Appor- tionment for 1869.	Value of Books sent in 1869.	Total number of Volumes sup- plied in 1869.
Grey-Cont	tinued:  McJuncthon, No. 3 Osprey, " 4 Sydenham, " 5 Do. " 7 R. C. S. S	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	\$ cts. 15 00 10 00 24 00 10 05½	\$ cts. 30 00 20 00 48 00 20 13	56 60 66 34
Perth:	Elma and Wallace " 1 U. S. S Eima " 7 Logan and Grey, " 7 U. S. S	25 00	$\begin{array}{c c} 9 & 00 \\ 25 & 00 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$	18 09 50 00 20 00	44 69 42
Huron : Bruce :	Colborne, "6		10 00 9 00	20 00 18 00	19 51
Di acc .	Bruce and Kincardine " 1 U. S. S	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	15 00 25 00 10 11 10 00 15 00	30 00 50 00 20 22 20 00 30 00	41 60 20 29 39
Elgin:	Dorchester South, "7	15 00	25 00 15 00 25 00	50 00 30 00 50 00	77 40 91
Lambton:	Bosanquet, " 5 Brooke, " 6 Sombra, " 15	10 00	12 56 10 00 25 00	25 12 20 00 50 00	41 36 63
Essex : Districts :	Malden Lunatic Asylum,	100 00	100 00	200 00	211
Districts : Cities :	Parry Sound	52 00	52 00	104 00	128
	Toronto Normal School	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	60 00 50 00 321 65 50 00	120 00 100 00 643 30 100 00	126 197 725 135
Towns:	Bowmanville,         U. S.           Chatham,         B. S. T.           Clifton,         B. S. T.           Cobourg,         B. S. T.           Goderich,         B. S. T.	30 00 9 50 135 80	9 50 30 00 9 50 135 80 41 40	$\begin{array}{c} 19\ 00 \\ 60\ 00 \\ 19\ 00 \\ 271\ 60 \\ 82\ 80 \end{array}$	2 64 2 304 118
Villages :	Oakville, U. S Saruia, U. S	26 68 88 84	26 68 88 84 20 00	53 36 177 68 40 00	83 193 52
	Fort Erie, B. S. T		2327 971	4655 95	6428

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 2.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.—Continued.

### ### #### #########################		THE	FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES DEPART	DI	VARIES SUPPLIED DEPARTMENT.	181	THE EDUCATION	TION	THER	OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES.	LIBRAR	IES.	TOTAL.	ئ
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TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 3.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.—Concluded.

TABLE N.—The Grammar and Common Schools of Ontario, 1869.

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TO COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS AND	Object Lessons.	Historical and other Lessons in sheets.	1 - 68.22 35823275228285 3.0
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Haldimand Norfolk Oxford Waterloo Wellington	Torth. Huron Bruce Middlesex Cent	Lambton. Besex District of Algoma, &c Cities Towns Villages	Total, 1869

See information on this subject in the Appendix.

TABLE O.—The Superannuated or Worn-out Common School Teachers.

No.	NAME.	Age in 1869.	Years of Teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Pension for 1869.*	Amount of cash paid pensioners from 1st January to 30th Dec.	Period for which the payments wer made.
11, 13, 15, 19, 21, 36, 42, 45, 46, 47, 49, 54, 55, 60, 63, 71, 72, 73, 75, 78, 82,	Donald Currie	62 73 65 86 77 83 71 60 73 74 67 84 69 79 75 77 89 69 59	$\begin{array}{c} 18 \\ 18 \\ 25 \\ 32 \\ 22 \\ 24 \\ 13 \\ 22 \\ 18 \\ 27 \\ 24 \\ 28_{12}^{1/2} \\ 28_{13}^{1/2} \\ 28_{14}^{1/2} \\ 28_{14}^{1/2} \\ 21_{16}^{1/2} \\ 21_{12}^{1/2} \\ 23_{15}^{1/2} \\ $	\$ cts  43 20 43 20 60 00 76 80 52 80 57 60 31 20 52 80 43 20 54 00 56 40 68 40 68 40 49 20 80 40 43 20 57 60 33 60 57 61 52 80 38 40 74 40 51 60 55 20	\$ cts. 39 20 39 20 56 00 72 80 73 80 74 8 80 35 60 35 60 35 60 64 40 64 40 64 40 45 20 76 40 29 60 53 61 48 80 39 40 40 40 47 60 51 20	First half 1869, second half 1869.  do Last half 1868, first half 1869. First half 1869, second half 1869.  do
84 86 87 88 92 93 96 97 101 110 1114 115 117 118 119 120 121 122 126 128 132 135 136 137	William Kearns James Leys John Heaiy Hector McRae Emily Cozens William Dermott Walter Hick John Higginbotham William Leonard Daniel Wing Martin Devereux Michael O'Kane Alexander Jenkins Isabella Kennedy William Miller Robert Beattie John L. Biggar William Corry Marianne Ederington Peter Fitzpatrick James Kehoe James McQueen John Miskelly Nicholas Fagan Andrew Power James Ramsay Catharine Smder John Tucker John Tucker John Brown John Monaghan	77 77 80 73 64 71 81 78 84 66 72 77 75 67 83 74 77 69 62 75 51 64 60 76 77	$ \begin{array}{c} 25 \\ 17 \\ 26 \\ 20 \\ 27 \\ 13 \\ 25 \\ 21 \\ 23 \\ 20 \\ 21 \\ 23 \\ 19 \\ 22 \\ 13 \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ 17$	60 60 40 80 62 40 64 80 61 80 61 80 60 00 52 80 31 20 62 40 49 20 443 20 49 20 44 3 20 49 20 40 80 40 br>40 80 40 br>40 80 40 40 80 40 40 80 40 br>40 80 40 br>40 80 40 br>40 br>40 40 40 80 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	55 00 36 80 58 40 44 00 60 80 27 20 56 00 48 80 51 20 45 20 39 20 40 80 45 20 39 20 40 00 41 00 50 00 20 00 41 00 50	do d

<sup>\*</sup> The pensions are subject to a deduction, before payment, of \$4 for annual subscription required by law.

TABLE O.—The Superannuated or Worn-out Common School Teachers.—Cont'd.

		I	.ã	1 5	aid 1st	
			1	Amount of Pension for 1869.	paid 1 1st	
		!	<u>-                                   </u>	Sio	E E	
			acl	c u	cash 1 from th Dec	Period for which the payments were
	NAME.	٠.	Teaching	A	f cash prize from 30th Dec.	Terrod for which one payments were
		3		of	2 7 3	made.
		Age in 1869.	ears of Ontario,	nt nt	Amount of pensioners Jan'y to 30	
		11	us	Seg	ens	
No.		3	Years Onta	T I	G 27	
		-		7		
				\$ ets.	S ets.	
145 Tl	homas Flanagan	72	20	48 00	44 00	First half 1869, second half 1869.
	atrick Jones		36	86 40	82 40	do do
	dward Ryananiel Sheehan		25 20	60 00 48 00	56 00 44 00	do do do
155 A	lexander Middleton	70	20	48 00	44 00	do do
159 A	rehibald McCormick	72	16	42 40	45 20	Last half 1868, first half 1869, last half 1869.
	homas Baldwin		13	31 20	27 20	First half 1869, second half 1869.
	mes Bodfish		20 21	48 00 50 40	44 00 46 40	do do
	nne Jackson		325	*	43 50	do do do
166 W	iliam Hildyard	63	19	45 60	41 60	do do
168 Jo	ohn McKenna	60	$18\frac{1}{2}$	44 40	40 40	do do
	ary Richards		33	79 20	75 20	do do
	lius Ansley		18	21 60 43 20	17 60 : 39 20 :	do do do
	iomas Baker		19	45 60	41 60	do do
	nomas Buchanan		20	48 00	44 00	do do
	atthew M. Hutchins		22	52 80	48 80	do do
178 He	elen McLaren	CU	$\frac{21}{23}$	50 40 55 20	46 40	do do
180 E	alph McCallumlward Potts	74	23	25 00	51 20 21 00	do do
	a iel D. Barrett		19	45 60	41 60	do do
	illiam Clarke		12	28 80	24 80	do do
	hn Dods		21	50 40	46 40	do do
	G. Mulhern		29 30	69 60 72 00	65 60	do do
	omas Sanders		223	54 00	68 00 50 00	do do do
193 Re	bert Hamilton	76	16	38 40	34 40	do do
194 Jo	hn McDonnell	Co	14	33 60	29 60	do do
	hn McGarvey		20	48 00	44 00	do do
108 Hz	seph D. Thomsonenry Bartley	62	14 23	33 60 55 20	29 60 51 20	do do do do
199 Jo	hn Cameron	65	15	36 00	32 00	do do do do
	elinda Clarke		$15\frac{1}{2}$	37 20	33 20	do do
201 Ja	mes Brown	64	$27\frac{1}{2}$	66 00	62 00	do do
202 Da	nuiel Callaghan	22	30	72 00 31 20	68 00 27 20	do do
	hn McNamarames Robinson		13 18	43 20	39 20	do do do do
	ne Tyndall		21	50 40	46 40	do do
208 W	illianı Bell	68	11	26 40	22 40	do do
209 1	illiam Brown	51	13	31 20	27 20	do do
210 Ja	mes Armstrong	60	25 27	60 00	56 00 60 80	do do do
	iza Barber		183	44 40	40 40	do do do
214 Ja	mes McFarlane	63	27	64 80	60 80	do do
215 Ja	mes Mackay	59	29	43.00	5 62	do
216 J.	C. VanEvery	69	20 29	48 00	44 00	do do
218 Jo	njamin Woodshu Younghusband	74	331	69 60 80 40	65 60 76 40	do do do
219 W:	m. Irvine	61	36	86 40	82 40	do do
220 An	igus McGillis	57	23	55 20	51 20	do do
221 Rie	chard Campbell	69	31	74 40	70 40	do do
222 Jan	mes Mahon	71	20 25	48 00 60 00	44 00 56 00	do do
	omas Morrison		28	30 00	26 00	do do
228 Jol	hn Douglass	741	22	52 80	48 80	do do
229 Da	miel McGill	64	28	67 20	63 20	do do
230 Jol	hn Lenaten	74	12	28 80	24 80	do do
231 AB	na McKay lney Russell	66	$\begin{bmatrix} 18 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix}$	43 20 36 00	39 20 32 00	do do do
202-1310	mey renssell	001	19	70 00	,75 00 I	tto tto

<sup>\*</sup> Pension suspended during first year-pensioner teaching.

TABLE O.—The Superannuated or Worn-out Common School Teachers.—Cont'd.

No.	NAME.	Age in 1869.	Years of Teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Pension for 1869.	Amount of eash paid pensioners from 1st Jan'y to 30th Dec.	Period for which the payments were made.
234 235 237 238 239 240 242 243 244 245 246	Patrick Shirreff Robert Jordan. David Kee Thomas Porothey Phomas Whitfield William Beaton John Robinson. James Briggs James Denman Adam Gillespie John Graydon* Charles Judge John Ross*	74 54 58 60 72 67 58 67 71 65 59	26 28 17 34 32½ 17 37 37½ 24 30 17 22	\$ cts. 62 40 67 20 40 80 81 60 78 00 33 40 40 80 88 80 90 00 57 60 72 00 40 80 52 80	\$ cts. 58 40 63 20 36 80 77 60 74 00 34 40 36 80 86 00 53 60 186 00 36 80 86 80	First half 1869, second half 1869.  do for 1868. First half 1869, second half 1869

Note.—In the above table, where the number is omitted, the pensioner is either dead, has resumed teaching, or has withdrawn.

<sup>\*</sup>Pensioners receive, for the first year in which they are placed on the list, an amount at the rate of \$6 per year of service. After the first year they receive a smaller amount, as the fund does not admit of continuing the high rate.

TABLE O.—General Abstract.

	.116	. 69	. 28	17	. 11	C1	т.	61			247						
NATIVES OF	Ireland	Scotland 69	England 28	Ontario	United States	()nebec	Wales	Nova Scotia	New Branswick		Total						
RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Church of England83	Presbyterian 65	Church of Rome38	Methodist 34	Baptist 7	Congregationalist 3	". Protestant"	Universalist 2	Society of Friends	('hristian Disciple	Second Advent1	Not given		Total247			
SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS APPLIED,	Sincoe 11	Halton 3	Brant 3	Lincoln	Welland 4	Norfolk 4	Oxford 3	Wellington 7	Grey	Huron	Bruce 1	Middlesex	Kent 4	Pasex 3	Lambton 1	standard	246
COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE FOREGOING SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS APPLIED.	Clengarry 16	Stormont 10	Preseott 6	('arleton12	Grenvillo	Leads 20	Renfrew	Frontenac 7	S.Addington Prince Edward 6	Havings 7	Northumberland8	Durham 3	Victoria 5	Ontario 5	York 11	1'cel 8	Total

Of the 247 Teachers admitted to the Fund, 116 either died during or before 1869, were not heard from, resumed teaching, or withdrew from the Fund. Of the remaining 131, the average length of service as Common School Teachers in Ontario was 21 years.
The average age of each pensioner in 1869 was 68 years.
Of the 247 Teachers admitted to the Fund, there have been 235 males and 12 females.

]Em10	Amount expended for Sanmated Teachers' Z School, &c.  Total number of Educational Institutions.  Total number of pupils attending them.	\$\text{8.6} \text{6.6} \text{5.6} \text{6.6} \text{5.6}	98   00
.	Amount received by other Educational Institu- tions during 1869.	\$\\ \text{1530} \text{ cts.} \\ \text{1530} \text{ cts.} \\ \text{1530} \text{ co.} \\ \text{250} \text{ co.} \\ 250	
OTHER INSTITUTIONS	tional Institutions.  Number of their pupils.	401 4019101211100112111001111111111111111111	
oors.	Amount expended for Grammar School pur- poses during 1869.	\$6 cb. 750 cb.	
GRAMMAR	Schools. Number of Grammar School Pupils.	### ##################################	
SCHOOLS.	Amount expended for Common School purposes during 1869.	\$ cts. 12775 34 14793 55 14793 55 14793 55 14793 57 14793 57 14793 57 1620 13 16182 76 16182	27368 27
соммои	Number of Common School pupils.	717 5261 727 5261 728 5501 729 5501 720 5261 720 5261 720 5262 720 52	
	Number of Common Schools.		
	MUNICIPALITIES,	Glengarry Stormont Dundas  Prescott Rusell Carleton Garenville Leads Lanark Rentiew Frontenac Addington Lennox Prince Edward Hastings Northumberland Durham Petribrough Victoria. Ontario. York Victoria. Victoria. Hauton Wentworth Braut Lincoln	Welland Haldimand

26.68         9         5         114         10         10         40         113         9564         6274         61         4274         61         6270	
46         14         243         546         0 110         40         113         9364         3857         66         4274         91           46         14         243         5490         0         134         1418         61187         61         6639         41           25         2         415         135         0         130         138         1888         8218         6783         94         1771         19           26         415         135         0         130         0         138         1881         6787         67         195         67         195         67         195         67         195         67         195         67         195         67         195         67         195         67         195         67         195         67         195         67         195         67         195         67         195         67         195         67         195         67         195         67         195         196         195         196         195         196         195         196         195         196         195         196         195         196         196	
90         5         114         141         00         110         40         113         9364         38574         66           46         14         233         5490         00         75         20         134         14198         61167         66         67         67         20         134         14198         6744         62         67         90         10         10         60         208         18213         6758         90         67         80         18213         6758         90         67         80         18213         6758         90         18213         67         18213         67         18213         67         18213         18213         67         118         18213<	
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Norfolk Oxford Waterloo Wellington Cfrey Forth Huron Bruce Middlesex Middlesex Lambton Lesex Listrict of Algoma Pary Sound CITIES, CITIES, Cottawa  Normal and Model Schools Graundan School Inspection. Provincial Penitentiary, &c. Decrease  Linerease	

TABLE Q.—A General Statistical Abstract, exhibiting the comparative State and Progress of Education in Ontario, as connected with Universities, Colleges, Academies, Private, Grammar, Common, Normal and Model Schools, from the year 1842 to 1869, inclusive, compiled from Returns in the Educational Department.

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\* Balances due, but not collected, were included until 1858, but from that date Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 24 represent actual payments only. If we add to the Grand Potal [24] the unexpended balances, we should have an available sum of \$2,273,903 for Educational purposes during 1869, and for 1808, \$2,239,639, the increase in 1869 boing \$34,264.

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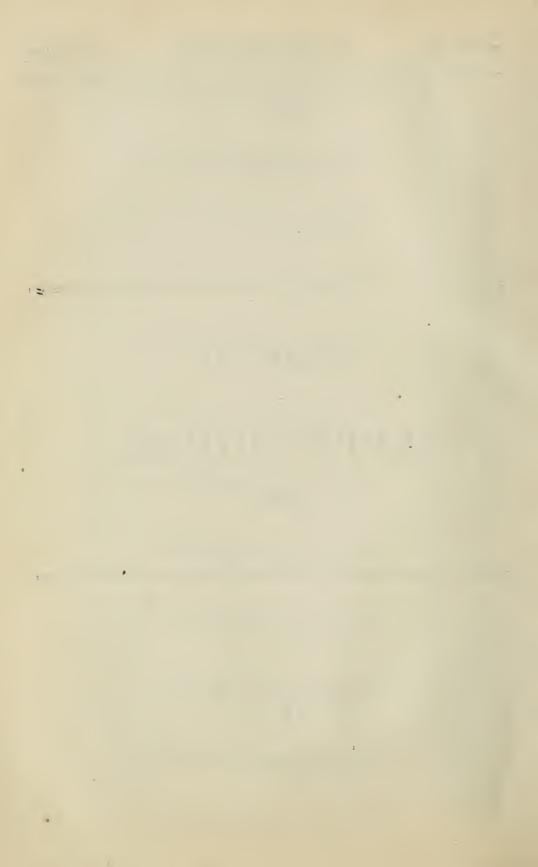
Norg.—The Returns in the foregoing Table, up to the year 1847, are not very complete, but since that period they have been sufficiently so to establish data by which to compare our yearly progress in Educational matters. The Returns are now pretty extensive, and embrace all Institutions of Learning from the Common School up to the University; but hitherto the sources of information regarding this latter class of Institutions have been rather private than official, which should not be the case. The Annual Report of a Department of Public Instruction should present, in one comprehensive tabular view, the actual state and progress of all our Educational Institutions -Primary, Intermediate and Superior.

Norg.—Table R., being the accounts of the Department, is not published here for this year, as the receipts and expenditure are detailed in the Public Accounts of the Province.

# PART III.

# APPENDICES.

1869.



# APPENDICES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# Normal, Model, Grammar und Common Schools

# IN ONTARIO,

# FOR THE YEAR 1869.

#### APPENDIX A.

REPORT AND SUGGESTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR 1869, BY THE REV. J. G. D. MACKENZIE, M.A., INSPECTOR,

Having sent in my special semi-annual Reports of the several Grammar Schools visited by me during the year 1869, I have the honour to submit the usual Summary Statement, with the addition of such remarks and suggestions as I feel it my duty to lay before you, in connection with certain points in the peculiarly interesting position of educational matters in this Province.

#### A.—CONDITION OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

I trust that the day is not far distant when it will be in our power to define with considerable accuracy and precision, the comparative status of each Grammar or High School in the Province; as things are at present, I can only state, in a general way, that, whilst a certain proportion of the Grammar Schools continue to do, with various success, advanced work in the Classies and Mathematics, some of them with marked efficiency; some 25 at the close of the year, were in a condition which we must pronounce positively unsatisfactory; some of them depressed by difficulties likely to be temporary only, and having encouraging prospects of improvement; others having no prospect at all, visible to myself, of improvement, beyond what the enactment of the new law may bring to them to cheer them—and this is the solitary gleam of light left to cheer them—in their present languishing state of existence. As to the rest, that is the great majority of the Schools—they are found, of course, at different stages between these extremes, of real association with the University and absolute asthenia. Whilst we must not refuse to give them credit for so much of useful work as they are doing for the country, we cherish the hope that the condition of all will be improved under the sounder system which is likely to be established. During the year the Grammar School in Alexandria has been

closed, and Dunnville has been added to the list. In regard to discipline, I have nothing

special to report.

I am sorry that I am still under the necessity of reporting that the weak point of our Grammar Schools is the culture of the mother-tongue. I have kept up each half year the test which I applied at the beginning, that is, an exercise in Dictation—the same at every school—containing a few of the more difficult words of the language, and involving besides instances of ungrammatical construction. Five short sentences have been used each half-year, containing in all five errors in Grammar.

During the year, 1331 have been tried in this way, with the following results:-

IN ORTHOGRAPHY: -562, or about 42.22 per cent., were faultless. 230, 17.28 had 1 mistake. " 174, 13. " had 2 mistakes. " 9.5 8. 10. 66 125, had 3 mistakes. 66 had 4 mistakes. 108, 132, had 5 mistakes.

If this be compared with last year's performance, it will be seen that it is not quite so satisfactory.

478,	or	about	45	per cent.,	were faultless.
210,		"	20	- 66	had 1 mistake.
154,		"	15	•6	had 2 mistakes.
80,		"	8	"	had 3 mistakes.
53,		"	5	"	had 4 mistakes.
34,		"	3	"	had 5 mistakes.

IN SYNTAX, this year, the result has been as follows:—

150, o	r about	11	per cent.,	were faultless.
287,	66	22	- "	corrected 4 of the 5 errors.
347,	cc	26	"	corrected 3 of the 5 errors.
265,	"	20	"	corrected 2 of the 5 errors.
181,	"	13	"	corrected 1 of the 5 errors.
101,	66	8	"	corrected none.

Let this be compared with the record of last year, and it will be seen that on the whole, ground has been gained in this department.

98, or about 9.5 per cent., were faultless. 213. 20 corrected 4 of the 5 errors. 263, 25 corrected 3 of the 5 errors. 66 220, 20 66 corrected 2 of the 5 errors. 162, " 16 corrected 1 of the 5 errors. 6 corrected none. 64.

#### B.—MINUTE OF COUNCIL RELATIVE TO THE ADMISSION OF GIRLS.

A brief notice may be bestowed on the effect produced by the Minute of the Council of Public Instruction, sanctioning the admission of girls on the same footing as boys, in concession to public opinion. Whilst the adoption of such a regulation could not be avoided, we cannot but deplore the influence it has exerted on the education of our girls. The Chief Superintendent wisely advised at the time, as the passing of a new law was apparently so near at hand, that no change in the course of instruction should be made, but the inducement to augment the financial resources of the schools was too strong, and so the privilege was eagerly seized upon, whilst the advice was generally disregarded. The "new-born rage for Latin" burst forth with redoubled vehemence, and large numbers of girls were promptly herded into Arnold or the Introductory Book. The phrase "qualifying Latin" is well understood at present in the schools, and, I need hardly say, is not taken to mean qualifying for higher stages of classical study, for advanced intellec-

tual culture, or for the active duties of life. During the past year girls have risen in the educational market. Of the entrance pupils of 1869 three-sevenths have been girls; during the latter half of 1868 only three-fourteenths were girls. During the latter half of the past year there have been 1,472 names of "girls on the roll;" of these 850 were reported to me as being in Latin. Of these 850, 2 were in Cicero; 5 in Horace; 1 in Livy; 27 in Virgil; 41 in Cæsar, and 38 in Harkness' Latin Reader; the remaining 733 being in Arnold or the Introductory Book. I have had good work in Cicero from girls; in Horace, I have a distinct recollection of one girl, in particular, who gave me the second ode of the first book with an accuracy and spirit which left nothing to be desired; in fact, there is no doubt that girls can learn Latin and learn it to good purpose too; but this merciless and sweeping conscription, if I may so term it, what is it but mischievous and cruel? Let us very charitably assume all of the 117 female Latinists up to the Reader inclusive to be engaged in real work, what shall we say of the 733 in Arnold or the Introductory Book? How many of these shall we set down to "qualifying" Latin? How much of sound, substantial, practical English has been sacrificed to this "qualifying" Latin? And how much longer are we to endure a system which specially rewards some of our poorest schools with the increased grant of money, in proportion to the relentless energy with which unhappy girl-conscripts are pressed into the Introductory Book, incapable, the while, of speaking and writing their own language correctly. The remedy, it is to be hoped, will not be deferred much longer; meanwhile the inspector and masters must do what they can to recommend the non-classical course with its appropriate entrance examination.

#### C.—Some of the Common Schools Visited.

As I was told that the privilege of visiting any of the common schools, at my discretion, was included in my commission, I have been able to do something in this way, though not to any very great extent, as my first duty was, of course, to make myself as thoroughly acquainted as possible with the state of the Grammar Schools, and it was some time before I felt myself at liberty to attempt anything else. I shall proceed to report, somewhat in detail, the results of the principal visits I have managed to make without trespassing on my special work, and this with reference more particularly to the standard of admission into our future high schools, a point of great importance. Nearly all of these visits have been made during the present year (1870), but I will ask your permission to make my report of them now, inasmuch as they bear especially upon the question of qualification for the high schools, and that qualification will be settled before

the appearance of my next Report.

I was in Brockville on the 5th November last. At that time the Grammar School was in a very low state, apparently on the verge of extinction, there being only 11 names on the roll. Since then, the amalgamation of the two schools has given to the expiring Grammar School a new lease of life with improved prospects. A similar arrangement has been adopted in Sarnia, and, so far, has worked well. As little could be done with the mere phantom of the Grammar School, I deemed the opportunity favourable for the inspection of the advanced work of a strong and well-conducted Common School, and devoted, accordingly, the greater part of my time to the examination of the senior pupils of the Common School, which is under the supervision of Mr. Bigg, who has had long experience in teaching, and has met with more than ordinary success. The subjects in which the pupils were tried were,—Dictation, English Grammar, Reading, and Algebra. The algebra was exceedingly good, Mr. Bigg teaching it with remarkable skill. The pupils read with unusual intelligence, and were very ready in analysis. I tried them in the exercise which I have been in the habit of giving to the Grammar Schools in English dictation and the correction of false syntax. Here, for the most part, they failed. With few exceptions the spelling was bad, and the class very generally failed in detecting the violations of the rules of syntax. Here, then, was the weak point in a school otherwise strong. I have much pleasure in adding that a subsequent visit and trial shewed that diligent efforts had been made to strengthen this weak point, and that with encouraging results.

On the 3rd March last I visited the Kingston Central School which, in common with

the other Common Schools of the city, enjoys the active and judicious supervision of the city superintendent, Samuel Woods, Esq. After some really good reading and some pretty active questioning in English grammar conducted by the master, Mr. Tandy, I begged him to allow me to place before his best pupils the exercise in dictation and correction of ungrammatical constructions already mentioned. He replied that he regarded the test as a perfectly fair one, and expressed his belief that, of the dozen selected, a respectable proportion would meet it successfully. The result proved that his confidence in the class was not misplaced. The grading system is adopted in Kingston, and the schools are not united.

On the 10th March I was in Prescott, where the schools are united, and having completed as much of the G. S. work as I deemed indispensable, went over to the C. S. department. The class brought up was a very large one, and most of the pupils were quite young. The master told me at once that none of them would be found equal to my usual spelling and grammar test. I had to content myself, therefore, with lower work. The pupils, for the most part, were not apt in spelling orally the more difficult words of the lesson they had previously read, and where, in poetry, the construction was in the least degree involved, or where the words were somewhat unfamiliar, I found that a large number—sometimes, indeed, the whole class—had but little comprehension of what they were reading. Mr. Wilson is a faithful teacher, thoroughly conscientious and earnest, and will no doubt, in time, raise the class, notwithstanding its size, to a higher mark; and, so far as he is concerned, censure is the last thing in my mind; but I must raise my voice against a system which, under the protection of a low standard of admission, furnishes so strong an inducement to take the pupils of such a class out of their master's hands before the time, for the purpose of pushing them up as raw recruits into the superior school,—a process on which, in your Report for 1867, you reflect with just severity.

At Brighton, on the 7th of April, I found the senior pupils sufficiently expert in detecting ungrammatical constructions and accurate enough in spelling to justify the belief that they might soon be advanced to what I consider ought to be the standard of admission into our High Schools. Under such a method as I have been in the habit of recommending, I feel quite sure that in a few months they would reach that mark. Schools

not united.

At Stratford, on the 6th of May, I looked in at the C. S. department, the schools here being united. The gentleman at the head of the C. S. department is one of our most efficient labourers in the educational field, but the system which deprives him prematurely of his best pupils precludes him from showing to advantage the fruits of his labours. Not many of his pupils, when I made my visit, had reached that acquaintance with the mother tongue, which, in my estimation, ought to be required for promotion into the High School. Four boys and twenty girls were subjected to my customary test in Dictation—involving trial in grammar, and of these 24, six of the girls, I conceive, were fit for promotion into a High School. Not one of the boys came up to the mark.

At St. Thomas, where also the schools are united, I made my visit on the 25th of April. Six boys and eight girls were put to the test, and in every case failed. In about half a dozen instances, the syntax, though not faultless, was respectable, but the spelling was in every case poor. The exercise was new to the class. The grievous deficiencies of some and the weakness of all in the orthography of their own language, were, therefore, not surprising, though demonstrating painfully, when taken in conjunction with similar shortcomings elsewhere, that some simple and vital points in education are being overlooked

in too many of our public schools.

I shall close the record of my experience under this head, with my visit to the Galt Common School—which is not united to the Grammar School. The visit was made on the 11th of May. The school at that time was under Mr. Cameron's charge, who had previously gained a good report in Goderich. Amongst the best of our Common Schools that I have been able to visit, I have met with none which has given me greater satisfaction than this of Galt. The whole administration of the school evinces a rare combination of skill, judgment, and authority well maintained, whilst the classes, as to proficiency, must be in excellent condition, if the juniors of the school exhibit the same thoroughness of training and attractive style of work which I had the satisfaction of observing in the

seniors. Better specimens of reading I have never met with in any of our Public Schools than were furnished by a large class in the Fifth Book; the girls, in particular, excelling in expression, emphasis, and distinct articulation. My test in English Grammar and Dictation presented no serious difficulty to any in this class, whilst the performance of not a few was faultless. Whilst the Province at large appreciates the value of the good work which the Galt Grammar School has been doing for years in higher education, I am pleased that I have it in my power to make this honourable mention of its Common School, which is thus meritoriously doing its work and winning its laurels in its useful, though less conspicuous sphere; and I am encouraged to believe that the results which this school, under good management, has been made to achieve, may be realized in time by some of our other schools which are behindhand, if the incentive of a higher qualification than we have at present for the superior school be set before them.

#### D.—STANDARD OF ADMISSION.

In my last Report I gave it as my opinion that the standard of admission into the High School ought not to be, in English, so low as it is now for entrance into the Grammar School in the case of those who are to take the classical course. Extended acquaintance with our public schools has strengthened my convictions on this head; for, in spite of my persistent efforts in the direction of increased culture of the mother-tongue, I have but little improvement on the whole to record. My view of the matter is simply this, that the natural development of the Common School is checked by not having a point in English acquirement sufficiently advanced to aim at, and that tuition in the English language is often characterized by comparative want of life and good system, whilst an unreasonable amount of time and effort is expended not only on Arithmetic, but even on Algebra and Geometry, which make a show and are admired much on the principle of "omne ignotum pro magnifico." It is to be feared, on the other hand, that the high school will not generally accomplish what we hope to get from it in Science and the higher branches of English literature, when the starting point is so low. It will be objected by those who are apt to identify the extension of superior education with the rapid multiplication of High Schools, that to raise the standard of admission would unduly restrict the number of High Schools; but I answer that the country would gain nothing more in time to come from feeble and superfluous High Schools, than it does from its feeble and superfluous Grammar Schools now; that the High School is not a benefit till the high school is required; and that we are doing a positive wrong to the Common School when we establish a High School, merely because its numbers will be smaller and the school more select, or for any other reason apart from the natural development of the educational system. Mr. Young has well said in his Report for 1866, "I have such a sense of the importance of maintaining a high standard of education in the Common Schools, that rather than see them degraded-rather than see the goal, beyond which their most advanced pupils are not to pass, fixed at the point where an easy English sentence can be parsed—I would be willing that all the Grammar Schools in the country should perish." That is strongly, but not too strongly expressed; for it is idle to expect the vigorous High School to spring from the dwarfed Common School. The mere multiplication of High Schools is not necessarily the extension of superior education. We must see to it that each member of the system is in a healthy condition and performing its proper functions. We must take care that the education which precedes that of the high school is not cut short by an untimely stroke. I should be satisfied on the whole with the standard prescribed for the "non-classical course," except that I should be willing to accept a somewhat lower proficiency in Arithmetic, if that were necessary in order to reach a higher point in English Grammar; and in regard to this latter subject I would have the standard stated in such terms as should imply ability, not merely to analyze and parse any ordinary sentence, but to apply the more simple rules of grammatical construction so as to correct any violations of those rules. What we want is, in plain terms, this, that candidates for admission into the High School should be reasonably capable of speaking and writing their own language without contradicting some of the simplest principles of grammar. I do not mean, of course, that they should be expert in composition, but that they should be able to satisfy the examiner that they are capable of distinguishing what is not grammar from what is grammar. In point of fact I feel satisfied that I am not aiming at any degree of knowledge of English Grammar higher than has been contemplated by the Council of Public Instruction in prescribing the standard for non-classical pupils, but much depends upon the method taken to ascertain and to ensure that knowledge of English Grammar; and whilst I should be one of the last to depreciate analysis in its bearing upon intelligent reading, I can testify from experience that in some of the schools the study of grammatical construction has been largely sacrificed to it; and I can well understand the complaint made by an able Superintendent of Schools in Massachusetts, though expressed, perhaps, in terms rather harsh, that pupils are met with "glibly repeating an unintelligible jargon of analysis after months of wearisome study, and expressing in most ungrammatical sentences such principles of grammar as their memories can retain." Most of the analysis I have met with in our Grammar Schools has been of a respectable order; to none of it, certainly, could I apply so caustic a description as "unintelligible jargon;" but the unfortunate conjunction, noticed by this superintendent, of ignorance of grammatical construction with a certain dexterity at analysis, I have more than once encountered, and I very much deplore it. The truth is, there is an amount of one-sidedness in teaching which is simply amazing.

In the Appendix to the Rev. James Fraser's Report, there is a collection of "questions recently (1863) submitted to the candidates for admission to the Providence High School." The paper in Arithmetic I should consider to be too difficult. That in Grammar

is fair enough. In that paper we find the following:—

Correct the following examples:

"I feel sure of its being him."

"Her aunt is older than her."
"I intended to have written, but was only prevented by sickness."
"He has fallen from his horse and broke his leg."

This will serve to illustrate the shape in which I should desire to apply the grammatical test. As to orthography, the highest flight of my ambition has not gone beyond such words as "spectres," "assignees," "hypocrites," and yet I fear that not a few of our Canadian youth, distressed by my relentless persistency, have come to regard me as a sort of persecutor; we may imagine, then, what the sense of persecution would be were the "open sesame" of the Providence High School to be adopted in all its fulness here—and such trial-words as the following propounded,—Some of them terrible to the eye and to vocal organs simply excruciating,—"zephyr," "synchronical," "buoyancy," "idiosyncrasy," "peripneumony," "phylactery," and so on through a grim array of some fifty words, more or less appalling in shape and sound. But then, we are told, "the Providence schools have a high character for the accuracy of their spelling." I hope the time may soon come when, under our improved system, the same praise may be justly challenged by us. I am sorry to give it as my opinion, that just now, we are more remote from it than it is pleasant to confess. I have no hesitation, then, in declaring it to be my strong conviction that the standard, as to English Grammar, ought to be raised in the case of those pupils who are to learn only the English branches in the High School, or to add one or more of the other modern languages to the study of their own; but what of those who are to study Classics, and of those especially who are to enter the University? There is a difficulty here which we must not attempt to conceal. I imagine that, if the standard be raised, as I propose, few pupils would be admitted to the High School under thirteen—an age very suitable for a higher English course with science—but would it be advisable to defer beginning Latin until that age? There are some men of sound judgment and experience who think that no time is lost by waiting till that age has been reached; that, the faculties being more mature—the physical frame better developed,—and so much having been done in English, the progress would be more rapid, and that the boy who commenced at thirteen, would be, at the age of sixteen, in as good a position as if he had commenced at ten. I will not attempt to dispute the soundness of that view, though I must confess that my own practice and experience do not recommend it to me. But why not have two standards? I shall refer again to Mr. Fraser's Report, and quote the following passage as bearing upon this point:

<sup>&</sup>quot;The age of admission to the High Schools varies, but thirteen may be taken as the mean.

For admission to the Latin High School at Boston, a candidate must be not less than ten; to the English High School, not less than twelve; to the Girls' High School, not less than fifteen, nor more than nineteen; to the Free Academy at New York, he must be fourteen. The qualifications for admission to the Latin High School are, that a boy 'shall be able to read English correctly and fluently, to spell all words of common occurrence, to write a running hand, to understand mental arithmetic and the simple rules of written arithmetic, and be able to answer the most important questions in geography, and shall have a sufficient knowledge of English Grammar to parse common sentences in prose. A knowledge of Latin Grammar is considered equivalent to that of English.' For admission to the English High School for boys, and the High School for girls, the terms are nearly the same; 'certificates of age and moral character, and ability to pass a satisfactory examination in spelling, reading, writing, English Grammar, arithmetic, modern geography, and the history of the United States.'"

From what has been quoted above, the question naturally arises, if the adoption of two standards is found to answer with two distinct classes of schools, why should it not answer with two distinct divisions of the same school? Of course it should be open to none but bona fide classical pupils to enter on the lower standard; and all care should be taken to ascertain that there is an honest purpose to go on with the study of classics. But even supposing that some, having been admitted on the lower standard, should take up classical study for a time only, to drop it afterwards and seek admission to the English course; such pupils, in order to be transferred, would have to meet the higher qualification, and the inspector could easily keep an account of the mode of admission in each case. Still a proceeding of this sort would impose upon the Grammar School master a preparatory work which ought to be done in the Common School, and as it might be surreptitious, it is to be hoped that very few would resort to it, as we may take it for granted that none would be permitted to resort to it with the knowledge of the county superintendent. In practice, I do not think that any great difficulty would arise in this way.

# E.—In whose hands is the Admission of Pupils into the Proposed High Schools to be placed?

Hitherto the authority to admit pupils into the Grammar Schools has been in the hands of the Grammar School Inspector, admissions by the masters being provisional only, and subject to his confirmation. It has been proposed to make an important change in this respect, and, under the new law, to assign to the several County Superintendents of Common Schools the function of promoting to the High Schools. I may not be acquainted with all the reasons on which this change is based; but the main object in view, and the chief advantage which is expected to be gained, is, doubtless, that the Inspector of High Schools, who, as Grammar School Inspector, has now more than he can attend to, will be relieved of a portion of his work, and that the most elementary, which, in some instances, consumes a large amount of time, and will thus be enabled to do more towards examining the proper work, and determining the status of the school. Whilst I deeply regret the Inspecter's inability, under the severe pressure of his work, to do that work so as to fully satisfy himself, and to render his inspection that guarantee of efficiency which it ought to be; and whilst I consider it most desirable, and, indeed, of urgent necessity, that relief should be afforded in some shape or other, I feel myself constrained to say, in the interest of the schools, that I fear it will operate prejudicially to both Common and High Schools, if the Inspector or Inspectors of the latter are to have nothing to say to promotions from the former. As to the inconvenience which pertains to the system at present in force, viz.: that the Inspector's work is excessive, and that the proposed change would, in many instances, materially reduce that work—I venture to submit—if the admission of pupils be properly, as I cannot but think it is, a function of his office—then the true remedy is to be found, not in alienating that function, but in appointing at least one additional Inspector. Let but one additional Inspector be appointed, and each will be in a position to discharge his duties with fair efficiency. The examination and admission of pupils is, it is true, elementary work, but it is very important work. It fixes the goal of the lower school, and the starting-point of the higher. It virtually decides whether the Common School has done its part, and in what condition the High School ought to receive those who are to be the recipients of the higher instruction it has to communicate. If the authority to admit

be entrusted to one man, uniformity, which, in itself, is a great thing, will be the result; in the hands of many, we shall have, if not different standards, yet different applications of the same standard. I do not think it is enough to say that the High School will be simply a step from the highest class of the Common School, the work of which will be strictly defined; for, though you define the work never so strictly, it seems to me that there will be different views as to what constitutes the accomplishment of that work. Nearly equal as the County Superintendents may be in attainments, they will differ, at least, in judgment and temperament: some will be strict and scrupulous; others will be indulgent, and more readily influenced by the natural desire that the schools of their respective counties may compare favourably with those of other counties in point of numbers and proportion of Legislative grant. This very apportionment, moreover, of the Legislative grant, will cause the inevitable diversity to be more keenly felt. I have spoken of competition between the different counties; may we not apprehend that this would give rise to an evil such as the Rev. James Fraser has described, in connection with promotions in graded schools of cities in the United States?—"There is a pretty general complaint (he tells us in his Report to the Schools Inquiry Commissioners) that the desire of teachers in all the grades to make rapid and numerous promotions, and the competition which exists between different schools of the same grade with this aim, have a mischievous influence upon the system; and, as a consequence, stringent rules are laid down by most of the Boards of Education to regulate the time and systems of promotion, which, however, do not appear to be thoroughly successful in checking the evil. The number of promotions from the Primary to the Grammar (intermediate) School with which it is connected, or again, from the Grammar School to the High School, is made by the public, and by the teachers among themselves, a test of their respective efficiency as compared with their neighbours; and hence the natural results of superficiality, and making 'more haste than good speed.'" But what affects me most as being, in my judgment, most prejudicial to the interests of the schools, is the check which the proposed charge will put upon the efforts of the High School Inspector to elevate and improve that all-important education of our youth in the grammar and literature of their mother-tongue, which has been so much neglected. With the entrance examinations in his hands, he will have it in his power at once to protect the High School, and to stimulate its natural tributary and fountain of supply, the Common School, the teachers of which will be led to consider, with some interest and anxiety, what he expects, and to adapt themselves to the one uniform measure and style of proficiency which he exacts in his interpretation and application of the prescribed standard. It is no weak argument, I think, in favour of the view which I am led to take of this matter, that it is the view taken by our Grammar School masters without, I believe, a single exception. But there is one difficulty which, I confess, presents itself to my mind as arising out of the present method:—Boys and girls, whether fit or not for the Inspector, are pushed forward into the Grammar School at the stated periods, and in the numerous cases in which they are not fit, the task of getting them ready is thrown upon the Grammar School master. From the moment at which they enter the school, until the Inspector makes his visit, unless ample time for the preparatory process has been allowed by a late visit, these new recruits are objects of special interest—the spes gregis almost, for the time being—inasmuch as on the fate of each depends so much of government money; and thus the master is tempted to bestow less attention on the more advanced pupils, and to neglect, in some measure, his proper work, in order to undertake work with which it was never intended he should have anything to do. I cannot say that I have often met with this anomaly to such an extent as to do serious harm to the Grammar School, but I have had this extra labour assigned more than once as the cause of imperfection and failure in the regular Grammar School work. It certainly would be well to make this state of things impossible for the future; and I do not see how that can be done without the intervention of the County Superintendents. But why take the preliminary examination altogether out of the High School Inspector's hands, if there be any prospect of his work being curtailed by the appointment of an additional Inspector? Why should not the County Superintendents designate those whom they consider fit for promotion, and the High School Inspector admit?

#### F.—NECESSITY FOR ENLARGED PROVISION FOR INSPECTION.

In your "Special Report," published in 1868, you declare your conviction that inspection", in the very satisfactory form in which it exists in Holland, "is the life, the soul of the Dutch system, as it must be of any efficient system of public instruction." Entertaining so strongly as you do this conviction, you cannot but be anxious—as indeed I know you are-to do all in your power towards extending and improving the necessarily imperfect system of inspection which is all that the Grammar Schools of Ontario at present enjoy. You have recommended, and will doubtless be seconded by the Legislature of the Province in establishing, a greatly improved system of inspection for the Common Schools,—a provision, in fact, so far beyond the present notoriously inefficient one that we may hope it will have a most marked influence in raising our Common Schools. I should be glad to cherish the hope that the improvement thus attempted, and likely to be carried out, in connection with our elementary schools, will be extended to our high schools, so that every chance, under circumstances the most favourable, may be given them to do their work well and to make up for the shortcomings of the past; and perhaps it may be well now, when we are on the eve of material changes, to follow up the efforts made in this direction by my predecessor, and to bring the subject again before the public mind. A feeble voice here and there has been raised in England against State inspection on the ground, which there is no sufficient evidence to sustain, that such inspection is not liked generally by parents, and that it discourages men from seeking the mastership of schools subject to such inspection. These statements rest upon the smallest basis imaginable. So far from government inspection being distasteful to really qualified men seeking masterships, we are told, on good authority, that "it used to be a common complaint on the part of trustees of endowed elementary schools in Cumberland and Westmoreland. which were at one time excluded by their endowments from obtaining annual grants, and were thus unable to reckon on an annual visit from an inspector, that they could not secure or retain the services of efficient schoolmasters at reasonable salaries, because such men would not stay in a school which was not under government inspection. A similar difficulty has been experienced by the Congregationalists and other bodies who wished to support efficient schools, but objected to government inspection, in getting properly qualified teachers to accept or retain their schoolmasterships." That parents should object to that supervision of the schools by competent and independent officers which is one of the best possible guarantees that their children will be well taught, is incomprehensible, as it is certainly very far from being the fact. That men who wish to obtain schools, but feel they are not qualified to raise a school to that status which a government inspector would be justified (all circumstances of position and material being considered,) in requiring, is much more easily understood; that there are some men amongst the 101 head masters of our Grammar Schools who may meet the inspector at his official visit with that courtesy which I have not failed to receive in a single instance, but would much prefer, notwithstanding, being left to themselves, I cannot deny; but of this I am firmly persuaded that a large proportion of our masters desire nothing more earnestly than that the system of inspection should be the most efficient they can have, as well as that the reports sent in to the department by the inspector, might be made to tell with direct and decided effect on their own reasonable hopes of advancement and on the prosperity of the schools. These men feel that they are doing their work honestly and well, and what they particularly desire is, that their work, in its every branch, may be thoroughly inspected by a man able to judge of it and disposed to do them justice; so that, far from shrinking from government inspection, they cordially invite it, and are glad to have it as comprehensive and as searching as it can be rendered. But one inspector, from whom two visits each year are exacted, cannot do justice to 101 schools; no matter how vigorously a man may throw his energies into the work, such inspection cannot be efficient. No doubt a salutary impression may be made upon a school even by that inspection, but a comprehensive and accurate estimate of all the work done in each school, is simply impossible; and, as to payment for results—a principle which has been adopted with good effect in England—that, of course, is out of the question. And yet I am convinced that our schools will not give us full satisfaction until that principle has been adopted, in conjunction with average attendance, as the basis on which the apportionment of the legislative

grant is made. Numbers are no infallible criterion either of the comparative usefulness of a school or of the ability with which it is conducted. There are schools on our list with the same, or nearly the same average, which yet differ widely in the attainments and skill and energy of the men at their head, and in the comparative value of the work they are doing for the country at large. I have looked over the returns for the latter half of 1869, and I find that our Grammar Schools, with reference to average attendance, may be divided into six classes. In regard to the first two classes, which stand highest in numbers, I do not know that the present mode of apportionment involves any very sensible injustice; but in every one of the other four classes, there is wide diversity of merit and usefulness, and yet the schools in each of these classes receive the same, or nearly the same appropriation of government money. Amongst those of the third class, for example, we have Goderich, Trenton, Newmarket, Streetsville, Brantford and L'Orignal, standing pretty much on the same footing as to average, and yet if we were to estimate the status of each by examination of work done, the diversity, in some instances, would be rather startling. In the lowest class of all-lowest, that is, as to numbers-the disparity is particularly striking; and if Metcalfe, Elora, Cornwall, Collingwood, Richmond, Milton and Fergus, in this class, were brought into the arena of competitive examination, they would find themselves engaged in a contest with very unequal capacities for winning the prize. I do not forget that the proposed High School Bill, should it become law, will go a great way towards rectifying this unfair and disheartening state of things, by abolishing "bogus-latin" pupils, and prescribing a real standard and course of study for all; but more than this is required. There should be a provision ensuring special reward for special ability, fidelity, and success. Besides this the stimulus of honourable rivalry is as good for schools as for individuals, and no more stimulating application of public money can be imagined than this payment for results achieved. With a view to this end, Professor Young proposed his scheme of inspection, with its three district inspectors, and one chief or principal inspector at their head; a scheme which would both provide for a thorough inspection of the schools, and also make it practicable to hold such examinations, and to take such records of results, as would afford the means of fixing the status of each school in a manner calculated to command general confidence in the fairness and justice of the decision. I am afraid there is but little chance that a scheme so elaborate and so costly as that will be adopted at once, but one may reasonably look for a gradual approach to it; and for, at least, the one step in advance which would be accomplished in the appointment of one additional inspector.

## G.—Preparatory Classes attached to High Schools.—Private Schools.

In his report on the schools and universities of Continental Europe, Matthew Arnold makes the following statement in connection with education in Prussia: - "As the elementary schools pursue a course of teaching which is not specially designed as a preparation for the higher schools, it has become a practice to establish Vorschulen, or preparatory schools, as in France, to be appendages of the several higher schools, to receive little boys without the previous examination in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and scripture history, which the higher school imposes, and to pass them on in their tenth year, duly prepared, into the higher school." It might seem, at first sight, that an arrangement of this sort can have no interest for us, as our elementary schools are specially designed to prepare for the higher schools; but the truth is that a considerable proportion of our youth, in cities and large towns, will not be sent to the Common School, but will either find their way into the High School through a private school, or (which perhaps will usually be the case,) will be kept at the private school till they are sent up to the University, or till all the education they are to receive has been given them at the school. I should be sorry to have private enterprise in education amongst us subjected to the restraints and discouragements which are put upon it on the Continent of Europe; nevertheless it seems to me that we shall do well to give to our future High Schools all the hold that can be properly given to them on the community, even though the number of pupils in private schools might be somewhat diminished, and this more particularly as our private schools are subject to no government inspection. Without the preparatory class attached to the High School, in populous places, not a few pupils will be lost to our High

Schools. There are such classes already connected with several of our larger Grammar Schools, and they act as additional nurseries or tributaries with excellent effect. I cannot imagine that the establishment of such a class, with suitable provision for teaching it, is likely to be inconsistent with anything in future legislation, still I have been told that trustees may hesitate to give their sanction to an arrangement not distinctly prescribed or, at least, authorized; and it is, therefore, suggested whether something might not be gained by giving to these preparatory classes a legal recognition. I simply submit the point to your consideration, and in doing so earnestly trust that I shall not be suspected of any latent hostility to our private schools. The good private school cannot but be doing a good work, and, whilst we deprecate all narrow jealousy, we feel that no check on the excessive multiplication of private schools is needed, beyond a good condition of the public school. Let that be efficient, and either the whole work will be left to it, or generally it will leave room for no private schools but such as can, at least, come up to its mark. What Matthew Arnold has said of the schools of Switzerland is worthy of notice in this connection, "I was told this by Swiss gentlemen of authority and standing, who had themselves been brought up in Fellenberg's famous school at Hofwye, that they would not send their own sons to any but a public school, and that even a man of Fettenberg's special gifts could not now, since the improvement of the public schools, establish a private school to vie with them successfully. The best informed Swiss will tell you that the Swiss private schools, of which we hear so much in England, now exist merely pour exploiter les Anglais, who do indeed invite exploitation."

#### CONCLUDING REMARKS.

I have now, Rev'd Sir, completed my annual task, and if I have written at greater length than I prescribed to myself in my previous Report, I trust you will be ready to excuse me, making allowance, as I am sure you will do, for the special interest and anxiety which, in common with many an earnest man, I cannot but feel at the present crisis of educational affairs. As to the past, I have been candid in my statement of facts, and I can say that I have done my best to get the fullest and the most accurate information I had it in my power to obtain. As to the future, I have made no suggestions, except on points so intimately connected with my experience, and so vitally associated with the discharge of an Inspector's duties, that I felt I could not overlook them. Whilst I have spoken strongly, as feeling strongly, on some of these points, I have striven at all times to avoid the language of dogmatic pertinacity, and I trust I have not been led away in aught from the truth by unduc reliance on my own opinions. The work of a Grammar School Inspector, in making up his Report just now, is, in many respects, an ungracious task, since the public interests require that every effort should be made to strongly point out the injurious results of an unsound principle, which has not only diverted our superior schools from the fulfilment of their true mission, but has also hindered the natural development of that noble fabric of which we have reason to be proud—our Common School System. Thus situated, the Inspector may well seem, at times, to have a morbid appetite for the evil, and to close his eyes to the good.

I cherish, therefore, with a good deal of satisfaction, the hope that the introduction of a better system will place the Inspector in a more pleasant position, giving him less of fault-finding, and more of evidence to sustain the Roman orator's eulogy of the high and holy work of training the youthful mind: "Quod munus reipublice afferre majus meliusve

possumus, quam si docemus atque crudimus juventutem!"

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

J. G. D. MACKENZIE.

The Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., LL.D.,

Chairman of the Council of Public Instruction, and Chief Superintendent of Education for the Province of Ontario.

#### APPENDIX B.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.—ITS DESIGN AND FUNCTIONS.

(Prepared by John Herbert Sangster, Esq., M.A., M.D., Head Master.)

This Institution is designed to train Common School Teachers, so as to fit them for the more efficient discharge of their varied and important duties. Though essentially a training school, rather than a mere school of instruction, in the ordinary sense of the term, the majority of those received as students-in-training are so deficient in scholastic attainments that it is found necessary to include in its course of instruction, not merely discussions on the principles of education and methods of teaching, but also the actual teaching of most, or all, the branches of Common School study. It is conceded by all who have devoted any attention to the subject that "to teach well one must be possessed of adequate knowledge; in a word, must be well informed;" and as more than nine-tenths of those who apply for admission to the Normal School do not possess anything like that amount of information and general knowledge which the advancing spirit of the age very properly demands on the part of those who would become educators of youth, the Normal School Masters are compelled to supplement, by lectures on the different branches of study embraced in an ordinary English education, the early training or want of training of those who enter its walls. Every lecture, therefore, given in the Normal School is delivered with a two-fold object:—

1st. To convey to the class of students-in-training a certain amount of information

on the subject on which it treats; and

2nd. To give this information in such a manner, that making the necessary allowance for differences of age and attainments, it may serve as a *model* of the method in which the same subject is to be discussed before a class of children.

## TERMS OF ADMISSION, &C.

Two sessions are held each year—the first commencing on the 8th January and closing on the 15th June, and the second beginning on the 8th August and terminating on the 22nd December. Females over sixteen years of age, and males over eighteen years of age, who present certificates of moral character from their clergymen, are eligible for admission upon successfully passing the entrance examinations. No charge is made for tuition, and the students are supplied by the department with such text-books as they require at half the usual price. If admitted, each student is required to sign a declaration that in coming to the Institution his object is to better qualify himself for the discharge of his duties as a teacher; that it is his intention to devote himself to the profession of teaching in Canada; and that he will strictly keep all the rules and regulations of the Institution. (The form of admission and other forms and papers will be found at the end of the examination papers.)

EXAMINATIONS.

The Entrance Examination is held on the third and fourth days after the opening of the session (the first two days being occupied in receiving names, &c.), and after it commences no new applications for admission are entertained. This, like all the other examinations of the school, is in writing on printed questions, and although the requirements for entrance are not very formidable, the papers are read with such strictness that, upon an average, one in ten is sent back for further preparation. After the work of the session commences, written test examinations are held once every six weeks, and on these occasions all who are found to have fallen behind the class, either through carelessness or want of ability, are required to withdraw for the remainder of the term. Thus only those arrive at the close of the term who can proceed to the final examination with a reasonably good prospect of obtaining a certificate to teach. Taking one session with another, about one-fifth of those actually admitted at the commencement drop off before the close, either through ill-health or inability to keep up with the work of the term, while of those who write at the final examinations, only about five-sixths are successful in obtaining certificates.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS.

The students in attendance are sub-divided into one senior and one junior divisionsthe former consisting, for the most part, of those who have already spent one or more sessions in the Institution, and who hold second or first certificates therefrom. New comers, who are found, upon examination at the commencement of the session, to be sufficiently far advanced, are admitted to the senior class, but few are found competent to successfully prosecute the work of that division until after they have studied for one or two sessions in the junior class.

#### THE GOVERNING BODY AND TEACHING STAFF.

The Consolidated Common School Law enacts that "The Governor may appoint a Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, to consist of not more than nine persons (of whom the Chief Superintendent of Education shall be one) to hold office respectively during pleasure, and such Council shall, in the exercise of its duties, be subject to all lawful

orders and directions from time to time issued by the Governor."

The members of the Council thus appointed are as follows:-Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., LL.D., Chief Superintendent of Education; Most Rev. John Joseph Lynch, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Toronto; Very Rev. Henry James Grassett, B.D., Dean of Toronto; Hon. Mr. Justice Morrison, Presbyterian Church of Canada; Rev. John Jennings, D.D., United Presbyterian Church; Rev. John Barclay, D.D., Church of Scotland; Hon. Wm. McMaster, Senator, Baptist Church; Ven. Thomas B. Fuller, D.D., D.C.L., Archdeacon of Niagara; Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., President of University College, and the Presidents of the other Colleges affiliated to the University of Toronto, Ex-Officio Members for Grammar School purposes; Alexander Marling, LL.B., Recording Clerk.

The Act empowers this Council :- "To adopt all needful measures for the permanent establishment and efficiency of the Normal School for Upper Canada, containing one or more Model Schools, for the instruction and training of teachers of common schools in the science of education and the art of teaching." It also authorizes the Council: "To make from time to time the rules and regulations necessary for the management and government of such Normal School; to prescribe the terms and conditions on which students will be received and instructed therein; to select the location of such school, and erect or procure and furnish the buildings therefor; to determine the number and compensation of teachers. and of all others who may be employed therein; and to do all lawful things which such Council may deem expedient to promote the objects and interests of such school." And it requires the Council "To transmit annually, through the Chief Superintendent of Education, to the Governor, to be laid before the Legislature, a true account of the receipt and expenditure of all moneys granted for the establishment and support of the Normal School.

The same Act directs the Chief Superintendent of Education :- "To take the general superintendence of the Normal School; and use his best endeavors to provide for and recommend the use of uniform and approved text-books in the schools generally." It makes him also "responsible for all moneys paid through him in behalf of the Normal and Model Schools," and requires him "to give such security for the same as the Governor may require." It further declares that :- "The Chief Superintendent of Education, on the recommendation of the teachers in the Normal School, may give to any teacher of Common Schools a certificate of qualification which shall be valid in any part of Upper Canada until revoked; but no such certificate shall be given to any person who has not

The teaching staff of the Normal School consists of a Head Master, a Second Master and other teachers, as follows :- John Herbert Sangster, M.A., M.D., Head Master ; Rev. Wm. H. Davies, B.D., Second Master; J. Geo. Hodgins, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, School Law Lecturer; William Armstrong, C.E., Drawing Master; Samuel Clare, Teacher of Book-keeping and Writing; Henry Francis Sefton, Music Master; Major Henry Goodwin, Teacher of Gymnastics and Calisthenics.

been a student in the Normal School."

On Friday afternoon of each week the ministers of the different denominations meet their respective classes for religious instruction. The exercises are opened each day by reading a portion of the Holy Scriptures, and a form of prayer sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction.

The sub-division of the school day among the various subjects of study may be seen

from the following:-

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.

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From 8 to 9 A.M	Educ	Education.	Natural Philosophy.	nilosophy.	Education.	stion.	Natural Philosophy.	ilosophy.	Educa	Education.	School Drill.
From 9 to 10 A.M	Arithme- tic.	Arithme-Grammar.	Algebra.	History.	Arithme-	Arithme- Grammsr.	Algebra.	History.	Reading.	Algebra.	.sv.
From 10 to 11 A.M	Grammar.	Arithme-	History.	Algebra.	Grammar.	Arithme-	English Literature	Algebra.	History.	Arithme- tic.	AGHUTAS
From 11 to 11.45 A.M	Chemistry	Geogra- phy.	Music.	sic.	Chemical Physics.	Geogra-	Music.	ic	Chemical Physics.	Reading.	HER ON R
<b>\</b>	Geogra- phy.	Recapitu- lation.	Book-Keeping.	eeping.	Chemistry	Geometry and Cahisthenics.	Book-Keeping.	seping.	Geogra-	Practice in Use of School Apparatus	B LECTU
From 1.30 to 2.30 P.M	Linear Drawing.	Geometry.	Composition.	sition.	Linear Drawing.	Reading.	Geometry.	Writing.	Composition or Dictation.	osition r tion.	елвтне
From 2,30 to 3,15 P.M	Geometry.	Writing.	School-Law.	Law.	School Drill.	Drill.		1	Religious Instruction.	nstruction.	I ON
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# Course of Study.

The course of instruction includes Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, Geography, History of English Literature, Education (including leading principles of Mental and Moral Philosophy), Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration. Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Chemical Physics, Principles of School Law, together with Vocal Music, Drawing and Calisthenics for females and Military, Drill for males.

The requirements for entrance and final examinations on these several subjects can be seen by a reference to the following programme of course of study, and more fully by reference to the sample set of examination papers given in the Appendix at the close of this.

PROGRAMME of the Entrance Examination and Course of Study in the Normal School for Ontario.

(Approved by the Council of Public Instruction, on the 24th day of August, 1858.)

SURJECTS.	FOR ENTRANCE INTO JUNIOR DIVISION.		FOR ORDINARY FIRST CLASS CER- TIFICATE IN SENIOR DIVISION.
ENGLISH	Parsea common prose sentence according to any recognized	sis, intelligence, and inflection of voice. Rules of Spelling (Spelling-book superseded.) General principles of the philosophy of Grammar. Analyze and parse any Prose sentence. Principal Greek and Latin Roots, Prefixes and Affixes. Prose Composition on any sim-	pression—Principles of Reading—Science of Languages—General Grammar—Analysis and Parsing of Sentences in Prose and Verse—Changes of Construction.  Structure of Propositions and Sentences.  Etymology—Changes effected in
WRITING	Write legibly and readily and correctly.	To Write a bold, rapid, running hand.	
GEOGRAPHY	The definitions—general knowledge of the relative p sitions of the principal countries, with their capitals -the oceans, seas, rivers and islands.	countries of the world, with their principal cities and phy- sical features; the Islands— Hodgins' Geography; Mathe- matical and Physical Geogra-	
HISTORY	None	General History of the World, from the Creation to the pre- sent time, as sketched in the Fifth Book of Lessons. Chronological Chart.	
EDUCATION AND THE ART OF TEACHING	None	The general principles of the science of Education—General plan of School Organization—Practice of Teaching, as exemplified in the Model School.	Schools-Methods of Teaching the different branches-Prac-

# PROGRAMME, Studies, &c.—Continued.

	I NOGRAMM	E, Studies, &c.—Contin	
SUBJECTS.	FOR ENTRANCE INTO JUNIOR DIVISION.	FOR SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATE IN JUNIOR DIVISION OR FOR ENTRANCE TO SENIOR DIVISION.	FOR ORDINARY FIRST CLASS CER-
*MUSIC	None	Hullah's System	Hullah's System.
DRAWING	None	None	Facility in making Perspective Outline Sketches of common subjects.
BOOK-KEEPING	None	The Rudiments	Single and Double Entry.
ARITHMETICAND MENSURATION	Fundamental Rules, Vulgar Fractions, and Simple Pro- portion.	Notation, Numeration, Fundamental Rules in different scales of Notation, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Prime Numbers, Fractions (Vulgar and Decimal), Proportion (Simple and Compound), Practice, Percentage (including Simple Interest, Insurance, Brokerage, &c.), Square and Cube Roots, Mensuration of Surfaces and Mental Arithmetic.	ship, Barter, Equation of Payments, Profit and Loss, Alligation, Compound Interest, Annuities, Position, Progression, Logarithms and Applications, Intellectual Arithmetic, Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.
ALGEBRA	None	Definitions, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division. Use of Brackets, Decomposition of Trimonials, Resolution into Factors, Involution, Square of Multinomials, Expansion of (a+b)", Evolution, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Fractions, Interpretation of Symbols $\frac{v_0}{\sigma}$ a, $\infty$ , and =, Simple Equations.	Division—Indices, Surds, Quadratic Equations, Indeterminate Equations, Arithmetical; Geometrical and Harmonical Progression, Ratio, Proportion, Variation, Permutations, Combinations, Binomical Theorem, Notation, Decimals, Interest, &c., Properties of Numbers,
EUCLID	None	Books I. and II. with Exercises (Potts').	Books III., IV., VI., and Definition of B. V. Exercises on Six Books (Potts).
NATURAL PHI- LOSOPHY	None	Properties of Matter, Statics, Hydrostatics, Dynamics and Hydrodynamics, Human Phy- siology.	Heat, Light, Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, Optics and Acoustics, Vegetable Physiology, General View of Geology.
CHEMISTRY	None	None	Constitution of Matter, Chemical Nomenclature, Symbols, Laws of Combination, Chemical Affinity. Crystallization, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Sulphur, Phosphorus, Chlorine, Calcium, Aluminum, Silicon, Potassium, Sodium, Iodine, Manganese, Magnesium, Iron, Lead, Fluorine, and their principal compounds. Nature of soils, of Organic Bodies, Germination of the Seed, Development of the Plant, source of Carbon, Hydrogen and Nitrogen, &c., in Plants, products of vegetable growth, Woody Fibre, Gum, Starch, Sugar. Gluten, &c., Cultivation of Plants, Composition and Formation of Soils, Mineral Constituents of Plants, action of Manures, &c.

LIST OF TEXT BOOKS USED IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO,

Which are supplied to Teachers in Training at halfprice:

A set of Readers.

Companion to Readers. Authorized English Grammars (Introductory and

Advanced).
Lovell's General Geography. Hodgins' History of Canada.

Sullivan's Geography Generalized. Sangster's Arithmetic.

Potts' Euclid.

Sangster's Mensuration.

Sangster's Algebra. Sangster's Philosophy, Parts I. and II. Sangster's Rudimentary Chemistry.

Sefton's Manual of Music.

A Slate.
Two Dictation Books.
Two Note Books.
Two Writing Books.

Drawing Materials. Two Book-keeping Books.

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR HONOUR FIRST-CLASS PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES.

I .-- Each Candidate to have held an Ordinary First-Class Provincial Certificate, Grade A, for one year.

II.—To give evidence of having been a successful

Teacher.

III.—To stand an Examination in the following nary First-Class Certificate. viz.:
1. English History and Literature (Collier).

2. Canadian History and Geography (Hodgins). 3. Outlines of Ancient and Modern History and Geography.

Latin Grammar (Harkness), and Books IV.,
 V. and VI. of Cæsar's Commentaries.
 Outlines of Geology (Lyell & Chapman's), and

Astronomy (Mosley's).

6. Science of Teaching, School Organization,
Management, &c., including a knowledge of the leading principles of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

7. Easy Lessons on Reasoning.
8. Algebra—General Theory of Equations, Imaginary Quantities (Sangster's and Todhunter's).

9. Euclid-Books XI. and XII.

10. Trigonometry as far as solution of Plane Triangles (Colenso).

11. Inorganic Chemistry, Sangster's Inorganic,
Brand and Taylor's for Organic.

12. The Principles of Book-keeping, Music and Drawing.

#### REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY STUDENTS.

Students are permitted to board only in houses which are specially licensed for that purpose by the Council of Public Instruction.

All students are required to be in their respective boarding houses by 9.30 p.m.

Students are not permitted to include in games, or in practical jests, which are calculated to annoy their class mates, or to excite ill-feeling.

Students are not permitted to attend evening lectures, or to go to places of amusement in the evening, or to absent themselves from their respective boarding houses for the

night, without the express permission of the Head Master first obtained.

Male and female students are not permitted to communicate with one another, either verbally or in writing, or in any other way, during the session; nor are female students permitted to form any new male acquaintances during their attendance at the Institution.

All students are required to keep their desks clean and neatly arranged, to refrain from all talking or whispering, &c., during lecture and recitation, to maintain a proper attitude and bearing in class, and to refrain from all habits that are in any way offensive and objectionable; to diligently prepare his work from day to day, and to conform cheerfully to all the special requirements of the masters.

Inattention to these regulations is followed by a report of the delinquency to the Chief Superintendent, and suspension or dismissal from the school, as in his judgment

seems best.

#### CERTIFICATES AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF ATTENDANCE.

The certificates given are divided into first and second class, and each class is subdivided in three grades, indicated respectively by the letters A, B and C. Thus, beginning with the lowest and proceeding to the highest, they run, second class, grade C; second class, grade B; second class, grade A. First class, grade C; first class, grade B; and first class, grade A. All of these are legal authorizations to teach in any part of the Province of Ontario, and, with exception of grade C, of second class, are valid until revoked by the Chief Superintendent. Second class certificates, grade C, are only valid for one year from date of issue.

The time required to take a certificate depends, of course, upon the attainments and ability of the student, and the grade and class to which he aspires. To obtain a first class grade A, the average time taken is between three and four sessions. A few have taken such certificate in one session, but the majority require four, five and even six sessions. The average time required to take a second class certificate, grade A, is about two sessions.

Very few spend only one session at the Normal School. In most cases, students return for a second, and, in many cases, a third or fourth session. The certificates are awarded at the close of the session by a Committee of Examiners, of which the Head Master and Second Master of the Normal School are members. The examination lasts for six days, during each of which the students write for six hours. The papers are subsequently carefully read by the examiners, and a value, varying from one—the highest—to six—the lowest—is assigned to each. These marks, or values, are entered in appropriate columns in a book, called the "Certificate Record," which is kept for that purpose, and which serves not only to give a condensed view of the results of the examination in each individual case, but also for subsequent reference when any question arises as to the standing of a teacher in any particular branch, when he was in attendance at the Normal School. The grade and class of the certificate awarded depends partly on the standing attained at this final examination, (chief importance being attached to the marks awarded for Education, Aptitude to Teach, Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling, Grammar and Composition) and partly on the character the individual has earned for himself as to quickness and general ability as a teacher.

The examination papers (of which a sample set will be found at the end of this appendix), are so constructed that the best students in the class can be fairly expected to complete their answers within the time (usually three hours) assigned to the paper. The value given to the written papers (and set down on the margin of the certificate, one being the highest mark given and six the lowest) would run somewhat as follows: for 80 per cent. or over, one; 65 to 80 per cent., two; 50 to 65 per cent., three; 40 to 50 per cent., four; 30 to 40 per cent., five; and less than 30 per cent., six. The examiners hesitate to award certificates to any one who may have received five or six in any essential branch, and refuse absolutely to give certificates to those who have merited either five or six in

aptitude to teach, spelling, arithmetic or grammar.

#### SPECIAL PREPARATIONS FOR DUTIES AS TEACHERS.

It has already been pointed out that every lecture given in the Normal School is given in such a manner that, making the necessary allowance for difference of age and attainments, it may serve as a model of the manner in which the teacher may treat the same subject before a class of children. In addition to this, however, the students-in-training receive a thorough course of lectures on the science and art of teaching, and they spend a portion of each week in the Model School, where, under the supervision of skilled teachers, they are required to take charge of the various classes, and conduct the lessons so as to give practical effect to the instructions received in the Normal School.

The lectures on education in the Normal School embrace the following course:—

I. Art of teaching; characteristics of the successful teacher; qualification, manners,

habits, temper, tone of mind, &c., &c.

II. Modes of securing co-operation of pupils; how to secure attention; how to interest class.

III. Intellectual teaching—in what it consists; how secured.

IV. Mode of giving questions; kinds of questions; purposes served by each kind; characteristics of good style of questioning.

V. Mode of receiving answers, and of criticising them; requirements by way of

answering.

VI. Correction of errors; recapitulations, &c.

VII. How to teach—(a) reading; (b) spelling; (c) arithmetic; (d) grammar; (e) composition; (f) writing; (g) history; (h) geography; (i) geometry; (j) algebra; (k) philosophy; (l) object lessons; (m) other subjects.

VIII. Organization of schools; classification of pupils; monitor teachers—their use and abuse; school buildings and arrangements; school furniture and apparatus, &c., &c.

IX. School management; time tables and limit tables; school rules; school register;

roll book; visitor's book; school discipline; rewards and punishments.

X. Principles of mental and moral philosophy, as far as applicable to the elementary school-room; mental, moral and physical culture of childhood.

XI. General principles of education.

The above course embraces in all about seventy lectures, of one hour each.

The students in attendance are divided into classes of about nine each, under the superintendence of a leader, whose duty it is to get the lessons assigned to his class, and distribute them, the day before they are to be taught, among the members thereof, so as to give them time for preparation. The classes go alternately to the Model School, each spending a complete day there in rotation. The class on duty in the Model School is subdivided in three sections, of three each, and these are detailed to the several divisions of the Model School. Thus every student knows the night previously what division he is to be attached to the following day,—what lessons he has to teach, and their exact limits. He is exempted that evening from all work for the Normal School, and is held responsible for the thorough preparation of his work for the Model School. Moreover, as no student is required to teach any subject the method of teaching which has not already been discussed in his hearing, in the Normal School, it follows that the teaching at the commencement of the session mainly falls to those members of the class who have already passed one or more complete sessions in the institution—the new comers for the time being merely looking on and familiarizing themselves with the working of the school; towards the close of the term, however, the teaching in the Model School is mainly confined to the newcomers.

The results of each lesson given is entered in the "Model School Training Register," one page of which is assigned to each student-in-training. The book is ruled as below:—

#### MODEL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.

TRAINING REGISTER.

No.

Class.

Session.

#### SPECIAL REPORT OF CLASSES TAUGHT.

					-			_			_	=										
			AS TO THE CLASS.				AS TO THE TEACHER.															
DATE.	Subject of Lessons.	Class and Division.	Order.	Attention.	Manner or style.	Progress.	Preparation.	Fluency.	Manner.	Energy.	Accuracy.	Watchfulness.	Mode of giving questions.	Mode of receiving	Correction of er-	ower of giving ex-			Thoroughness.	Effectiveness.	General value of lesson.	Remarks.
				- -					_	=	-					-		- -	- -	F		
Marks for	- Co-																					
Marks for the Session																						

#### FINAL REPORT.

of the classes assigned to
, language , power of sushas, during the past Session, taught with efficiency success. manner is , language , power of sustaining attention in a class . is painstaking, anxious to excel, quick in detecting errors, thorough in their correction. displays energy in conducting a recitation, facility in communicating instruction, and giving explanations. teaches with clearness, force, effect. ideas of order are , power of managing a class , ability to economize time, and secure improvement, In my opinion will make a teacher, and, for power, capability, and artitude to teach as evinced in the Model School I would rank as rate and aptitude to teach, as evinced in the Model School, I would rank

Head Teacher, Model School.

and the numbers are entered in the appropriate columns by the Model School teachers, from one, implying great excellence, to six, representing complete failure. The Training Registers are sent to the Head Master of the Normal School once a month, and such private commendation or admonition is by him awarded to the students-in-training as each case seems to merit. When the student indicates, by his course in the Model School, that he is not likely to make a useful teacher, he is recommended to withdraw.

To supplement these training exercises, the students are, as often as practicable, divided into sections—each of which is taught in some assigned subject—by the members thereof in succession, in presence of the Masters of the Normal School. At the close of each lesson the students are required to criticise the manner in which it was taught, and

offer suggestions for improvement thereon, &c.

At the close of the session the mark awarded for aptitude to teach is determined, partly by the Model School Report (the blank form is given above), partly by the success and energy with which each student conducts the class recitation in presence of the Masters of the Normal School, and partly by the general character for ability and energy he has earned for himself during the term.

#### SPECIMENS OF NORMAL SCHOOL EXAMINATION PAPERS.

#### No. 1.

#### EXAMINATION PAPERS FOR ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

#### ARITHMETIC-JUNIOR DIVISION.

1. Write down as one number seven trillions two millions seventy thousand and one, and seven hundred and twenty thousand five hundred and six tenths of trillionths.

2. Reduce 7161714 inches to acres.

3. Divide 714.37 by .00694 and carefully mark the position of the decimal point.

Find the value of 7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> + 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>7</sub> - 6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>5</sub> + 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> - 11<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> - 6<sup>2</sup>/<sub>5</sub> - 9<sup>7</sup>/<sub>14</sub> + 16<sup>5</sup>/<sub>16</sub>.
 Find the *l. c. m.* of 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 24, 27, 30, 36, 48, 45, 60 and 72.
 Divide \$791.86 between A, B and C, so as to give C \$91.86 more than three-fifths of the shares of the other two; and so as to give A \$50.80 cents less than B.

7. Find the value of  $\frac{7\frac{3}{5}}{9\frac{2}{3}} \times \frac{8\frac{2}{7}}{4\frac{1}{2}} = 2\frac{6}{3\frac{6}{5}}$ .

8. If \$78.96 pay for  $17\frac{7}{2}$  yards of cloth, how much should be obtained for \$125.82?

## No. 2.

#### ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

#### ARITHMETIC-SENIOR DIVISION.

1. Find the value of  $6\frac{3}{5} + 11\frac{1}{2} - 16\frac{2}{7} - 4\frac{3}{8} - 9\frac{1}{4} + 7\frac{2}{5} - 5\frac{1}{2} + 8\frac{1}{4} - 2\frac{3}{7} + 4\frac{1}{5} - 3\frac{1}{7} + 20\frac{4}{7}$ .

- 2. Divide \$7169.82 among A, B, C and D, so as to give A \$169.82 more than 2ths of the other three shares; B \$20.40 less than half the remaining two shares, and C \$7.80 more than D. What is the share of each?
- 3. Divide 71.417 by .98762 duodenary scale, and carefully mark the position of the separating point in the quotent.
- 4. Find the cube root of  $716\frac{9}{9}\frac{13}{19}$  true to two places to the right of the separating point.
- 5. Find the l. c. m. of all the multiples of 4 and 5 from 4 to 64 inclusive.
- 6. In what time will any sum of money amount to 10\frac{1}{2} times itself at 6\frac{3}{4} per cent., simple interest. Answer in years, mouths and days.
- 7. If 7 men in 5 weeks, working 6 days per week, and 101 hours per day, can dig 40 acres of land, how much ought 11 men dig in 7 weeks, working 5 days per week, and 113 hours per day?
- 8. Find the value of 627625 of £5 17s. 6d.
- 9. What sum must be put on the face of a note, drawn for three months, in order that, discounted at once by the bank at 7 per cent. per annum, its immediate proceeds may be \$888.88?

#### No. 3.

#### ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

#### GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION—JUNIOR DIVISION.

- 1. Of how many syllables may a word consist?
- 2. Give a general rule for dividing words into syllables.
- 3. How may Common Nouns be made equivalent to Proper Nouns?
- 4. Explain, by example, what is meant by Personification.
- 5. (a) What is meant by an Appositive? (b) What is the rule affecting such a word? 6. Parse the word "Queen" in the following: The Queen of England's Crown.
- 7. How do the REFLEXIVE and the RECIPROCAL Pronouns differ from one another?
- 8. How do the Progressive and the Emphatic forms of a verb differ ?
- 9. (a) How does the Infinite Mood differ from the others with respect to its subject? (b) Parse "him" in the following: I saw him do it.10. (a) What tenses are known by their signs? (b) What are those signs?
- 11. Analyze the following, and parse the words in italics:
  - "At length all is over; the redoubt has been recovered; that which was lost is found again; the jewel which had been made captive is ransomed with blood. Crimsoned with glorious gore the wreck of the conquering party is relieved and at liberty to return."—DE QUINCY.

#### Composition.

Write a short composition on the following subject:—"Should a parent be compelled to educate his children?"

#### No. 4.

#### ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

#### GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION—SENIOR DIVISION.

- 1. State clearly the specific duty of each division of Grammar.
- 2. (a) Name the Parts of Speech that are inflected. (b) Define those Parts of Speech. (c) Give the inflections which belong to each.

- 3. Write the plural of each of the following Nouns, giving your reason for the spelling: Stomach, latch, hero, alkali, index, cherub, dilettante.
- 4. Compare three adjectives regularly and three irregularly.
- 5. (a) Inflect the Personal Pronouns in the *Plurul*. (b) Name the Compound Relative, the Reciprocal and the Indefinite Pronouns.
- 6. Why cannot Intransitive Verbs have a Passive Voice?

7. Name the Simple and the Compound Tenses.

8. Conjugate the following Verbs, stating whether they are Regular or Irregular: Run,

cleave, begin, fall, fell, arrive.

9. Analyze the following, and parse the words in italics: The science which teaches the rights and duties of men and of States has, in modern times, been called "the law of nature and nations." Under this comprehensive title are included the rules of morality as they prescribe the conduct of private men towards each other in all the various relations of human life; as they modify the intercourse of independent commonwealths in peace, and prescribe limits to their hostility in war.

#### Composition.

Write a short Composition on the following subject: "Should a parent be compelled to educate his children?"

No. 5.

#### ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

#### GEOGRAPHY—JUNIOR DIVISION.

- 1. Name and define the GREAT CIRCLES that may be conceived to be drawn upon the Globe.
- 2. (a) What do you understand by the axis of the earth moving parallel to itself.
  (b) What angle is measured by the arc of 23½ degrees?
- 3. How are degrees of LONGITUDE reduced to statute miles?
- 4. Give the boundaries and political divisions (with capitals) of Europe.
- 5. Sketch the water system of North America.
- 6. Give the exact position of the following:—

LAKES—Constance, Baikal, Titicaca. CAPES—Catouche, Race, Naze, Severo.

CITIES—Berlin, Edinburgh, Kingston, Quebec.

Gulfs, &c.—Lyons, Genoa, Darien, St. Matthias.

STRAITS—San Juan de Fuca, Bonifacio, Magellan.

No. 6.

#### ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

#### GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY—SENIOR DIVISION.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

1. Give the position of the Tropic of Capricorn and the Arctic Circle, and state of what each is the limit.

2. (a) What is meant by the plane of the earth's orbit? (b) What is the position of the earth's axis with respect to this plane?

3. Explain the terms APHELION and PERIHELION. 4. What is meant by the Sun's Declination?

5. Explain the formation of Dew.

6. What does the term 'Rock' embrace in Geology?7. What is the position of rocks belonging to the Tertiary Formation?

8. Sketch briefly the water system of ASIA.

9. Give the boundaries of S. AMERICA; also give its countries, with their relative poistion, and capitals.

10. What Islands lie off the east coast of each of the Continents?

11. Name the Capes in EUROPE and AMERICA that run South.

#### HISTORY.

1. Give a brief sketch of the Israelites under the government by Judges.

2. (a) Name the seven traditionary kings of Rome. (b) When did the Republican and the Imperial form of Government respectively cease? (c) Give names of the Triumvirs with dates.

3. Sketch briefly the third invasion of Greece by the Persians.

4. Give dates: The Norman conquest; the introduction of Printing; the dissolution of the Long Parliamnet; the death of Napoleon; the accession of Queen Victoria; the confederation of the Provinces of Canada.

#### No. 7.

#### ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

#### ALGEBRA—Senior Division.

1. Resolve  $a^{33} - m^{33}$  into the greatest possible number of elementary factors.

2. Simplify  $a = \left\{ -(-a - m) \right\} - \left\{ -(-\left\{ -(-a) - m \right\} - a) - a \right\} - m \right\}$ 3. Simplify  $3(a - 2b)(a + 2b) - 7(3a - 2b)^2 - 4(3a + 2b)^2 - 5(3a - 5b)(5b + 3a) - 4(2a - 7b)(7b - 2a).$ 4. Divide  $34a^2x^3 + 12a^5 - 22a^4x + 21ax^4 - 25a^3x^2$  by  $4a^2 - 2ax - 7x^2$ .
5. Find the G. C. M. of  $10x^4 - 29x^3 + 16x^2 - 15x$ , and  $6x^5 - 19x^4 + 4x^3 + 15x^2$ .
6. Given  $4x - \frac{7x}{3} - \frac{3}{5} + \frac{3\frac{1}{2} - 11x}{5} = \frac{7x}{5} - \frac{3}{3} + \frac{16}{3}$  to find the value of x.
7. Given 3x - 4y - 16 and 4x + 7y - 4y to find the value of x and x - 4y - 16 and 4x + 7y - 4y to find the value of x.

7. Given, 3x - 4y = 16, and 4x + 7y = 4m, to find the values of x and y.

8. Find a number such that, the right hand digit being the greater by 2, when 18 is added to the number its digits are inverted.

#### SPECIMENS OF NORMAL SCHOOL EXAMINATION PAPERS FOR CERTIFICATES.

#### TIME (IN MOST CASES), THREE HOURS.

#### No. 1.

#### ARITHMETIC—JUNIOR DIVISION.

- 1. Give and prove the rule for finding what principal will amount to a given sum at a given rate per cent. in a given time.
- 2. Give and prove the ordinary rule for Equation of Payments.

3. Prove that if any four quantities are in proportion the sum of the first and second is to their difference as the sum of the third and fourth is to their difference.

4. Define what is meant by "Compound Proportion."

- 5. Give and prove a rule for finding the Greatest Common Measure of two or more numbers.
- 6. What multiplier in the quaternary scale will make the sum 4.27 octenary and 5.35 senary equal to unity?

7. In what time will any sum of money amount to 16.913 times itself at 7.29 per cent.

simple interest? Answer in years, months and days.

8. Extract the Cube Root of 727 tot duodenary, true to two places to the right of the

separating point.

9. If 11 men in 5 weeks, working 9\frac{3}{4} hours per day, can dig 75 acres of land, how much land ought to be trenched in 7 weeks by 16 men, working 6 days per week and 8\frac{1}{2} hours per day, assuming that it takes as long to trench one acre as to dig 2 acres, 1 rood, 15 perches?

10. Find the  $\hat{l}$ . c. m. of all the multiples of 5 and 6 from 5 to 35 inclusive.

11. I own \$40000 Montreal Bank Stock, and I instruct my agent to dispose of it at a premium of 35 per cent., and after deducting his commission on the sale, at  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., and his brokerage on the ensuing purchase at  $\frac{7}{8}$  per cent., invest the balance in Montreal Insurance Company's Stock at a premium of 25 per cent.,—now, if the M. B. pays a dividend of 14 per cent., and the M. I. Co. a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, what difference does the transaction make in my income?

12. Find the value of 0.625625 of 2 lbs., 4 oz., 1 scr.

13. What is the difference between  $\frac{2}{7}$  of 35 of  $\frac{4}{9}$  of  $\frac{81}{160}$  of  $\frac{7}{8}$  of £2 16s. 8d., and  $\frac{3}{19}$  of 5.7

times  $\frac{4}{11}$  of  $\frac{22}{27}$  of  $\frac{9}{10}$  of  $\frac{1}{6}$  of \$5.00.

14. Find how many bushels of wheat worth 90 cents there are in a 1000 bushels of a mixture worth 95 cents, and containing also wheat worth 98 cents, 92 cents and 85 cents per bushel.

#### No. 2.

#### ARITHMETIC AND MENSURATION—SENIOR DIVISION.

1. Give and prove the common arithmetical rule for finding the time at which any sum of money will amount to a given number of times itself at a given rate per cent, Compound Interest.

2. Give and prove a rule for finding the number of terms in a geometrical series when

the first term, last term and common ratio are given.

Explain the origin of the constant multipliers used in the extraction of the cube root.
 What are logarithms? Give and prove the rule for determining the characteristic of a logarithm.

5. Give and prove a rule for summing an arithmetical series when the last term, first

term, and number of terms are given.

6. What multiplier in the senary scale will make 4.34 quinary greater by unity than 4.37 octenary?

7. Extract the square root of  $4271\frac{3129}{4176}$  undenary true to three places to the right of the

separating point.

8. A merchant in Toronto wishes to remit \$6198.80 to London, and direct exchange is at a premium of 9\frac{3}{4} per cent. He finds that he can remit to Paris at 18\frac{1}{4} cents per franc, thence to St. Petersburg at 4 francs per ruble, and thence to London at 5\frac{1}{4} rubles per \mathcal{L} sterling. He also finds that he can remit to St. Petersburg at 72 cents per ruble, thence to Hamburg at 49 rubles for 100 marcs banco, and thence to London at 1s. 5d. sterling per marc banco. How had he better remit, and what advantage does he gain by either route?

- 9. Give the logarithm of  $\frac{4}{3} = 1.903090$ ; log. of  $\frac{2}{7} = 1.455932$ ; log.  $\frac{7}{3} = 1.890855$ ; log.  $\frac{3}{11} = 1.435728$ . Find logarithms of 5, 12,  $50^{\circ}_{5}$ , and 4.312.
- 10. In what time will any sum of money amount to  $9\frac{6}{25}$  times itself at 8 per cent. per half year, Compound Interest?
- 11. Find the value of 72 acres, 3 roods, 37 perches, 15 yards, 1 foot, 18 inches of land at \$7.60 per acre.
- 12. Find a number such that when its  $\frac{3}{4}$  is increased by 11, the sum is greater by 5 than its  $\frac{5}{4}$  diminished by 60.
- 13. What sum must be put on the face of a note drawn at 7 months, 14 days, in order that discounted by the bank at rate of 7 per cent. per annum, its immediate proceeds may just pay the premium of insurance at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on property worth \$25000 ?
- 14. What is the present value of a freehold estate whose rental is \$125 per annum, allowing the purchaser 7 per cent. compound interest for his money?

#### MENSURATION.

- 1. Find the area of an elliptical field whose axes are 400 and 600 links.
- 2. How many acres, roods, &c., are there in an equilateral field whose base is 500 yards in length?
- 3. Find the number of rolls of paper each 8 yards long, and 214 inches wide, it will take to paper a room 11 feet high (above surbase), 70 feet long, and 38 feet wide, allowing one-fourth of an inch for lap.
- 4. A circular eistern 8 feet deep is to be constructed so as to hold the water contained in a rectangular vat  $8 \times 7 \times 6$  feet, required, the diameter of the circular cistern.
- 5. Find the surface and solidity of a sphere whose diameter is 50.
- 6. Find the area of a sector of a circle whose are contains 60°—the radius of the circle being 100.

#### No. 3.

#### GRAMMAR—JUNIOR DIVISION.

- 1. Define Language and Grammar as an Art and as a Science. Specify clearly the province of each of the four chief divisions of Grammar.
- 2. In this and the preceding question classify the words according to formation, and point out those that are of classic origin.
- 3. Give the Etymological meaning of each Part of Speech.
- 4. In what ways may adjectives be formed so as to express either the absence of a quality or its presence in a small degree ?
- 5. Make the following statements consistent with facts:
  - "We have in English six cases of nouns."
  - "The 's cannot be a contraction of 'his,' for it is put to female nouns."-Johnson.
- 6. Explain etymologically the following words:—What, how, whence.
- 7. What test may be applied to determine the indefinite use of the relatives?
- 8. Of what value is each inflection that belongs to the VERB as a separate PART OF SPEECH ?
- 9. Explain what is meant by the HISTORICAL PRESENT.
- 10. (a) Shew by examples that the form of a word is no guide as to its proper class. (b) Also that the mere change in the position of the accent will affect the part of speech.
- 11. (a) Analyze syntactically the following passage. (b) Parse the words in italies. (c) Analyze etymologically those marked\* :-
  - "I would they were (basilisks) that I might die at once; For now they kill me with a living death.

    Those eyes of thine from mine have drawn salt tears; Sham'd their aspects\* with stores of childish\* drops; These eyes which never shed remorseful\* tear,
    - No, when my father York, and Edward wept

To hear the piteous\* moan that Rutland made, When black-faced Clifford shook his sword at him: Nor when they warlike father like a child, Told the sad story of my father's death, And twenty times made pause to sob and weep,
That all the standers by had wet their cheeks
Like trees bedashed\* with rain."—SHAKSPEARE, Rich. III.

- 12. Correct or justify the following, giving in each case your reason:
  - "How happy it is that neither of us were ill in the Hebrides."-Johnson.
  - "She was calling out to one or another at every step that habit was ensnaring them."—Ib. "When the motives whence men act are known."—Beattle.

  - "With such a spirit and sentiments were hostilities carried on."-ROBERTSON. "The terror of the Spanish and the French Monarchies."—BOLLINBROKE.
- 13. (a) Apply rules of Syntax to all these quotations. (b) Parse the words in italics:
  - "Nor never seek prevention of thy focs."
  - "And go we to attire you for our journey." "And yet, good Humphrey, is the hour to come "That I e'er proved thee false."

  - "How insolent of late he is become."
  - "She sweeps it thro' the court with troops of ladies."
  - "I will, if that my failing breath permit. "Good my Lord of Somerset."—SHAKSPEARE.

#### No. 8.

#### GRAMMAR—SENIOR DIVISION.

- 1. Give generic terms for the particular things enumerated: Father, sun, ox, hands, black,
- 2. Give three nouns of Latin origin, and three of Greek, that are imperfectly naturalized in the English.
- 3. Explain the words in italics:

They were stoned to death as a document unto others.—RALEIGH.

Wicked men are not secure when they are safe.—TAYLOR.

That flames of fyre he threw forth from his large nosthrill.—Spenser.

The other (executioner) cut off her head, which, falling out of its attire, discovered her hair already grown gray.—Robertson.

- 4. State the threefold office of ETYMOLOGY.
- 5. How would you prove the number of Alms, Riches, Amends?
- 6. Of what case is Him etymologically? Of what case in ordinary Syntax?
- 7. When 'as' is used as an uninflected relative, what must be the construction of the antecedent part of the sentence?
- 8. What is the test for the *indefinite* use of the relative 'what'?
- 9. Parse the italicized words:

What time I am afraid, I will trust in Thee.—BIBLE. Unsure to whether side it would incline.—Spenser. What though not at all, &c.—AKENSIDE.

10. How would you treat the italicized words?

It takes place twice a year. The more the better. I expect to leave to-morrow. It happened two years ago.

- 11. (a) Give an example of a Simple Pronoun used reflexively.
  - (b) Explain what is meant by the use of the 'abstract' for the 'concrete.'
  - (c) What do you understand by the restrictive relative absorbing the antecedent? Give an example.
- 12. How do you account for the appearance of the relative 'which' where the masculine form might be looked for?

- 13. What names are preferable to REGULAR, IRREGULAR, PRESENT and PAST PARTICIPLE, and why?
- 14. Compare these two constructions:

The man that hath no music in himself, Nor is not moved with sweet concord of sound .- SHAK.

Nor did the battle-din not reach the ears Of Nestor, o'er the wine-cup. - ILIAD (Derby's.)

- 15. Why is it convenient to divide Conjunctions into Co-ordinate and Subordinate?
- 16. How may phrases containing 'Verbal Prepositions' be treated Syntactically ?
- 17. Shew by examples that the mere Connective is no guide as to the kind of sentence.
- 18. Explain fully what is meant by Indirect Object, Middle Voice, Clause, Optative
- 19. When two nominatives, one affirmative and the other negative, are connected, so as to form two propositions, what is the construction of the Verb? 20. Illustrate fully the use of the Predicate Adjective.
- 21. (a) 'Like' is the only adjective that governs a case. Is this correct?
  - (b) Illustrate the plan of analyzing, when this word is used, (1) as an adjective; (2) as an adverb.
- 22. How would you defend the construction of these lines?—

Casca, you are the first that rears your hand.—SHAK. You know that you are Brutus that speak thus. - Do.

- 23. Shew by examples the ambiguity that accompanies the Analytical Genitive.
- 24. How would you analyze such sentences as these ?-

Our land, our lives, our all are Bolingbroke's.—Shak. His the city's pomp, the rural honors his.—AKENSIDE. Thine, Chantrey, be the fame.—Bowles.

- 25. Analyze etymologically the following words: Surprise, Contemplating, Metayphysics, Depositary, Consideration, Epitaph.
- 26. (a) Analyze the following selection. (b) Parse the words in italics:

Accurs'd be he! Would that th' immortal gods So favor'd him as I! Then should his corpse Soon to the vultures and the dogs be given! By whom am I of many sons bereav'd, Many and brave, whom he has slain or sold To distant isles in slavery. \* \* To distant isles in slavery. To distant isles in slavery. To distant isles in slavery. Their ransom shall be paid. \* \* \*
But to the viewless shades should they have gone, Deep were their mother's sorrow and my own. But of the gen'ral public, well I know, Far lighter were the grief than if they heard That thou hadst fallen beneath Achilles' hand. That the young should fall Victim to Mars, beneath a foeman's spear, Is only natural; and if he fall With honor, though he die, yet glorious he! But when the hoary head and hoary beard, And naked corpse to rav'ning dogs are given, No sadder sight can wretched mortals see. HOMER'S ILIAD (Derby's Translation.)

No. 5.

# COMPOSITION, &c.—BOTH DIVISIONS.

TIME-ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

1. Write a composition on one or other of the following subjects:-

- 1. How far may Impositions be advantageously introduced into the discipline of the School Room?
- 2. The difference between Mechanical and Intellectual Teaching.
- 2. Explain the following:-

1. Like the winged-God's breathing from his flight.—WILLIS.

 And lands for which the Southern Cross hangs its orb'd fires on high.
 Canadian Hippiases have done much to retard its progress.—RYERSON.
 If the chariot and the horses had been vouchsafed for Nelson's translation, &c.— SOUTHEY.

5. He (Nelson) has left us not indeed his mantle of inspiration, &c.—Southey.6. That painter whose son has since raised himself by his genius to be a principal light and ornament of the same Assembly.—Mahon.
7. The scene was changed. It was a lake, with one small lonely isle.—Bell.

S. He was rearing on Mount Royal the fleur-de-lis and Cross. -McGee.

9. Her (Athens) temples have been given up to the successive depredations of Romans, Turks, and Scotchmen. - MACAULAY. 10. Dark with eagles is the sunlight.—Anon.11. And the Fox stands—crowned mourner,—by the Eagle's hero Clay.—Anon.

12. He realizes out there at sea the fable of Antaens and his mother Earth.—MAURY.

#### No. 6.

#### EDUCATION—BOTH DIVISIONS.

- 1. What do you understand to be included under each of the following heads? viz.:—
  - I. School Organization.
  - II. Method of Teaching.
  - III. School Government.
- 2. State how you would organize a mixed school of 360 pupils, with six teachers-the sexes to be taught separately. State in your answer,
  - I. What you would make the basis of classification.
  - II. Into how many divisions and sub-divisions you would form your pupils.
  - III. What are the building accommodations necessary for such a school.
  - IV. What principles should guide you in the construction of a Time Table for such a school.
- 3. Describe the Visitors' Book and Teachers' Case Book, explaining the use of each, and mode in which it should be kept.
- 4. Describe the mode of seating a gallery and school room to accommodate 60 children each, stating dimensions, &c.
- 5. How would you teach the following subjects in school?
  - I. Geometry to a class of beginners.
  - II. Arithmetic } to advanced classes.
  - III. Spelling
- 6. Describe the principal expedients you would employ to secure intelligence in reading on the part of your pupils. State why you think it is of more importance that they should be intelligent readers than that they should be expressive readers.
- 7. Describe briefly the rules under which you would feel at liberty to make use of the following punishments in your schools, viz. :-
  - I. Corporal punishment.
  - II. Suspension and dismissal.
  - III. Detention after hours, and imposition of tasks.
  - IV. Appeals to the public opinion of your school.

- 8. What modes of reward do you approve of in the management of a school? State the limitations under which each should be used.
- 9. How would you proceed in each of the following cases:-

I. Truancy is prevalent in your school.

- II. You suspect your pupils of being dishonest in their daily reports as to perfect recitations, &c.
- III. Your pupils are in the habit of defacing the school premises.

# No. 7.

#### GEOGRAPHY—JUNIOR DIVISION.

1. How does Political Geography differ from Physical?

- 2. (a) In what direction does the Earth move? (b) As the result of this motion, how is the Sun affected?
- 3. Explain by diagram what you understand by the inclination of the Earth's Axis.
- 4. When the day is 14 hours long at any place? (a) What is the position of the Sun? (b) What portion of the parallel of latitude of that place is within the darkened hemisphere?

5. In what Sign of the Zodiac is the Sun during the VERNAL EQUINOX and the SUMMER SOLSTICE ?

6. Why is the orbit of the Earth Elliptical?

7. How is the exact position of a place ascertained?

8. Illustrate by diagram the method of determining Latitude at Sea.

- 9. From the following data make the necessary calculations, M. A. 65°45', S. D. 12°12', Long. 142° 15′ E.
- 10. If two places are situated on different meridians, and in different hemispheres, how may the distance between them be determined upon a Globe, and reduced to Statute Miles ?
- 11. Name and define the different imaginary lines drawn through places of equal tempera-
- 12. An enormous quantity of water is carried off by evaporation in the tropical regions, thus disturbing the equilibrium of the Seas-How is this equilibrium restored? What effect has the rapidity of the earth's revolution?

13. What beneficial effect in the oceanic economy has the cushion of cold water that underlies the Gulf Stream?

- 14. What facts have led to the conclusion that the interior of the earth is a molten mass?
- 15. (a) Name the existing Volcanoes in Europe. (b) What islands in the Pacific are sites of Volcanic action?
- 16. (a) What is the motion of the land during an Earthquake? (b) In what celebrated Earthquake were two distinct motions felt?

17. How does a FORMATION differ from a SYSTEM?

- 18. What fossils are found in the Oolitic Formation?
- 19. How does Sir C. Lyell divide the TERTIARY FORMATION?
- 20. Sketch the Water System of S. AMERICA, explaining what is meant by the Bore of the Amazon, and the Cassiquiare.
- 21. (a) Give the Eastern boundary of all the Continents. (b) Give the respective positions of all the countries of S. AMERICA, together with the Capital of each. (c) Name the Counties (with County Towns) bordering upon LAKE ONTARIO.

22. Name the different peninsulas of the OLD WORLD, with the terminating point of

each.

#### No. 8.

# GEOGRAPHY—SENIOR DIVISION.

- 1. (a) Explain what is meant by the CURVATURE OF THE EARTH. (b) At what height must a person of average stature be placed that he may see the surface of the earth at a distance of nine miles?
- 2. How would you illustrate to a class the difference between the EARTH'S ORBIT and the PLANE OF ITS ORBIT?
- 3. How would you illustrate the position of the chief lines supposed to be drawn upon the globe?
- 4. What connection is there between the words Ecliptic and Eclipse?
- 5. The respective position of the earth and the sun during the winter season?
- 6. (a) Upon what does the length of a degree depend? (b) Two places are situated on the same parallel, say 10° N., and under the same meridian, one East and the other West, how far apart in statute miles are the places?
- 7. In calculating Latitude at sea, what do we determine by means of M. A. and S. D.? Illustrate your answer by diagram.
- 8. Explain the terms Flood Tide, High Water, and Low Water.
- 9. Why is High Water later on the Eastern than on the Western coast of the British Isles?
- 10. Describe the Sea of Sargasso.
- 11. At what height above the surface of the earth, and why does the atmosphere cease to reflect the rays of light from the sun?
- 12. (a) What is the position of the Zone of Calms? (b) When does it attain its greatest width?
- 13. (a) Name the four kinds of rock, and give Lyell's theory as to the time of their formation. (b) Explain the term hypogene.
- 14. State Lyell's tests for determining the age of any given set of strata.
- 15. Distinguish between alluvium and diluvium.
- 16. Give the boundaries, political divisions, with capitals, and *chief* physical features of Europe.
- 17. Give the ancient name for the more important Countries, Rivers, &c., of EUROPE.
- 18. Give the exact position of the following:—

CITIES.—Rio Janeiro, Richmond, Pekin, Quito.

Towns.—St. Catharines, Brockville, Windsor, Cobourg.

Islands.—Sumatra, Socotra, Vancouver, Chiloe.

STRAITS.—Magellan, Palk's, San Juan de Fuca, Belle-Isle.

- 19. The Counties (with County Towns) bordering (a) on the RIVER OTTAWA and (b) on LAKE HURON.
- 20. How may a cargo of tea be brought, without transhipment, from Canton to Toronto?

#### No. 9.

#### HISTORY—JUNIOR DIVISION.

- 1. EGYPT.—With what date does each convenient sub-division of the history close? Construct a Chronological table embracing the following dates: B.C. 971, 660, 610, 340, 306.
- 2. PHENICIA.—To what powers was this country from time to time subject? Which were its most famous cities?
- 3. CARTHAGE.—1. Sketch the history of this city down to its first treaty with Rome. 2. Give a brief sketch of the first Punic war.

4. LYDIA -1. Name the different dynasties that ruled over this country, with the date

for the end of each. 2. Name and date of the last King?

GREECE.—1. Explain the nature of the AMPHICTYONIC COUNCIL.
 Explain carefully the DORIC INVASION.
 Give a brief sketch of the Persian Invasion.
 Construct a Chronological table embracing the following dates: 884, 776, 594, 431, 394, 338, 146.

6. Macedonia.—1. Sketch the history of Alexander's career. 2. How was his king-

dom divided after his death ?

7. ROME. 1. Give a brief outline of the constitution of SERVIUS TULLIUS. 2. How many years did the *Republican* form of Government last? 3. Give brief notes on the following names: TITUS, ADRIAN, ELAGABALUS, HONORIUS, ODOACER.

8. SCRIPTURE.—1. At what date did the theoretic form of Government cease? 2. Give dates for the kings that reigned before the division? 3. How many kings reigned over JUDAH? 4. Give dates for the dissolution of each of the separate kingdoms.

9. Mediæval.—1. Trace the rise and the fall of the Kingdom of the Lombards. 2 Give facts for the following dates: 622, 632, 709, 711, 753, 755, 800, 841. 3. Sketch briefly the third and the eighth Crusade. 4. Explain the terms Guelphs and Ghibellines. 5. What do you understand by the Great Schism of the West?

10. Modern.—1. When and by whom were the Mamelukes exterminated? 2. Give dates for the following: Battles—Austerlitz; Lodi; The Pyramids. 3. How are the years 1815 and 1821 marked in the history of Napoleon? 4. Give date for the Confederation of the Provinces of Canada.

#### No. 10.

# HISTORY—SENIOR DIVISION.

1. EGYPT.—1. What incident (with date) in the early history of this country has been revived by a late occurrence? 2. How did Josiah become involved in war with Necho?

2. Carthage.—Summarize the incidents of the First and Second Punic Wars.

3. GREECE.—1. What do you understand by the Heroic Period? 2. Prove that the Return of the Herocleide is not purely mythical. 3. The cause, number, and duration of the Messenian Wars? 4. Construct a Chronological Table embracement.

ing the following dates: B. C. 1209, 527, 405, 362.

4. ROME.—1. Give brief Notes on the following names: ROMULUS, TARQUIN I., APPIUS CLAUDIUS, PYRRHUS, FABIUS (Cunctator). 2. Sketch briefly the civil war between Marius and Sylla. 3. What incident marks the battle of Zela? 4. Assign events to the following dates: B. C. 500, 451, 190, 133, 107, 42. 5. Explain these terms: Consul, December 17, Tribunes, Lustrum.

5. Scripture.—1. The first servitude of the Israelites after the Exodus, and the cause?

2. Who was the deliverer in the last? 3. How long did the undivided kingdom last? 4. (a) How many Kings ruled over each separate kingdom? (b) Give the

name and the date of the first and the last in each.

6. England.—1. What English Kings took part in the Crusades? 2. How may the reign of John be divided? 3. Give a brief sketch of the reign of Edward II.
4. What was the Treaty of Troyes? 5. How many representatives were there of the House of Plantagenet? 6. What was the object of the meeting entitled "The Field of the Cloth of Gold?" 7. What claim had Mary Queen of Scots to the English throne? 8. Note anything peculiar in the marriage of the children of James I. 9. Explain the expression, The Long Parliament.

7. CANADIAN.—1. Under whose patronage did Cartier and Champlain visit this country? 2. What British Officers were from time to time engaged in the capture of Quebec? 3. What Treaty closed the Seven Years' War? 4. Where and when did the first Upper Canada Parliament meet? 5. Give date for assembling of first Canadian Parliament? 6. What battles closed the Campaign of 1813?

8. Mixed.—1. The result of the Treaties of Verdun, Munster, Zurich? 2. (α) In what year did the Moors and Arabs unite? (b) When did they aid the Spanish King? 3. The nature of the Pragmatic Sanction of 1724? 4. Give a brief sketch of the THIRTY YEARS' WAR. 5. Give date of the first and the last Crusade.

# No. 11.

#### ALGEBRA—JUNIOR DIVISION.

- 1. Divide  $5a^2x^6 30a^4x^4 + 21a^6x^2 26a^5x^3 + 22a^3x^5$  by  $3a^3x 2a^2x^2 5ax^3$ .
- 2. Resolve  $a^{90} m^{90}$  into the greatest possible number of elementary factors.
- 3. Simplify  $a \{a (-a m)\} \{-(-\{-(-2a) 3m\} 4a) (-a m)\} (-a m)$ 5m  $\}$  -6a-7m  $\}$
- 4. Find the value of :-

$$\frac{3a^{2}b - c^{2}d + 2}{f(a+c) - (2c+b)} + \sqrt[3]{cf(a+b)d} - \frac{(df - c^{3} + a)^{1/4}(a+b+c+d+f-5)}{\left\{abc - (f-d)\right\}\left\{bcd - (3f-a-b)\right\}} + \frac{ab^{2}m}{cd}, \text{ where } a = 1 \text{ ; } b = 2 \text{ ; } c = 4 \text{ ; } d = 9 \text{ ; } f = 16 \text{ : and } m = 0.$$

- 5. Simplify  $(2a-3b)(2a+3b)-7(3a-2b)^2-11(4a-b)(b-4a)-2(4a+5b)^2-5(3a-7b)$ (7a+3b)-9(5a-4b(4b+5a).
- 6. Simplify  $\frac{x^2 9x + 14}{x^2 + x 6} \frac{x^2 2x 15}{x^2 15x + 50} \frac{x^2 11x + 10}{x^2 8x + 7}$ .
- 7. Find the G. C. M. of  $2-7x-x^2+13x^3+5x^4$  and  $30x-85x^2-75x^3+190x^4+150x^5$ .
- 7. Find the G. C. M. OI 2

  8. Find the value of  $1 \frac{1}{1 \frac{1}{1 \frac{1}{1 \frac{x a}{x + a}}}}$
- 9. Prove that a simple equation can have one root,
- 10. If  $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$  prove that  $\frac{ma \pm nb}{15a \pm 17b} = \frac{mc \pm nd}{15c \pm 17d}$ .
- 11. Given  $4x \frac{3x+7}{5} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(3x-1)}{3} = \frac{\frac{3}{5}(2x-1)}{2} \frac{\frac{4}{3}(2x-9)}{1\frac{1}{5}}$  to find the value
- 12. Given 3x y + z = 14; 2x + 3y z = 19; and 4x 3y 2z = m, to find the value of x.
- 13. Find the cube root of  $84x^5 24x^4 + 8x^3 + 125x^9 150x^8 + 210x^7 128x^6$ .
- 14. Find the L. C. M. of a x; a + x;  $2(a^2 x^2)$ ;  $4(a^2 + x^2)$ ;  $6(a^3 + x^3)$ ;  $8(a^3 x^3)$ ;  $10(a^6 x^6)$ ;  $12(a^6 + x^6)$ ;  $16(a^2 ax + x^2)$ ;  $20(a^2 + ax + x^2)$ ;  $25(a^4 + a^2x^2 + x^4)$ ;  $30(a^4 a^2x^2 + x^4)$ ; and  $40(a^5 \pm a^4x + a^3x^2 \pm a^2x^3 + ax^4 \pm x^5)$ .
- 15. Find the coefficients of  $x^6$  and  $x^9$  in the expansions of

I. 
$$(2a-x)^7$$
.  
II.  $(1-\frac{1}{2}x+\frac{1}{3}x^2+2x^3-3x^4-x^5-2x^6-3x^7)^2$ .

16. A farmer can carry with his team to market 27 bushels of wheat and 28 bushels of oats, or he can carry 12 bushels of wheat and 48 bushels of oats. How many bushels of each could he carry? 34

#### No. 12.

# ALGEBRA-SENIOR DIVISION.

- 1. Give and prove a formula for finding the number of combinations which can be made out of n things taken p together.
- 2. Insert 2 Geometrical, 3 Harmonical, and 4 Arithmetical means between  $5\frac{13}{57}$  and  $\frac{1}{3}$ . 3. Continue the series  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{5}{6}$ , three terms each way, and find the sum of the first 20 terms of the resulting series.
- 4. Find the fifth term in the expansion of  $(a^{-\frac{1}{2}} 2b^{-\frac{1}{3}})^{\frac{2}{3}}$
- 5. Find the square root of -1 2 √ 2.
   6. Given x² + y² = 52, and x² + xy = 60, to find the value of x and y.
- 7. Form the equation whose roots are 3, -3, 2, -2, 1, -1 and  $1 \pm \sqrt{-3}$ .
- 8. Prove that a quadratic equation cannot have more than two roots.
- 9. Rationalize the denominator of  $\frac{-7}{\sqrt{-3} \sqrt{-5}} \sqrt{-7}$
- 10. Prove that the product of any three consecutive numbers in the scale of ten is divisible by 1, 2, 3.
- 11. Given that x equals two quantities whereof one is constant and the other varies as y, and that when x = 4, y = 5 and when x = 5, y = 11; find the equation between
- 12. Prove that if  $A \propto B$  and  $B \propto C$ , then  $A \pm B \propto C$  and  $A + B \propto C$ .
- 13. If A, G and H are the Arithmetical, Geometrical and Harmonical means between a and b, prove that G > H and A.
- 14. Give the positive integral solutions of the following indetermate equation:

15. How many different sums of money may be made out of a crown, a half crown, a shilling, a penny, a farthing, a cent, a ten-cent piece, a twenty-cent piece, and a dollar bill ?

# No. 13.

# GEOMETRY—JUNIOR DIVISION.

- 1. Classify triangles according to their angles, and give a definition of each.
- 2. Define the following terms: THEOREM, HYPOTHESIS, CONVERSE, INDIRECT DEMON-STRATION.
- 3. Give a positive definition for PARALLEL LINES.
- 4. The angle contained by two lines drawn from the extremities of a side of a triangle -not the base—is greater than the angle contained by the other two sides.
- 5. Enunciate the propositions that discuss the properties of exterior angles.
- 6. Why is the restriction contained in Proposition 33 necessary?
- 7. State the various properties of such parallelograms as are discussed by Euclid.
- 8. To a given straight line apply a parallelogram that shall be equal to given triangle, B.
- 9. In any right-angled triangle the square on the side subtending, &c., B. I., 47. Apply your proof to the case not done in text-book.
- 10. In figure of Euclid I. 1, let the given line be produced to meet either circle in point P. Shew that the points of intersection of the circles and the point P. are the angular points of an equilateral triangle.
- 11. Define a RECTANGLE and show the incorrectness of using either Arithmetic or Algebraic notation to represent such a figure.
- 12. If a straight line be divided into two equal and also two unequal parts, the rectangle, &c., B. II., 5.

13. In any triangle the square on the side subtending one of the acute angles is less than the squares on the sides containing that acute angle, &c., B. II., 13.

14. Divide a line as in B. II. 11, and prove that the squares on the whole line and one of the parts are together equal to three times the square on the other part.

#### No. 14.

# GEOMETRY-SENIOR DIVISION.

1. Define the different kinds of four-sided figures mentioned by Euclid.

2. (a) In what sense is the word 'equal' used by Euclid up to the 35th Proposition? (b) What is the difference between equal and equivalent triangles?

3. If the straight line falling upon two other lines make the exterior angle equal to the interior and opposite upon the same side, &c. B. I. 28.

4. When is a problem said to be indeterminate?

5. If the sides of a triangle be bisected, and lines be drawn through the points of section, adjacent to each angle so as to form another triangle, this shall be in all respects equal to the first triangle.

6. With what implied restriction may the sign of equality (=) be used in geometrical

reasoning?

7. If a straight line be divided into two parts, the squares on the whole line and one of the parts are equal to twice the rectangle, &c. B. II. 7.

8. Any rectangle is the half of the rectangle contained by the diameters of the squares on

its two sides.

If a straight line passing through the centre of a circle cut obliquely another which
does not pass through the centre, the rectangle contained by the segments of the
one, &c. B. III. 35.

10. In the chord of a circle produced it is required to find a point from which if a straight line be drawn touching the circle, the line so drawn shall be equal to a given straight line.

11. Inscribe an equiangular and equilateral pentagon in a given circle.

12. In a right-angled triangle if a perpendicular be drawn from the right angle to the base, the triangles on each side of it are similar to the whole triangle, and to each other.

#### No. 15.

# NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—BOTH DIVISIONS.

1. Describe briefly the difference between the sciences Statics and Dynamics, and explain under what circumstances the problem of the motion of a railway train belongs to the one or to the other.

2. Give the composition of Atmospheric Air, and state the sources and uses of each of

its constituents.

3. Explain the difference between the ESSENTIAL, ACCESSORY and DISTINCTIVE PROPERTIES of MATTER, and state which of the so-called essential properties belong to matter, whether it be the form of masses or atoms.

4. Enumerate the different Varieties of Attraction, and define those which are included under the head "Molecular Forces;" also state the law according to

which the others vary in intensity.

5. Describe briefly the Essential Differences between Solids, Liquids and Gases, as to the conditions under which they exist; also state the effect which such differences have in modifying the character and properties of the three forms of matter.

- 6. Briefly describe the structure of each of the following pieces of Apparatus, and also the principles on which it acts: Barometer; Siphon; Forcing Pump; Hydrostic Press, Condensing Steam Engine.
- 7. Explain the origin of the term "a boiler of-horse power."

8. Explain the Laws which govern the MOTION of a heavy body falling through the

air, and investigate a full set of formulas for determining such motion.

9. A piece of pine wood (spec. grav. 0.600) is 4 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 1 foot thick, is made to float in river water, (spec. grav. 1.012) how many cubic inches of iron (spec. grav. 7.750) are required to sink the block of pine, so that its upper surface may be level with the water?

I. If the iron is placed on the block.

II. If the iron is suspended from the bottom of the block.

10. In what time will a locomotive of 60 horse-power carry a train which weighs 80 tons, through a journey of 90 miles—one third on a level plane, one-third up an incline of 6 in 1000, and one-third down an incline of 7 in 2000—taking friction as usual and the average atmospheric resistance as 250 lbs?

11. A bubble of air having a diameter of 1 inch, starts from a point 400 feet below the surface of the sea, (spec. grav. 1.030)—what will be its diameter when it reaches the surface? State the principles in Pneumatics, which are involved in the solution

of this problem.

- 12. A cannon ball is fired vertically with an initial velocity of 1200 feet per second, required:—
  - I. How far it will rise.

II. In what time it will again reach the ground.

- III. Its velocity and position at the end of the 10th second of its flight.
- 13. What power will sustain a weight of 750000 lbs., by means of a differential screw—whose power lever is 50 inches long—the pitch of the exterior screw being  $\frac{2}{21}$  of an inch, and that of the interior screw  $\frac{3}{22}$  of an inch?
- 14. The boiler of a high pressure engine converts \( \frac{3}{2} \) of a cubic foot of water per minute into 200 cubic feet of steam, under a gross pressure of 56 lbs. to the square inch, the piston has an area of 250 square inches, and makes 7 strokes per minute—the work is partly consumed in pumping 90 cubic feet of water per hour from a mine 200 feet, and the balance in giving motion to a circular saw, 10 feet in diameter, which works against a constant perspherial resistance of 100 lbs.—required the number of revolutions of the saw per minute.

15. What is the maxmium height to which a common pump can raise each of the follow-

ing liquids, when the barometer indicates a pressure of 29.25 inches.

I. Water.

II. Mercury (spec. grav. 13.506).

III. Milk (spec. grav. 1.032).

IV. Ether (spec. grav. 0.775).

No. 16.

#### HEAT AND CHEMISTRY.

# TIME-TWO HOURS.

- 1. Describe the following instruments, and explain the purposes for which they are used, and the principles on which they severally act:
  - I. Daniel's Hygrometer.
  - II. The Psychrometer.
  - III. Papin's Digester.
  - 1V. The Calorimeter.

- 2. Give the general THEORY of FREEZING MIXTURES, and describe one or two of the most useful.
- 3. Define what is meant by each of the following terms:—
  - I. Boiling Point.
  - II. Latent Heat. III. Specific Heat.
  - IV. Mechanical Equivalent of Heat.
- 4. Describe the sources of heat.
- 5. Describe the thermometer, and explain the mode in which the instrument is graduated; also state its exact use.
- 6. Explain the distinction between organic and inorganic bodies. What are the different classes of the former?
- 7. State clearly the differences as to character between Metals and Metalloids. Name the most important Metalloids, giving the symbols and chemical equivalents.
- 8. Explain the meaning of the following chemical terms:—
  - J. Allotropism.
  - II. Isomorphism.
  - III. Crystallization.
  - IV. Chemical Affinity.
    - V. Katalysis.
- 9. Explain the difference as to composition between Iron Sulphide, Iron Sulphite and Iron Sulphate.
- 10. Name the Gaseous Metalloids. Give a brief summary of their chemistry, stating their properties, mode of preparation, uses, and principal compounds.
- 11. Describe the composition, varieties, uses, and composition of water.
- 12. Give a brief synopsis of the chemistry of the principal compounds of Carbon, Sulphur, and Phosphorus.

# No. 17.

# BOOK-KEEPING.

- 1. How do we ascertain the debtors and creditors in any transaction?
- 2. What are Bills Payable and Bills Receivable?
- 3. What would be our inference in the following case:—First, if the Cr. side of either Bills Receivable or Cash Account be greater than the Dr. side; second, if the Dr. side of Bills Payable Account be greater than the Cr. side?
- 4. When is Bills Payable Account debited, and when credited; and on which side of the account will the first entry occur, and why?
- 5. What is the object of Private Account; and into which account, and to which side of it, should the balance be ultimately carried?
- 6. When all the Ledger accounts, except Stock and Balance are closed, why should the difference between the two sides of each be equal?
- 7. Separate the following accounts into two classes—first, those showing an asset or a liability; second, those showing a gain or a loss:—Cash, Merchandise, Bills Payable, Interest, Bills Receivable, Shipment to Niagara, Expense, Commission, John Smith, Ontario Bank Stock, Ontario Bank.
- 8. On April 8th, we had merchandise in hand \$800, we bought during the month merchandise \$2,550, and realized from sales \$3,375. On April 30th, we had still merchandise unsold worth \$350; what was our gain for the month, and what was the percentage of profit?

9 Journalize the following Day Book entries:—		
(a) Sold Flour to A. B., amounting to	\$800	00
Received in payment, Wheat amounting to	400	00
His note at three months	300	00
And Cash for the balance.		
(b) Got A. B's note discounted at Bank of Commerce	\$300	00
Proceeds passed to our credit in account	294	75
(c) Bought goods from E. F. amounting to	\$900	00
Gave in part payment, our note at sixty days	300	
Cheque on Bank of Commerce	200	
And C. D's. note.	200	
Balance on account.  (d) February 19, Sold to William Smith, on 1 is note at ten days,  Merchandise amounting to		
Merchandise amounting to	\$2 931	50
(e) March 4, William Smith's note deposited on the 1st inst. in the	Q 2,001	
Bank of Commerce for collection, was this day protested for		
nonpayment, and returned to us		50
Paid Costs of Protest in Cash		50
(f) April 26, William Smith has paid us Cash for his note which was	•	00
protested at the Bank of Commerce, on the 4th inst., and		
charged to his account.		
Note and Protest	\$9 933	00
Interest on \$2,933 from March 4th, to date	25	
10. State a transaction in which either of the following Journal entries would		
G. H., Dr\$400 00	ne corre	GU.
To Marshandian	\$400	00
(g) { To Merchandise	⊕±00	00
To C II	300	00
	400	
(h) Sundries Dr to Merchandise	400	00
G. H		

#### No. 18.

# HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1. Illustrate by diagram the descent of Modern English from a Gothic source.

2. In what two ways have many words been introduced from the Latin? Illustrate your answer by example.

3. In what class of words do we find the old Celtic element? Can a Danish element be traced in any words?

4. Explain by examples the difference between the two ways in which words suffer abbreviation in passing through the French into the English language.

5. Illustrate by example (a) the changes that take place in the vowels "I" and "U," (b) the interchange that occurs between certain consonants.

6. Illustrate in the case of the following words the change that has taken place in the

meaning of words-Churl, Apparent, Cunning, Aspersion, Astronomers. 7. Trace the history of the possessive "its."

8. What is the Romance of the HOLY GRAAL? 9. Give brief notes upon the following names :- Bede, Alcuin, Lanfranc.

10. Name the chief English and Continental Schoolmen.

- 11. Compare our word 'Poet' with others of kindred meaning. 12. (a) Sketch the plot of Chaucer's Canterbery Tales. (b) What rule is to be
- observed in reading the final "e"? 13. To what countries may Shakspeare's Historic Plays of a legendary character be referred? Name those that are strictly Historic.

- 14. Give brief notes on the following names:—EVELYN, PEPYS, OTWAY, BUTLER, DRYDEN, SWIFT, COWPER, SCOTT, AKENSIDE, TENNYSON.
- Compare the Augustan age of Roman Literature with the similar age of other countries.
- 16. Name the chief Poets Laureate of England, with date of the first.

# No. 19.

# THE SCHOOL LAW OF ONTARIO.

- I. State accurately the law in regard to the formation and alteration of Union School Sections.
  - (1.) Those made up of parts of townships.

(2.) Those made up of parts of townships, and of a town or village.

II. How can such Unions respectively be dissolved? Explain.

III. Explain what are the powers of School Trustees and school meetings respectively, in regard—

1st. To School Sites.

2nd. To the School House.

3rd. To the raising of School moneys-

- (1) For the Teacher's salary, and other expenses of the School; (2) for the School Site and School House.
- IV. Explain the difference between an agreement and a contract made by Trustees with teachers. State what things are necessary to be observed in regard to the latter.
- V. Describe the duties of the School Teacher in regard,—

(a) To the subjects prescribed to be taught in school.

(b) To the Text Books.

(c) To the School Examination.

(d) To the maintenance of discipline in school.

# FORMS IN USE IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

#### No. 1.

# FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE NORMAL SCHOOL, TORONTO.

REGISTER, No.

OF THE

Session 187 .

TORONTO,

187

I desire to apply to you for admission to the Normal School for Ontario, in accordance with the accompanying Terms of Admission prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, and present herewith a certificate of Moral Character from the Reverend a Clergyman of the Church dated the

day of

187

- 1. I have to state that:—1. I am
  2. I reside in the of County of
- 3. I was born in
- 4. I have resided years in the Province of Ontario.

5. I am connected as a member (or hearer) with the

6. I have been a School Teacher for years.

Church.

class Certificate of Qualification from the County Board of 7. I hold a Public Instruction for

8. My last place of Teaching was in School Section No. Township of

9. I attended the Normal School during the Session ending and obtained a class Provincial Certificate, No. , which I will deliver up to you should I succeed in obtaining one of a higher grade.\*

I have also to state, that it is my intention to devote myself to the profession of School Teaching, and that my object in coming to the Normal School is to qualify myself better

for the important duties of that profession.

If admitted to the Normal School, it will be my study to observe the Rules and Regulations of the Institution and to be diligent in the performance of my duties.

> I have the honor to be, Sir, Your very odedient Servant,

To the Chief Superintendent of Education, Education Office Toronto.

(Sign the name in full here.)

# TERMS OF ADMISSION INTO THE NORMAL SCHOOL, TORONTO.

Authorized by the Council of Public Instruction for Ontario.

THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, anxious to adopt such measures as appear best calculated to render the training of the Normal School as thorough as possible, and to diffuse its advantages over every County in Ontario as equally and as widely as possible, adopts the following regulations in regard to the duration of the future Sessions of the Normal School, and the mode of admitting and facilitating the attendance of students at that Institution.

attendance of students at that Institution.

Ordered, I. That the semi-annual Sessions of the Normal School shall be held as follows: (1) The Winter Session shall commence on the 8th day of January, and close on the 15th day of June. (2) The Autumn Session shall commence on the 8th day of August, and close on the 22nd day of December, of each year; [and if those days fall on Sunday, the day following,] each Session to be concluded by an examination conducted by means of written questions and answers, and followed by a vacation as prescribed.

II. That no male student shall be admitted under eighteen years of age, or a female student under the age of sixteen years. (1) Those admitted must produce a certificate of good moral character, dated within at least three months of its presentation, and signed by the clergyman or minister of the religious persuasion with which they are connected; (2) They must be able, for entrance into the Junior Division, to read with ease and fluency; parse a common prose sentence, according to any recognized authority; write legibly, readily and correctly; give the definitions of Geography; have a general knowledge of the relative positions of the principal countries, with their capitals: the oceans, seas, rivers and islands of the world; be acquainted with the fundamental rules of arithmetic, common or vulgar fractions, and simple proportion. They must sign a declaration of their intention to devote themselves to the profession of school teaching, and state that their object in coming to the Normal School is to qualify themselves better for the important duties of that profession. III. That upon these conditions, candidates for school-teaching shall be admitted to the advantages of the Institution without any charge, either for tuition or the use of the Library. The books which they may be required to use in the School are supplied at at a reduced rate.

be required to use in the School are supplied at at a reduced rate.

IV. That Teachers-in-training shall board and lodge in the city, in such houses and under such regula-

tions as are approved of by the Council of Public Instruction.

V. That all new candidates for admission in the Normal School must present themselves on the first or second day of the Session, otherwise they cannot be admitted; and their continuance in the School is conditional upon their diligence, progress and observance of the General Regulations prescribed by this Council.

VI. That all communications be addressed to the Rev. Dr. RYERSON, Chief Superintendent of Educations.

tion, Toronto.

By order of the Council of Public Instruction for Ontario.

N. B.—Board and Lodging for Students, may be obtained at houses approved by the Council of Public Instruction, at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per week.

The applicant will be very particular to fill up all the blanks in this application, either affirmatively or negatively, but not to fill up the blanks on the back of the sheet or make any entries thereon. The application is to be presented in person at the opening of the Session.

EDUCATION OFFICE, Toronto, January, 1870.

A higher grade Certificate awarded any Student will not be delivered until the one previously obtained shall have been returned to the Department. 41

No. 2.

# FORM OF AUTHORITY TO THE HEAD MASTER TO ADMIT A STUDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR ONTARIO.

Register, No.

of the

Session.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

TORONTO,

187

SIR,

The Certificate of Moral Character presented to the Chief Superintendent, by a CANDIDATE for admission into the NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA having, been approved, he is eligible to be admitted into that Institution upon passing the requisite Examination by the Masters.

AGE.	COUNTY, CITY, OR TOWN.	RELIGIOUS PERSUASION.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

To

The Head Master of The Normal School for Ontario.

No. 3.

# FORM OF REPORT OF ADMISSIONS TO THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Session, 187

NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO, Toronto.

, 187 .

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith the result of the entrance examinations of the several Candidates for admission to the Normal School at the commencement of the present Session. The candidates are divided into three classes:—

1. Those admitted in accordance with the printed terms of admission.

2. Those admitted upon trial, and,

3. Those rejected for want of the requisite qualifications

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

To the Chief Superintendent of Schools, for Ontario, Education Office. Head Master.

DATE OF ADMISSION.

NO.

 $NAM \subseteq$ .

RESULT OF EACH EXAMINATION AND REMARKS.

#### No. 4.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR LICENSE AS KEEPER OF A BOARDING HOUSE FOR TEACHERS-IN-TRAINING, ATTENDING THE NORMAL SCHOOL, TORONTO.

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The Teachers-in-training are expected to lead orderly and regular lives, to be in their respective lodgings every night before *Half past Nine o'clock*, p.m., and to attend their respective places of worship with strict regularity. Any improprieties of conduct will be brought under the special notice of the Chief Superintendent of Education.

The Teachers-in training are not permitted to board and lodge in any house that has not been sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction. Female students cannot, more-

over, board in any house in which other than female boarders are admitted.

The Council will not be responsible to the keeper of any boarding house for board and

lodging furnished to the students.

Note.—No boarding house keeper will be licensed unless one bed-room be allowed exclusively to two students, and a good sized parlor be set apart as a sitting room for the use of the students in the house. It is further necessary, that the house should, in other respects, be found at all times satisfactory on inspection by the proper authority. No applications for license are received unless made at least a week before the opening of the session. These regulations apply to all applicants, and to those now licensed.

# TORONTO,

187 .

SIR,—I respectfully apply to be licensed as the keeper of a boarding house for (STATE MALE OR FEMALE) students attending the Normal School:

1. My house is situated on street, No.

My certificate of character is signed by the Rev.
 I propose to accommodate (STATE NUMBER)

students.

- 4. My house contains rooms of all kinds, of which rooms are occupied exclusively by my family, and rooms are appropriated to the use of the boarders, in terms of the above Minutes of the Council of Public Instruction.
- 5. The size of each bed-room occupied by the boarders is as follows:

6. Each hed-room contains

bed, as above.

7. My price for board and lodging is \$

per week.

I hereby agree to attend carefully to such rules of the Institution as may be sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction for the government of the students.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

TO THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, EDUCATION OFFICE, TORONTO. No. 5

# FORM OF REQUISITION FOR SUPPLIES OR REPAIRS, &c.

# NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS FOR ONTARIO.

TORONTO,

187

To the Chief Superintendent of Education for Ontario.

SIR,

The following are required for the use of the

School, viz.:

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

Approved,

Head Master of the Normal School.

Chief Superintendent.

# APPENDIX C.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES GRANTED BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

The Chief Superintendent of Education, on the recommendation of the Masters of the Normal School, and under the authority of the following section of the Consolidated Common School Act for Ontario, has granted to the undermentioned Students of the Normal School, Provincial Certificates of Qualification as Common School Teachers in any part of this Province.

"107. The Chief Superintendent of Education, on the recommendation of the Teachers of the Normal School, may give to any Teacher of Common Schools a Certificate of Qualification, which shall be valid in any part of [Ontario] until revoked; but no such Certificate shall be given to any person who has not been a student in the Normal School."

The Certificates are divided into Classes, in harmony with the general programme, according to which all teachers in this Province are required to be examined and classified, and are valid until revoked, or until the expiration of the time mentioned in the Certificate, according to the following form:—

44

# GRADE A, (B OR C), OF THE FIRST (OR SECOND) CLASS.

Certificate of Qualification-Normal School, for Ontario.

This is to Certify, that — having
attended the Normal School during the Session,
18-, and having been carefully examined in the several
branches named in the margin, is hereby recommended to
the Chief Superintendent of Education, as eligible to receive
a First (or Second) Class Certificate of Qualification, as a
Common School Teacher in Ontario, according to the
"Programme of the Examination and Classification of
Common School Teachers," revised by the Council of
Public Instruction, on the 17th day of December, 1858.

Head Master.

Second Master.

IN ACCORDANCE with the foregoing recommendation, and under the authority vested in the Chief Superintendent of Education by the 107th section of the Ontario Consolidated Common School Act (22nd Victoria, chapter 64),

# STANDING

IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES—No. 1 being the highest and 6 the

Mindrews.	
Reading	
Spelling	
Writing	
Arithmetic	
Grammar	
Composition	
Education	
Aptitude to Teach	
Geography.	
Geography	
History	
Algebra	
Geometry	
Mensuration	
Natural Philosophy	
Chemical Physics	
Chemistry	
School Law	
English Literature	
Drawing	
Music	
Book-Keeping	
Punctuality and Regularity	
Conduct	

I do hereby grant to \_\_\_\_\_\_ a First (or Second) Class Certificate of Qualification, as a Common School Teacher, of the grade and standing above indicated, which certificate shall be valid in any part of Ontario, until revoked by this Department (or for one year, as in the case of Second Class Certificates, Grade C).

Dated at the Education Office, Toronto, this (fifteenth) day of one thousand eight hundred and seventy

Chief Superintendent of Education for Ontario.

Recorded in Certificate Register A of the Department, Number

--- Registrar.

Prior to the Ninth Session, no Provincial Certificates were issued. The Head Master certified to the attendance and conduct of the pupils, but such Certificates do not qualify the holders to become teachers in the Common Schools:

During the Ninth and Tenth Sessions, three classes of Certificates were granted, the First, Second, and Third; but the Third-Class Certificates of the Ninth Session expired on 1st July, 1854, and those of the Tenth Session on 1st November, 1854.

From the Eleventh to the Fourteenth Session, inclusive, only First and Second-Class

Certificates were granted, and were not divided into Grades.

From the Fifteenth Session to the present time, the Certificates granted have been of the First and Second-Class, but each Class has been further divided into three Grades, A, B and C. These Certificates are all valid until revoked, but since the Nineteenth Session, inclusive, all Certificates of the Second-Class, Grade C, have been granted for one year only, so that the only valid Certificates of that grade are those granted from the Fifteenth to the Eighteenth Sessions, and those dated June and December, 1867, which expire in June and December, 1868.

In the Appendix to the Annual Report of 1867, pages 77-91, a full list of all Certlfi-

cates, valid on 31st December of that year, was printed. The following is the list of Certificates granted in 1869:-

Each Certificate is numbered and recorded in the Register of the Department, in the

following order:

# FORTY-FIRST SESSION.—DATED 15TH JUNE, 1869.

#### MALES.

#### First Class. - Grade A.

2713. Foreman, William (2116).

Grade B.

2714. Blatchford, Thomas.

Grade C.

2715. Birchard, Isaac James. 2716. Meldrum, Peter Gordon. 2717. Moore, Charles.

2718. Murray, Adam. 2719. Powell, Joseph Gunne.

2720. Silcox, John B. (2407).

# Second Class.-Grade A.

2721. Bergey, David. 2722. Bretz, Abram.

2722. Bretz, Abram.
2723. Hodge, Robert (2645).
2724. Holbrook, Robert.
2725. Osborne, Walter Joseph.
2726. Proctor, Henry.
2727. Sheppard, George.
2728. Walker, Alexander.
2729. Welsh, John.
2730. Wood, Frank (2648).

Grade B.

2731. Alford, William.

# First Class.—Grade A.

2760. Good, Rebecca Ida (2652).

2761. Jones, Louisa Harriet (2508).

2762. Somerville, Petrina (2667).

# Grade B.

2763. Harvey, Helen.
2764. Kessack, Jessie (2673).
2765. Montgomery, Sarah.
2766. Mullin, Isabella (2690).
2767. McCausland, Fannie (2691).
2768. McCreight, Sarah (2675).
2769. Panton, Jessie Reid Hoyes (2678).
2770. Spink, Jennie Elizabeth (2700).

#### Grade C.

2771. Coyne, Margaret Jane (2684).

2732. Bigelow, George.
2733. Brown, James.
2734. Copeland, George.
2735. Crossley, Hugh Thomas.
2736. Davis, Samuel Percy.
2737. Dickenson, Henry.
2738. Emory, Cummings Van Norman.
2739. Findlay, David.
2740. Fisher, John Henry.
2741. Fleming, James Henry.
2742. Hodgins, William.
2743. Kennedy, Hugh William.
2744. Morton, Alfred.
2745. Murray, John.

2745. Murray, John.

2746. McCreary, James.

2747. Patterson, Andrew. 2748. Payne, Edward. 2749. Silcox, Abner.

2750. Sutton, Marshall.

#### Grade C.

# [Expire one year from date.]

2751. Clapp, David Philip. 2752. Dowswell, John. 2753. McLurg, James. 2754. McMillan, Donald (2341). 2755. Richardson, Joseph. 2756. Smiley, George. 2757. Teskey, William. 2758. Tibb, John Campbell. 2759. Wilson, William.

#### FEMALES.

2772. Crisp, Emma Matilda. 2773. Gray, Emma (2685).

2774. Gunn, Mary (2686).

2774. Gunn, Mary (2686).
2775. Lundy, Louisa Elizabeth (2689).
2776. McCreight, Isabella.
2777. Robbins, Clara (2378).
2778. Rogers, Agnes (2447).
2779. Sharpe, Jane Ann (2538).
2780. Somerville, Elizabeth.
2781. Sylvester, Sara.

#### Second Class.—Grade A.

2782. Crane, Laura Cornelia. 2783. Guillet, Mary Ann (2707). 2784. Hanson, Mary Elizabeth Fanny. 2785. Huggard, Susan. 2786. McKenzie, Isabella (2692).

2787. O'Neill, Mary Anne (2695).

2788. Rowland, Alice Jane (2711).

# Females—Continued.

I MATELO	Oblice le ce ca.
Second Class—Grade A.  2789. Turnbull, Elizabeth (2702). 2790. Walker, Elizabeth Laura. 2791. Wallace, Jane (2703). 2792. Walsh, Mary Ann (2704).  Grade B.	2805. McNeile, Mary Anne. 2806. Partington, Annie Levina. 2807. Schofield, Amelia Monro (2544). 2808. Stokes, Georgina.  Grade C.  [Expire one year from date.]
2793. Ashmore, Sarah Ann. 2794. Black, Annie. 2795. Brotherhood, Amelia Eliza. 2796. Buckle, Sarah Amy. 2797. Campbell, Jane Ann. 2798. Duncan, Eleanor. 2799. Holcroft, Margaret (2708). 2800. Howiand, Mary Ann. 2801. Johnston, Sarah. 2802. Kemp. Sarah Bianca.	2809. Chambers, Annie Catherine. 2810. Cummings, Louisa Ellen. 2811. Findlay, Isabella. 2812. Manning, Elvira Amelia. 2813. Marsden, Sara. 2814. Moran, Alicia. 2815. McKenzie, Susan. 2816. McNaughton, Jane. 2817. Nixon, Jane. 2818. Ray Agnes

# CERTIFICATES EXPIRED JUNE, 1869.

The Certificates of the Second Class, Grade C., granted subsequently to the Ninetcenth Session, have been limited to one year from their respective dates. Lists of Certificates which expired before June, 1869, have already appeared in the Journal of Education, and the following list comprises those which expired on the 15th of that month:

#### MALES.

	F	EMALES.
2607. 2608.	Obtained First Class B. (2650).  Second Class B. (2680).	2612. Obtained Second Class C. (2711). and Second Class A. (2788).
2609.	" Second Class B. (2684).	2613. Obtained Second Class C. (2820).
2610. 2611.	and First Class C. (2771).  "First Class C. (2662).  Second Class A. (2674).	2614. Trott, Mary Ann. 2615. Obtained First Class C. (2670).

# FORTY-SECOND SESSION.—DATED 22ND DECEMBER, 1869.

# MALES.

#### First Class .- Grade A.

2821. Campbell, James (2311).\*

2822. Bretz, Abram (2722).

2803. Mitchell, Mary Anne. 2804. Moule, Fannie Barbara.

2574. Obtained Second Class A. (2631).

" Second Class C. (2644).

2575. "Second 2576. Law, Benjamin.

# Grade B.

2823.	Clapp, David Philip (2751).
2824.	Davis, Samuel Percy (2736).
2825.	Emory, Cummings Van Norman (2738)
	Findlay, David (2739).
2827.	Fisher, John Henry Cole Fitzgerald
	(2740).
2828.	Hooper, Henry.
	35 11 7 0 1 (0040)

2829. Meldrum, Peter Gordon (2716). 2830. Moore, Charles (2717)

2830. Moore, Charles (2717).2831. Murray, Adam (2718).2832. Payne, Edward (2748).

# 2833. Wilson, John (2630).

First Class. - Grade C.

2819. Simpson, Jessie Ann. 2820. Tamblyn, Elizabeth Ann (2820).

2577. Obtained Second Class B. (2640).

2578. " Second Class B. (2642).

2579. Rutherford, Peter.

2834.	Alford, William (2731).
2835.	Crossley, Hugh Thomas (2735)
2836.	Dickenson, Henry (2737).
	Hodgins, William (2742).
2838.	Holbrook, Robert (2724).
2839.	Johnson, Daniel.
2840.	McDiarmid, Hugh.
2841.	Murray, John L. (2745).
2842.	Silcox, Abrer (2749).
2843.	Summerby, William Joseph.
2844.	Sutton, Marshall (2750).
9845	Swallow William Francis

2846. Tibb, John Campbell (2758).

2847. Wood, Frank (2730).

# Males—Continued.

# Second Class,-Grade A.

2848. Davis, Murdoch Lloyd, 2849. Deacon, John Scott. 2850. Dowswell, John (2752). 2851. Kellogg, Charles Palmer. 2852. McLurg, James (2753). 2853. Patterson, Andrew (2747). 2854. Richardson, Joseph (2755).

2855. Tonkin, Edward. 2856. Williams, Edwin Rice.

#### Second Class .- Grade B.

2857. Armour, Samuel. 2858. Beer, Henry. 2859. Bowman, George Washington.

2860. Guest, Joseph.

2861. Kinney, William Thomas. 2862. Laidlaw, John Beattie.

2863. Lynn, John.

2864. McCardell, David. 2865. McIntosh, Angus.

2866. Nash, Samuel Shelly. 2867. Nixon, Frederick.

2868. Strathers, Andrew Witherspoon. 2869. Teskey, William (2757).

#### Second Class.—Grade C.

# [Expire one year from date.]

2870. Adams, Thomas. 2871. Ballard, John Francis. 2872. Bell, William. 2873. Kerr, George Jonathan.

# FEMALES.

#### First Class.—Grade A.

2874. Kessack, Jessie (2764).

2875. Lundy, Louisa Elizabeth (2775).

2876. McCausland, Fannie (2767). 2877. McCreight, Sarah (2768). 2878. Spink, Jane Elizabeth (2770).

# First Class.—Grade B.

2879. Burriss, Mary Jane (2671).

2880. Gray, Emma (2773).

2831. Gunn, Mary (2774).

2882. McCreight, Isabella (2776). 2883. O'Neill, Mary Anne (2787). 2884. Turnbull, Elizabeth (2789). 2885. Walsh, Mary Anne (2792).

#### First Class .- Grade C.

2886. Ashmore, Sara Anne (2793).
2887. Black, Annie (2794).
2883. Buckle, Sarah Amy (2796).
2839. Cusack, Margaret.
2890. Duncan, Eleanor (2798).
2891. Hanson, Fannie Mary Elizabeth (2784).
2892. McNeile, Mary Anne (2805).
2893. Manning, Elvira Amelia (2812).
2894. Marsden, Sara (2813).
2895. Moule, Fannie Barbara (2804).
2896. Weir, Sarah Emma (2712).

#### Second Class .- Grade A.

2897. Adams, Annie.

2897. Adams, Annie. 2898. Cummings, Louisa Ellen (2810). 2899. Durand, Emma Louisa. 2900. Fulton, Mary Helen. 2901. Good Agnes Louisa. 2902. Howland, Mary Ann (2800). 2903. McMulkin, Martha Jane.

#### 2904. Munshaw, Matilda Caroline (2710). 2905. Nixon, Jennie (2817).

#### Second Class.—Grade B.

2906. Carney, Barbara Charlotte.

2907. Chadwick, Elizabeth Miriam (2681).

2908. O'Donovan, Mary.

2908. O'Donovan, Mary.
2909. Johnston, Sarah (2801).
2910. Joyce, Mary Greeves (2688).
2911. McKenna, Teresa Maria.
2912. McNaughton, Jane (2816).
2913. Martin, Caroline.
2914. Partington, Annie Lavinia (2806).
2915. Payne, Maria.
2916. Robinson, Alfaretta.
2917. Silcox, Fannie A.
2918. Stokes, Georgina (2808).
2919. Wilson, Eliza.

#### Second Class.—Grade C.

# [Expire one year from date.]

2920. Atkinson, Harriet Emma.

2921. Brass, Annie. 2922. Cody, Caroline Sabrina. 2923. Cruise, Jane Ann.

2924. Findlay, Isabella (2811).

2925. Lightburne, Annie Eliza. 2926. Lough, Mary.

2926. Lough, Mary.
2927. McKenzie, Susan (2815).
2928. McTavish, Margarett
2929. Murison, Annie.
2930. Murphy, Anne.
2931. Ramsay, Annie.
2932. Riddel, Sarah Jane.
2933. Richardson, Caroline Amanda.
2934. Richardson, Jemima.
2935. Robertson, Jane.
2936. Rutherford, Grace.

# CERTIFICATES EXPIRED DECEMBER, 1868.

The Certificates of the Second Class, Grade C., granted subsequently to the Nineteenth Session, have been limited to one year from their respective dates. Lists of Certificates which expired before December, 1869, have already appeared in the Journal of Education, and the following list comprises those which expired on the 22nd of that month:

#### MALES.

2644. Crawford, Duncan.

2645. Obtained Second Class A. (2723). 2646. Kelly, John William.

2647. McKee, George.

2648. Obtained Second Class A. (2730).

and First Class C. (2847).

# FEMALES.

2705. Adkins, Fannie Mary.

2706. Burk, Mary Emily.

2707. Obtained Second Class A. (2783). 2708. Obtained Second Class B. (2799). 2709. Obtained Second Class C. (2814).

2710. Obtained Second Class A. (2904). 2711. Obtained Second Class A. (2788).

2712. Obtained First Class C. (2896).

\* The figures in brackets indicate the number of a previous Provincial Certificate obtained by the student, and now recalled. If more than one such Certificate has been obtained, the number of the last only is given.

#### PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATE CANCELLED.

The Second-Class Provincial Certificate, Grade B, granted on the 15th June, 1866, to REUBEN KEAM, has for good cause been revoked by the Chief Superintendent of Education, under the authority of the Consolidated Common School Act, 22 Vic., chap. 64, sec. 107, and of the School Law Amendment Act, 23 Vic., chap. 219, sec. 22, said Certificate having been first suspended by the Local Superintendent.

Trustees will accordingly take notice that the said Reuben Keam, lately teaching in the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, no longer holds a Provincial Certificate of any class qualifying him to teach a Common School in any part of the Province of

Ontario.

Certified,

ALEXANDER MARLING, Registrar.

EDUCATION OFFICE, Toronto, December, 1869.

# APPENDIX D.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS AND BOARDS OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES IN ONTARIO, RELATIVE TO THE STATE AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THEIR RESPECTIVE TOWNSHIPS, CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, FOR THE YEAR 1869.

#### I. COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

1. The Reverend W. K. Anderson, Lochiel .- All the schools in this township, both Common and Separate, have been in operation last year most of the time, and though the progress is not all that could be desired, yet all have started afresh for 1870 with the exception of one of the Separate Schools (No. 12). That which seems to militate very decidedly against the progress of education here, is, 1. Miserable school houses.—Most of them are too small; very incommodious in the arrangement of benches and desks, while the walls are so open that it is impossible to make them warm in winter, and consequently the children cannot study. 2. Trustees are not willing to give salaries that will command teachers of the better class. 3. The want of maps and other things of this nature is no small drawback. Our average is a little below what it was last year. This arises partly from the fact that the terrible snow storms of last winter made it very difficult for many children to attend school during February and March, and partly from the circumstance that small-pox and whooping-cough prevailed in a number of the sections. The cause of non-attendance, I believe, is mainly owing to the indifference of parents. The general regulations in regard to religious instruction are only carried out in one school. The results are said to be good. None of our schools have museums, magic lanterns, or libraries. The programme for County Board Examinations is observed. The examination questions are written.

#### II. COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

2. The Reverend William Ferguson, A.M., Winchester.—I have to express my entire satisfaction with the progress which the schools in this township have made during the year which has now closed. I have no doubt that a zealous yet friendly watchfulness combined with suggestions for improvement, privately conveyed, have, in no small degree, contributed to this pleasing result. As my own official connection with the educational affairs of this township must determine for the present, I may be permitted to put on record part of the result of my own personal experience in regard to several matters connected with school management. Slowly, but surely, the conviction has been forced on me, that excellent as our school system is, it is not only capable of improvement, but circumstances must soon compel not a few changes of grave importance. I have again to say that one of the most annoying parts of my duties has been the vain endeavour to obtain anything like an accurate statement of the financial affairs of our school sections. I have no doubt that our trustees are honest men, and I have no more doubt that many of them are incapable men; and auditors equally incapable, on the day of the Annual Meeting, generally retire to a corner of the school room, glance hurriedly at the statement, ask if it is correct, and without further investigation or enquiry, adhibit their signatures as vouchers for the accuracy of what has sometimes turned out very inaccurate. Add to this, that the present school law virtually quashes all investigation on the part of those most interested. As the law is understood, it makes the approbation of the auditors a final guarantee for accuracy, and forbids any investigation which might disturb their award. If the audit had been searching and conscientious, perhaps this would have been correct; but as the present system of making up the accounts is carried on, the further check of the approbation of the Annual Meeting might be necessary. Generally, the teachers in this township have been attentive to the right performance of their duties, and the difference has been, rather, between those who have done well and those who have done better than between the broad lines of bad and good. It must be remembered that too often teachers meet with little encouragement from their trustees; their best endeavours, even when successful, seem to call for little gratitude, and afford too often but little ground for expecting a continuance in the situation if one connected with the trustees, or one offering his services at a cheaper rate, make anticipatory application for an office not yet vacated. It is hard, indeed, when a teacher has laboured conscientiously, and has wrung from grudging trustees even the meed of their approbation, and is expecting that he may continue in office another year, it is hard to find that weeks before the expiry of his engagement, and without any communication having been made to him that another has been engaged and that he must cast about, he knows not whither, to find another home for another year, and then again to be cut adrift and sent on the same chilling errand. It is hard, indeed, to know that diligence and care, patience and success, are no guarantees for retaining a situation when brought into competition with the claims of relationship, or the presumed and pitiful saving of a dollar per month. A change in the law may amend some of these things, but trustees themselves must be educated to abate their selfishness, whether couching under an indifference that seems to care little what the issue of their management may be, provided they may pass away their official time with a

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little official duty as possible, and as little demand on the funds of the section as they can possibly make; or to abate the same selfishness only by more actively seeking to provide a temporary berth for a relative, however scanty his qualifications or however destitute of experience he may be. I know that time is working a change in the sentiments of many hitherto opposed to any organic changes in our Common School system, and that many of the proposed alterations that were lately regarded with suspicion, would now be hailed as inaugurating the dawn of a still brighter day for the Common Schools in the Province of Ontario.

[Note by the Chief Superintendent.—The subsequent remarks in the above extract of report seem to lessen the force and satisfaction expressed in the opening sentences. As to the reports of auditors of accounts being final and not subject to popular vote, this is the practice of all public bodies, such as municipal councils, bank stockholders, &c. Detailed accounts cannot be examined in any public meeting, and therefore cannot be judged of, and discussions and votes respecting them have only resulted in disputes and confusion. The results of financial operations and, therefore their merits, may be useful topics of discussion at school meetings; but if auditors, in any case, discharge their duties imperfectly, it is no more an argument against settling accounts by means of auditors, than it is to manage public affairs by means of school trustees, or municipal councillors, or legislators, because they sometimes perform their duties inefficiently.]

#### III. COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.

3. Thomas O. Steele, Esquire, Hawkesbury East.—I am unable to say anything in reference to the progress of the schools in this township during the past year, and can, therefore, only testify to their present condition, which, I am sorry to say, is very unsatisfactory, being, with one or two exceptions, far below the standard in every branch of knowledge taught, while some very important studies are entirely neglected. For instance, I only find three schools in which the pupils learn the meanings of the words in their lessons, and only one school in which they are anything like perfect in this most important particular, which is the foundation of all progress. None of the teachers, except one, have ever attended the Normal School, or any other proper training institution, and the greater number of those holding first class certificates could not obtain third class if the Board of Public Instruction kept the examinations up to the proper standing, while many of the teachers are not entitled to certificates of any grade. There are only three or four comfortable school houses in the township, whilst the rest are mostly miserable log hovels, cold, improperly seated, and without necessary external conveniences. The average attendance, as might be expected under the circumstances, is very small in proportion to the whole school population. Now this state of matters is not owing to the newness of the settlements or the poverty of the inhabitants, as there is scarcely a section that is not fully able to build a good school house and employ a competent teacher. Nor is this state of things confined to this township, but prevails to a large extent throughout the counties of Prescott, Russell, and Glengarry, and arises from several causes, one of which is a slothful indifference of the inhabitants, fostered by inefficient or careless Local Superintendents, too frequently holding the office as a mere sinecure. Another cause is the (criminal) leniency of Boards of Public Instruction in granting certificates to unqualified applicants, who can afford to teach for much lower salaries than those who are properly qualified, thus driving the latter from the field and leaving none but inferior teachers to be procured, who, failing to give satisfaction to their employers, cause them to be continually changing teachers (a very great evil) in hopes of getting a better, and overthrowing all confidence in a certificate being a guarantee of qualification. To remedy these evils, we want in the first place County Superintendents, energetic men who have been first class practical teachers, and have received a Normal School training, thus fitting them for instructing the teachers in the best method of organizing and conducting their schools, and imparting knowledge to their pupils, as a superintendent to be of real service must instruct as well as inspect, especially in counties where few Normal School teachers are employed. Such county superintendents must have a sufficient number of schools under their charge (say one hundred at the least) to prevent them engaging in any other business, and must be so well paid as to render any other business unnecessary in a pecuniary point of view. We want

Boards of Public Instruction that will keep up the examinations of teachers to the proper standard, and this will be the case when the county superintendent is the chief person on the Board. We want the superintendent to have more power in the matter of providing school accommodation, for although, no doubt, much might be done voluntarily by the people when roused to a sense of their duty by an active superintendent, still in many sections other means would be required. We want compulsory education to force indifferent parents to send their children to school. To be brief, we want the School Bill introduced during the present Session of the Legislature without amendments of any consequence, and until such Bill is passed we can do but little to remove the difficulties above mentioned, and I trust that our Legislature will awaken to a sense of this most important duty, and that another session will not pass without placing this most valuable Bill in our Statute Books, amalgamated with the existing school laws, all arranged and consolidated in as concise and clear a manner as possible, for by so doing the first Parliament of Ontario would erect its most enduring monument, and secure the blessings of future generations.

4. The Reverend William Lumsden, M.A., Hawkesbury West.—During the year throughout which my term of office has extended, my endeavours have been faithfully directed to the elevation and advancement of the schools under my charge, to the obtainment of greater exactness in the examination of candidates for the office of teachers, to the obtainment of more accurate reports from trustees, to the improvement of the methods of teaching, and to the enforcement of the regulations respecting the use of authorized books. It is perhaps not improper to say, as it is true, and perhaps should be known, that while money was expended, and the public expectant, and the form of calling candidates together was gone through regularly, nevertheless for all the purposes of a real examination, there was no real progress made. I may say that most unqualified persons have come under my notice during my term, who attended regularly the examinations, and who were the bearers of formal regular certificates, and who were thus placed over the Common Schools to the detriment of the public interest. Throughout my term of office, I have studiously set myself against the practice, and I have aimed by rigid examinations, as far as custom and prejudices in favour of old ways would allow to entrust with titles to teach only those who proved themselves fit, and rigidly to exclude all others. I trust that by thus acting, I have gained the public confidence, and that except for the legal point raised, whether a Grammar School master can legally hold the office of Common School Superintendent, my continuance in the position of Local Superintendent would be continued. I have also been able to detect and prevent false returns, and other illegal acts, which, I am sorry to say, appear to me to have had some continuance in this part of the Province. I have endeavoured, not wholly but almost in vain, to prevail upon the Boards to raise the miserable stipends paid in the County. I have prevailed, in some instances, upon Boards to obtain maps from the Department, where no maps were ever before. One good brick school-house has been built and paid for. Several improvements have been made in school-houses, and in Caledonia, the section No. 1 will begin in May to erect a new school-house, which will be a credit to this part of the country. A great change is going on here respecting population. It is doubled in a few places, and the new enterprizes in railway construction are full of promise respecting future development. Permit me here not simply as a Common School Superintendent, but more as a Canadian and a citizen, to thank the Department in my own name and in the name of most of the people in the community, for the introduction of the series of readers now put in the hands of our boys and girls. They are very good. I think I may give my opinion as a teacher, and patriotically I may say, that if this series had been for the last forty years in the hands of Canadian children, a universal nationality and universal loyalty would have been the natural result. Permit me now, although a retiring Superintendent, to beg a revision of the larger English Grammar, the better adaptation of the Spelling Book to the purpose of dictation, and an extension of section Nos. 7 and 8 in Sangster's Larger Arithmetic to the uses and application of practical cases of percent-The preparation of Skeleton Maps (without names) for examination, would be an invaluable boon to the schools of the Province. If the Atlas and Wall Map agreed, the Atlas named and numbered, and the Wall Map numbered, we could use the Wall Map perfectly.

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5. Alexander McLean, Esquire, Plantagenet South.—The schools under my superintendence during the past year, have made as much progress as could be expected under existing circumstances. Most of the schools, notwithstanding the liberality of the Government, are still without the necessary books, maps, and apparatus, which are so essential to their life and well-being, and seemingly nothing can be brought to bear upon the parents and trustees, to induce them to make a move in that direction. There are some other causes which operate against the progress of education—the greatest of which are the two following:—The low standard for the qualification of teachers, and, employing teachers who can only, and that very imperfectly, teach in French, in sections whose inhabitants have, for the most part, their business transacted in the English language.

# IV. COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

6. James McCaul, Esquire, Clarence and Cumberland.—The number of schools under my superintendence during the past year was twenty, namely, eleven schools in the Township of Clarence, and nine in the Township of Cumberland. There was a marked improvement in all the schools during the past year, but still the attendance is not what it should be. In many cases the cause of non-attendance is owing to bad roads and the distance to travel, but in a majority of eases it is entirely owing to the negligence of parents. The new series of National School Books is principally used in all the schools, but there is a general complaint among the people on account of the miserable manner in which all the school books, new and old series, are bound; in a very short time the binding is gone, and the books are in tatters. The distribution of prizes had a good effect in all the schools in which the Trustees had the liberality and wisdom to grant a small sum towards that object. The books in the school libraries are well taken care of and much appreciated. The revised programme of County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions printed.

#### V. COUNTY OF CARLETON.

7. The Reverend Richard Gavin, A. M., Gloucester.—To give briefly and comprehensively a just idea of the schools under my superintendence during 1869-70, I take leave to classify them thus:—1. Six are comparatively good, and well conducted. 2. Five, though not very good, are improving. 3. Eight are poor and inefficient. 4. Two are, to all appearance, utterly useless. Where there has been great inefficiency the teachers must bear a share of the blame, although I regard them "as more sinned against than sinning." They receive generally inadequate remuneration. Their endeavours to make improvements are often not seconded by Trustees and parents; on the contrary, they are at times opposed. Their requests for new books, maps and other requisites, are not unfrequently peremptorily refused. And, worst of all, the attendance of their pupils is very irregular. That irregularity is on the part of a large number in this Township, carried to an extent that is disgraceful to parents and quite inexcusable. In reply to the questions which I am required to answer, I beg to state that: I. The causes of the non-attendance of the 228 mentioned in my return, have been, in a few instances, distance from school,—in others, engagements at home, and in the majority of cases, carelessness or indifference in the parents. II. The regulations as to stated religious exercises are not observed in those schools that are attended partly by Roman Catholic children, because their parents had objected to the usual services. The same omission in certain other schools can be accounted for only by the negligence of the teachers. III. Our Circuit Board of Public Instruction uses printed questions. Latterly it has had, on each occasion, as many as ten different examination papers. It has aimed at raising the standard of qualifications in teachers; that it has succeeded I cannot say. IV. The want of a museum and suitable school apparatus, though it exists in all our schools, is not felt. The proposal to get it supplied has not been appreciated. V. My experience of the influence of school libraries has been very limited, and has been far from encouraging. VI. The prizes distributed have been very useful. It seems to me desirable that the distribution were extended so as to encourage all industrious and deserving pupils, though some of them might fail in competition. VII. Some of our teachers appear to be interested in the Journal of Education; and that implies that they find the reading of it not without benefit. Its influences, however, ought to be greater. One drawback to its usefulness here has been the irregularity with which it has been received. It has not been transmitted to the Post Office addresses mentioned in my report.\* VIII. It appears to me, that the lectures, which Superintendents are ordered to deliver in each school section, are most useful when given at evening hours, in churches or public halls, at centres where the rate-payers and parents of several sections may attend. I take the liberty of adding that, if our schools are to serve the ends intended, the experience of those, who have the best opportunities of judging, shows that, by some means, parents should be compelled to send their children to school, and to furnish them, when there, with the necessary books—that teachers should be more encouraged and better provided for than at present, and that an effective system of superintendence, removed from petty local influences, is imperatively called for.

8. The Reverend Charles Taggart, Gower North.—All the schools in this Township have been supplied with efficient teachers during the past year. One respectable and commodious school-house has been erected at a cost of about \$800, and several of a similar class are to be erected this year. The cause of non or irregular attendance arises, 1st. From the largeness of several of the sections, involving too great a distance from school. 2nd. Want of interest on the part of parents. In the greater number of the schools, the regulations in regard to religious instruction are followed with marked beneficial results. The programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions are printed. There is not a museum or magic lantern in the Township, but we hope there soon will be both. There is but one school library. The books are labelled, covered, and numbered. The influence in the school and neighbourhood is highly beneficial. For some cause, the Journal is not regularly received in several of the sections, and the loss is felt.† The desire to furnish all the families with a sound and useful education, is evidently increasing in this section of the country, with the improved circumstances of the

9. The Rev. James Godfrey, A.B., Huntley.—There is one question among those which the Local Superintendent's Report requires to be answered in a separate communication, on which I wish to say a few words. It is that about the cause of the non-attendance of children at the schools. There is no doubt that the carelessness of many parents, and the poverty of many others, must bear the blame of a great deal of this non-attendance. But along the boundaries of this Township, the want of Union Sections, prevents a great many children from attending school regularly, no matter how anxiously their parents and themselves may wish it. It is very sad to think how many children are placed at a disadvantage as compared with other children, by this one cause. And I fear we can look for no improvement under the present law. One Union Section between Goulbourn and Huntley, has been broken up by the Goulbourn municipality, and this year, the Municipal Council of the Township of March, following the same narrow-minded policy, will dissolve the union between a part of Huntley and a part of March. The consequence will be that the schools in those localities will either be closed, or, from diminished resources, inferior teachers will have to be employed. And thus the few facilities for obtaining an education will be made fewer still. I am, therefore, very sorry that the Bill of last year miscarried. The provision of it, by which the County Superintendent was empowered to form Union Sections, would have done a great deal of good, if the right sort of man were placed in the office.

10. The Reverend John May, M.A., March.—I have much pleasure in saying, that before I left March, a movement was set on foot for the improvement of the schools there. Mr. R. Y. Greene, Reeve of the Township, and very influential and popular, was doing all he could to raise the grade of education in the Township.

<sup>\*</sup> The Journal is regularly mailed to the Post Office reported. Change of address ought to be notified t this Department, by letter.

<sup>†</sup> The Journal of Education is regularly mailed to all the sections of this Township. Changes of Pos Offices should be reported by letter.

#### VI. COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

11. Robert E. Brown, Esquire, Augusta.—The amount of public money for 1869 apportioned among the schools of this Township, was \$2,158.87, and the amount paid teachers, was \$3,173.17½—the difference, \$1,015.30, shows the amount raised by taxing ratable property—averaging \$42.30 for each School Section, and about \$1.08 for each person assessed. With a very few exceptions, there is a disposition on the part of Trustees to engage teachers at a low salary, and, of course, they are sustained by the people who elect them. It is in my opinion to be regretted, that the amendment to the School Bill, as proposed by the Honourable Mr. Cameron, did not pass the Local Legislature. The appointment of County Superintendents who hold certificates of qualifications would, I am inclined to believe, tend to secure the services of more competent teachers, and, consequently, improve the condition of our Common Schools. Local Superintendents of Townships may be too much under the influence of interested parties, whose importunities for favour require considerable fortitude to resist. I hope the subject in due time will be brought before our Government again, and that it will receive that careful and serious con-

sideration it most certainly deserves.

12. The Reverend Robert McKenzie, Gower South.—Upon the whole, the improvement in education has been decidedly encouraging. In answering, however, the questions submitted in the Return, I would reply, 1st. In reference to the question on Non-Attendance thus—parents and Trustees, with few exceptions, seem to think that they may keep their children at home during seed time and harvest, without damaging in the least, their educational interests. 2nd. In the majority of the schools, the regulations in regard to religious instruction are followed, with one exception, where it is considered prudent for reasons which may not be assigned, to dispense with them. 3rd. The programme for County Board Examinations, is generally and faithfully observed, and during its last sitting the questions were new and written, which, I believe, is the rule in this locality. 4th. Owing to the comparatively backward state of matters here, the schools are not furnished with libraries or magic lanterns, but are, with one exception, furnished with maps. 5th. No prizes as far as I am aware were distributed in any of the schools during 1869. 6th. In several of the schools the Journal of Education is received, and read, and deservedly appreciated.

VII. COUNTY OF LEEDS.

13. W. T. Janson, Esquire, Bastard.—Inreading your last Annual Report, and comparing the statements of the different local superintendents, I am led to conclude that the schools in this municipality will compare tavourably with schools in Central Canada. Some are progressing, while others are at a standstill. The principal branches taught are reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, and writing. The reports give too large a number, in my opinion, in history. Some teachers have what they call question classes; that is, they ask questions and answer them a sufficient number of times so as to enable the pupils to answer them themselves. Thus they are taught history and other things without books. The pupils reported as in grammar are too large in number; for though they may be all studying grammar, yet many of them study it for so short a time, and at long intervals, that they know but little about it. I have tried to do my duty as laid down in the School Manual. I think the trustees have given me too much credit for lecturing. They were not all lectures, as reported, but talkings with the children and people. Perhaps as much good can be done in this way as in any other; at any rate it makes you more familiar with both children and parents. I have visited all the schools twice—a thing which has not been done for sometime—with one exception. I have been well received by people and teachers, as well as by the children; and I hope I may have done some good in the way of direction and counsel, as regards the furnishing of school houses with maps, libraries, and other things necessary towards making a school room attractive, and more in accordance with the true spirit of the age. Before I close, I have a word to say as regards the "Amended School Act," which was withdrawn. The people in this municipality were opposed to it, some even threatening that if it passed they would educate their children apart from the Act altogether: in other words, hire a teacher and pay him themselves, as they would any other person they might employ.

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14. The Reverend John Carroll, Leeds and Lansdowne Front.—I regret that my Annual Report shows so many children of suitable age who are not attending any school. The reasons assigned are those generally given. About one-third of the non-attendants belong to School Section No. 16, which is upwards of six miles in length, and the school house being at one extreme the children residing at the other cannot possibly attend. School Section No. 2 sends in no report for last year; the section has undergone many changes during the past year by removals and fresh arrivals. Very substantial and commodious school houses have been erected in Sections Nos. 1, 8, 11, and 17 during the past year and a half. Eleven schools are reported as opened and closed with prayer. In ten the New Testament is read, but in none of them are the regulations for religious instruction observed. The programme for County Board Examinations is strictly followed, and the questions are printed. But although the programme is adhered to, the standard of the various county and circuit boards differs very much. To remove this evil it would be very desirable to have the questions prepared under the direction of some competent board, and sent to the various county boards. Indeed, it is time that some change were made in the method of making school teachers. Any young man or woman who passes a decent examination before a county board is sent out as a qualified teacher, simply because answers have been given to so many questions. There is no method of ascertaining their fitness, they have no special training for their calling, have no knowledge of school organization. This difficulty might be met by an increased number of training schools situated in convenient localities, and by a requirement that all teachers of our public schools should undergo a prescribed course in some authorized training school. Prizes have been awarded in five schools, and I am informed that they invariably stimulate the pupils to greater diligence in preparing their lessons. The Journal of Education is regularly received and highly appreciated by trustees and teachers.

15. The Reverend James Gardiner, Yonge and Escott Rear.—The cause of a few not attending school is neglect. Authorized books are used in each school—some new, some old. The programme is observed, but the questions were not printed this year although prepared. No museum or other improvement commenced. A great want of maps, cards, and books. The one library has been nearly all lost or destroyed. We have some good school houses, others wretched and unfit for the children. Sections small. Cheap teachers necessary in general. No perceptible influence from library or prizes. The latter generally introduced by teachers. The Grammar and Common Schools at Farmersville are united, in a splendid building. The Journal of Education is often left to be sent by the Local Superintendent. No great interest or profit to trustees. New manuals are needed in several schools. The teachers are generally changed at the close of the year. Changes are too frequent, and generally made to save money. No. 4 has not drawn the grants apportioned for 1869, and is not open. It is crippled by the formation of the Separate School. No. 14, just formed, will damage No. 1, already weak, and No. 3 only now able to work. I have not been able properly to superintend the schools all the year. Another will be appointed superintendent in April. Better teachers are needed, but cannot be secured without an increase of salary. The education of the youth is not the great question in this township, and the Union Schools are all located in the other townships.

#### VIII. COUNTY OF LANARK.

16. The Reverend James A. Preston, M.A., Beckwith.—The general reason assigned for non-attendance of children is "indifference of parents," but in some instances, it is the real or supposed inefficiency of teachers. The people are too ready to form judgment upon very insufficient evidence, very often, the simple statements of their own children, and are too seldom ready to hear the other side of the question, and use such authority as the law prescribes, for the settlement of grievances. This is one fruitful source of the constant change of teachers, who naturally feel that they should not be placed in an inferior position to other persons against whom charges are brought, who have their accusers face to face, and are convicted or acquitted after proper investigation by competent authority. I have nothing to add to my former remarks concerning the use of the revised programme, by the Boards of Public Instruction at Perth and Carleton Place, of which I

am a member. These two Boards, I am happy to say, still preserve the highly respectable standard they have for some years aimed at. No school in Beckwith or Drummond, has as yet commenced a school museum. In the libraries some few books are covered, labelled, and numbered, but I regret to say, I find very few traces of their being read to any great extent, and, therefore, I am forced to the conclusion, that in my jurisdiction, these libraries have little influence. I am happy, however, to state that the distribution of prizes, both at the Township examinations and in the sections where they have been distributed, has had the very best influences, notwithstanding the feelings of envy and disappointment consequent upon the rewarding of the diligent, and the withholding rewards from the rest, added to the spirit of emulation and competition aroused. In some sections the Journal of Education is received, in others read, and in still more, complaints are very general that it is not received.\* However, as far as this part of the country is concerned, I am convinced it is too often allowed to lie in the small country Post Offices for months, and no notice whatever is taken of the direction to send it to the Local Superintendent, if it be not asked for. Upon the whole, I am gratified in having to report a growing desire for better school edifices, a better system of instruction, and an improved class of teachers. The people of Carleton Place are about to crect a fine stone school-house, at a cost of five thousand dollars, which will accomodate the Grammar and Common School departments. The people in S. S. No. 9, Beckwith, will have a stone house, and the people of S. S. No. 13, a good frame school-house in the course of the present year. I should strongly approve of Township Boards of Trustees in preference to the present system of three for a section, and of a clause which would render it compulsory for children to be sent to some school. The regulations concerning religious training are no where observed, being for the most part, quite beyond the power of ministers of religion in rural districts, and the want of knowledge of the very fundamental principles of Christianity, are, I am sorry to say, very generally apparent.

17. The Reverend Alexander Mann, Pokenham .- Taking all things into consideration, I think I am warranted to state that the schools in this Township were, during last year, conducted in a satisfactory manner. Some of them were taught in a very creditable way. Where there was deficiency, it related chiefly to English rea ting. The advanced pupils generally read fluently, and with considerable attention to grammatical pauses. It was also evident that the pronunciation of words had not been neglected. But the case was different as regards emphasis, rhetorical pauses and inflections. There is reason to believe, however, that there will be an immediate improvement relative to this matter. It has been prominently brought under notice at public examinations, as also when teachers were candidates for certificates. And the information given in the spelling-book recently introduced into Common Schools, cannot fail to be productive of good results. It is but justice to mention, that, in reference to one school, these remarks do not apply. Efforts were there successfully made to train not only advanced scholars, but also beginners, to read intelligently, and with suitable intonation. There was great excitement on the part of both teachers and scholars, at a recent competitive examination, open to all schools in this Township. Some of the schools were well represented, and the appearance made, in most of the branches which formed the subject of trial, showed that the teachers had been discharging their duties faithfully. On that occasion prizes were awarded, not only to pupils, but also to the teachers who evinced the greatest professional proficiency. One pleasing feature connected with this competition, was the presence of many parents. These seemed to take as lively an interest in the proceedings as their children. There were likewise present others who are friends to the cause of education. It is probable, therefore, that an annual contest of this nature will be productive of the best effects. Libraries are evidently not answering intended purposes. Reports generally indicate that they were open to the public, but that few volumes were read. The case, however, would likely be otherwise, if additions were made to the present collections. And, if Trustees would exert their influence, this, I think, could easily be accomplished. The Journal of Education reached the respective Post Offices in this locality in proper course

<sup>\*</sup> Where the Journal is not received, it is because changes of Post Odice have not been reported by letter to the Department. A copy of each publication is regularly mailed to each section in Beckwith and Drammond.

but was not uniformly called for by the parties to whom it was addressed. Children not attending any school, seem to have been prevented from doing so either because their homes were too distant from the school-house, or because family circumstances rendered it necessary that they should assist their parents in agricultural work. In six schools the Scriptures were daily read, and the Trustees of one of these report, that the general regulations in regard to stated religious instructions were following with good results. In five schools the regulations were observed only in so far as prayer and reading of the Scriptures are concerned. The programme for County Board Examinations was observed. The examination questions were partly written and partly viva voce. None of the schools have commenced a school museum of natural history, and none of them have magic lanterns or other scientific amusements for the pupils.

18. The Reverend William McKenzie, Ramsay.—In some points there has been progress during the past year. In the village of Almonte a new school house has been erected, and occupied for the first time during last twelve-month. In four handsome rooms, four hundred scholars can be accommodated. These are under the care of four teachers. The building, both as regards appearance and commodiousness, is very far in advance of anything in this region, and already it has had the effect of arousing the desire in other quarters for better school accommodations. In two other villages I believe school houses are to be erected on the plan of that in Almonte. In two other sections in the township new school houses have been occupied during the year, and these are greatly in advance of those previously existing. There is a steady tendency towards better and more sufficient school room; and that, when secured, acts effectually in bringing about a larger and steadier attendance. Our average attendance in the village of Almonte has increased last year about thirty-three per cent. The average attendance of scholars, over the whole township, has not improved during the past year. In the first half-year there was a considerable falling off-the prolonged and severe snow storms which distinguished the close of last winter told most disastrously on the attendance dance in schools in country sections. But no doubt the carelessness of parents and guardians is one main cause of non-attendance. There is little appreciable result from the religious teaching in our schools. Any real effect seems to depend on the character of the teacher. An earnest-hearted Christian man or woman in the situation of a teacher, is sure to exert a beneficial influence; though, perhaps, more indirectly than by any set instructions. Prizes have been distributed in several schools, and with a good result. They serve as a stimulus to industry and attention, and when they are given as the reward of excellence and proficiency in a course of lessons for some six months, they secure a far better attendance. The programme is observed at the examination board, and the questions are printed. In most of the schools there is great room for improvement in apparatus, and few or none have those means for making the pursuit of knowledge interesting to the young, which are found in our Normal Schools. On the whole, however, there are signs of a steady progress, and taking them even as they are, our Common Schools are a noble institution, placing Canada in the van of those lands which are now foremost in progress and promise.

19. Charles Judge, Esquire, Sherbrooke South.—There are four schools in this township, and one partly, i.e., Union—five in all. The Union School has its school house in the township of Bathurst. The cause of the non-attendance of pupils comes first from the great distance some pupils are from the school, secondly from the carelessness of guardians and parents. The Journal of Education is received and read by some, and has a good influence on those who read it; others are too careless to read anything good. Owing to my appointment to the office of Local Superintendent being of so recent a date, I.shall say

no more at present.

# IX. COUNTY OF RENFREW.

20. The Reverend John McEwen, Alice and Village of Pembroke.—There is nothing of importance to note either of progress or a backward tendency. With the sections where there is a large German element, we continue to find it difficult to meet all the necessities that exist. They are slow to fall in with the working of our school system. Maps have been introduced into another of the schools, putting it into a greater degree of efficiency. The Board of Examination continues to prosecute its work vigorously, and a desire is

expressed by the different boards to institute competitive examinations—the candidates. to be from different parts of the county. The educational interest of the town of Pembroke holds on its way, but in my judgment is not doing all that ought to be done. We need new buildings in a different part of the village, with a larger staff of teachers, and more varied accommodation; the parents, teachers, and pupils would all feel a deeper interest, and manifest more mental activity in the necessitous work of Education. all this we must work and wait.

21. John Haliday, Esquire, Bagot.—The schools in this township are, on the whole, doing very little good, with the exception of No. 4. They have never turned out any good scholars, and as to religious instruction, it is not even attempted, so far as I know. The programme of the County Board Examinations is observed, and the examination questions are printed. In my opinion the Common School teachers are generally improving. Magic lanterns are unknown here, and the libraries are doing no good. The reason in my opinion is, there have been no new books got for a number of years, and the people here are getting very careless on the subject. The Journal of Education is regularly received, and as far as I know, the reading public prize it very much. Prizes have not been offered for a number of years in any of the public schools to my knowledge. You will perceive the schools are not as well attended as could be wished. To think of a teacher sitting all the year teaching an average of two and a half or three pupils, is anything but right, and people are taxed to keep up that school; who can never send a child to it owing to the distance they live from it. When a whole Township is taxed to keep up one school it should be a public benefit. The teacher in Section No. 2, Blithfield, has only had that average, and has received \$140 for teaching 3 children 150 days, which is a great loss to the taxpayers, as most of them can never expect to reap any benefit from the school, and yet they have to support it. The school law in some instances is a very hard one to bear. These townships are thinly settled, and the greater part of them bad land, and we can never expect to have good schools as the children cannot attend either summer or winter. the distance to travel being too great in the meantime, and very little hope of improvement here yet.

22. The Reverend Peter Lindsay, McNab .- One great drawback to the progress of education is the employment of cheap second and third class teachers. When a young girl can be got to teach for \$120 or \$140, it is hard to get a section to engage a more expensive teacher, especially in poor sparsely settled districts. The economy is an ill-judged one. The cheap teacher proves in the end, a dear one to the section. The mind that has itself received a high culture is best fitted to deal with mind. In building a material edifice, much depends on the soundness of the foundation on which it rests, and so is it in even a still higher degree in laying the foundations of a healthy, intellectual, and moral culture. Much remains to be done, yet with all our imperfections there is progress. Hindrances lie not so much in the machinery of our School System as with its workings. Last year, for the first time, we had a competitive examination of all the schools of the Township. It was a success. A good deal of interest was excited, prizes were distributed, and teachers, as well as scholars, brought together in friendly rivalry. Such examinations are salu-

tary, and I hope to see them become general.

23. The Reverend James C. Slater, Pembroke.—In one section the cause of non-attendance at school is said to be indifference of the parents—in the other to be unknown. The probability is, that in some cases, the parents are poor and unable properly to clothe the children, and in others, the children are detained to work at home. I am not aware that any stated religious instructions are furnished. I have not been able to attend the session of the County Board, having been here but a short time, but am informed that the programme is duly observed, and that the examination questions are written. There is no microscope in any school-house. There are no school libraries. There were no prizes disributed. The Journal of Education is not regularly received.\* It is a sonrce of regret to many here that the provisions of the proposed new Common School Act were not adopted by the late session of Provincial Parliament, especially that part of the Act requiring County instead of Local Superintendents.

<sup>\*</sup> The Journal has the address printed on it, and is regularly dispatched every month by the Publishers. Why it is not regularly received in Pembroke as it is in Hinchinbrooke (See Local Superintendent's Report, No. 27,) we are quite unable to understand. The fault must lie with the Post Office.

# X. COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

24. William Maynard, Esquire, Barrie.—I have much pleasure in being able to state that the aggregate attendance is an improvement upon last year. The cause of non-attendance in Section No. 2, is owing, perhaps, to a want of clothing, but I am more inclined to think the negligence of parents is the chief cause. Our school houses are all in good repair, but not one of them is furnished with maps, apparatus or library. The general regulations in regard to religious instruction are not followed. The revised programme for County Board Examinations is strictly observed, and the questions are printed. A limited number of prizes were distributed in School Section No. 1, with satisfactory results.

25. James Babcock, Esquire, Bedford.—This Township has a scattered population, and it is therefore very difficult for children in some parts of it to attend school. Parents do not, as a general thing, take that interest in education that they should, and the reasons are poverty and want of education on their part. However, I think on the whole, the cause of education is progressing in this Township. At present there is one new stone school house built in Section No. 1, and during the past year a new school section has been formed (No. 11,) and I expect school will be opened in the spring. There is only one first-class teacher in the Township, two second-class, and the balance third. The Journal of Education is a welcome visitor in most of the schools and families, and is read

with great interest.

26. The Reverend D. A. Brown, Clarendon.—As to the prospects of the schools under my charge, I cannot report them as favourably as I could wish. Nevertheless, I can truthfully say, they are not retrograding. We labor under embarrassing circumstances in this new settlement. The school sections are large, and yet but few scholars in them, consequently our average is small, excepting Nos. 1 and 2 in Palmerston. We have great difficulties in securing competent teachers. Those whom we would like to employ, we cannot, on account of our poverty. No. 1 in Clarendon has had no school the past year, on account of being disappointed in a teacher. Nos. 2 and 3 have kept their schools open six months each, and have made very good improvement. No. 6 in Miller is united with No. 1 in Abinger—the school-house being in Abinger. No. 4 has just finished a comfortable school-house, and has made arrangements to open their schools to-morrow. The remaining sections have no school-houses, and but very few scholars in their limits.

27. William H. Brown, Esquire, Hinchinbrooke.—Our schools are all free, and have been kept open the greater part of the year, as you will see by my report. There are a large number of children not attending any school. The reason, as near as I can ascertain, is that parents are uneducated themselves, and think their children can live as well without that essential element as they have done. Many parts of this Township are new, and schools few and far between, yet, notwithstanding many difficulties, the great and glorious cause of education is progressing. Teachers hitherto employed in this Township, have been of an ordinary character, but through my influence, we have teachers of a higher character, and as things now appear, I think we will not regret the course we have taken. The questions for County Board Examinations are all printed, and the Board has raised the standard in several branches. We intend to procure a library, and other essentials to the rising generation. The Journal of Education is regularly received, and generally appreciated. There is one library in School Section No. 1, and the results have been good. We have five good school-houses, and although built with hewn lumber, they are very The other three are rather dilapidated, but will soon be replaced by a better commodious. class of buildings.

28. William Vankoughnet, Esquire, Kennebec.—I beg leave to report that this is a poor and very rough Township, and the inhabitants generally are poor. No. 1 Union School Section school-house is a good frame building, with a map of the world, and blackboard; No. 2 is a log building, with seven maps and a blackboard; No. 3 is a log shanty, without any school apparatus; No. 7 is a log shanty also, and is without maps, &c. Prizes were distributed in two sections, and I am happy to say, with beneficial results. I regret to say that there are no libraries in our school sections, owing to the want of means to procure them. Time, I find, must be given to the people on this subject. There seems to be a perfect indifference amongst the inhabitants of this Township, as to the benefits of a

Common School education for their children. As a general rule, the people have received but little education. There are many causes for non-attendance, but I think the chief reason is indifference of parents, and great distance from school. Our schools are all free. The revised programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions are printed. Two new school-houses will be built this summer—one at Arden (Section Two,) and one in Section No. seven. On the whole, I think the schools in this Township are

making some progress in the different bruches of education.

29. Daniel McKee, Esquire, Kingston.—A visible improvement has taken place in the majority of the schools of this Township, both as regards the mode of tuition pursued by the teachers, and also the proficiency attained by the pupils. There is, however, room for further improvement. I had made arrangements to make my second visit for 1869, to the different schools in November last, but owing to sudden indisposition, I was not able to do so except in a few instances. I intend to make up for this omission during the present year. I stated in my remarks for 1867, the views I entertained regarding nonattendance of children at school, and also the good effect the distribution of prizes exerted on the pupils. I have had no cause to alter my views on these subjects. A splendid stone school house, well furnished, has been erected in Section No. 6, Village of Cataraqui (late Waterloo,) to replace the one burned down. It was opened after the midsummer holidays with a celebration in honor of the event. Another stone school-house has been built in Section No. 12, but not quite finished inside. The County Board Examination questions are printed, with the exception of those on mensuration, algebra and geometry, which are viva voce. The Board has adopted a higher standard for reading and spelling, and called in all third-class certificates. Regarding religious instruction, I find in nearly all the schools, the Bible or Testament is read, and they are opened and closed with prayer. Religious instruction by ministers of the gospel is not observed. The influence of the

Journal of Education is reported good.

30. Asa Phillips, Esquire, Loughborough.—I congratulate the people of our Township on the improvement made in our Common Schools since 1850, when I first came into the office of Local Superintendent, and more particularly since 1840, when, as a "boy teacher," I first taught school in this Township. The old log house in many places has been removed, and the substantial and commodious stone or frame has been put in its place. Some of the children who were young pupils just learning the rudiments of education in 1850, are now standing high in the community. Two at least are in the Professor's chair, others are in the pulpit, some are successful Common School teachers, while others are occupying good positions in life. Thanks to our excellent Common School System for their early training and success. The people generally are well satisfied with our School Law as it is. Some think if all schools were made free by law, it would be better than it now is. I think that if the general features of our School Act were condensed, and put in a new manual, it would be an improvement. The revised programme for County Board Examinations is strictly observed, and the questions are printed. The General Regulations in regard to stated religious instruction are carried out in some of the schools with good results. The people have manifested much indifference in regard to maps and library books for this Township, but they are beginning to appreciate their benefit. Prizes have been distributed in some of the schools with the best results. The Journal of Education has been highly appreciated by many persons in our school sections, and we think that if all would read it, they would appreciate its worth. The causes of non-attendance are various, some are too poor, others are too far from school, but one great cause is the negligence and indifference of parents. The statements in some instances are correct, but I have known parents who were very poor, exert themselves to the utmost to give their children a good Common School education; saying that it was all they could give them. I am sorry that I cannot report a larger average paid to teachers-there is, however, an advance on the past year to both male and female teachers in this Township. The Trustees see that they cannot get good efficient teachers, either male or female, witnout paying a reasonable salary. I have endeavored to impress upon the Trustees and parents the importance of having well qualified teachers, and of co-operation on their part with teachers, in order to secure success in the education and improvement of their children. The best teacher is generally the cheapest. When we have faithful and thorough

teachers it is surprising sometimes to find how much the children will be advanced in a short time. We have in this Township a few Sunday School libraries, and I have reason to believe that they are exerting a good, salutary, and beneficial influence among the rising generation. We have an efficient staff of teachers for 1870, who have commenced

their work and are doing well.

31. William Armstrong, Esquire, Oso.—I have nothing encouraging to report as to the progress of education in this Township. The education of the youth is the last thing thought of; whether it is from the severe distress of the past two years, or indifference, I know not, but think the causes are united. There has been great indifference displayed in reference to the annual reports—some of the blank forms having been returned without being opened. Some have come back half filled up, not one has given the population, and one section has not sent its return at all. I have given the best information in my power. The programme for the County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions are printed. The Section is without a single library. The maps in School Section No. 3 are highly valued by the teacher and pupils. I have urged No. 1 to send for a small library, and a Map of the Dominion. The Journal of Education is received, and highly prized by the Trustees.

32. John R. Smith, Esquire, M.D., Portland.—Education, on the whole, is improving in this Township. The majority of the denominations are chiefly of the Methodist faith, and religious instruction is attended to. Notwithstanding, however, the hints I suggest to the Trustees to employ good teachers, do away with old log shanties—replacing the same shanties with good frame or stone buildings—seems to have no effect whatever, for the reason that they are either ignorant, or do not wish to appreciate so great an improvement. The attendance, on the whole is good—cause of non-attendance—parental indifference. We have only three libraries in this Township, which, I am sorry to say, are not of the best description, although I use my utmost endeavours to encourage them. In closing these few remarks I can only say that not much can be done for the noble cause of education, unless men of a better stamp are elected Trustees. I do not mean all of

them, but indeed a majority.

33. The Reverend Thomas S. Chambers, Storrington.—I cannot add much to what has been adduced on previous occasions. As it would serve no good purpose to reiterate from year to year the same facts, I deferred sending any supplementary observations in connection with my Report of 1868. It is not always an easy matter to arrive at a certainty in relation to some of the points on which information is sought. Teachers and trustees seem in some instances careless as to the way in which their reports are filled up. I have had occasion to return some of them that they might be put into a more complete and creditable condition. The chief difficulty that operates in keeping some young people of legal age from attending school with regularity, is the inability of many parents to dispense with their services during the summer months. The attendance is always greater during winter, large accessions being made after the New Year's holidays. An older and more advanced class of pupils are thus availing themselves of the benefits of education during the interval between Nature's harvest and seed time. I find that the unpopularity of a teacher seriously militates against a good attendance. Trustees should be very particular in their selection of teachers. It is to be feared that in some instances cheapness serves as the great deciding element in the employment of a teacher. An incompetent, or it may be an indolent indifferent teacher (such as may be secured at a low figure), is a positive curse to any section where engaged; for during the period of his or her incumbency, the young people, especially those from nine years of age and upwards, are to a great extent wasting their time and acquiring careless unprofitable habits. Too great caution cannot be exercised in the choice and supervision of teachers. It is most provoking as well as wicked for any teacher to act the part of a mere hireling, and not endeavour to turn to a good account the favourable opportunities afforded for improving the seedtime of youth. The examinations of the County Board are conducted with great care and impartiality. Printed questions are in the main employed. In mensuration, geometry, and algebra, recourse is had to the black board. It is considered that in this way the attainments of the applicants in respect of these subjects can be more thoroughly and satisfactorily ascertained. This plan has been tried for a few times and has been found to

work well. At the January meeting of the Board it was resolved that in future more value would be attached to reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, and grammar, because these five subjects were regarded as comprising the essentials of a good Common School education. The other points are by no means to be dispensed with or overlooked, but on these fundamental qualifications greater stress will be laid. The members of the Board have oftentimes been surprised and grieved to witness the little proficiency made by some would-be teachers in these departments of study. They hope to be able to effect an improvement in this matter by insisting on candidates coming up to a higher standard. Steps have been taken to give publicity to this requirement of the Boards, that teachers may understand what will be demanded of them as a sine qua non. The system of using prizes has been acted upon on a very limited scale. Where it is followed it is found almost necessary, for the sake of peace and satisfaction, to give each pupil something, reserving the more valuable books and eards as prizes for those specially deserving.\* I am thoroughly persuaded that this matter judiciously attended to would be fraught with good results. I may state that in one school, namely, No. 5, prizes were employed to advantage, for they operated as a stimulus to the young people. I like very much the idea of drawing the young cheerfully along in the path of knowledge by means of inducement. They do not in general appreciate education for its own sake, and when this subsidiary influence can be brought to bear for good, it is a most desirable and effective auxiliary to the teacher's efforts. The only libraries in this region are those which pertain to Sabbath Schools. In this connection I would state that parental and Sabbath School instruction in conjunc ion with ordinary ministerial labour, are the only means employed for the religious training of the young. In a rural community the general regulations in regard to stated religious instruction incorporated in the School Act seem impracticable. I am not aware that the reading of the Journal contributes in any appreciable degree to the greater usefulness of the schools. If trustees reap any benefit from it I am afraid they lock it up in their own minds.

34. George Malone, Esquire, Wolfe Island.—In looking over the notes I took of the school in my first tour of inspection, eight years ago, I find one marked "A Perfect Hedge School!" I am happy to say none such exists here now. The schools on this island -12 Common and 3 Roman Catholic Separate—are all doing well. The staff of teachers is greatly improved, and almost all the school houses have undergone quite a renovation. There are no Common School libraries in this township, and prizes were distributed only in two of the sections. There is a township library here, but the books are kept in the Town Hall, and it appears to be nobody's business to look after them or take charge of their circulation. Their influence, therefore, amounts to nothing. There are two Sunday School libraries, however, doing a good work in the township. I have, more than once, reported the evil effects of a variety of text books in the schools. In the Trustees' Annual Report the question is asked "Are the authorized books exclusively used?" and again the question is asked, "What spelling book, what grammar, what arithmetic, what geography, &c. ?" Now, I submit, if there was a selection made and only one of each class allowed, these last questions need not be asked, as it would be the Superintendent's business to see that none but authorized books were allowed. I need hardly mention the evil arising from this diversity of school books. Again, some of the poorer sections complain of the high price of the books, and the leading trustee of one of the schools told me the people of his section, being generally poor, could not afford to buy them, and some of the children were kept at home in consequence. I am sorry to see any complaint of the issue cf the Journal of Education, and I can only say that, in this township, it is regularly and eagerly sought after by the trustees; and this I have the best means of knowing as I am postmaster here.

#### XI. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.

35. James Knight, Esquire, M.D., Sheffield.—The influence of the distribution of prizes is good as far as carried out. The Journal of Education is received in all the sections as far as I know. I believe I can safely say, it is exerting a most beneficial influence upon the

<sup>\*</sup> See the remarks on the subject in the Chief Superintendent's own Report, ante.

cause for which it is designed—to enlighten those who have sufficient capacity for information.

#### XII. COUNTY OF LENNOX.

36. Charles E. File, Esquire, Fredericksburgh North.—Several of the schools in this Township are in a very thriving condition, and judging from the interest that is taken both by parents and children in the cause of education, I am confident that men of learning will not be wanting to look after the educational interests of the next generation. Some of the small school sections are in rather a backward state—Trustees having procured inferior teachers, in some cases, because they could get them cheap, and even then only kept the school open long enough to draw the public money. However, I am pleased to say, that they are taking more interest in the schools now. There are some children in almost every section who do not attend any school, and the Trustees attribute it to the neglect of parents. The candidates for certificates from the County Board are required to pass a written examination. The questions are prepared by members of the Board, and printed for the occasion. The Journal of Education is held in high estimation by all who have a literary taste. It not only affords aid to the trustees by giving explanations in regard to the various clauses of the School Act, but it also gives general instructions in regard to the working of the School System, both in this and other countries—instructions which we should not otherwise receive.

37. Orison D. Sweet, Esquire, Richmond.—All the schools in the Township are supported on the free system. The children of the poor man stand on an equal footing with those of the rich. I am only sorry on this point, that the schools being open to all, the parents are not compelled by law to send their children to school for a certain portion of the year, thus giving them that which is justly their due, namely, a Common School education, without which they are but poorly prepared to enter upon the duties of life. You will notice by referring to my report, that most of the schools were kept open during the greater portion of the year; a few, however, are reported as having kept open for only six or seven months. This is a matter that should be remedied, as I am convinced that during the six months vacation in such schools, the children forget the greater portion of that which was taught them during the time they attended school—the time of the children and money of the parents is thus almost completely wasted. I would be glad to see the school law so amended that Trustees would be compelled to keep the school open at least nine or ten months of the year instead of six. The Municipal Council have very wisely invested the moneys arising from the sale of the Clergy Reserve Lands, which have been apportioned to this Township from year to year, for the benefit of the Common Schools, the interest of which amounts to about six hundred dollars per annum, which is made payable half-yearly, and apportioned among the various schools in the same manner as the Legislative Grant and County Assessment are apportioned—in proportion to the average attendance at the schools. Some of the schools are completely free, the Trustees not being required to levy a tax at all, for several years at least, and I hope to see the time not many years hence, when all the schools in the Township will receive sufficient from these several funds to enable them to keep open for the greater portion of the year, without levying one cent of School Tax on the ratable property of the School Sections. higher branches of Common School education are too much neglected in most of the schools, the cheaper teachers holding second-class County Board certificates being employed, as you will perceive that only three teachers holding first-class certificates have been employed during the course of the year. The County Board of Public Instruction is quite up to the times, with regard to the examination of teachers and the granting of certificates, very many applicants being obliged to go home with "Try, try again" sounding in their ears from the lips of the worthy Chairman of the Board, the Rev. J. J. Bogart, who, together with the other members of the Board, takes a deep and lasting interest in the welfare of the youth of the land. The Journal of Education is regularly received, but I am inclined to think that its contents are not sufficiently read and acted upon—the schools being only partly supplied with the necessary maps and apparatus—while some are still entirely without them.

# XIII. COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

38. Gilbert D. Platt, Esquire, County Superintendent.-The principal cause of nonattendance is the inconvenience arising from the distance of the school house. There must be added to this the indifference of parents to the important matter of education, as well as unwillingness to pay the prescribed fee in those sections where a rate bill is imposed. The regulations respecting stated religious instruction are not carried out in anv instance that has come to my knowledge. The questions for the examination of candidateteachers are carefully prepared and printed immediately before each examination, and are as thorough and difficult as the prescribed programme will admit. No third-class certificates are granted, and the examination, as a whole, is considered more thorough than in any of the adjacent counties. No schools have, as yet, commenced museums of natural history, &c., probably because the subject is so much neglected in our schools, and touched so lightly in the programme of subjects for examination of teachers. Unquestionably there is much need of greater attention to the natural sciences as an important branch in the course of study to be pursued in our schools. We have no magic lanterns, but are thinking of procuring one good one for the use of all the schools. There are very few Common School Libraries, and most of them are disorganized and neglected. I think the books have all been covered at one time, and those not lost are still in that condition. The two or three libraries available to the public are properly appreciated and exert a very beneficial influence. Prizes were distributed in very few schools during the past year. There seems a feeling of distrust as to the general influence of the system, which, added to the oft-recurring expense, prevents its adoption in any considerable number of Many teachers express a decided preference for certificates of honour as a reward for praiseworthy effort and success on the part of pupils. The Journal of Education is pretty regularly received (though often very late in the month), but not so generally read by the trustees as it should be. It is, however, highly valued by the teachers who, I believe, reap no little benefit from its perusal. With reference to the general condition of the schools in this county, it affords me pleasure to state that there are several indications of increased efficiency and progress. First, in the more general willingness to employ good teachers at a fair remuneration. Many examples exist of comparatively poor sections which regard the employment of good teachers as a matter of necessity. There is, of course, great room for improvement in this important respect. Money still fills such a large place in the estimation of some people, that even the education of their children is held of secondary importance. Yet it is gratifying to observe some progress towards a better state of opinion. Secondly, the gradual diffusion of a proper idea of the true object of a Common School education. The conception that it is the sole duty of the teacher to impart useful information without reference to the formation of character and the development of the mental powers, has hitherto been, to a great extent, the popular idea. This, through the influence of teachers awake to their great responsibility and other means provided by the School Act, as well as the general diffusion of knowledge, is being, I trust, to some extent corrected. Thirdly, the enterprise and taste displayed in the erection of a superior class of school houses. This is a pleasing feature and one which not only indicates progressive ideas in the minds of a part of the people, but is also calculated to excite interest in the others. Not less than eight new houses are projected for the present year, 1870. Fourthly. One township (Ameliasburg) held a public examination of the pupils of its various schools in October last, at which prizes to the value of sixty dollars were distributed to the successful competitors in grammar, reading, geography, and arithmetic. The funds for procuring the prizes were generously provided by the Municipal Councillors contributing five dollars each, and a like sum from W. Ross, M.P. Another very hopeful feature is to be found in the means adopted for the improvement of the teachers. A very successful County Association, meeting semi-annually, and two subordinate branches, meeting quarterly, have been in operation during the latter half of the year. The meetings of these associations have been very generally attended by the teachers, several of whom have walked a considerable distance to be present, and the meetings have been marked by great interest and profit. In connection with the association a teachers' professional library was formed, consisting principally of books relating to the subjects of education and school management. The library has been well patronized and

has undoubtedly exerted a powerful influence for good upon the schools. With these encouragements we hope to see much greater progress in the future than has appeared in the past. We have still to regret, in common with other parts of the country, a discouraging lack of interest on the part of many of the people, which manifests itself particularly in irregular attendance, one of the most serious drawbacks to the efficiency of our schools. For several months of the year this cause exerts a most damaging influence in a majority of the schools of the country, amounting in some localities to almost utter extinction for two or three months in summer. I consider that, if education is to be every Canadian child's birthright, that right is seriously infringed by the parent who permits the irregular attendance of his children, unless in very exceptional circumstances. The difficulty is not very easily remedied.

# XIV. COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

39. Frederick H. Rous, Esquire, South Riding.—I think that the Statistical Report will show that some progress continues to be made in our schools, and probably more might have been reported but for the feeling of uncertainty that has prevailed as to the probable or proposed change in the existing School Law. Better school-houses are one by one taking the places of the primitive buildings erected by the pioneers in their respective districts. Frame replacing log houses, and brick being used as a substitute for both. Young shadetrees are more often seen growing up around the school-house. The character of the instruction given is slowly, but surely improving. The average length of time during which our schools are annually kept open has gradually increased, till now we need scarcely wish it further lengthened. The authorized school books may be said to be exclusively used. Reading tables, blackboards, and good school-room maps, are almost invariably to be found, and are increasingly used in our schools. The cause of the irregular attendance still reported in some localities is as usual ascribed almost invariably to "indifference of parents." To me the causes seem much more complex. One that I think often operates is the great scarcity of teachers, able at the same time to exercise a genial, healthy, moral influence over the scholars-and to maintain a state of sound, strict, regular discipline in the school, thus creating an atmosphere of social comfort and tranquil cheerfulness in the school-room. Another very effective cause is the want of thoroughness on the part of many teachers. The scholars do not understand their lessons with sufficient distinctness, nor learn them with sufficient accuracy, thus omitting two of the essential conditions of securing the pleasurable excitement and hearty enjoyment that properly accompany the acquisition of knowledge. There are still many teachers who do not appreciate the importance of every evening looking over, thinking over, and preparing themselves for the next day's lessons; though this is no doubt one almost certain means of increasing the interest of the pupils in the school. Besides the above causes—I think the exceedingly unattractive, not to say repulsive, appearance and arrangements of some of our school-houses-internal and external—have a great deal to do with the slender attendance. When every school-house has clean, white walls and ceiling, jet-black stove and stove-pipes, well-washed and wellswept floor, tidy, well-dusted desks, attractive, well-kept school-room maps, and a complete combined system of warming and ventilating; when it is invariably enclosed in a roomy play-ground, bounded by a light and pretty fence, containing some few pieces of cheap gymnastic apparatus, and a dozen or two of ornamental shade-trees; and when above all, the teacher is one who combines thoroughness in teaching, with a genial strictness of discipline, there will be very little heard of non-attendance of pupils, and "indifference of parents." Effective religious instruction is, I think, sometimes given—that is to say,—that when the teacher is imbued with religious feeling, it is continually cropping out in his daily life, and must, therefore, affect his intercourse with the scholars during all the exercises and varying incidents of the school-day. From this kind of religious instruction I have seen great and good results. Children are so eminently imitative, that the patience, the gentleness, and the geniality of the teacher are unconsciously reproduced, and acted out by them. We continue to use the system of printed questions and written answers in our Semi-annual Teachers' Examinations, and should think it quite impossible to revert to the old plan. We always feel, however, that even the present plan is a very insufficient one for securing competent teachers; as their literary acquirements are by no

means the only essentials, or even the most important of a teacher's qualifications. School museums and magic lanterns are rarities indeed in these parts, and seem likely to remain so until some distant date—say sometime after the introduction of vocal music, linear drawing and gymnastic drill, as necessary parts of the ordinary Common School programme. Our school libraries remain in statu quo as described in my report last year. I may refer to one other point before closing—the difficulty of obtaining thoroughly reliable returns of the average school attendance, arising from the equal difficulty of securing strict integrity in the keeping of the registers. Could not the results of teaching be taken into account as well as the attendance? If the Local Superintendent at one of his half-yearly visits (of which previous notice might be given.) should make a record of how many pupils he found up to a certain standard in each of the studies, this might serve partially or wholly as a basis for the distribution of Government grants. Something of this kind appears to be intended in the new educational scheme, just introduced in the British House of Commons, and would seem very desirable if practicable.

#### XV. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

40. Edward Scarlett, Esquire, County Superintendent.-I regret that I cannot adopt the language of some of my official brethren—I cannot "rejoice at the great prosperity of our schools." While we are making fair progress in school matters, I dare not conceal the fact, that vastly more ought to be done, and could be done, were the educational appliances in operation, which are required by the present exigencies of our schools. We need a better class of teachers, devoted men, whose hearts are in their professions, and who will spare neither time nor expense in fitting themselves for a work on the right discharge of which are impending the gravest results. We need a complete revolution in the constitution of our Boards of Public Instruction. As they are at present constituted, there is little guarantee to the qualified teacher, that men of very limited capacities, and slender attainments, may not hold as high grade certificates as himself, possessed as he may be of good natural talents, and a large store of sound knowledge. This is a very grievous wrong, and one which at present is preying like a gangrene on the most vital part of our School System. Teachers feel it to be a degradation to have men sit in judgment on their qualifications, who themselves could not pass an examination for the very lowest grade certificate. Of course there are men connected with Local Boards of Examiners, that are highly educated. But as a general rule the men who at present examine teachers know but little by experience of the teacher's profession, and hence are not proper persons to judge of the qualifications for a calling in life, the duties of which they have never discharged. Again, Grammar School Trustees in rural sections of our County, are placed in a position where they are liable to be partial. Many of the young people of both sexes who attend those institutions, go for the purpose of fitting themselves for school teachers, and as their means are often very limited, they frequently undergo a "hot house process," which makes them indeed teachers of a very flaccid texture.

The Trustees of those institutions are generally anxious for the prosperity of their schools, and the greater the number of pupils who are forced through them in the shortest time by this high pressure system, the greater the influx of scholars, and consequently the larger the apportionment from the Grammar School Fund. In this way the school-fields of our country are often overrun by a horde of depredators more to be dreaded than the locusts of Egypt. Woe be to the few members of "Boards" who have moral courage to face this monster evil. If they escape unscathed it is not for lack of scorching epithets being hurled at them. "Self-willed," "arbitrary," "selfish," "tyrannical" are often the most moderate expressions used by blind calumniators against the soldiers of true educational reform. It is not then to be wondered at, that our best men are leaving the ranks of the teaching profession, being often crowded out of their situations by inexperienced, unfledged candidates, bearing passports into the office of teacher, received from the hands of Circuit Boards of Public Instruction. I attach no blame to Grammar School Trustees for the course which they pursue in examining teachers. I blame the law that puts it in the power of men to err. We must not, however, lose sight of the great efforts and earnest solicitude that have from time to time been put forth to bring our schools up to their present high state of efficiency. We well remember the state

of education in this part of the Province twenty-seven years ago, when there was scarcely to be found one good Common School in the whole of what was then called the Newcastle District. We remember many of the teachers—poor fellows—we remember their qualifications—we remember the scanty pittance often grudgingly doled out to them at the end of their school-term. When we compare the past with the present, an agency has been at work more powerfully transforming, than was ever attributed in superstitious times to the wand of the magician. Where is the school teacher of thirty years ago with his few changes of raiment tied up in an old yellow handkerchief, seeking a night's resting-place from the pitiless storms of a Canadian winter? Where is the poor forforn looking man, more to be pitied than scorned, as he begged from the "twelve subscribers" to his little school, the hard earned six-and-threepence, or seven and-sixpence per quarter, that enabled him to eke out a scanty subsistence for himself, his wife, and often seven or eight children? Where is the old veteran of a hundred battles, "with his wooden arm and leg," corduroy knee-breeches and well-adjusted spectacles, teaching the "young idea how to shoot," as a last resource for the support of a feeble constitution, worn out in bravely serving his king and country? Where are the broken-down merchants, the weather-beaten sailors, and unsuccessful speculators? In short, where are the maimed, the halt and the blind, who had the school-training of Canadian youth thirty years ago? They are gone !- may their bones rest in quietude till the morning of the loud blast of the angel's trumpet;—they are gone !—save a few monuments of the past, who are left to remind us of the scanty privileges of that noble army of forest pioneers, who "made the wilderness and the solitary places to be glad for them," and who prepared for us an inheritance worthy of a liberty-loving ancestry. These worthy men of the past live to tell us the sad tale, that thirty years ago there were no free schools, few brick or stone or frame school-houses—no trustees bound under a corporate seal to collect teachers' salaries -no engaging teachers at salaries of either four or six hundred dollars per annum-no employing a boy to attend to the warming of the school-house on winter mornings, no uniformity of text-books, no Journal of Education to enlighten school officers, no Township or school libraries, with their well-selected volumes to entertain and instruct the early settlers of Canada during the long evenings of winter; no school-room maps to teach something of the world in which they lived, no school apparatus to simplify scientific instruction—few schools in which English grammar was taught—many in which it was not understood even by teachers themselves; few schools in which Walkingame's arithmetic was intelligently taught-many in which it was imperfectly mastered even by the use of the "key;" no philosophy, no history, nothing to arouse the thinking powers of youth to an intense desire after knowledge. Although beneficial changes have taken place in school affairs, which have done much to enlighten all classes of our population, yet we are more than ripe for further Legislative interference towards perfecting our School System, and it is greatly to be regretted that your amendments to the Consolidated School Act did not pass our Legislature at its last session. The men who opposed the scheme may be enlightened Statesmen, but they could not have been practically acquainted with the internal working of our schools, or they never would have thrown hindrances in the way of so great a desiderata as the proposed educational reforms of 1869. I am safe in stating that the men of this County who have paid the most attention to state education, earnestly desire that at a day not far distant, you will lay before our Legislature for their approval, such plans for bettering the condition of our Common and Grammar Schools, as will infuse into them new life and new vigour.

#### XVI. COUNTY OF DURHAM.

41. John J. Tilley, Esquire, County Superintendent.—The cause of education has been progressing favourably in our County during the past year. All our schools, except four, were kept open during the whole year, and I think all our teachers are engaged for the whole of the present year. Four new school houses were built, and several others were enlarged or improved. A considerable improvement has been made since my last report in supplying schools with new furniture, and quite a large number of new maps have been procured from the Department. When we consider the very advantageous terms on which these are offered, it is strange that any section would remain long without a good supply;

for certainly they always give good satisfaction. Eighty-four schools out of the ninetyfive were entirely free, a gain of six over the preceding year; so that whether all schools be made free by law or not, I think our County will soon have thrown off the small (though often vexatious) tariff on education. Seven schools voted the means to establish a library during the present year, though in some cases the amount apportioned was quite too small. But few schools have awarded prizes—your merit cards being preferred. From my intercourse with trustees and people generally at my lectures and at my regular visits, I am satisfied that there is a deep heart-felt interest in the education of the rising generation, and a just appreciation of the services of the faithful and competent teacher. The chief complaint from teachers is the irregularity of attendance; while the people generally regret the constant change of teachers. I do not know whether the teachers in the County of Durham are more fickle than those elsewhere, but I will give you our experience for the past two years. Out of one hundred and one employed on the 1st January, 1868, seventy-nine were not found in the same position in January, 1870, and of this large number, fifty-seven had either given up teaching or had left the County. Some had gone to the Normal or other schools. When we think of the retarding influence that must have been produced by this wholesale change in so short a time, we cannot wonder that it should occasion so much complaint. The friend of education will look for the cause of this, and endeavour to find a remedy. I am fully convinced that two causes, more than all others combined, tend to produce this mischievous result: first, the ease with which certificates to teach are obtained; second, the low remuneration paid to teachers. Certificates are obtained with far too much ease, and here let me say that I believe the clause in the late School Bill, which was intended to meet this defect, was the most important improvement that could be introduced into our school system; and any one who has carefully looked into the results of our present loose system of licensing teachers, must be convinced that it was a provision of the greatest importance. When certificates are so easily obtained, teachers who have some clever pupils, and who are ambitious for a reputation of "having turned out so many teachers (?) from their school," send on their young candidates, who obtain a license to teach, and considering themselves fully qualified, of course, rush annually into the profession in large numbers; the majority of whom in a year or two, either through dislike to the duties, or through incompetency, are glad to retire from the ranks, and hence the constant change. And so it goes on from year to year, and will continue to go on in this manner while our present system of examination remains as it is at present. It may be said, raise the standard. No, the standard is high enough; but the difficulty is, it is not carried out, and never will be carried out while the scholastic attainments of examiners are below those of the candidates to be examined. The first cause is a fruitful source of the second. Teachers are so easily licensed that every good school advertized has, on an average, at least ten applicants; then the underbidding often commences, and the low salary paid has its influence, more or less, on contiguous sections, and the teacher of experience rates nearly on a par with the novice. While the supply so largely exceeds the demand, the price of the teacher's labour must remain too low, and he must be constantly looking around for a more remunerative field. Legi-lation is also demanded to redress the grievances under which many small school sections labour. When sections were first organized, they were formed to suit the convenience of the then population; as the settlements advanced other sections had to be formed, and the quantity of land that remained was often too small to sustain an average school. But large sections are often unwilling to share with their poorer neighbours; and a few of these having the lion's share of wealth and strength, can bring to bear such an influence upon municipal matters, that it is a very difficult thing indeed to obtain an equitable distribution of land. Township Councillors find this a most vexed question, and one which they would much rather avoid than meet. I think your plan for forming a Court of Appeal, removed from direct local influence, would have answered the purpose well. I think that instead of the aggregate, school population of a Township being taken as a basis for the apportionment of Government Grant, the aggregate school attendance should be used. The disparity between the rate per scholar paid in one Township and that paid in another has led me to this opinion. For the first half of last year the rate in Hope was one dollar and fifteen cents, while in Manvers it was only eighty-seven cents. The former Township by not

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filling up its schools well, and thus returning a smaller aggregate, receives the large rate above mentioned; while the latter, by sending its children more regularly to school, receives twenty-eight cents less per scholar. This looks like paying a premium for keeping children at home. And since the Local Superintendent must base his division of the grant according to average attendance, it seems to me that the same principle should be followed throughout. Another reason for this is, that the report of average attendance is reliable, while the returns of school population is often only an approximation, and, therefore, not to be depended upon.

#### XVII. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

42. The Reverend Frederick Burt, Anson, Minden and Lutterworth.—During the year 1869, the whole of the Townships under my charge have been visited with whoopingcough. So every school, from south to north, thence eastward, has been very much unsettled, and indeed closed in some instances for a few weeks, by the prevalence of that enemy to children's comfort. Yet the vigour of youth is the true description of nearly all the schools under my superintendence. I see improvement in reading, grammar, arithmetic and geography. I see improvement in the "art of teaching" in at least four schools. I find a growing desire for better teachers on the part of Trustees, and a more liberal feeling towards teachers after engagement. I can report that our Boards of Trustees evince quite an amount of anxiety for the welfare of the schools of which they are the chosen guardians. Three new sections have opened for active work in the past year, and another opens in April. Two more schools have been furnished with maps, and two are making applications in due form for that necessary furniture for school work. In several schools the new grammar, arithmetic and spelling-book are already introduced. Our public examinations have been less in number and better attended than formerly, giving me grand opportunities of addressing a few words for the weal of our schools, and so for the cause of education, both particular and general. The Journal of Education is much prized by Trustces and teachers; but I must report that in many schools it does not appear, so that six complain of its non-receipt.\* In the Township of Dysart, settlers are on the increase, and thus the schools are largely attended, nearly equalling that part of Minden Village (where I reside), or that of Kinmount, the second largest, being a small village school on the Bobcaygeon Road. The rest of the schools are small, owing to the stand-still state of the county. You will expect me to say that from this cause my people cannot be liberal in regard to libraries and reward books. In two or three sections the non-attendants are too numerous, but I am full of hope for better days; for every year shews local improvement either in roads, houses, or in articles of dress.

#### XVIII. COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

43. John Welch, Esquire, Carden.—It is almost impossible for me to make a report of the schools in this Township on account of the way they are situated. I am sorry to say they are making very slow progress—owing to various causes: First, the Township is new and the roads not fit for children to travel to school during the spring and fall of the year, therefore the schools are kept open only from six to nine months during the year. Secondly. The Trustees, with few exceptions, employ the cheapest teachers they can possibly get, and the consequence is they are continually changing them.

44. The Reverend Walter Wright, Draper, Macaulay, Ryde, and Stephenson.—No prizes have been given in any of the schools in operation during 1869. The Journal of Education has been received regularly, so far as known to me, except in School Section No. 1, Macaulay.† It is much prized, as it surely ought to be. The general regulations in regard to religious instruction are attended to with regularity and diligence. Increasing interest is manifested through the whole settlement in general education, and there is reason to hope that eight or nine schools will be in operation this year. No. 2, Macaulay, has erected a very neat frame school house. No. 3, Macaulay, is about to erect one also. Nos. 1 and 2,

<sup>\*</sup> The Journal of Education is regularly mailed. Where it is not received, complaint by letter should be made at once to this Department.

<sup>†</sup> The Journal of Education for this section is regularly mailed to Bracebridge P. O.

Draper, also propose to build. Permit me to say that it seems very desirable indeed, if not indispensable, that the Legislative Grant for this year should be considerably increased, if at all practicable, for the great mass of the population of Muskoka have to contend with very great pecuniary difficulties, so much so, that I doubt very much whether there be an equal section of country in Canada, where there is so strong a desire for educational advantages with so little pecuniary ability to gratify this desire.

45. John II. Delamere, Esquire, Emily.—The principal cause of non-attendance of pupils in this section is drunkenness, gross ignorance, and corresponding carelessness of parents. Religious instruction not generally followed in this Township. Programme of County Board fully carried out, and examination questions printed. No such thing as a museum has been attempted here, such things not appreciated. No scientific anusements of any kind practised here. Common School Libraries are, I may say, entirely neglected. The people of this community do not seem to read much. The Journal of Education is pretty generally received, but not much used or appreciated—many of the copies are never opened.

#### XIX. COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

46. James Baird, Esquire, Reach and Scugog.—The educational interests of these Townships progress favourably. Our Common School system continues to rise in public estimation the longer it is worked, and the better its admirable provisions are understood. Parents, trustees, teachers, and all now acknowledge that the more closely the provisions of the system are adhered to, the better the schools prosper; the consequence is, that the regulations for the guidance of the parties concerned are faithfully followed, and the machinery now works without a jar. At no previous time in the history of the schools of these Townships has there been an equal amount of anxiety manifested for the thorough education of the young; and this feeling manifests its healthful influence, to a greater or less extent, over all our schools. No better proof could be given of the high appreciation of the advantages of our excellent schools than the lively and almost universal interest manifested while the fate of the Amended School Bill was pending before our Legislature at its late session; and, notwithstanding that some of its provisions were distasteful to large numbers throughout the Province, the withdrawal of the measure was regarded with much regret by a vast majority in these Townships. It is now almost universally admitted that our Common School machinery, though complete for the proper working of the system up to the present time, now, in the altered condition of our schools, requires the wheels to be enlarged and one or two additional springs put in. The chief, though not the only obstacle to the rapid advancement of thorough education throughout the whole Province, is the weak sickly schools in the thinly-populated rural districts. The attendance at these schools is necessarily small, and unavoidably irregular; and here the expense of maintaining the school must be borne by a few, and these in many instances not very able. In these instances the trustees must be guided in their selection of a teacher more by the smallness of salary he is willing to accept than by his adaptation to the office. Not that the people of these sections are less desirous than those of the most wealthy sections to have their children well educated, but simply because they cannot afford to hire competent teachers. Again, while the grants apportioned to prosperous sections amount to a considerable sum every year, and do considerable towards the support of these schools, the weaker schools which require it most get very little, scarcely enough to be of any value to them. What is twenty or thirty dollars a year to a school? Absolutely nothing! So the few upon whose shoulders those schools hang so heavily must bear the burden almost unaided; consequently, these sections must be satisfied with such teachers, not as they wish but as they can afford to hire, and the children must be prime losers. The provision in the proposed School Bill to fix the minimum salary of teachers at \$300 was certainly a step in the right direction, but it did not go far enough, as no hint was given to the weak sections how they could raise even that amount. Provision ought certainly to be made in the Bill for so arranging the various sections that each may be enabled to maintain a good school without pressing too heavily upon the ratepayers of particular sections; and where such a division cannot be effected—where a section cannot conveniently be so laid off as to give it sufficient strength, let the grants to such sections

be increased in a proportionate degree to make up for the deficiency in assessed value. Under these provisions every school section in the Province would be enabled to maintain a good school; and it is only right that it should be so; why should both parents and children have to suffer in this respect in consequence of their residing in one locality more than another in the same Province—parents in being burdened in maintaining the school, and children in having their intellects dwarfed, and deprived of even the rudiments of an education in consequence of the inferior state of the school in the section in which it is their misfortune to reside. It matters little how largely the High Schools, Colleges, and Universities of a country may be endowed, if Common School education be regarded as of secondary importance,—that country will never be great, and has no right to be. But on the contrary, where a good Common School education is considered of primary importance —where it is not only unlawful, but almost impossible for a child to grow up without receiving a fair education—it signifies little what attention the Government gives to the higher institutions of learning, the country will become great, and their institutions will live and prosper under the fostering care of an enlightened people. Another pleasing feature in our system is its complete adaptation to supply all that is really required or can well be expected of a Common School. This is made obvious by the entire absence of any further attempt to increase the number of Separate Schools. While the Separatists of the United States are doing their best to undermine their national system by seeking to create division and animosity in the school ranks, by the threadbare cry of Godless education, we can look on with much less anxiety than we otherwise would. But we cannot refrain from expressing our regret that there are parties still to be found willing to retard the progress of secular education, disturb the harmony of the community, and create a division even amongst our children, merely to gratify some whim. We have had our Separate School fights, and would fain hope that we have heard the last of it; but it is to be feared that should the dissentients of the States succeed in creating a diversion in its favour, we may have the contest renewed amongst ourselves. The term Godless education is certainly a dark expression and cannot fail to act injuriously on any school system, especially with those who may not have the means or inclination to investigate the matter for themselves; and this expression being harped in their ears causes them to doubt the propriety of sending their children to school. Our schools are secular institutions and make no pretension to teach theology, but it does not follow that they are Godless on that account. It is intended that all our schools should be opened and closed with prayer, and most of them are so closed. It is true that the Sacred Scriptures are not used as a text book, neither should they be so used. In the first place they are not adapted as a text book to teach reading from, in consequence of their division into verses, neither is it proper that the sacred volume should be thumbed and thrown around as a common class book. Besides, were the Bible used as a text book it would have to be treated as other reading books, as far as explaining the meaning of the various subjects, but where could the teacher be found whose explanation would be acceptable to a mixed community, such as we find in all our school sections. The Bible, however, must not be banished from our schools; its daily use, though not as a class book, could not fail to produce the most important results. Let from ten to a dozen verses be read to the school with the greatest care, every morning and evening. This should be done either by the teacher or by one of the more advanced pupils, selected by the teacher from day to day. This privilege might be given as a reward for exemplary conduct, but on no account should it be given to anyone who cannot read well; and those who do read should not be allowed to proceed unless they read with the greatest care, and sufficiently loud and distinct to be heard by all present. This would be of much importance to the school, and the position of public reader would soon come to be regarded—as it really would be—one of honour, and would be sought after by those pupils capable of performing the duty. The effect on the entire school, in the matter of discipline alone, would be of the utmost importance, not speaking of the still greater advantages sure to result from the practice. The fact of the whole school sitting in perfect stillness from five to ten minutes every morning, listening to the careful reading of the Scriptures ere they commence the labour of the day, could scarcely fail to tell favourably on the conduct of the day; and a repetition of this before retiring from school would produce its pleasing fruits on the out-door

exercises of the evening. With one or two exceptions the work of the schools during the past year has been highly satisfactory, the utmost good feeling prevailed amongst the parents, trustees, and teachers, and this contributed not a little to the prosperity of the schools. The improved text books are producing their beneficial effects; a deeper interest is being manifested in the several subjects taught, and consequently a more thorough knowledge is acquired. The new series of reading books is far ahead of the old, and the new grammar is a decided improvement on its predecessors. Taking our text books as a whole, they will compare favourably with those of any other land in their adaptation to the purposes for which they are designed, and the time is not far distant when the Province of Ontario will take its place in the front rank amongst those nations who regard

the thorough education of their children as their chief glory.

47. J. D. Smith, Esquire, M.D., Scott.—The cause of non-attendance in Section No. 1 is not known. The school is opened with prayer, and the results are beneficial. The programme for County Board Examinations is followed and the questions are printed. No school museum. Books are covered, numbered, &c. Journal of Education is received with much benefit. The library exerts a very good influence. Section No. 2. Cause of non-attendance not known. General regulations in regard to religious instruction followed, with good results. Programme for County Board Examinations is followed and questions written. No school library or school museum. Prizes distributed and with good results. Journal of Education is regularly received, and produces very beneficial effects on the school. Section No. 3. Cause of non-attendance, negligence of parents. Religious instruc tion fully observed. Programme for County Board Examinations is followed and questions printed. No museum or library. Journal of Education is not received, but wanted badly. Section No. 4. Cause of non-attendance, indifference. Religious instruction followed. No museum. No library. Prizes were distributed. Journal of Education is received. Section No. 5. Cause of non-attendance not given. Religious instruction not followed. No school museum, &c. No library. No prizes. Journal of Education not received, wanted. Section No. 6. Cause of non-attendance not given. General religious instruction followed. No magic lanterns, &c. &c. No library. No prizes. The Journal of Education is received and considered a benefit.

#### XX. COUNTY OF YORK.

48. The Reverend James Brooks, Etobicoke.—According to the reports received, there are more non-attendant children in the Roman Catholic Separate part of No. 6 Section than in all the other 9 sections together-20 against 16. The reason, I suppose, is indifference about education. There are still a few of those persons who think, and say :- "I have got on without education, and my children can do so likewise." But little attention is given to stated religious instruction in the Common Schools—Sunday Schools abound in this Township. The programme for teachers' examinations is observed, and the examination questions are printed. Not any of the schools of this Township have attempted anything of a museum, &c. Not any that I am aware of have introduced scientific instruments. The libraries are not as much appreciated as they ought to be, and many of the books are in a neglected state. I will endeavour to give more attention to this subject in my school visitations. There were prizes distributed in only four schools out of ten in this Township during the past year. In the hands of an earnest and skilful teacher, prizes may be used to great advantage. I cannot speak particularly of the result connected with their distribution. This question I think will have the effect of leading me to lecture on the subject in the schools. The Journal of Education is received in nearly all the school sections,\* but like the library books, I think it is not as highly appreciated as it ought to be.

49. The Reverend James Carmichael, King.—As this is my first year in the office, I can say but little about the progress or the want of progress in the several schools. Trustees seem to be becoming more alive to the importance of doing away with the vicious system of changing the teacher at the end of every year. They are also slowly awakening to the consciousness that the cheapest teacher they can engage may not be on the whole the best.

<sup>\*</sup>Where the Journal of Education is not received, complaint should at once be made by letter to the Department, as it is regularly mailed to all the school sections in Etobicoke.

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The school-houses are all in good condition-commodious, worm, well-furnished, and cleanly kept. In most of the schools the library is in a dilapidated condition. Little interest is felt in it by the scholars or their parents, and no care is taken to renew or inerease it. The average returns for the latter half of 1869, fell far short of the returns for the former half-measles, scarlet fever, colds, &c., interfered a good deal with the attendance of the schools for the greater part of the summer. There are still in several of the sections too many children who never attend school, and the almost universal cause is the "indifference of parents." In one or two instances where the districts are large and sparsely peopled, distance from the school may be the reason of non-attendance of the children. In every school the new series of national readers are used exclusively. The Trustees in several instances report that the Journal of Education is not received regularly,\* nor read when received, nor useful when read. I have endeavoured to arouse both Trustees and teachers out of this apathy in regard to the Journal, and I believe that if it were carefully read it would be of very great advantage to all parties. I am sorry to find that the Bible and Testament are almost wholly excluded from the school; I think that, less

or more, it should have a place in the work of every day in the school.

50. The Reverend D. H. Fletcher, Scarborough.—I have, since I came to reside in the Township nine years ago, though not acting as Superintendent till recently, watched with deep interest the gradual improvement of our Common Schools. It affords me unfeigned pleasure to report that there has been a most decided progress during that period. The old uncomfortable school-houses have been gradually disappearing and giving place to buildings of a superior class that are a credit to the Township, and of immense benefit to teachers and pupils. We have now excellent brick houses in six sections. They are commodious, and well adapted in every respect for educational purposes. The one erected last year in Section No. 1, cost over three thousand dollars. I am sure it will be gratifying to you to know, as indicating the attachment of the people to our admirable school system. that this amount, somewhat large for a rural section, was most cheerfully paid in two annual instalments without a single dissenting voice. We have still, I regret to say, buildings (frame) of an inferior description in four sections. I have strongly urged the rate-payers to replace these without delay with better houses. This will be accomplished in two sections next summer, and I hope without any great delay in the other two sections. All the schools are free. The Holy Scriptures are read in them all. They are also opened and closed with prayer. Non-attendance. The number of children of school age, not attending school, is comparatively small—between four and five per cent. of the whole. The cause assigned in the different reports for their non-attendance is "indifference of parents." While the criminal negligence of parents is undoubtedly the chief cause, I find as a general thing, that in every section where the teacher is thoroughly efficient and popular, there are few children who do not attend. The non-attendance in one section was largely owing to the unpopularity of the teacher, and in another to the want of school accommodation provided by the Trustees. There are still some who are strongly opposed to compulsory education, but it seems to me perfectly plain that when parents criminally neglect their duty to their children the law should interfere. If men of property are taxed for the support of our excellent schools, it is but fair and just that indifferent parents should be compelled to send their children to the schools for a certain period each year, in order to prevent them growing up in ignorance and crime, a curse to society. There are no Common School libraries in this Township yet. Their place is in a good measure supplied by other libraries—one of these established several years ago, contains 1,400 volumes on various subjects. A large number of the inhabitants avail themselves of it. I should rejoice to see a library established in every school section. Prizes were given during last year in only five schools, and that to a very limited extent. I regret this very much, for I am fully persuaded that the judicious distribution of prizes, besides diffusing a large amount of useful knowledge, tends to promote regularity of attendance and diligence in study. The average salary paid to male teachers last year was only \$365.55, a very slight increase on the preceding year. I am extremely anxious to have it raised to at least \$400. The low remuneration which Trustees are disposed to give teachers is most prejudicial to the efficiency and progress of our schools. I have known several young

<sup>\*</sup> The Journal of Education is regularly mailed to all the school sections in King.

men of talent and energy, efficient and successful teachers who felt themselves constrained to abandon a profession which they loved, owing to the inadequate remuneration which teachers receive. I am informed by some of the merchants of your city, that men engaged as porters, who have scarcely any education receive an annual income of \$400 each, and in some instances more. Surely it is not to the credit of our people to pay less to the teacher of their children who has spent much time and money in qualifying himself to discharge intelligently the arduous duties of his profession, than a Toronto merchant pays

to his porter, who perhaps can only with difficulty write his own name.

51. The Reverend John Bredin, Vaughan.—The number of children not attending any school in this Township is a mere fraction of the children of school age, and their non-attendance is mainly attributable to distance from the school house. While the general regulations in regard to religious instruction are not followed, nearly all the schools are opened and closed with the reading of the scriptures and prayer. The programme for County Board examinations is strictly followed, the examination questions being printed, and the examinations are considered to be thorough and searching. Of the 19 teachers employed, 13 hold first class, and the rest second class, grade A certificates. Two commodious school houses of brick have been built, and a third purchased during the year. There are still two sections in the Township in which a rate bill is retained. Complaints are occasionally made in reference to the irregularity of the arrival\* of the Journal of Education. Could its despatch and delivery be more punctually observed, its influence for good would be largely augmented. It is not too much to add that the several provisions of the School Act, under active and vigilant Trustees and energetic teachers, are largely fulfilling the expectations of parents and guardians in imparting to the young a sound and practical education.

#### XXI. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

52. Robert F. Banting, Esquire, Essa.—The schools of Essa were never in a more prosperous condition than at the present time. We had one excellent new frame school house erected the past year in section No. 2, at a cost of about \$800. The people in general submit willingly to the trustees' rates, and there appears a greater desire to obtain the services of competent teachers, indeed your very excellent school system was never more highly appreciated, and particularly so since the rumour of the contemplated changes in the same, which said changes I fear would not be very well received in this Township. There is, however, one source of complaint which I think should be remedied, and that is, in sections where the school house is situated on the borders of the Township, parties in the adjoining Townships or Villages, in order to secure the privilege of attending such schools, are unprincipled enough to rent a small patch of land in said sections at a nominal price, and then claim the right of sending their children to such schools, and in this way, for the sum of 5 or 6 cents of an annual assessment, send as many children, perhaps to crowd the school, the supporters of which have, at a heavy tax upon themselves, secured a good school house and employed a first-class teacher. I have known instances of this kind in my own neighbourhood, and I think some enactment should be made to remedy the evil. Before concluding, Reverend Sir, permit me to indulge in the fond hope that the educational interests of Ontario may for many, many years to come, enjoy the blessing of your able superintendence and fostering care.

53. William Harvey, Esquire, Flos.—In school sections where prizes have been distributed a beneficial influence is exerted, not only in stimulating the children to persevere in their studies, but in the instructive and interesting reading matter which the prize books contain. The number of non-attendants is small, and is mostly caused by bad roads and distance from school. The schools in Flos are all free, which appears to be the favourite

system in this part of the country.

54. The Reverend Jacob Poole, Innisfil.—The present school organization of the Dominion of Canada is a great blessing to the inhabitants at large, especially so when contrasted with the state of things forty years ago, without system or order. If a school existed in any locality and a teacher proposed himself, one or two ambitious men went round the neighbourhood enquiring who would send their children to school; if one

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family agreed to do so another would not, and here the difficulty arose, and if it was removed there was no certainty how long it would continue, and it was almost a certainty it would not continue long. It would be well if the present generation would consider how much better their condition is under the present school system, with all its appliances, and although there is a vast sum of money expended annually on the public schools, there is a proportionate return for it in the removal of ignorance, and a great amount of knowledge gained, and the intellect greatly improved. The present state of the schools of Innisfil is improving under a class of competent teachers, who are in general prompt in their duty and competent to teach the branches established by law. The school houses are also accommodating, with the exception of two or three of them, and it is expected that they will soon be removed by the erection of others in their place. Some of the schools, however, are not as well supplied with maps as would be desirable—some have libraries and prize books, and others have not. It is to be regretted that trustees are not more ambitious in availing themselves of the very liberal offer held forth by the Chief Superintendent as an inducement to supply the schools with a greater variety of reading than they would have otherwise. I find, in visiting the schools from time to time, one deficiency but too general in teachers; they do not study the varied capacities of the junior pupils under their care so as to know how to deal with each one according to their diversified temperaments; a timid nervous child requires to be patiently borne with by the teacher, otherwise the memory fails, and fearfulness and trembling follow, and then the pupil in that state is incapacitated to learn anything. If the teacher in such a case should yield to his own feeling, as some do, the consequence would be that servile fear would suddenly seize the child, and in that state the teacher would be of no more use to such a child than he would be in attempting to hammer knowledge into the heart of a stone.

55. G. Carson McManus, Esquire, M.D., Nottawasaga.—Various reasons are assigned for the non-attendance of children. I might mention a few of the principal ones, viz., distance, bad roads, and indifference of parents. In some places the proper roads are not opened, and in order to get to the school house they would have to travel some four or five miles in a round about way. Indifference of parents is, I am sorry to say, the great cause in the majority of cases, and one that cannot be easily remedied. Some parents think that if their children can read round-hand and spell their own names that they are qualified for any positions in life with grace and credit to their parents, who have sacrifixed so much to give them a superior education as they term it. Others are too much interested in worldly matters, and cannot spare their valuable time or services at home to allow their children to go to school. A thousand and one things are to be done and they cannot go to-day, and when to-morrow comes matters are no better, and so on until they grow up in ignorance. Religious instruction is not followed, owing, I presume, to the great diversity of opinion; some object because the teacher is a Presbyterian, and others because he is a Methodist, and thereby neglect the matter altogether. The books are all covered and labelled where libraries are, but they are very few. As to the influence of libraries, no information given by the Trustees, but I am fully satisfied a great deal of benefit is derived from them. Where prizes have been distributed they have exerted a beneficial influence in stimulating the youth to action, and have caused them to take a lively interest in their studies in order to compete with their fellow students. In my opinion, if all the schools were to adopt the principle and expend a respectable amount in prizes half-yearly, our Common Schools would be in a better condition. There seem to be (according to the Trustees' Annual Reports) four schools that have not received the Journal of Education.\* In the sections where it has been received the Trustees are highly pleased with it, and consider it indispensable. It renders them very useful information on various subjects, of which they would otherwise be ignorant.

56. The Reverend James Ferguson, Oro.—All the schools in this Township were in operation during the year. Trustees, teachers, and people work together harmoniously for the one grand end of building up and consolidating our Common Schools. The larger part of our school houses are good substantial and commodious buildings, and the whole are well furnished with maps and blackboards. The majority of our teachers have taught

<sup>\*</sup> These sections are Nos. 8, 14, 15, 19. The Journal of Education is regularly mailed for them to Stayner, Avening, Dunedin, and Duntroon.

for years in the Township, and some in the same section; and their enthusiasm and devotedness to their work tell very favourably on the attendance and advancement of the pupils. There was no change of teachers during the year, and there was a slight increase in the average of salary given them. The distribution of prizes is becoming very popular, and will soon extend to all the schools. Recitation is practised in seven of our schools, and it is found to be a help to all the other studies of the school room,—to the reading especially. I am not satisfied with the answers of the Trustees to the questions respecting the general population and the school children in the sections. In my next I hope to report more to my own satisfaction in these particulars. Though I believe the number of children reported as attending no school is given higher than it ought to be, yet I fear the number attending no school is still too large. The contemplated formation of a new school section, if accomplished, may have the effect of materially lessening the number of non-attendants from distance.

57. Alexander Hislop, Esquire, Sunnidale.—I have much pleasure in testifying to the general efficiency of the teachers, all of whom held second-class certificates, save one, while that one has obtained a first-class certificate at the last examination of the Board of Public Instruction at Barrie. Within the last two or three years a vast improvement has been observable in the proficiency and deportment of the pupils—attributable in a great measure to the Township competitive examinations and the awarding of prizes, as also to the deeper interest felt by parents and Trustees in the proper education of the young. The non-attendance in some cases is owing to the children being put to work, and in others to indifference, probably. Religious instruction is mostly confined to the Sabbath services. Examinations at the County Board are yet conducted orally, save in arithmetic, the questions in which are written. Libraries, where used, are exerting a favourable influence upon the community. We had one Township examination of the schools, and prizes awarded last year, also prizes were given in three sectional examinations, in all cases with good effect. The feeling of the public generally seems against frequent Township examinations, as they might cause teachers to devote too much time and labour to a few to the neglect of others. Where the Journal of Education is received the result must be good; but School Sections Nos. 3 and 4 report their not getting the Journal regularly.\*

58. The Reverend John Flood, B.A., Tay and Tiny.—General regulations in regard to religious instruction are not followed, except when I can give some attention to this duty, amidst many other pressing claims upon my time. The little that I can do, however, evidently produces very desirable results. And I think this is one strong argument for being careful in every alteration of the school law, to let the office of Local Superintendent be open to many well educated clergymen. If the office be made of such a nature that ministers cannot accept it in connection with their other employment, the change will lamentably diminish religious sentiments and principles. The revised programme for County Board Examinations is observed; but the questions are not printed. There are not any Common School libraries in Tiny or Tay. The cause of non-attendance is chiefly great distance from the school. The distribution of prizes is doing much good. None of the schools here have magic lanterns or museums. The Journal of Education is regularly

received.

59. George Sneath, Esquire, Vespra.—Education continues to make progress in this Township. Parents and guardians are becoming more alive to the importance of providing the means by which the youth, placed under their charge, may acquire that knowledge which will enable them to keep pace with the progress of the rest of the world, make them good men and women, and useful citizens. The average attendance of pupils is increasing. In my experience, I have generally found that a good teacher would command a good attendance of scholars, therefore, I have endeavoured to impress on the minds of the Trustees of the schools under my charge, the great importance, and also economy of employing competent teachers, even at double the amount of salary incompetent ones would offer their incompetent services for, and I am happy to say with success; for not one third-class and only one second-class teacher are employed in the Township. The principal cause of non-attendance reported by the Trustees is, "distance from the school-house." One Board reports, "incompetency of teacher." Printed examination papers have not hitherto been

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<sup>\*</sup> The Journal is regularly mailed for these sections to Brentwood and New Lowell.

used by the Board of Public Instruction for this circuit, but a resolution was passed at the last meeting of the Board adopting that method. Prizes have been distributed during the year, in all the sections but one, with good results. The Journal of Education, where regularly received, is much appreciated, but, unfortunately, and from what cause I cannot say, it very seldom comes to hand in this Township.\*

# XXII. COUNTY OF HALTON.

60. Daniel McLeod, Esquire, Nelson.—The teachers in Nelson are generally active and efficient in their vocation, sober and steady in their habits, and all of good moral character; four hold Normal School certificates, eleven County Board, and the schools under their charge are flourishing and prosperous. There are fifteen schools and thirteen section school houses; five are of brick, one of stone, and seven frame. All, except one, are held by freehold tenure, and valued at \$8,075, with \$941 of school furniture, apparatus, &c.; some are well supplied with maps and other school requisites, others not so well—one map is the sum total reported in one school section. It is to be regretted that there is no Common School library in the Township. The existence of fourteen Sunday School libraries with 3,064 volumes may be assigned as in part the cause, yet, however useful the books connected with such institutions may be, and they confessedly are so, they supply but in a small degree the reading wants of the community. Prizes were distributed in nine schools, yet only seven give the amount paid. One section awarded \$60 worth to the deserving, another \$47.25, and another \$32, with highly beneficial results. It will be admitted by most that prizes offered as a reward of merit must exert a salutary influence in stimulating to diligence, and a laudable emulation to excel. The books, too, thus obtained, besides affording gratification as prizes, furnish a store of useful knowledge for all after life. Eighty-one are returned as not attending any school. The cause of non-attendance is by some ascribed to Rate Bill, by others to distance from school and neglect of parents, others again assign the want of a compulsory law as the sole cause. The general regulations with regard to religious instruction seem to be followed statedly in three schools only, yet nearly all open and close with prayer and use the Bible or Testament; one reports good as resulting from their observance. Where a teacher whose walk and conversation are becoming the gospel, imparts religious instruction in a manner adapted to the capacity of his pupils, it must, through the Divine blessing, result in good in a greater or less degree. Teachers requiring certificates in the County of Halton have to pass through a pretty severe ordeal of examination, especially those of the first class. New questions are printed for every semi-annual examination, and a high standard of qualification required. The *Journal of Education* is received regularly by ten Sections; by one sometimes; another does not answer the question; and another says that it is not received; t seven say that it is useful; four do not answer that part of the question; and two say no. Allow me, as an individual, to say that I always receive the Journal with pleasure. The sketches given in it from time to time of individuals who, by persevering industry and application have, by the blessing of God, raised themselves to positions of distinction and usefulness among their fellow men, are of a nature to interest and please almost every reader, and to stimulate to a noble ardour to rise. The instructions given to school officers and Departmental notices are indispensable. The miscellaneous papers we read with pleasure. The matter relating to educational institutions and education generally may not, perhaps, interest a certain class, yet such matter should find a place in a paper devoted to educational intelligence.

61. Charles Sovereign, Esquire, Trafalgar.—There are some things, in my judgment, that militate against the advancement of our schools, such as the want of care in the selection of teachers, and their too frequent change when selected. If good teachers were encouraged to continue longer in their respective schools, it would be a great advantage to all concerned. Frequent change of books.—Children, whose time is limited, cannot afford to divide too much of that limited time between new books and new studies. There is a great want of interest in many of those who are legally privileged visitors of schools,

The Journal of Education is regularly mailed to all the sections in Vespra.

\*\*\* regularly mailed to all the sections.

the average even of school trustees is but a fraction over three visits to each school per year; by municipal councillors but two visits; by Judges and Members of Parliament but one visit during the year. School Section No. 9 received but one visit during the year, and No. 12 but one also. Hence you can in some measure discover the reason why the reports of the Township have not been better. It is the want of interest in those who have the management of the schools. These remarks do not apply to all; there are many honourable exceptions.

#### XXIII. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

62. The Reverend George A. Bull, M.A., Barton.—The report of schools in Barton Township for 1869 is highly satisfactory; all the schools are free, and the attendance of children of school age is very good. This, with diligent and competent teachers, is sufficient proof that much work has been done in promoting the education of our young people. Libraries are still few, but those which we have had for several years continue to be highly appreciated. It is, therefore, singular that the majority of our sections have not procured libraries, when the pleasure and profit of good books are acknowledged. The Scriptures are generally read, and prayers used at the opening and closing school hours of all except one, according to my report. I have to speak in the highest terms of our teachers—they have proved themselves highly competent and painstaking in every instance, and are held in much esteem. Trustees have been also very diligent and careful in their duties.

63. The Reverend John Porteous, Beverley.—Religious exercises are, as you see, commonly observed in the schools under my charge, even where there are mixed Protestants and Roman Catholies. We have had no religious difficulty in this Township in the schools, so far as I have heard. I have noticed that quiet, unassuming, earnest discharge of this duty disarms opposition. As usual, I inform you, that the programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and that the examination questions are printed. And this County has given a most unequivocal expression of preference for the present School Bill, when compared with the Bill recently abandoned by the Legislature of Ontario, and so we have worn the present educational harness until it ceases to gall, as all new things will do at first; we would just like for some time to leave it alone. We have no museums of botany, &c., nor magic lanterns for the pupils in this Township. I am sorry that our school libraries remain so few, and that the books, being some time in the hands of the people, are not so much in request as they were some years ago. Additions of books to the libraries would soon revive the interest, but these are being slowly made. Prizes were distributed in seven of our section schools. The results generally are satisfactory, and advancement on the part of the pupils, with a slig t mixture here and there of jealousy. But I believe that with thorough impartiality in their distribution, the evils resulting from prizes might be reduced to a minimum. Unless I put a direct question about the Journal of Education, I hear no remarks made. I do not endorse the depreciatory remarks that many indulge in, and always feel glad when the Journal is laid upon my table. It seems to me, however, that the paper on meteorology is too heavy for popular appreciation, and would be far better if presented in a short readable article giving the chief result. Let the details from each station be of course kept by the Chief Superintendent for the use of some future historian of the Dominion. Let me couclude by saying that there are numerous Sabbath Schools and libraries in this Township, and also other libraries than those reported. My conviction is that the general population returned as 5,775 is too small, but I have no means of correcting the number. Some of the Trustees carefully take eeusus, others content themselves with making an estimate of the population, and one or two Trustee Corporations leave that work to me. The protracted harvest diminished the school attendance last fall.

64. The Reverend George Cheyne, A.M., Binbrooke and Saltfleet.—I have much pleasure in stating that the schools in these Townships, with very few exceptions, have been carried on successfully during the year. Most of the teachers are well qualified. All but one in Binbrooke and several in Saltfleet hold first-class certificates, and are efficient and successful in conducting the operations of the school, and imparting instruction. Several of the teachers have been retained during five, six, or seven years in the same school sections,

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which speaks well both for teachers and people. There seems less tendency to change teachers than formerly. This may arise from an improved class of teachers, and from the felt advantages of retaining the same teachers when they are discharging their duties successfully. Trustees take an increasing interest in schools, and better and improved school accommodation is being provided. In School Section No. 9, Saltfleet, they are preparing to erect a new stone school-house during the coming season. Most of the school-houses are sufficiently large and commodious, and fitted up in the improved manner. The schools in Binbrooke have been kept open during the year, an average of eleven and a half months. and in Saltfleet eleven and one-third; the average in Saltfleet being reduced by a change of teachers in two instances. There is a growing disposition on the part of Trustees and teachers, to have a vacation of a month, from the middle of July to the middle of August. An arrangement to this effect is sometimes made between them. The cause of non-attendance, I believe to be as I have formerly stated. In a few cases it may arise from indifference, but for the most part it is owing to distance from school in the younger, and employment at home of the older, who have already got a pretty fair education. Prizes are given in many schools with advantage. They encourage and stimulate the scholars to diligence, and do harm only when injudiciously given. The opportunity afforded to different denominations to give religious instruction is not embraced in these Townships. This can be better done in families. The Journal of Education is generally received and appreciated, and I have no doubt is instrumental for good in teaching Trustees and others to take a greater interest in the cause of education, by diffusing intelligence on the subject. Libraries do not seem to be valued and improved as they ought to be; and hence their influence is not great. But one School Section in Saltfleet, No 7, has a library. In it the books are cared for and read to some extent. In Binbrooke, where the Council obtained a library, and divided it among the School Sections, in some the libraries have become dissipated, and I suppose the books are in the hands of the inhabitants; in others, they are well kept, and more or less read. Sabbath School libraries, which are in connection with every church, also afford facilities of reading and imparting useful information. If the inhabitants of a country are not a reading people they cannot be intelligent; hence the importance of affording every facility of acquiring useful knowledge, and giving the young a taste for read-The annual reports of Trustees are greatly improved, still they are not so full and accurate as they might be; and the Superintendent has sometimes to depend on his personal knowledge in answering some of the questions. On the whole, I am happy to say, that the schools in these Townships, and I hope throughout the Province, are in a prosperous state.

65. The Reverend Alexander MacLean, M.A., Flamboro' West.—As to non-attendance: (1) Rate bill; (2) Drunken parents; (3) Vagrant habits; (4) Untidiness; (5) Real want of clothing. The County Board gives a severe examination, invariably, by printed questions, renewed every half year. The general regulations for religious instruction in the schools, after school-hours, is not followed—there being no resident ministers of the gospel except the Superintendent. I know of no attempts to commence a museum as yet. The library books are covered, labelled and generally well-used, and the influence is good. I wonder that there are so few libraries in the Township. The influence of prizes seems to be inversely to their frequency—their benefit wanes as their numbers increase—the fewer the better unless great discretion be employed by teachers, scholars, and parents—a conjunction not often to be met with. It were well if the Journal of Education could be sent out earlier, and more definitely addressed, so as to reach the school sections earlier and more surely.\* This is a reason why the paper has not a wider range, and a deeper hold in our school sections; it is a pity that its real value should not be more fully appreciated, and the kind design of this truly great boon to our country be fully carried out. Where it is regularly read, its usefulness is patent. I fear its absorbing topics must lie in another direction, and that the Journal's high literary merit is not so great a merit with some Trustees as if it were a daily market list. There must be a mistake in the report from Section No. 5, in regard to indigent pupils—40 being reported. The indigents generally keep out of the schools unless they are free schools.

<sup>\*</sup> The Journal is regularly mailed each month to all the sections in Flamboro' West.

# XXIV. COUNTY OF BRANT.

66. The Reverend John Armour, Burford.—The general regulations I answer negatively. There is nothing done of which the writer is aware. Yes, the programme for teachers' examination is observed. The library books are covered. A good effect, I believe, is produced by the library. Without doubt, a beneficial influence has been exerted by the distribution of prizes. This Township is much divided about the publication of the Journal of Education—some in favour and others against. It seems in some cases to have lost its influence, and in others not so. I do not know that I can say anything further on this point.

67. The Reverend Elisha Draper, Oakland.—Cause of non-attendance of pupils is negligence of parents. The regulations as to religious instruction are followed in one school, and with a good effect as far as my observation goes. It depends altogether upon the teachers after all. The regulations for the examination of teachers are followed, and some of the questions are printed and some oral. The Trustees are considering the propriety of purchasing a library. A good influence is produced by distributing prizes—it stimulates emulation. The schools never see the Journal of Education—one of the Trus-

tees gets it out of the office and keeps it.\*

68. Robert H. Dee, Esquire, M.D., pro-Superintendent, Onondaga.—The Reverend D. W. Duane, Local Superintendent of the Township of Onondaga, being absent, requested me to do the school business for him. I have, therefore, the honour to inform you that I have this day forwarded the Annual Report. I have also great pleasure in stating that all the schools in this Township have done well during the past year. The new books are considered a very great improvement. The number of children not attending any school is but small—the cause of such non-attendance, in most cases, is carelessness on the part of parents. In some of the schools the religious instructions are carried out, and with good results. At County Board, instructions carried out-examinations both in writing and by viva voce. No museums or magic lanterns in any of the schools. There has been no librarian in this Township for some years, therefore the books are not in as good a condition as they ought to be, but when they are taken out good has been done, and if new books were purchased and the whole library matter attended to, much more good would result. No prizes have been given. The Journal is not received regularly in some of the sections. † I think it would be better to send it direct to the Local Superintendent, and let him deliver the numbers to the various school sections. The Journal is always useful, and it is much to be regretted that some of the sections do not get it.

# XXV. COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

69. Charles B. Millner, Esquire, Grantham.—Although not able to say that the state of our Common Schools is quite satisfactory, yet the average attendance of children is increasing, and the expenditure is larger than heretofore. More progress might be made if the teachers were of a superior order, for many are young people of no experience and very little learning. In the twelve schools which I report there are five male teachers, whilst the females number eight. Parents censure this, as all prefer men; still the Trustees are not to blame, as they are willing to pay well if able to procure the experienced teachers they desire. It is customary to say that indifference of parents prevents their children's attendance, but I do not coincide with this excuse, being satisfied that every good teacher has had his school room too full rather than otherwise; on the other hand poor teachers fail in presenting a fair average. The new series of books meets with warm approval, and are used with the exception of one or two cases, where poverty prevents the purchase, in such cases teachers must allow the use of old ones or dismiss the children untaught. At Circuit No. 2, meeting in St. Catharines for the examination of teachers, the questions are written, and every care is taken to license none but proper persons. But to make an examination satisfactory, the questions should be uniform throughout the Province, which could only be done by having them printed and forwarded through the

<sup>\*</sup> All the sections report Oakland Post Office, where the Journal is regularly mailed.

<sup>†</sup> The Journal is regularly mailed to all the sections in Onondaga.

Education Office. The authorized prayers are read, and the New Testament is used in most schools. All our schools were kept open during the year, and the majority free. This year all are free. The Common School library is not much used, yet the hundred volumes can be readily exchanged for the same number, from the general stock of one thousand.

The Journal of Education comes to hand very irregularly.\*

70. Eli Gregory, Esquire, Louth.—There is still a very large number not attending any school, but the number is growing less. The number reported this year was 34—being 16 less than last year. The cause is still the neglect of parents. The programme of examinations by County Boards is observed in most cases, and the questions nearly all printed. The religious instructions not observed by all, and are of very little benefit to all appearance. There is no museum or class of botany, magic lantern, or other scientific amusement. The books are labelled and covered, but are now the worse for wear. The libraries exert a good influence in all cases. In one school, prizes were distributed and had a good effect. The Journal of Education has not been received regularly, and I have therefore had a number of applications for this important paper.

71. The Reverend Daniel Collard, Niagara.—The work of education is progressing slowly but steadily. I believe that there is an increasing interest on the part of parents to have their children instructed, and on the part of the teachers there is an increasing desire to obtain knowledge and to impart it to the pupils. The last examination was a proof of this, and my visits to the schools give me still further proof. The schools in this Township were all free, with one exception. There are a few cases of non-attendance, which is owing to the neglect of parents. Religious instructions are not generally followed, but where they are the result is good. The programme for County Board Examinations is observed, but the questions are not printed. No museum commenced. There are no magic lanterns. Prizes have been distributed but in one instance—the effect was good. The Journal of Education exerts a very good influence.

#### XXVI. COUNTY OF WELLAND.

72. Alexander Reid, Esquire, Crowland.—You will observe that all the schools in this Township are free, a result hitherto unattained, so that the principle of free schools appears to be commending itself to the general public. It is a matter of congratulation that so large a portion of the children of school age have attended some portion of the year at school, so that less than one-thirteenth of the whole number have not attended any school, still it is to be regretted that even so small a fraction should be deprived of the advantages of the school-room. The reason generally assigned for non-attendance is indifference of parents, which, I presume, holds true in the majority of instances; not knowing the worth of education themselves, they are quite willing to deprive their offspring of its advantages. There is no religious instruction given in any of the schools in this Township. The idea generally entertained, I believe, is that the school-room is not the proper place, but that in the family, the Sabbath School and the church, such instruction should be given, and in this view, I fully concur. The programme for County Board Examinations is strictly observed, and the examination questions are uniformly printed. I am still sorry to observe the apathy and indifference manifested in regard to school libraries. There is not a public library in the Township, nor yet a Common School library, although the inducements held out by the Department are very tempting. Yet, it is to be hoped, the people will soon arise from their lethargy, and avail themselves of the valuable boon. Prizes were distributed in only one school, and then only on the ground of prompt attendance, and no doubt will act as an incentive to others to go and do likewise.

73. The Reverend W. E. Cooper, M.A., Humberstone.—It is a matter of deep regret that no improvement can be seen in the standard of the schools of this Township for the year past; on the contrary, they have rather deteriorated. This seems to have arisen from two causes: first of all, the people themselves, not having had good opportunities of acquiring an education in their own early days, are consequently unable to form a correct opinion as to the necessity or advantage of such a thing for their children;

<sup>\*</sup> This must be the fault of the Postmaster as it is regularly mailed.

<sup>†</sup> When the Journal is not received complaint should be made by letter to the Department.

this results in carelessness about the attendance of their children at school, a very slight reason being sufficient to induce them to keep their children at home. And it may be owing to the same deficiency of education that the parents, and through them the Trustees, are always having the teachers changed, no one being at all able, it would seem, to comprchend the mischief wrought by this constant change. A very unfortunate proof was afforded during the year of the utter futility of the Local Superintendent's visits and influence on this point. A young man was engaged as teacher in a school where there was need of ability and energy; at the end of two months a very striking and reliable improvement had taken place; the Trustees, notwithstanding all that the Local Superintendent could urge, refused to continue the teacher's engagement, and "hired" a young woman, a relative of an influential person in the section, saving thus a few dollars, and the result was the school went down literally almost to zero in a few months—only 8 pupils being present at the time of the Superintendent's visit. Of course when the teachers are engaged only for a few months, there is no restraint felt by them in regard to public opinion; they only desire to get on quietly until their time is up, when they can wander away, perhaps to a distance, and get another school. It must be candidly confessed, however, that the class of persons who obtain employment as teachers is certainly quite good enough for the pay they get, the treatment they receive, and the estimation in which their occupation is held. The effect upon the schools is exactly what might be expected. Before leaving this part of the subject, I should like to record a strong protest against the present system of leaving the dismissal of the teacher solely in the power of the Local Board. No teacher of real worth should be required to put himself so entirely in the hands of men in so many cases utterly unfit to judge of his qualifications for his position; and besides, the teacher has no real power by himself to suspend for any time. far less to expel, the most unruly pupil, thus even the power of maintaining discipline is really not in the teacher's hands; under these circumstances we cannot wonder at the unsatisfactory state of the schools. I cannot help thinking that a wise step to take would be to make the dismissal of a teacher dependent on the consent of the Reeve, Deputy Reeve, and Local Superintendent, or a majority of them, and also fixing a minimum salary for the teacher, say \$20 per month for rural schools, and \$25 for every village of 300 inhabitants, in the case of teachers having sole charge of a school. The system of "permits" by Local Superintendents might be discontinued, as there is now a full supply of certificated teachers, many of whom are unemployed, and really the "permit" is a most material aid to the "cheap teacher" advocates, and therefore as great a bar to the duly qualified teachers. In this Township it will readily be understood how little influence is wrought by libraries, or by the Journal of Education. The people would really not be willing to have their money spent on that, the good of which they cannot well see. The Local Superintendent has tried, by means of lectures, to awaken a right feeling in the people, but those who can be induced to attend these lectures are the very people who have the interests of the schools most at heart. The ignorant, the careless, and the obstructive cannot be prevailed upon to come to the only means in their reach of having their misconceptions and objections explained away. Not only does the indifference and ignorance of parents cause a poor attendance of their children at school, but more frequently, I believe, parents keep their children out of school from dissatisfaction with the teacher; the people are thus able, in many cases, to force the Trustees to change the teacher, and finding the plan succeed they, of course, put it in practice when they fancy they see occasion for it. The only remedy for all these defects must be sought in patiently working on till a better educated generation succeeds the present one; they will have sufficient knowledge of the advantages of education to value it more, and their children will derive the benefit that the present school system could give had it a fair chance. The evils indicated above are the results of the very state of things which a patient working out of the system will in time cure, and the existence of these evils is noticed only that we may feel that there is work to be done; were we to persuade ourselves that all is satisfactory there would be no great endeavor to improve. The knowledge of even failure is useful as an incentive to greater perseverance, and the lessons thus learnt must, to all right thinking people, prove of very great value.

74. The Reverend George Bell, Stamford.—Cause of non-attendance. Indifference of

parents is generally assigned: one report says "neglect," and another, "indigence." I think the regulations as to religious instruction are not followed, although four answer in the affirmative. The programme for examination of teachers is observed, and the questions are printed, the examiners adding such *viva voce* questions as they think fit, for greater satisfaction, when they consider it necessary. The Trustees of all the sections appear to receive the *Journal* regularly. One report says that it is not of much value to the Trustees, and one replies in the negative; the others state that it is of value. I believe it is of value to all.

75. Henry Musson, Esquire, Thorold.—There were eleven schools in operation in this Township including the unions, during the past year, and I am happy to say that they are doing well with a few exceptions. The attendance is not what it should be, mostly owing to indifference of parents, and at other times to carelessness of teachers. It is difficult to convince some of our Trustees that maps, globes, and libraries are a necessary appendage to good schools. As to libraries, we had a Township library a few years ago in actual operation, but it was distributed in the several school sections, and at the present time is only a myth in this Township, as you will see by my report. In some sections under my supervision the Trustees pay their teachers salaries that are too small to secure the services of good and efficient teachers, others again pay salaries that are a credit. In some sections prizes have been distributed, but they are few in number, and I think they exert a good influence in schools where they are distributed. As to the Journal of Education, in some sections it is rarely received, and for my own part I have received but three copies during the year.\* I think it would add materially to the advancement of education if they were regularly received. The revised programme is observed by the County Board, and the examination questions are printed. As to free Schools, I think it would be more pleasant to all in Ontario if the law required all to be free, and those endless disputes would then be settled, as there is more contention on this question than any other. I hope by next year to see all Schools in Thorold Township free, if not in Ontario.

76. The Reverend John Creighton, Wainfleet.—The cause of non-attendance, I am generally informed, is from indifference of parents. This, from observation, I think to be the true cause why our schools are not better attended. Parents are too often indifferent to the mental and moral culture of the youthful minds placed under their charge, and prefer present assistance at the shop or on the farm to that mental training which would make them afterwards even more useful and better members of society. I believe, indeed, that people are beginning to appreciate more highly the privileges which they enjoy under our Common School system. The schools in this Township appear to be doing very well. The most of them are open during the whole year, and I have no hesitation in saying that they are making marked progress. Outwardly also, the school houses have a comfortable appearance. They are either good brick buildings, or with few exceptions, very comfortable frame ones. Religious instruction is almost, I think, wholly neglected. To detain children after school hours, for this purpose, is not very desirable; and then this deficiency is supplied by Sunday Schools, which are to be found in every locality. The programme for County Board is generally observed, and the examination conducted by printed questions. Viva voce examination has been attempted occasionally in some subjects, but the general opinion is, that a written examination is more thorough. For some years the Board has endeavored to raise the standard of qualification, and the effect of this is visible in the class of candidates who receive certificates. The Journal of Education I believe to be generally useful where received, and very few of those who now read its pages would like to see it discontinued. If postmasters would do their duty by giving the paper to those to whom it is addressed, there would be more interest taken in it. But from personal knowledge I feel convinced that it is almost impossible to get it from the office--not at any rate with any regularity.

# XXVII.—COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

77. The Reverend Eli Bartram, Canborough, All our schools are in active operation, and all on the free system. The great hindrance to the schools in this Township is the

<sup>\*</sup> As the Journal is regularly mailed this must be the fault of the Postmaster.

non-attendance of the children, the want of commodious school houses, and the want of maps and school apparatus. The non-attendance of the children is caused chiefly by the negligence of parents, the necessity of children working a considerable portion of the time, and in a few instances by the poverty of parents. We have in this Township four school houses, not one of which is large enough to accommodate the pupils attending school during the winter months. I have endeavoured during my short term of office to enlist the sympathies of the Trustees in providing maps, &c., for the use of the schools, and have hopes that my efforts will prove successful. We have no public library in this Township. The inhabitants of Canborough are a non-reading people. I cannot give my opinion as to the progress of education in this Township as my term of office has been brief, but hope by assiduity in the discharge of my duties, to be enabled to report in my next a commendable progress, and at greater length.

78. A. Macdonald, Lockhart, Esquire, Moulton.-I have to state that although the general regulations in regard to religious instruction are not fully carried out in all my eight School Sections, still that in the whole of them a strong religious element prevails. The programme for County Board Examinations is, I believe, fully carried out, and the examination questions are printed. None of our schools have commenced any museums, and in none of them are there any scientific amusements for the pupils. Only in one of our school sections, No. 4, has a school library been purchased; but the school house in that section being very primitive, the library is kept in the private house of the librarian, and not having had personal access to it, I cannot positively say whether the books themselves have been covered, labelled, and numbered; but from enquiries made upon the spot, I learn that the books are well read and disseminated, and have exercised a very favourable influence amongst the pupils by inducing an increased love of study and reading. Prizes have been distributed in four of our school sections—and some further remarks upon the subject will be found in the columns below. The influence of the Journal of Education I believe to be very great in connection with our schools. It is eagerly sought after by the teachers, and I know of many school trustees almost innocent of any other reading, and yet who may be seen at many an odd time carefully perusing the pages of this periodical, and apparently desirous of profiting by its contents. Cause of non-attendance of pupils is by the local trustees generally attributed to the indifference of parents,—but we shall enter into this, perhaps, a little more fully below. Many portions of this municipality, more especially that part of it termed Moulton, are still in the transition state, from the wilderness to the grand arable farm; many of its ratepayers are still in lumbering, and transporting their ties and their cordwood to market. Many portions of the municipality, moreover, are being thoroughly drained, under the draining clauses of the Municipal Act, and a very large annual tax, and, indeed, in many cases almost an overwhelming one, is rated upon the lands to be benefited by these drainage operations; it is, therefore, little to be wondered at that in some of the localities the school buildings and premises are not precisely in that state which a true friend of education would desire to behold. And yet to me it has been truly refreshing and encouraging to behold the unanimity prevailing amongst all in favour of more suitable school buildings and premises, just as soon as the present outward pressure may cease to bear upon them, and the thorough conviction of all, that without such improved buildings and premises, neither the youth of their or any other sections can ever be well or thoroughly educated. I believe these parties to be sincere in their convictions and in their desires, and I have very great pleasure in reporting the fact. Other portions of the municipality, again, display magnificent arable farms, large and substantial barns and dwellings, and good snug brick school houses, well furnished without and within; and throughout the whole of my charge, taken all in all, I believe the state of educational matters to be quite encouraging. It may be, perhaps, that there is a little too much leaning towards that greatest curse of all curses in educational matters—the curse of cheap teachers. This is a point to which I have in all my visits most particularly called the attention of trustees and others, —but most unfortunately it is that very point upon which it is most difficult to carry out conviction. The best teacher is always the cheapest; and although trustees may dread to face their constituents with a large item for the services of an efficient teacher; and although they may flatter themselves that by a false parsimony they are securing their

re-election at the annual meeting, -yet they ought never to forget that at a far higher bar than that of man are their actions to be judged, that the immortal minds of the little ones around them are a sacred trust committed by God to their care, and that if they foully betray that trust, most assuredly an avenging God will not hold them guiltless. Strange it is, indeed, that whilst everyone appears to know that in the common transactions of everyday life, a good article of any kind always commands a good price, -yet, that so many should be found who make education the only exception to the general rule, and who can, for the low paltry quibble of saving a dollar, commit the welfare of the rising generation to a needy adventurer, and barter away their best interests—we had almost said the immortal souls—of their children for an additional vote at an annual meeting. There may be also amongst us (induced, perhaps, by the leaning towards cheap teachers) rather too much of a tendency to prefer female to male teachers—our proportions during the last year being six females and two males. And yet I do not know that I ought to complain-during my past year's experience I have found very few glaring deficiencies amongst these female teachers; and some of the very best examinations of the year were held in sections where females have almost constantly been employed. And having given the matter the most serious consideration, I have come to the conclusion that with pupils of a certain age, a female teacher will succeed as well, and in many cases better, than a male, and effect, in some instances, a saving of 50 per cent.; but that in schools attended by boys over thirteen or fourteen years of age, male teachers ought invariably to be employed. With respect to the causes of non-attendance, various reasons are assigned. Poverty we scarcely think can be admitted as a valid excuse, seeing that in our rural sections few, if any, are so utterly poverty-stricken as to leave room for such a plea, and that if any such there should unfortunately be, the School Act gives to school trustees ample powers to admit them to all the privileges of a good Common School education, free and without price. Occasionally the plea of "too great a distance from school" may be admitted, such cases, however, being very exceptional. Occasionally, also, local disputes may form a temporary reason why some sour fanatical parent, fancying himself aggrieved by the appointment of some particular teacher, or the election of some particular school trustee, vents his spleen upon all and sundry, by the Suicidal policy of keeping his children from school altogether. But the real truth we believe to be that all the various excuses formally offered can be easily merged into the general one of "indifference of parents." A large proportion of our population consists of emigrants from nearly every clime and region of the earth. The majority of these came here with nothing but their sturdy thews and sinews, and their indomitable energy and perseverance. With their axes upon their shoulders, they marched boldly into the wilderness; and out of it, by stringent frugality and unremitting toil, they have carved for themselves an easy competence—a rude plenty. They have seen educated men settle around them, and decrease in wealth, whilst THEY, the uneducated, have flourished and increased in it. Many of them, owing to the unavoidable force of circumstances—from sheer necessity—have been elected by those around them to situations of trust as school trustees and councillors. Nay, they have taken even higher flights, and been appointed by the crown to high official honours. They have waxed haughty in their grandeur, they have become inflated with their official pomp, they utterly eschew, alike, education, reason, and common sense. That many ignorant persons think in this foolish way, there can be no possible doubt, and therefore it is not very strange that so many of the rising generation are robbed of the privileges which God in his providence has bestowed upon them, and are cruelly deprived of their inalienable birthright—a good sound education. In close connection with this evil of non-attendance there is also the glaring one of partial irregularity. I think I can discern throughout the whole Dominion strong symptoms of a growing desire for the free school system, and also in many quarters a conviction that the law itself should be called into requisition and declare all our Common Schools free. I have no desire to raise my voice against this all but universal feeling; and yet I cannot help remarking that to me at least, there appears to be far less of this evil of partial irregularity observable in schools conducted upon the principle of Free. And to me the reason is very obvious. When the Rate Bill principle prevails, the usual fee is twenty-five cents a month. This sum, though small, parents do not like to lose; and as the attendance of a child at school for even one day in a month renders that child

liable for the full month's fee, it is generally found that children are not sent to school until they can attend with unbroken regularity. So that the whole matter would appear just to turn upon the solution of this one grand point. Whether it is more conducive to the educational improvement of a school section consisting of say sixty pupils between the ages of five and sixteen, that say twenty or twenty-five of these sixty should be found in their places in school regularly day after day, week after week, and month after month, without a blank marked in the register opposite their names, or that the whole sixty should attend irregularly-some one day in the week, some two or three half days, and others, perhaps, only four or five days in the month, I cannot say. The solution of this educational problem I leave to wiser heads than my own, and I only state the facts just as I have found them when comparing the attendance remarks in Rate Bill school registers with those of schools conducted on the Free principle. One thing appears to me positively certain,—that "Society is not only bound on principles of humanity, but is entitled by the laws of self-defence to take care, while there is no undue interference with conscience, that every child within its bounds receives such an education as shall fit it to become a useful citizen, and prevent its being a danger, a burden, and a nuisance to the Commonwealth," and if nothing else will effect this-if no other considerations will avail-then a compulsory attendance must by law be enforced. It is the children rising up all around us who are to form the future ministers, lawyers, doctors, councillors, magistrates, and rulers of our land, and God forbid that our prosperity and our happiness, our liberty, our order, and our social stability should be at the mercy of blinded ignorance. Within my charge only one school library has been purchased, and that purchase was effected many years ago. I am not aware that the subject has ever been brought prominently before the ratepayers of the municipality by any of my predecessors in office, and I rather think that not one in a hundred of them ever heard of such an institution as a Common School library. We have a very excellent one attached to the Baptist Church in this place, but it is only available for Sunday School pupils, who, I am sorry to say, are few and far between. But, if I am spared long enough, I shall take care that the ratepayers do not much longer remain in ignorance upon the subject. Having attended a great many schools, academies and universities in Scotland, and having in all of them, at the closing examinations of the year, invariably seen prizes awarded, from the massive gold and silver medals down to the very tiniest rewards of merit,—as a matter of course I was strongly prepossessed in favour of the Prize system; and one of my very first acts upon coming into office was to urge upon all parties, to whom I had access, the vast amount of benefit which would accrue to all, were the same system carried out amongst us here. Some were jubilant at the idea, others were dubious, whilst others again (though really friends to the system) had that everlasting nightmare grinning horribly before them—their re-election at the ensuing annual meeting, or the capital which would be made out against them at some future election, were they to raise the school taxes by the amount of even one cent, however laudable and desirable the object to be obtained might be. However, I ultimately succeeded in getting prizes, or obtaining a fund for getting prizes in no less than four of our eight school sections; three of these funds being raised by private subscription, and the fourth by public taxation. Three of the examinations I attended in person, the fourth I did not hear of until it was over, but I have since ascertained its results; and in all my experience in school matters, here and elsewhere, I never beheld anything so pleasing and instructive as all these examinations—in my view they were positive resurrections from the dead. Everything passed off pleasantly (with the exception of a little growling at one of the examinations on the part of some ignorant parents, of which more anon), and when I tell you that at one of the examinations there were upwards of sixty spectators, and at another about a hundred, all assembled, amidst fearful storms of wind and rain, and this too in thinly inhabited country places, you may well believe that teachers, pupils, parents and trustees were all most wonderfully encouraged. There is one feature, and a very important one it is too, about the prize system, and which I do not remember having ever heard commented upon, and that is the greatly increased regularity of attendance. When prizes are promised, nothing but sickness can ever cause a pupil to absent himself or herself from school; and even that sickness must be very severe, as every absent mark tells against a pupil, and when there

is anything like equality of merit, one absent mark may turn the scale. Across the dubs, where I was educated, I never heard a word of all the fearful evils (connected with the prize system) which have been discovered on this side of the Atlantic. I have no doubt that in my time I have been a pupil in about as many educational institutions as any other man of my age in the Dominion of Canada, and that I have been engaged in about as many public school examinations for prizes as most other men of my day. At many of these examinations I was completely successful, and although nearly half a century has now elapsed, I can lay my hands upon prize books received at these examinations, still extant as proofs of my energy, perseverance and skill; and opening up the fly leaf I can still behold the name of the kind donor and teacher, long, long since gone to his eternal rest. But then at many, many of these examinations I was just as unsuccessful, and others received the palm of victory which, no doubt, they richly deserved; but in all my experience I never heard of any of our heads being turned by success, or our hearts broken by defeat. I have stood in the Humanity Hall of the University of Edinburgh, and beheld one hundred and sixty students compete for a magnificent gold medal of great value, the gift of the legal faculty of Scotland, and I have seen that medal carried off from all competitors—the scions of nobility, the sons of the magnates of the land—by a raw country lad, clad in homespun, and speaking the pure Doric of his native Lammermuir hill—the future Doctor John Lillie, who died but as yesterday in our own city of Kingston; and I never heard, I never knew that "feelings of dissatisfaction, envy and hatred" were engendered in any of our minds, but contrariwise, feelings of rejoicing that the glory had gone to a true son of the soil," and that true merit had found its reward. I have stood there in the Hall of the Faculty of Arts, and beheld rich Bursaries, some tenable for even three years, publicly competed for by whole hosts of students, the very first of their day, and I have seen the successful competitors congratulated and fêted by the unsuccessful, with a joy too truly depicted on the countenance to be feigned. I have stood in the ante-room of the Hall of the Faculty of the Advocates, and I have beheld the "plucked" and rejected candidates for their gowns, come forth with the quivering lip, with the sunken eye, with the utter prostration which proclaimed them almost broken-hearted men; but I have looked forth once more, and I have beheld them more than conquerors—swaying courts and juries by their legal lore, astounding senates by the thunders of their eloquence. But why multiply examples? The same God created us all, and He created us with like feelings and like sympathies in each hemisphere of the globe. We can perfectly well remember, as if it had happened but yesterday, all the shame, and the sorrow, and the sickness of heart experienced by us when defeated at a public school examination, and we believe that all unsuccessful competitors will, in similar cases, experience precisely the same feelings. But then this (if we may use the term without irreverence) is a Godly sorrow—this is not a sickness unto death. This is the very feeling we wish to excite, this is our grand aim in view. The prize system would be worse than useless, it would be an utter failure, did it excite no feelings of this kind-did all remain dormant and inert. But then, we believe the youthful mind and the youthful spirits to be buoyant in the extreme; we believe that the unsuccessful will again rebound with life and with glee, that they will struggle onward, ever on, that they will redouble their exertions to outstrip those who upon former occasions outstripped them, and while there is life left, cry Never despair! We believe that if any ever do yield to despair, the fault will lie, not with the hopeful pupils, but with ignorant parents and misguided friends (as in the examination instance formerly alluded to) who, instead of gently chiding them for their want of punctuality, good conduct, diligence and proficiency, and kindly encouraging them on to redoubled exertions, wickedly instil into their little minds the most deadly poison, and by the most unseemly insinuations lead them to believe that they have been unjustly dealt with. But even if the alleged dissatisfaction does sometimes exist, about the distribution of prizes at a school examination, and if envious murmurings do sometimes arise upon the parts of negligent pupils and their ignorant and misguided friends, the plain answer is, that—If the distribution is decided fairly by the marks regularly recorded by the teacher, for punctuality and other excellencies on the part of the pupils; and in those exercises where no marks are recorded (such as penmanship, elocution, composition, &c., &c.) then by a committee of judges chosen indiscriminately by the parents themselves, there is, in point of fact, no just ground for complaint; and it is ridiculous in the extreme, it is perfectly monstrous to maintain, that because some one or two discontented ratepayers in each school section must snap, and snarl, and growl, because the undeserving children come not home laden with prizes, we must, on that account, refuse all rewards to the industrious and the deserving; that, because some one murnurs and imputes unworthy motives, we must sacrifice all to please him; and because of alleged "dissatisfaction," preserve for ever, without distinction, the dead level "between the diligent and the idle, the regular and the irregular, the obedient and the disorderly."

# XXVIII.—County of Norfolk.

79. James Covernton, Esquire, Charlotteville.—The progress of the Schools in this Township, has not been as satisfactory during the past, as through several previous years; although the attendance has slightly increased. Several causes have combined to retard the work of the Schools-some of them of a nature not likely to occur again. It will be seen that all the Schools are in effect Free, although in one, where there is but very little property of an assessable character, the heads of families volunteer a trifling monthly payment. As the system of Free Schools is now nearly universal, and is sustained by a large contribution, by owners of property, not always directly interested in the welfare of Common Schools, it is very important that all drawbacks and hindrances to the thorough and complete success of this system, should be fully considered and provided for. An absolutely compulsory clause might not meet with the favour the occasion requires; but I venture to suggest that some means should be devised, that would have the effect of compelling the children, for whom our well appointed Common Schools are provided to attend regularly (except when prevented by sickness), for a certain period of the year, (say six months) or of obliging parents, that tolerate the frequent and inconvenient absence of their children from School, to pay to the School Trustees a sum of money per week or month that would be more than commensurate with the Public money lost to the School by such irregular attendance. The School register would show the extent of absence of each pupil during any given period. It is freely argued, and I think justly, by considerable rate payers; "we have acceded to the popular wish for improvement in educationhave borne the cost of erection of superior School Houses, and of the employment of excellent Teachers the year round, in order that the whole rising generation might enjoy the great benefit that a sound education is calculated to confer; but we find the average attendance does not increase with our increased outlay, and that a necessity arises either for enforcing the public designs in this matter, or of averting from us all the expense irregular attendance occasions." The expenses of the School are of a fixed nature, but greatly diminished by constant attendance of Scholars. I have only glanced at the pecuniary aspect of this question, which is by no means the most important, for it is notorious the best efforts of meritorious Teachers, are incessantly marred and rendered almost nugatory by irregular attendance of scholars at School. The intended legislation of the House of Commons last Session, on the Common School Law, necessarily aroused much interest with all our ratepayers. In the Township, it was considered from two points of view, that were deemed unfavourable to some of its propositions. It was argued that it would indirectly at least materially increase the expenses now sustained for supervision, and would in some respects abridge the power of the people and increase that of the officials. It is to be hoped that in any new measure that may be proposed for the amendment of our existing School Law, care will be taken to allay apprehensions of materially increased expense on this matter; and the jealousy of feeling that the bare apprehension that the people's authority was to be abridged, has aroused.

80. John Phelan, Esquire, M.D., Walsingham.—The cause of non-attendance, generally is either extreme poverty of parents or their ignorance or indifference. In one instance, a large number of children, perhaps half of the school population, did not attend school in 1869, because the section in which they lived, was abolished by being divided between two adjoining sections—anger and spite here were the causes. The municipal council, however, on my recommendation, has re-established the section, and now I am glad to be able to say, the children are almost all attending school. The Journal of Education is

received, and read generally, and I am sure with advantage; if it was made the medium of communication, with Trustees and Superintendents, on all questions of law, like the law Journal, its usefulness would, I think, be much increased. I and others could refer to its pages for information, instead of writing to you, and you would not be obliged to answer the same questions over and over again. Libraries in this township, are mostly Sunday School Libraries; the books are generally covered, numbered, well cared for, and better still, in many instances, constantly read; and I am confident are gradually but surely begetting a taste for reading. Our Sunday Schools are all flourishing, and are becoming popular, even with those who take no part in them. They are all non-denominational. I have on every opportunity impressed upon parents and trustees alike, the fact that it is their duty as well as their interest, to visit the schools under their care, or where their children attend, and thus offer some encouragement to teachers and children both. The number of my visits marked on my Report, will show with what success. While alluding to this subject, I am sorry to have to remark that Preachers, as a body, do not seem to take any interest in our Common Schools; a visit by a minister being the exception and not the rule.

# XXIX.—COUNTY OF OXFORD.

81. A. J. Campbell, Esquire, M.D., Blandford.—The interest which the inhabitants of this Township, take in the education of the young, is manifested by the fact, that not one male teacher in all the Township, is paid less than \$400 per annum. We feel disappointed in common with many more, at the fate of the proposed "School Bill." It is a great pity that eleven men, and talented men too, should allow their factious feelings to overcome their wisdom, enslaving to partisanship their power and influence for good. Our schools will never be what they ought to be, until the present system of Local Superintendents is entirely abolished, and also some means employed to secure better attendance at our schools. You will see by my Report, that for every 10 that attends school, I re-

mains at home, and the universal reason given is—"indifference of parents."

82. The Reverend W. H. Landon, Blenheim.—The information I have been able to collect, I think fully justifies me in speaking in favourable terms of the schools of this Township, which, I apprehend, would compare favorably with the schools of any other Township in the Province, which like Blenheim, is almost wholly rural. Twelve of the fifteen male teachers, hold either provincial or first class County Board Certificates, and of the rest none are lower than second class. Twelve out of sixteen schools were kept open the whole year, and the average of the whole is more than 11½ months. Fourteen of the schools are free, only two putting any charge upon attendance. Three schools employ assistant female Teachers, and only one is wholly under the charge of a female. About six of these schools I consider superior, and the rest, except one, are, perhaps quite of average character as compared with other county schools. As respects results, the following branches in most of the schools, are well and thoroughly taught—viz: Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, and the other Mathematical sciences, as far as attempted. In reading, I am sorry to say, the success is not so satisfactory. Too many of our Teachers seem satisfied with a class that can readily pronounce the words of the lesson without difficulty and without hesitation, even though no attempt is made to express, or even to comprehend the meaning or the emotion intended to be expressed by the author. I have not failed to call the attention of the Teachers to this defect, and I trust not altogether in vain. results in book-keeping, I have also found to be far from satisfactory. Too much reliance seems to be placed upon a few examples, and too little effort is made to unfold the theory and to explain the far reaching objects of the science. I fear also, that the benefits resulting to the young from the study of Geography and History, as taught in our schools, will be very limited. The teaching depends too much upon placing the hard facts of the sciences before the pupils, and entrusting them to the custody of the memory alone, without the aid of the intellect or the emotions. The same remarks are far too applicable to the methods of teaching the natural sciences. In the pursuit of these latter branches, it might be supposed that it would be easy to evoke enthusiasm in the young, and to enlist the esthetic faculties. But I have seldom seen any attempt made in this direction. The Teachers, I fear, generally confining themselves to the prescribing of the lessons and hear-

ing recitations. The number of children in the Township reported as "not attending any school," is 168, not a very large number for so large and populous a township. Still it is too large, and we naturally wish to know the reasons for their non-attendance. In several cases no reason is given. In one case poverty is assigned for the non-attendance of 5 children; in another case a large number are kept at home "to work," and "indifference" of parents is stated another reason of the absence of all the rest. The examination and classification of Teachers by the County Board, are conducted according to regulation and by printed questions. One school (No. 6), has commenced making a collection for a museum, and has a considerable number of specimens, chiefly zoological, but there are no suitable conveniences on the premises for arranging or greatly enlarging the collection. No school has a magic lantern, or any other fixed means of affording amusement to the pupils. There is a Township Library, which is very little used. Besides this, 7 schools report Section Libraries, but in only one do they seem to be much used. Of course they can be exerting no very useful influence. I am unable to assign any plausible reason for this great apathy, especially in those sections where there are no Sunday School Libraries. When I remember with what avidity, when I was a lad, and books were scarce, I seized upon every volume I could either buy or borrow; and with what pleasure I devoured its contents I am amazed when I see intelligent lads and young men pass by piles of them without taking the trouble to turn a leaf. To me it is altogether mysterious. According to my experience and observation, the judicious and timely distribution of prizes, always exerts a good influence, and this view seems to be held by the Trustees who have replied to the question. As to the influence exerted by the Journal of Education, I might repeat nearly all I said above in connection with the libraries. Among the Trustees and people its influence is nil, because it is not read. Why; I am unable to say. While acting as a Trustee of the Local School here several years ago, I could seldom induce my co-Trustees to take it home to read; and more strange still, some choice articles which I would mark for the Teacher, bearing directly upon his duties or his interests, I had the mortification to find were not read, or not appreciated. However, I think it is more generally read by the Teachers and with benefit. A gradual improvement is taking place in our schoolhouses, though no new ones were built last year. We have several buildings which afford one good room with suitable furniture and apparatus for teaching. There are two or three with tolerable class rooms in addition. Most of them have some other space around for play grounds, and all are furnished with privies. One great defect, however, attaches to all of them—there is no provision made for winter ventilation, except by opening the windows, or valves in the ceiling, so that all ventilation must be at the expense of warmth and at the hazard of chills and colds. On the whole, however, though there are still so many things to report, I cannot but speak in terms of high satisfaction at the state of popular education to which we have attained. Having been more or less intimately connected with our schools as Teacher, Local Superintendent, or Trustee, for nearly half a century, (having first taught a school in this Township in 1824), I have had a better opportunity than most, for marking the advancement that has been made, and my retrospect of the past, yields great satisfaction as to the present, and inspires me with the highest hopes for the future. I cannot close these remarks without expressing the regret I feel—a regret which I believe is shared by nearly all the real intelligence of the country -at the failure of the Legislature to pass the late School Bill. Though imperfect, perhaps in some of its details, it would undoubtedly have still further advanced the character and efficiency of the schools. I hope that at the next session, the Government will bring in a good bill, embracing many of the features of the last, and exert their whole influence to pass it, irrespective of the carpings of those persons, who, though they have never devoted a single day to the study of the subject, assume the right to decide against the highest professional and practical wisdom.

83. The Reverend William J. S. Stitt, Norwich North.—The general regulations with regard to religious instruction are not attended to. The attendance is very irregular, and the number of children who do not attend any school is very great. There is a growing feeling on the part of the community in favour of a compulsory clause being inserted in the School Act to reach this class of children. Take, for instance, the Village of Norwich, where I reside, the total number of children of school age is 264, whilst 53 of that

number never enter the school-house. The programme for examinations, I believe, is generally observed. The examination questions are printed. The Journal of Education is neither appreciated as it ought to be nor much read; not even asked for unless in a few cases. The annual and semi-annual reports are not carefully filled up by the teacher and Trustees, and the manner in which they are generally filled up evinces either gross igno-

rance, or culpable carelessness.

84. R. A. Janes, Esq., Oxford West.—I am pleased to be able to report our schools in a prosperous condition. Some of our best teachers left during the year—the change and loss of time have hindered the progress of those schools materially. I have but few children to report for non-attendance. There always will be a few indifferent parents scattered through all our school sections, who take no interest in the education of their children, no matter how convenient the school-house or competent the teacher. These I fear will only be reached by compulsory attendance. Some of our sections are badly arranged, the school-houses being at too great a distance for small children to attend—these are the causes of their non-attendance. Prizes were distributed in nearly all our schools, and the effect has been marked in increasing the regularity of attendance, the interest of pupils in their respective studies, and particularly in influencing the parents to be present at all the examinations—thereby increasing their interest in the education of their children. The Journal of Education has been regularly received with but few exceptions. The ability with which it has been conducted has won for it the high appreciation of all our people. This is illustrated by the following:—One of our Sections (No. 8) did not receive it. They applied to me and afterwards wished me to write and notify you of the fact—for said they, "We do not wish to be without it."

# XXX. COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

85. W. J. Pasmore, Esq., M.D., Woolwich.—Sections 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, say that they think that there are no children in their sections who do not attendschool during some part of the year. The others say that "indifference of parents" is the cause of their non-attendance, which I think is correct, as there are none in this Township who cannot send their children to school if they like. In the section in which I live—No. 1—there are no children who do not attend school. The regulations as to religious instruction are followed in Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5 only, and the results are not startling. I think the "programme for teachers' examinations" is observed and the questions are printed. But as I have attended one meeting of the Board, I am not as well able to answer this question as some of the other members. The library exerts a good influence I should say as No. 6 is the second best school in the Township, and more teachers have gone out from that section than from any other in Woolwich. The influence of prize distribution appears to have been good, though Nos. 4 and 6, our two best schools in the Township, gave no prizes this year. The Journal of Education, Nos. 2 and 3 say, they don't receive; Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 11 say they receive it regularly, No. 7 is not answered, No. 9 says, "No, they can't read it," No. 10 says, "Not very useful," and No. 12, "Not regularly received."

#### XXXI. COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

86. A. Dingwall Fordyce, Esquire, North Riding. The schools have generally been well conducted; some, of course, much more so than others, according, in a good measure, as teachers have been engaged, or not, whose heart was in their work and who were possessed of teaching ability, tact and good feeling; or such as have merely gone through their work in a perfunctory manner, associating in their thoughts, with the stated duties of the school, some other pursuit or prospective employment—a course which in almost all cases, must prove sadly detrimental to the scholars. The number of scholars on the rolls has been 10,560—being about 600 more than in 1868—while the attendance in 1869, as compared with the previous year, has been larger during the first six months, but smaller during the latter six. I am glad to find a disposition in some cases to increase the remun-

<sup>\*</sup>The Journal for Nos. 2 and 3 are regularly mailed to St. Jacobs. Any irregularity ought to be complained of to the Postmasters.

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eration of teachers who have proved themselves truly efficient, and yet, in most quarters, too great stress laid on economy to the injury I believe in many schools, of both teacher and scholars. With few exceptions the schools have been kept open the whole year, there are a few cases where a different course, I conceive, is justifiable at the commencement, but scarcely to fall back to, after having got over it, except in very peculiar circumstances. During the year, two superior school houses have been erected, one in Section 5, Peel, (near Winfield) a handsome brick building, costing over \$1,000; the other in Section 8, East Garafraxa, ou a different and more central site than the old school—a good frame building on a stone foundation. Besides these, the school house of Section 5, Pilkington, has been reconstructed, heightened and enlarged at an outlay, as appears by the Trustees' expenditure of over \$650. Other items of outlay of the same kind in the Report have reference to instalments on improvements effected during former seasons. A new school-house has also been built in East Garafraxa in a recently organized section reported as No. 12, where school was opened in the beginning of this year. I regret to say that, in one case, that of Section 11 in the same Township where the attendance has been very large and the school accommodation of the very poorest description, the conclusion was come to at a special meeting held lately, not to build this year. The house is one of those which-had the amendments to the school law been carried out-would necessarily have been condemned, as altogether inadequate to the requirements of the section; if not positively injurious to the numbers assembling from day to day. There are a good many other school-houses I am sorry to have to observe, whose day of grace has been extended from the same cause. Steps will shortly be taken for the erection of a school house in Section 5, Arthur, which has now been detached from Mount Forest, with which village a union has existed for some years. A school was opened last July in a new Section in Amaranth (No. 7.) The Township of West Garafraxa has remodelled its sections. In consequence of this division, it has been found necessary to have a different site for the school in Section 6, East Garafraxa (late 2 Garafraxa), and the contract is shortly to be let for a new stone school house. In section 5 Minto (Harriston Village School) I observe with satisfaction that an Assistant Teacher is now employed in other premises—the school house being quite too small for the attendance, and in fact, it is simply impossible in schools such as this one, or those in Glen Allan and Drayton, Sections 2 and 4 Peel village schools, with additional country attendances, for any one teacher, no matter how diligent or able, to do justice to the scholars. In the Salem School Section 5, Nichol and Pilkington, besides the efficient male teacher, two female assistants are employed, and all, I believe, have quite enough work on their hands. From what I learn, there seems to be doubts entertained of upholding the school in Section 6, Pilkington-where, for some years a struggling existence has been maintained—the few Protestants having to contend in doing so, against the drawbacks of a Separate School on either hand, one in Pilkington, the other in Nichol—comparatively few of the Roman Catholics in the Section keeping up their connection with the mixed school. By degrees I make no doubt, it will be quite possible to get your wishes fully carried out respecting the new Text Books of various kinds. While, in the Report, you may find in most cases, the reading books in use, designated as National, I believe it is almost invariably the new Canadian series that is meant. A few of the old National Fifth Books may be used with the other, on account of the lessons in Ancient and Modern History. The new Elementary Arithmetic (Smith & McMurchy's) of course has not yet had time to get introduced. It is only mentioned, I think, in two schools, and I fear, in many schools in the remote Townships where Sangster's small work has only lately got a footing, the introduction of any other this year will be almost, if not wholly, impracticable -the people having sustained very serious loss through the early frosts last season, and the straits to which many have consequently been reduced. I am not aware whether it is intended that Lennie's Grammar should be altogether superseded by the new one (Davies') or whether both may be employed, but the latter is getting gradually introduced, although 64 schools are yet reported as using Lennie, only 12 Davies, and 4 the two together. A few stray copies may be found of books not strictly authorized, such as Carpenter's Spelling Assistant and Campbell's Geography, but the number is comparatively small, and not increasing. I presume there is no objection to the use of Edwards' Summary of English History, where the scholars are scarcely ready to use Collier's or White's, or any 12

work of that size. Prizes appear to have been given in 41 schools, while 50 report giving some, but as only 29 schools are mentioned in the Financial Report as having outlay for this object, some must be included generally in other disbursements. Thinking as I do that more good than harm will in almost all cases follow a judicious distribution of prizes I regret that more schools do not avail themselves of the opportunity for procuring them. I do not know but that in all cases it would be best for the teacher to assign them by his record of standing—not leaving out of such a calculation prizes for reading, as commonly adjudged by visitors at a public examination—such a mode of deciding losing its supposed interest in its tediousness, and in probably the great majority of cases not leading to the really correct decision. I cannot help likewise regretting that under my superintendence there is not a greater desire to possess libraries, such as can be procured from the Educational Department, or to replenish those which have been procured a good many years ago. There are only 27 Sections that report having libraries of this kind, and nearly half of these are to be found in the Townships of East and West Garafraxa, while the large Township of Maryborough with its 16 schools, 1,600 scholars, has not so much as one. True, this and other Townships may have Sunday School Libraries, and these may be excellent of their kind; but that varied description of reading, so useful and so necessary, cannot naturally be expected to be found there, and such as your Department provides. I cannot too highly approve of your instituting enquiry commenced last year, as to the outside convenience provided for the scholars, of which there is such a deplorable lack, accompanied by such unaccountable indifference. It is my intention wherever the want exists, to draw special attention to it by a strong remonstrance in the Visitors' Book of the school, where I have not the opportunity of impressing the propriety of attending to it on local authorities. The report is rather fuller than the former year in respect of Sunday Schools. In 1868—the first year you drew attention to the subject by way of query—46 schools were reported under my superintendence, with 308 teachers, and 2,423 scholars, while for 1869 the number of schools reported is 75, with 379 teachers and 2,929 scholars. If however we should add to these, several schools which appeared in 1868, but have been omitted in 1869, we should find in all, 79 schools with 451 teachers, and 3,395 scholars: The account could not even then be looked on as by any means complete, and yet, the result shown in some instances is highly gratifying; for example, the Township of Amaranth has Sunday Schools in all its Common School Sections but one, which was only organized last year; and in the extensive Township of Peel there are only 3 School Sections that do not report having Sunday Schools; and one of these, I am aware, had a Sunday School a few years ago; and for ought I know, may have it still in operation. You will notice that about 60 schools report not having the Time Table or General Rules hung up—most likely do not possess them. Were you to send a supply for these schools through me, I should have pleasure in distributing them where they are needed. Unless there is attention to such rules as these, there can be no well ordered school, and the teacher may be aided by pointing to them as well as inculcating their lessons, for in doing so, and unless there is a carefully laid down plan of teaching so as to economize the time at the teacher's disposal, much of it must be squandered, various classes will suffer, blame will be attached to the teacher which might be avoided, and far less satisfactory results in all respects will be obtained. The number of schools open the whole or greater part of the year has been 103-in 76 of which the Bible is reported as in use, and in 87, prayers used either at the opening or at the close of the day's exercises, or both. During the year I prepared and circulated in printed form among the schools under my charge over 1,800 copies of a lecture on activity in school matters, and this is what is acknowledged whenever the Local Superintendent in the Statistical Reports is credited with lectures. Unlike two previous distributions, no charge whatever was asked or received for the copies thus circulated. Most would not have grudged in the very smallest degree the trifle towards re-imbursing outlay of this kind, but some grumblers are always and in most places to be found, from whom it is perhaps prudent to remove any occasion for taking exception. Your enquiry as to whether the Journal is useful to the Trustees has elicited a variety of replies; where expressed in few words I have given them in the Report; a few shorter or longer, which convey more meaning, perhaps, I shall notice. One says it is "very useful," another that it is "very useful," one that it is "not useful," another that it is

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"not very useful," while another says that it "certainly is useful." One says "it might be useful," another, that it is more useful to "the teacher than to the Trustees." One goes the length of explaining, that "it is not useful as at present conducted," one that it needs improvement in editing "—while another asks the question "who is to judge of its usefulness." I give these expressions of opinion simply as I find them. Most certainly there is very much valuable matter contained in every number of the Journal. Whether it might be rendered more popular by some alterations in the arrangement or by somewhat greater variety in the articles is not for me to say. I only wish some of the critics, whose remarks I have noted, would themselves become your correspondents, and help to render the Journal such as they could give unqualified commendation to. I believe some of them could really do something in this way to render it more popular and more coveted, than with all its real merits it perhaps now is.

# XXXII. COUNTY OF GREY.

87. Charles Gordon, Esquire; Derby, Keppel, Sarawak, Sullivan, Sydenham.—In too many cases the Trustees are utterly unfaithful to the duties pertaining to the office; in more than one instance, where I had to attend to complaints, I found the Trustees had their affairs in such confusion that it seemed to me a wonder they got through as they did. You will perceive by the Report that the average attendance during the first six months of 1869 was much larger than during the remainder of the year; there is no doubt the extremely wet season, and consequently, in some places, almost impassable roads were the-although not the only-cause. The regulations with regard to religious instruction are followed, and as a result the Roman Catholics seem to feel there is no necessity for Separate Schools. In more than one instance the Separate School teacher has declared a preference for the Common School. The programme for County Board Examinations is observed and the questions are printed. There are no museums commenced in this district, the country is too new and the people too hard pressed to incur any more expense than is absolutely necessary. The libraries are conducted agreeably to the regulations, their influence is of a very beneficial character. The distribution of prizes is not so much practised as it should be, but the people always complain of the taxation: in those sections where prizes have been distributed the inhabitants generally express themselves satisfied that the money expended in the purchase of the books is well spent. Several of the Trustees and teachers have been complaining to me that the Journal of Education does not come to them regularly, and, indeed, in one or two instances complaints have been made of its not having been received at all.\* Both Trustees and teachers have got to look on the Journal as of some considerable importance to them in the way of gathering information respecting schools and teaching.

88. William Ferguson, Esquire; Artemesia, Melancthon, Osprey, Proton.-The review of educational matters in 1869 rather indicates some progress as regards the Fourth School District of the County Grey. Though like other rural districts much is lost by irregularity of some, and the non-attendance of others, yet the non-attendance is, I think, decreasing, and in most cases proceeds from distance from school and the poverty as much as the indifference of parents. I would suppose that some cases of inconvenience and hardship in the first case—distance—would be remedied by the adoption of Township Boards instead of individual Section Corporations, all the schools in a township being under a central control, pupils might thus attend the school most convenient. Besides, I find in some minds a suspicion existing that some teachers, in order to hide the fact of small attendance arising, in part, from their own want of power to render the schools attractive, seek to secure a larger share of the School Fund by falsifying the semi-annual returns to the Local Superintendents; the Trustees, even if willing, are unable to do more than merely assume that they are correctly filled. Were all the Trustees in a township paid by Central or Township Boards, the suspicion might possibly be avoided. I do not think that the regulations in regard to religious instruction are attended to; yet I do not imagine that the children attending our Common Schools are therefore uninstructed, as Sunday Schools are tolerably numerous, and stated religious (Sabbath) services within the

<sup>\*</sup> The Journal is regularly mailed to all the sections.

reach of, and participated in by most. The programmes for the examination of teachers are all printed, and every exertion is made by the Board (within just limits) to secure an efficient staff of teachers for the schools. While a knowledge of the more advanced studies is deemed desirable, and is suitably acknowledged, a thorough acquaintance with the practical and more essential studies is made absolutely indispensable. Indeed, no candidate in whose papers five errors in spelling are found, can obtain a first-class certificate. No museum has been commenced, and but one school possesses a magic lantern. This school, No. 2 Melancthon, has also a pair of very fine globes, a good supply of maps, and an excellent library tolerably well read and kept. In Artemesia and Osprey there exist the remains of libraries obtained a number of years ago; they are now nearly worn out, but have already created a taste for reading in many youthful minds. The maps at one time supplied to their schools by municipal councils of these Townships, now but indicate what they were once intended to be. In a few cases prizes have been distributed, and in general with a good effect. In conclusion, there exists a strong attachment to our present school system, parties of various shades of politics generally agreeing to view it from rather a conservative aspect.

#### XXXIII. COUNTY OF PERTH.

89. The Reverend J. W. Holmes. Blanchard.—The schools generally are in good working order, in some cases, however, there is an indifference of parents manifested, and hence the cause of a good deal of non-attendance,—another cause is the demand at home for the labour of those children who are able to work. Religious instruction and its influence, &c.— It is impossible to say what the influence is, as the duty is attended to in most cases in a very careless and desultory manner, and in some instances not at all. Museums, &c .-There are none in connection with any of the schools—neither magic lanterns. It is next to an impossibility to convince the farming community generally of the value of these things. Provincial Libraries.—There are only a few in this municipality, and while there are some who avail themselves of the advantages, the masses do not appreciate the opportunity nor cultivate the taste for reading, and hence the influence is scarcely perceptible. Distribution of Prizes.—In only a few of the schools are prizes distributed, and in those cases, I think, the influence is decidedly beneficial—a good deal of that, however, depends on the wisdom and prudence of the distributor. The Journal of Education comes very irregularly to me and to many of the schools, and several have asked me the reason why, which, of course, I could not answer.\* I think as far as it is received it is appreciated and beneficial.

90. O. Ebey, Esquire, M.B., Ellice.—I am sorry to be under the necessity of reporting that many of the schools are in rather a backward condition. They were all, except the Separate School, kept open for the whole year. There are no reports concerning religious instruction. The County Examinations are written and viva voce. There is but one school library in the Township and that I know to be in a very neglected condition, not having been used for years. There was a competitive examination of all the schools in the Township held in December, at which prizes, obtained at the Educational Department, to the amount of thirty dollars were distributed. The Journal of Education is generally reported as not being received. I must say that I myself have not received a single copy.

91. The Reverend William Doak, Fullarton.—The Township of Fullarton is, upon the whole, well provided with school accommodation, although in some instances there is an overcrowding when the attendance is at the largest. The school houses are free from debt, with the exception of Section No. 6, where there is a debt of \$338. There is a deficiency in maps and apparatus, only one Section (No. 2) reporting a complete set of school apparatus. Prizes have been distributed in some of the schools, and with a beneficial effect in the way of exciting emulation and encouraging the scholars. The general regulations in regard to stated religious instruction are followed only in one school, but the result is not reported. There seems to be a growing conviction that, in the present state of things, what may be called "stated religious instruction" cannot be properly

The fault in this case must lie with the Postmaster as it is regularly mailed each month. Your Journal is regularly mailed to Sebringville

attended to in connection with secular training in the Common Schools, but that this deficiency should be met by the Sabbath Schools of the different religious denominations. The Journal of Education has been received, but its merits have not been very generally appreciated. The examination of teachers has been according to the programme, with printed papers, and their literary qualifications are quite equal to their situations. Several of the teachers have been re-engaged for several years in succession, and in these schools the progress is most marked. The schools are all free, and the reason assigned for non-attendance is the indifference of parents, which, happily, does not prevail to any great extent, as the necessity of a good education is becoming more apparent. Upon the whole the schools are in a satisfactory state, and the Trustees and teachers seem to be labouring together with a commendable degree of unanimity for the educational interests of the community.

92. The Reverend John Fotheringham, Hibbert.—Two years have intervened since I was Superintendent, and the schools continue pretty much as they then were in respect of efficiency, or I might say in some of them there is improvement. There seems a gradual advancement in the qualifications of teachers, arising I think from the greater number of candidates for the office, and the consequently greater strictness of the County Board Examination, as also from other causes in a less degree. There is quite as much room for improvement in the intelligent interest taken in schools by parents, Trustees, and Councilmen, as in the teachers. The people do pretty well in the expenditure of money, and in sending their children to school, but are far from giving due attention to the manner in which their children are taught and trained, and to the exerting of a stimulating, encouraging or restraining influence on their teachers. Public examinations are usually unattended except by one or two of the Trustees, and two or three others. Nothing has been done to provide libraries or museums. The Township, and indeed the County, is pretty well supplied with Sabbath Schools, which are receiving increased attention. The Journal of Education is regularly received by most of the sections. Some Trustees say it is useful and some say it is not. The fact of it not being useful proves to my mind simply that it is not properly used. Without passing judgment on the manner in which it is conducted, almost any periodical of the kind might be and ought to be useful to those engaged in the interests of education. The action of the County Council in the appointment of Superintendents has, in my judgment, been unfavorable to the welfare of the schools, inasmuch as they have been, for causes unknown to them, unless they be merely political, frequently changed. A Superintendent might acquire an interest and efficiency in his office by continuance therein, which he is not likely to acquire holding it for one year with the likelihood of ceasing from it the next.

93. James Bowie, Esq., M.D., Logan.—The present prosperity of the schools in Logan will compare favourably with any period of their past history. There are eight school-houses erected within the Township—one of which is brick, one log, and six frame. All these schools were in active operation when I visited them lately, and they appeared to me to be kept clean, were well ventilated, and sufficiently large to meet the growing wants of the Township for some years to come. Two of these eight schools are united with sections in adjoining Townships. The number of children of school age in the Township, reported, is eight hundred and thirty-seven, and the number reported on the school registers is seven hundred and twenty-six. This, at first sight, leaves a large proportion-over one hundred children-who do not attend any school. But this deficiency is more apparent than real, because, should the names of all the children of school age not appear on the school registers of 1869, it does not thereby follow that omitted children never attended school, or that they will not do so at some future time. I believe few youths could be found, who were reared in Logan that could not at least read and write. Of the eight teachers in the Township, five were males and three females. One of the former and two of the latter held first, and the other five second class County certificates. The highest salary among the male teachers was \$300, and the lowest \$270, average \$289. The highest female salary was \$270, lowest \$190, average \$2222, although these salaries would not be supposed to command the services of first-rate teachers, yet, I must honestly say, they all appeared to me assiduous and efficient in the discharge of their duties, whilst their schools exhibited the most orderly conduct, and a very creditable proficiency in the different branches taught. On the whole, I think the schools of this Township are in a prosperous and healthy condition, whilst I have good reason to believe that a growing appreciation of the value of education very generally prevails among the people of this Township. I have spoken with most of them about school matters, and have generally heard an expression of satisfaction with the schools, whilst some expressed a willingness to submit to additional imposts, rather than their schools should suffer by the employment of inefficient teachers. This shows the existence of a spirit from which future improvements and excellence may be safely predicted. No museums or magic lanterns exist in any of the schools of this Township, whilst I regret to say that only two small libraries have been introduced. This omission will be remedied, I have no doubt, as the means of people improve. The regulations regarding religious instruction and authorized books are observed. I regret that no prizes have been distributed, as I think these stimulants to the exertions of the pupils. I thust to see them more generally in use before long.

of the pupils—I trust to see them more generally in use before long.

94. The Reverend Peter Musgrave, Mornington.—I feel pleasure in reporting that the schools of this Township, considering its newness, are very hopeful, the old log houses are gradually disappearing, and neat, substantial structures taking their place. By the aid of the rigid examinations of the County Board, our teachers are by common consent, improving greatly. Little is done as yet in the way of libraries and prize books. The time for such desiderata it is hoped will soon arrive. A very large proportion of the children attend school for a longer or shorter time. The reason of irregular attendance is found in the pressure of rural occupation in summer for the older, and the rough weather, and bad roads, and distance from school in the case of the younger in winter. The cause of non-attendance given is usually indifference of parents, no doubt truly enough. Proximity to school in large schools being impossible except to the favoured few. No advantage is taken of the regulation regarding religious instruction in the schools. The County Board Examinations are conducted almost exclusively by printed questions, and are thorough.

# XXXIV. COUNTY OF HURON.

95. The Reverend William Barr, Ashfield .- The majority of the schools under my superintendency are steadily advancing in educational attainments. There are others, however, of which I cannot speak in such flattering terms, for there is little or no progress being made. And now, after the experience of some years in this business, I am of opinion that parents are much at fault in this matter, as well as the incapacity of teachers. There are parents not a few, who seem to have very little interest in causing their children to take advantage of the educational institutions of the country; and nothing will bring such parents to a sense of their duty, but a compulsory measure passed by our Legislature, and incorporated with the existing School Law. And now with respect to teachers-I am of opinion that they should, as a matter of necessity, be required to attend the Normal School of the country; and from this department be furnished with certificates to teach. Thus there would be a guarantee that our teachers were properly qualified for guiding and directing the studies of the youth committed to their care. matters now exist, a great many young lads leave the Common Schools to appear at our County Boards; and because they can answer the questions given them with tolerable, exactness, they are furnished with certificates to teach others, while they themselves are yet destitute of that mental training, and that tact in imparting instruction to others, which are so essential to the efficient discharge of their duties. These, then, are the two causes which, in my opinion, above all others tend to militate against that progress in many of our schools, which is so desirable; and which, as soon as practicable, ought to be remedied by the proper authorities.

96. Thomas B. Stokes, Esquire, Goderich—Most of the schools have, during the past year been well attended, and, with two exceptions only, are progressing in the various branches very satisfactorily. In reading, grammar, dictation and arithmetic, there is a very marked improvement; while in writing, geography, history, &c., &c., the progress is not so great, there is, nevertheless, no cause tor complaint. The attendance of the half year ending 31st December, 1869, is in excess of that for the corresponding half of 1868; and had it not been for the very severe drawbacks which some of the schools met with

through the sickness, and consequent unavoidable withdrawal of numbers of pupils, the attendance would have much exceeded that of the corresponding half year. The attendance of the whole year, notwithstanding its many disadvantages, is also somewhat larger than that of the previous year. The cause of so large an apparent "non-attendance," I am happy to say, is not wholly, or to any great extent, attributable to "indifference of parents," but principally to the very tender age of the great majority of the "non-attendants," and who, though deprived of the privilege of attending school, receive the initiatory at home from the elder branches of the family. I am sorry to find so few libraries in the township, but I hope to prevail on the trustees of the lacking sections to introduce libraries at an early date. The Journal of Education is received, and by most of the trustees and teachers, read, and that with profit. There are no third class teachers in this township, and only one second—the teachers are for the most part of a superior class.

97. The Reverend William Price, McKillop.—There appears to be a general interest of a deeper and more permanent character taken in educational matters in the township, I should judge, than at any former period. Evidently the distribution of prizes exerts a beneficial effect, from the thoroughness indicated by the competing pupils, and absorbing interest taken by all engaged, it was plain that could every school be induced to exert itself in that direction, it would tend greatly to their advantage. We must patiently labour in hope, trusting that the time will soon come, when all will see the propriety and advantage of that course. The Journal by many is prized, but surely not beyond its merits; some I know would consider it a calamity should it be stopped. A certain class, both of teachers and trustees, are far too indifferent about it, for their own and the good of others. You will see that there is but one general library in the sections, but in many respects the attendance is more regular, and knowledge more widely diffused. We have no museums, &c. The general religious aspects of the township are pretty fair, Roman Cathelic and Presbyterian forming a large part of the population. At present some of the sections are very large, the county being comparatively new, it is impossible for the younger children to attend, and

at times the elder do so with great difficulty.

98. The Reverend Hamilton Gibson, Stanley.—The schools under my superintendence in this township are still in a progressive and satisfactory state. Ten, out of eleven schools, have first class teachers, who are all efficient, and doing a noble work in their several departments. This gratifying state of things is to be attributed, in no small degree, to the fact that our School Trustees are impressed with the necessity of employing only thoroughly qualified teachers, and the schools here are now reaping the benefit of their wisdom. In the trustees' reports the answer given as to the cause of non-attendance, is the indifference of parents; but the causes of non-attendance are, I think, various: indifference, no doubt, prevails, in some cases, poverty, distance from school, the badness of the roads in some sections, need of assistance at home as soon as the children can be of any service—all these operate as obstacles in the way of regular attendance. A compulsory law, would, I think, be a decided improvement. In six of our schools prizes were given during the past year, and with very beneficial results—a marked improvement, both in the attendance and diligence of the pupils has been observed, and, so far as my knowledge goes, the prize-giving system is gradually gaining ground in the schools. We have only four libraries connected with our schools in the township, the beneficial influence of which must depend very much upon the teachers themselves, who are generally the librarians, but I regret to say, that so far as I can learn, few comparatively of the books are read. The revised programme for County Board examinations is observed, and the examination questions are all printed. As it has been the great object of this County Board for a number of years to elevate the qualifications of teachers, the examinations have been conducted with greater care and strictness at each successive meeting, especially in fundamental and essential branches-for this purpose the questions are all carefully prepared by each examiner, and then submitted at a meeting of the Board for criticism before they can be approved of. I may also add, that none of our schools have yet commenced a school museum of natural history or botany, nor have any of our schools a magic lantern or other scientific amusement for the pupils.

99. The Reverend J. S. Eakin, B.A., Tuckersmith .- The regulations in regard to

religious instruction are generally followed, but with what results I can scarcely say. Noschool in this Township has a museum. No school is provided with a magic lantern. In three sections, the library books are both covered and numbered, in one section they are

only numbered.

100. J. S. Tennant, Esquire, M.D., Wawanosh West.—The schools in this Township are all in a flourishing condition. The pupils in School Sections Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, seem to appreciate the instruction imparted to them by their respective teachers, three of whom hold first class certificates from the county Board. The trustees in this township, have very justly discarded third class teachers, none but first and second class being employed. The cause of non-attendance, may be attributed to the pupils living a great distance from school; bad roads, value of labour, and in some cases, indifference of parents. The authorized books are generally, almost exclusively used. In one or two cases, teachers have a partiality for some particular book, reading or otherwise, but not sufficient to disturb harmony. The examinations for certificates at the County Board are printed, and the desire with the members of said board, is to raise the standard of education. The Journal of Education is regularly received by the trustees, but is little appreciated, the teachers being almost the only persons in the township who read it. It may, therefore, be said to be of little value to the people in the section. The Trustees' Annual Report in many instances, is very imperfectly filled, the answers being very unsatisfactory.

101. John Eckford, Esquire, Brant.—Persons are apt to form too favourable an opinion of anything in which they have a special property, but I have taken the utmost pains to ascertain the actually existing state of those schools, comparing them also with others in other counties which I occasionally contrive to visit; and my conviction is, that as a whole, they are in a prosperous condition. Owing to the respectable salaries offered, and the faithfulness of the Board of Public Instruction, we have many excellent instructors, and inferior and incompetent ones who occasionally turn up, soon disappear. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the modes of tuition—the mental training, and the pains taken to impart a thorough knowledge of what is professedly taught. I may remind you of what I think I noticed in a former letter, that the less experienced and skilful teachers continue to profit much by the provision made for visiting other schools. I find that in such cases they generally select the best school. A few weeks ago, I attended the public examination of a school conducted in all its departments with singular ability and success, and was delighted to see ten teachers present, taking a very deep interest in the work. A few words in reply to questions to be answered in this letter. The answers of Trustees to questions regarding the receipt and usefulness of the Journal of Education, were unusually full and particular. It is generally received, and in a great majority of cases, highly valned-some speak of it in such terms as prove they but imperfectly appreciate its merits, and a very few attach no value to it. These are the parties whom it does not reach, simply because they do not enquire for it and take it from the post offices. The general sentiment is that the Department should be encouraged to continue its publication with every possible improvement. The Scriptures are read at the opening of the schools, and in some cases at the close. Prayer and reading the Scriptures, are only omitted in schools where there is a mixture of Protestant and Roman Catholic children. The purely Roman Catholic Schools of which we have a number, are all opened and closed with prayer. Very few of the ministers of religion, visit the schools, but I think all of them with the assistance of members of their congregations, are labouring by Bible classes and Sunday Schools to impart religious instruction. In one way and another much good is done. The libraries where they exist, are valued by many, and are beneficial in the localities. The additions made to them are not great—I find, however, that all the books purchased both for the libraries and for prizes are not from the Department. Some have been obtained elsewhere notwithstanding the 100 per cent additional to purchasers. Sabbath School Libraries are becoming numerous, and much interest is taken in them. A few only are reported, for I only named those given in the returns. It is certain that more than half of those in existence are unnoticed.

102. Addison Worthington, Esquire, M.D., Howick.—There is considerable improvement in educational matters during the past year in this Township. The causes of nonattendance are, in most instances, distance from the school house, bad roads, and the

tender age of pupils, making regular attendance on the part of children of the youngest school age, almost an impossibility. The regulations in reference to religious instruction are very well observed-with the exception of four, the schools are opened and closed with prayer. Examinations are conducted entirely viva voce, and a growing interest is manifested by the increased attendance of parents. Examinations of candidates at the County Boards are practical and thorough. The questions are prepared and submitted to the Board for revision, if necessary, and then printed for the succeeding examination. No school has, as yet, commenced a collection of any kind, and no magic lantern, or other source of amusement or scientific instruction, is made use of. My report in reference to school libraries is the same as last year's. The condition of the books is good, and the limited influence beneficial. It is to be regretted that more attention is not paid to school libraries—that the people will not secure the advantages presented to them, of acquiring a thorough appreciation of the benefits derivable to themselves and their children. The Journal of Education is read, and the effect is uniformly good. Of school houses there are ten log, four frame, and one brick. The brick school house was erected last year in the village of Wroxeter (School Section No. 14), is well furnished, and seated for 120 pupils. More than this number are often present and an addition to the building will soon have to be made, and more teachers employed. A frame school house is going up in the village of Gorrie, School Section No. 7, capable of accommodating 150 pupils, and will be finished in accordance with the latest improvements. These will doubtless be followed soon by others in the Township. The teachers, on the whole, are more efficient this year, and are paying more attention to reading and spelling—branches hitherto quite neglected except in two or three instances. Since the introduction of simplified text-books on grammar, more interest is taken in its study, and in my next report I hope to be able to say more than I can now. The proficiency in geography is all that could be wished. Arithmetic is not as well taught-teachers do not use the black board enough. History, in some sections, is most thoroughly taught, in others scarcely at all. There are but two or three teachers in the Township who understand book-keeping sufficiently to teach it. Vocal music is gaining some ground, and I hope soon to see a revised programme of examinations containing vocal music as one of the qualifications. In visiting the schools I have found it best to address the pupils extemporarily, and have made it a point to do so at nearly every visit, and take opportunity at soirées, picnics, &c., to give public lectures. People will not leave their work to hear a lecture on education. A new Union School Section has been formed by the Reeves and Local Superintendents of the Townships of Howick and Carrick, to take effect on the 25th December next, and there is a feature in the matter worthy of notice, which, I think, calls for legislative interference. Real estate in Carrick is assessed very much higher than in Howick, making property of the same value in Carrick, to pay nearly double the taxes for school purposes as that in Howick ... Some method of equalization, I think, should be sought.

# XXXV. COUNTY OF BRUCE.

103. De Witt H. Martyn, Esq., Bruce, Huron, Kincardine, Kinloss.—The remarks which I have to make upon certain questions in the returns will apply to all the Townships under my charge. There are not so many children as formerly, who do not attend any school. The reasons for this non-attendance are various; I give them in the order of their frequency, they are:—Indifference of parents, bad roads, distance from school, and poverty. The regulations with regard to religious instruction are not very generally observed; the results are not often reported, and not always favourably. The programme for the Board of Public Instruction is strictly followed, and the questions are printed. None of the schools in this district have yet commenced a museum of natural history or of botany, nor have any schools, magic lanterns or other scientific amusements. The library books are in all cases very well cared for, they are all covered, labelled and numbered. I am not in a position to speak with regard to the influence exerted by the libraries. Prizes seem in many cases, where judiciously distributed, to have exerted a beneficial influence, but in some cases I fear their influence has been in a contrary direction. The Journal appears to be pretty regularly received, but I fear its influence must be set down as nothing.

#### XXXVI. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

104. The Reverend James Donaldson, Adelaide.—As this is the first year in which I have acted as Local Superintendent, I cannot state the amount of progress made in the eleven schools under my care, as compared with former years. In some of them, however, there has been very marked progress during the past year. Only in three schools are the regulations with regard to stated religious instructions observed. The examinations at the County Board are by written answers from printed questions. These questions are one and the same for the three classes, and students take their places according to the aggregate marks of merit attached to each answer. The Board has arrived during the last year at a higher standard of qualification, and each member has striven to deal fairly and impartially with each candidate. There is no school in this Township that has commenced a school museum for natural history, or which has magic lanterns, or scientific amusements for children. Six of the school sections have libraries in which the books are covered, labelled and numbered. In three of the schools prizes were distributed, but it does not appear to me that the results were beneficial to the real progress of the pupils. There are 96 children reported as not attending school. The reasons given are carelessness of parents, and in one case aristocratic feeling. In the latter case the children receive a home training, which their parents deem to be superior to a common school education. My duties as Local Superintendent have brought me into contact with the national system of Canadian education. I am happy to find that it is the very system for which Scotland has been pleading for the last twenty years, and cannot get. This shows legislation to be in advance of the parent country in these colonies. We have to complain of irregular attendance at school, and (in many cases) want of books—especially copy books, but hope to see this corrected during next year. We shall endeavour also to see that the clergymen of different religious denominations take a deeper interest in the Common Schools of the Township. The care of the young is an important part of our duty as ministers of the Gospel.

105. The Reverend T. E. Sanders, Biddulph.—The teachers employed for this year, (1870) I am glad to say, appear superior to those of former years, and I think reforms in scholastic matters are gradually taking place in this Township, which is certainly twenty years behind the present age. I trust yet to see a greater change in this all important matter, but where Trustees and sections are left to themselves, or to the very rare visits of a Township Local Superintendent; indifferentism, and a putting off necessary works will be the consequence; this shows the necessity of appointing competent County Superintendents, and until this is done, not much progress will be made in some Townships, particularly in those composed of the same material as this of Biddulph. I have felt I cannot do what I wish to do as Superintendent of Common Schools, and more particularly during the past year, a host of parochial impediments prevented me from even devoting the required attention to the schools. I felt I was in a wrong position, and I have resigned. There are some questions to be answered in the general remarks. I should say in sections where the school is free, the reason of non-attendance is perfect indifference on the part of parents, and allowing their children to do as they please. In sections where there is a Rate Bill, the 25 cents stand in the way. The regulations as to religious instruction are not carried out at all. I tried in a distant school-house to establish classes to meet on an appointed day at 4 p.m., for religious instruction, but the children appeared so worn out after the six hours of school duties, that I discontinued. The examination papers for County Board Examinations are printed, and most valuable time is saved. The distribution of prizes is gaining ground, and a very valuable stimulant it is. I generally endeavor to attend, and assist in giving prizes to the deserving, and the delight of those who are fortunate enough to obtain a prize is unmistakeable; though in some cases the whole school received. Four schools report not receiving the Journal.\* I believe Trustees do not take the trouble to enquire at their Post Offices for this useful paper, if so, they prove themselves undeserving.

106. J. M. Young, Esquire, London.—I have great pleasure in recording a decided improvement in the schools of this Township since my last report. Trustees and people

<sup>\*</sup> These are 4, 8, 9, R C. S. S. They are regularly mailed to Elginfield, Whalen, Devon, and Elginfield.

alike, seem to be fully alive to the importance of a liberal education; and a desire for a better class of teachers pervades the community at large. Two substantial brick buildings have been completed within the year, and two, if not more, are in the course of construction. The unsightly, dilapidated log building will soon be a thing of the past, as the handsome, commodious structure of more durable material is rapidly superseding it. In some sections I find it difficult to convince the inhabitants that a new school-house is necessary or practicable, owing to the repugnance, tenants—who form a numerous class have, to be taxed for that purpose. They contend, with some show of reason, that owners of the soil should be liable for the whole expense of building, as a good school-house greatly tends to enhance the value of property, to the sole benefit of the proprietor. I shall briefly notice the questions not answered in my report. The programme for County Board examinations is generally observed, and the examination questions are printed. No school has commenced a school museum of natural history. There are no magic lanterns, or other scientific amusements for the pupils in any of the schools. The books are covered, labelled and numbered. The distribution of prizes exerts a good influence, as it tends to promote a healthy emulation among the pupils. With regard to the Journal of Education, I cannot say that its influence on the schools is beneficial, but Trustees generally report that it is useful to them.

107. M. Forster, Esquire, Nissouri West.—When I sent you my last year's report, I looked forward with considerable interest, to the time when the new Common School Bill should be introduced into our Legislature, and fully expected that ere this, a new era would have dawned upon our Common School system, and we have entered upon its important duties, but have lived only to see the original Bill as introduced, curtailed, emasculated, and finally withdrawn. We, no doubt, now possess an excellent school system, and if the spirit of the law were carried out fully, all might enjoy its privileges to advantage, and none need go hungry or thirsty, for lack of intellectual bread and water in this Province. I have endeavoured to deliver public lectures in different parts of the Township, and at the close of each, I gave the liberty to those present to give an expression of opinion with regard to some features of the new School Bill, and found that they were unanimous for free schools, about equally divided on compulsory education, and condemn, or remain indifferent in regard to other portions of the Bill. The lectures were mostly delivered at night, and generally well attended, but never well attended in the day time, excepting on pic-nic occasions. We held a Township union pic-nic at Thorndale on 25th June last, each section of the Township was duly represented, there were about 2,500 persons present. I am not prepared to state what benefit there was derived from it, unless to show what amount of spirit and interest the inhabitants of the Township felt in the great and important subject of education, and if we are to take the numbers present on that occasion for an example, we can report exceedingly favourable; it was, however, too much of a crowd to be fully successful otherwise. I am happy to state that the demand for a higher class of teachers seems to increase, but there does not seem a willingness in some sections to offer sufficient remuneration, to encourage a thorough class of teachers to offer themselves, or to cause those to remain who are teaching—the consequence is, the change of teacher is not always for the better. There is, however, a most decided improvement in two or three instances. I think another year or two will witness an improvement in the direction of building new school-houses—a necessity that is beginning to attract considerable attention, and being warmly discussed.

108. R. Macalpine, Esquire, Williams West.—Owing to my recent appointment, I cannot say much with reference to progress in the schools. The Journal is not received in all the sections, and improperly appreciated where it is received. The schools generally are in a backward condition—very little interest is taken in school museums, apparatus, &c.; but the country is new and as likely to improve as other places similarly situated—as far as my observation has gone—where the Journal is carefully read, the greatest interest is

taken in the prosperity of the school.

### XXXVII. COUNTY OF ELGIN.

109. A. F. Butler, Esquire, East Riding.—Although much remains to be done, yet the signs of progress are somewhat encouraging. School Houses and School Furniture.—Of the fifty-

nine school houses in this Riding, only eight are positively bad, the remainder being comfortable and commodious, and some of them quite new and superior. Contracts have lately been taken for the erection of three new ones, one of these from a plan published by the Department, is to be completed this season in Aylmer, at a cost, with the site, buildings, &c., of \$4,500, and we believe the leaven is working in the sections containing the remaining five. The schools are nearly all well supplied with maps, but very poorly with apparatus, charts, diagrams, &c., for science teaching and object lessons. Teachers also are wanted who know the benefits of these, and how to use them—teachers who are able to emancipate their work from that meaningless routine which only loads the memory, and to place it upon the higher plane of intellectual culture. Text Books.—No unauthorized text-books are used, that I am aware of, and indeed, there is little necessity for this now, since the list of those authorized is so extensive and interesting. The Companion to the Readers is well received, the New Readers are fruitful sources of instruction, and of those lately authorized, Peck's Ganot's Popular Physics will be found a boon to the schools when its merits only become better known. Attendance.—Out of a school population of 5,563, only 156 are reported as not attending any school, and it is probable that the most of these enjoy school privileges a portion of the time during their period of school age. Libraries.—Two Common School libraries only, have been established during the past year, there is reason to hope that the next year will make an improvement in this respect. School Act and Journal of Education .- There was, I believe, in this county a general feeling of regret and disappointment, that the proposed changes in the School Act did not find favor in Parliament at its last session, and become law. The Journal is regularly received, and by all intelligent and progressive trustees is so read and appreciated, that its improving influence reaches the schools, but we greatly fear such trustees are at present nearer the exception than the rule. Would it not be better the Journal should be taken from the office by the teacher in the section? Our schools suffer more from faulty teaching than from all other sources together, and this not so much from individual incapacity, or from a want of knowledge of the text books used, as from incorrect views of the nature of education, together with a general lack of professional knowledge, professional zeal and professional skill. The Journal of Education, especially as it has been edited during the past year, is well calculated to meet these wants and strengthen the hands of the faithful teacher; and this view is further prompted by the belief that, as our teachers have more time than trustees for reading it, they would, as a class, be more ready to act upon and disseminate the valuable ideas and suggestions contained in this our only educational periodical.

# XXXVIII. COUNTY OF KENT.

110. Edmund B. Harrison, Esquire, County Superintendent.—Non-attendance is still generally ascribed to the "neglect or the indifference of parents," this I am convinced is only true to a limited extent. Distance from school, the want of proper accommodation in our school houses, and necessity on the part of parents, owing to the scarcity of supply in the labour market, requiring the aid of their children, appear to me to be the principal causes. Although we are improving in the erection of school houses, many of the new ones being commodious and comfortable, yet there is much need of some such clause as that contemplated in the late amendments to the School Act. All our schools have been in operation during the current year, and nearly all as free schools. Prayers and reading the Word of God are adopted in many schools, but I am not aware that any religious instruction has been regularly given by clergymen. The Board of Public Instruction has raised the qualifications of teachers as high as it is possible to obtain a sufficient number of teachers to supply the wants of the County. The salaries of the teachers of Common Schools, on the whole, have increased, but there are so many avenues to emolument, that we are constaintly losing good teachers, not that teaching is distasteful to them, but because they see no prospect of permanency. The programme for the County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions are printed. In those schools in which prizes were awarded, good effects are said to have been produced in encouraging the pupils to greater diligence in preparing their lessons, attending school, &c. It affords me pleasure to state that the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Raleigh has set apart a small sum for prizes to be awarded in a Township competitive examination. The schools in which monthly examinations, oral and written are held, make very satisfactory progress. The absence of private schools is an evidence of the success of the Common School system. Various answers have been given with respect to the utility of the Journal of Education. Many reports say it is useful, some reports have not answered the question, and a few have stated that it is of no use to the Trustee. In many instances when the Journal has not been regularly received, parties have asked me how to proceed in order to obtain it. A teacher in one of our largest schools informed me that the "Miscellaneous Friday Readings" were very much appreciated by the children. Should the present Journal of Education be discontinued, I do not know from what source a majority of the Trustees could, or would obtain so many seasonable hints on education.

### XXXIX. COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

111. The Reverend W. M. Roger, M.A., Sarnia.—As to cause of non-attendance, the teachers all say, "Neglect and indifference." In general, I think the children are detained by their parents to work at home. The only attempt I know at Religious Instruction among the schools, was on the part of one of the teachers, under the direction of the Section Trustees, teaching the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic catechisms after school hours. It was complained of and stopped by the other Trustees. In the one only school library, I believe the books are properly cared for in accordance with the prescribed regulations, and its influence in the neighborhood is good so far as I have opportunity of judging. The same may be said of the Journal of Education and of the prizes distributed at examinations. The only regret is that these are not more common. It must be remembered, however, that the Township is still struggling with the difficulties incident to an imperfectly cleared country. A different state of things will doubtless prevail when the youth now living, sent out of our schools, come to inherit the results of their parents labors.

# XL. COUNTY OF ESSEX.

112. Alexander Craig, Esquire, Tilbury West.—The schools in this Township during the past year have been doing well with the exception of two, Section No. 2 could not find a teacher for the first four months, although they advertised for one; Section No. 6 was almost closed for the last six months, caused by a disease among the children, but notwithstanding all these difficulties the average was considerably above the previous year. The schools are all free as usual. The Trustees are doing their very best to avail themselves of good efficient teachers and school houses. The Trustees of Section No. 3 are erecting one, and the Trustees of Section No. 5 have built a large frame school house valued at \$1,200. The cause of education is rapidly advancing in this neighborhood, and a lively interest is felt in our school system, and it is just beginning to be fully appreciated. My opinion is, that large school sections are actually nurseries of non-attendants, owing to the distance at which pupils live from the school house, bad roads and other obstacles beyond our people's control. We have two school sections too large to be convenient either for teacher or pupils. No. 1 has 158 on the register, and 67 not attending any school. The non-attendants in the sections that have been divided have almost disappeared. The teachers have conducted their schools to the best of their ability. average annual salary paid to teachers was \$384. All the School Sections have maps, with the exception of the new ones, and they expect to obtain them before long. The schools in general are opened and closed with prayer, and in some the Scriptures are read daily. We have a Sabbath School Library which has done much good. The Templars have a library for their own use. We have one School Section library open to the public, the books are in good condition, and the regulations are strictly carried out. The books were not so extensively used at the first opening of the library as they ought to have been, but readers are increasing. The revised programme for the County Board examinations is strictly observed, and the questions are printed. Prizes have been distributed in most of the School Sections, and have had a marked beneficial effect where judiciously given. The Journal of Education is very important, justly esteemed and carefully read by Trustees, Teachers and others.

113. Daniel B. Odette, Esquire, Anderdon.-Most of the schools in this Township,

have been kept open for the best part of the year, and were liberally supported by taxes on all properties, but I am sorry to say, that by the negligence of parents and guardians, eighty-eight children are deprived of school privileges. In schools Nos. 2, 5 and 6, both French and English are taught, and in the other schools, English only is taught. The schools Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5, are well provided with maps, but the others (probably through the negligence of the trustees), have none. The general regulations respecting religious instruction, are followed to some extent, and with good results. There is no library in this Township. I regret very much that prizes were not distributed in any of the schools, though many times I represented to the Trustees, what great advantages would occur to

the children from the distribution of prizes.

114. Henry Botsford, Esquire, Malden.—The state of the schools in this Township, is on the whole satisfactory. Owing to the higher standard of qualification required by the County Board at present, than was required a few years ago, many candidates who applied for certificates, did not pass, and some difficulty was experienced at the beginning of the year in procuring teachers. The revised programme of County Board examinations, is observed and the questions are printed. The number of children who do not attend any school, is greater in some sections than in others—the causes of non-attendance, are indifference of parents, want of clothes, as reported by the Trustees of one section, and distance from the school house. Most of the non-attendants are either under seven, or over fourteen years of age—the older being useful on the farm are kept at home to work, and where the distance is great, the younger are unable to attend. Most of the Trustees reson the part of the Trustees themselves who do not call at the post office for it; where received regularly, the influence it exerts is reported to be good. It is to be regretted that the proposed new School Bill did not pass the Legislature at its last session, for no doubt many of its provisions would be highly beneficial, and were much needed. I hope that your next effort to introduce a more efficient School Law, may be crowned with the success which it deserves.

115. Victor Ouellette, Esquire, Rochester—The cause of the children's non-attendance in schools, is in most instances attributable to bad roads and long distances from schools, all the sections except one, are altogether too large and too far apart, but I am happy to say that the ratepayers are finding out the inconvenience of the present position of affairs, and are petitioning the Township Council for altering and forming new School Sections; to give justice to all concerned, there should be three new sections formed in this Township, and I have no doubt that the Township Council will, this year, form at least two new School Sections. As to the general regulations in regard to stated religious instruction, they are followed up and with good results, and to the approval of the great majority of this Township. Respecting the County Board examinations, I beg to say that the programme was strictly observed by the Board, and all questions submitted to the teachers were printed. As to the distribution of prizes to pupils, I am happy to say that every School Section has taken my advice to that effect, and by so doing, caused great results. The Journal of Education does not appear to be regularly received by the Trustees, and I

cannot account for the same.\*

### XLI.—DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

116. Messrs. James Bennett and J. W. Plummer, Trustees at Bruce and Wellington Mines.—You will observe on examining the returns, that the total number of pupils attending the schools during the year, amounted to 286, and we are glad to be able to say, that the progress made by them in the various branches of education during the year, was very satisfactory. We would particularly call your attention to our annual financial account, which shews a decrease of the debt on the schools last year, of \$309.08—the debt being in 1868, \$372-74, and now reduced to \$63.66. We are glad to be able to say, that the West Canada Mining Company, and the Huron Copper Bay Mining Company, gave us nearly two hundred dollars, and the liberal grant of the Government of \$250, on account of the year 1869, have been the means of reducing the debt. We hope next year with

<sup>\*</sup> It is regularly mailed. Complaint should be made by letter to the Department, giving the number and post office of the sections not receiving it.

the assistance of the Government and our other resources, to have a small balance on hand. You will observe that there are no outstanding debts—all bills and salaries being paid on demand by one of the Trustees as in former years.

### XLII.—THE CITIES.

117. Samuel Woods, Esquire, M.A., Kingston.—In submitting the Annual Report for 1869, I find a very gratifying increase in all the subjects of greater importance in our Common Schools. During the year, we have had the names of 2358 pupils on our roll, and an average attendance of 1263. This average is a much greater per centage than any of our other cities can show. By an examination of our Financial Statement, it will be seen that we have spent \$9,465 for school purposes. From this we find that our pupils during the year, have cost us \$4.00 each, on the aggregate attendance, and \$7 50 on the average attendance. I would respectfully draw your attention to the large increase this year in the classes studying arithmetic (97), grammar (149), history (220), algebra (102), and Canadian geography (629.) This very large increase arises, I am persuaded, from causes which I am about to relate. In February of this year (1869), the Board after mature deliberation, determined to collect all the more advanced boys into one class, and establish a regular system of grading. This has always existed to some extent, but now no pupil is allowed to enter a higher class, unless he has first passed an examination before the Superintendent, to test his ability for promotion. As a consequence, all our schools are working upon a uniform system, and an emulation is created among the junior teachers, to prepare as many as possible for the advanced classes; and among the senior teachers to send up as many as possible to the high school. When the pupils arrive at the requisite standard, instead of being, as formerly, instructed by their old masters, they pass among new class-mates and under a new teacher, where a wholesome rivalry is shown to keep up the good name of their respective schools. Pupils are required, in order to enter this school, to read fluently and understandingly; parse and analyse any sentence in prose; work as far as equations in algebra; understand fully mensuration of superficies; be able to work questions in arithmetic up to, and including interest; be well acquainted with Euclid Bk i, 1-20, and have a pretty strict knowledge of the outlines of history and geography. You can thus see that we aim at rather a high standard for Common Schools, and when our pupils have had two or three years of additional work, they are prepared to assume a position of at least a fair ground in primary education. Many of them doubtless will then enter our Grammar School through free scholarships, established by the liberality of a few of our wealthy citizens. After our Board had seen the effect of such a system among the boys, and found it exceed even their most ardent expectations, they decided upon the same plan for the girls, and in September a High School class for girls, was opened: to enter which the same examination is required, Euclid excepted. The plan has been under trial for the remainder of the year, and its effects are so gratifying, that a Superintendent of a neighbouring town, has paid us two visits to see its practical working, with a view to its introduction. I have every confidence in it, and feel assured that, by its adoption, the Board has made a great step in advance of our old system. We have had no changes in our teachers during the past year, we feel that when we get a good one, he is cheap at any price, and, with the utmost care in selecting, we rarely fail in securing one to our liking. I can add no word to my remarks of previous years upon the subject of non-attendance. I will not blame the parents; for they would send, if they could only face the shame of seeing their ragged offspring mix among better clad children. I cannot blame the school houses, for they are models of neatness and order. The more the attention of intelligent men is drawn to the subject, the more they see that our Common Schools are drifting away from the class it is most desirable to reach. The schools are doing a noble work; but for the street arab, the child of the lowest, their doors are hermetically sealed. Not but they can go, if they desire it, but they will not; for in such an atmosphere, and with such surroundings, they feel they are not at home. The man who can devise a plan to meet the exigencies of this class, will merit the gratitude of all right minded lovers of their country's weal. Our County Board is still alive to its great 10 sponsibility, and is becoming rather obnoxious to a great many candidates for a place in the noble profession. At our last meeting, "the slaughter of the innocents," was immense.

We have an abundant supply of applicants, and are not limited by a lack of teachers holding certificates; we therefore exercise our undoubted prerogative of dealing with unqualified pretenders in the most summary manner. Our questions are printed, and the answers in writing. Our libraries continue to enjoy a very lively existence, and the books are eagerly sought after. They exercise a good influence, by keeping alive among our youth a desire for something better than the trashy novels which tempt the mind, affording an inordinate excitement for a time, which is only satisfied by a repetition of the dose. Let us hope that the day is far hence when the youth of Canada will leave "the well of English undefiled," to quaff pernicious draughts of the fountain of the Minerva press. My remarks on prizes in previous years, will apply equally to the present. Our only prize is the consciousness of duty well performed, by regularity of attendance and uniformly kind and courteous conduct, with due care in the preparation and recitation of lessons. Such as merit this distinction, receive a certificate, as highly prized as the guerdons of the ambition of older aspirants. Still, when the heartburnings, and ill feelings in a school, arising too often, not from the giving of prizes, but from the undue care in awarding them, are considered, it is perhaps as well that we exclude them. Finally we can look back upon the past year with feelings of thankfulness to God, for his preserving care of our little flocks, and for the measure of success which has attended our efforts. What the future may bring forth, we know not; but we feel that a good foundation has been laid, and hope that the superstructure will not disgrace our good city. We are doing our little to build up the well-being of our young nation—for only amid intelligence and education, can the liberty of free men be acquired, and their rights maintained.

118. W. Cousens, Esquire, Ottawa.—Our schools are improving, especially in the east end of the city, where a central school has been established for over a year past—it is a great improvement on the ward system. I give you (below), a comparison of the average daily attendance—shewing the difference as between the attendance at the central, and also at such of the ward schools, yet occupied, during the past year. I take the first

quarter of the year.

January. Ward School—No. on the Roll, 576—average attendance, 393—68 per cent. Central School—No. 573 487 - 86February. 626 367 - 58Ward School—No. 459 - 79Central School—No. 580 March. 403--61 Ward School—No. 658 474 - 75Central School-No. 631

The total number of all ages entered on the Rolls for 1869, was 2,075; in 1868, the number was 1,803, shewing an increase in favour of 1869, of 272, or about 15 per cent. The average daily attendance for 1869, was 890; for 1868, 806—shewing an increase in favour of 1869, of 84, or 10 per cent. I hope we shall by this time next year, be in a position to shew you a large increase, as we have now (during this month), closed all our ward schools, and have two central schools—one for the east, and the other for the west end of the city, in operation. We have also one primary school each in those sections, as feeders to the central school. It must be very gratifying to all those who wish well to the cause of education, to know, that notwithstanding the buildings just erected for schools in this city have cost a large sum of money, and will add considerably to the school rate, there is no grumbling on the part of ratepayers. All seem proud of being in possession of such excellent institutions, and that our city will not in this respect, stand inferior to any city of the province. The central school in the western half of the city, was built in 1869, and is a two story stone building, measuring 90 by 60 feet, and will cost, when completed, with all necessary furniture, about \$19,000-site \$4,000, together amounting to \$23,000. The central school east, has cost \$16,000. One primary school \$2,000. In all, our schools will have cost us about \$41,000. In answer to the 84th question in our Report, I am happy to have to say, that by a resolution of the Board, the Bible is used as a class book in all our schools.

119. Joint Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees, London.—The class-room

accommodation, though still deficient, has been much improved by the erection of a large school house, intermediate between the system of primaries designed for the juvenile classes, and those of a more advanced grade in our central school. This handsome structure, erected and furnished at a cost of nearly \$2,000, was opened for the reception of pupils in the beginning of February last, and was at once filled with 208 scholars. number of pupils enrolled on the books during the year, has been 280, and the average daily 210. It becomes quite evident that another such building would be required immediately, were we in a condition to do justice to the ratepayers resident in the south part of the city. That the number of scholars entered in the primaries Nos. 1, 3 and 5, is 1,508- the average monthly 828, and the average daily 667; while in Nos. 2, 6 and 7, under corresponding headings, we find only 1,023, 591 and 482 respectively. It will therefore devolve upon the Board, at an early day, to make suitable provision for the reception and teaching of the constantly increasing numbers seeking admission into our

The average salary for the male teachers is \$640 per annum, and for the female \$240. To permit our best qualified teachers to abandon their profession year by year, on account of the small remuneration their services command, is surely a great drawback upon the prosperity of the country. That system of economy must be unsound, by which we now educate at a great expense, in our Provincial Normal School, parties designed to supply the public schools of the Province, with a better class of teachers; and after having trained them for the duties of their profession at the cost of the whole community, to force them, through want of profitable employment, to seek some new field of labour for that talent of which we stand so much in need. The fact, that out of some 5,000 teachers of both sexes employed in the schools of Ontario, there are little more than 600 who hold a Provincial Normal School certificate of any grade, furnishes matter for serious thought and no little regret. What a small part of the teachers who have been trained in this institution within the last twenty years will these 600 represent! And yet of the male teachers who have sought a more remunerative career, most might have been retained in the profession, had the country only been guided by sound views of political economy, and by a spirit of patriotism.

The advance in the price of almost every commodity required in a household, is likely to be of a permanent kind—and therefore teachers should be paid in proportion to this increase in the cost of supporting a family. It will ultimately be the most profitable way for the people of any place, where they desire to see their schools in a flourishing and efficient state, to render their teachers comfortable and contented, so that they may retain their services, avoid frequent changes, and the certainty in these changes, of occasionally engaging teachers who cannot give satisfaction to the Board or the public.

The subject of shortening the time during which the teacher is requested to toil, day by day, has recently received some attention at the hands of the Board. However much people may differ about the length of time during which the more advanced divisions may be confined to the class-room, with their minds engaged in severe study; there can be only one opinion as to the impropriety of keeping the young children, with whom our primaries are mostly filled up, confined in a class-roon from 9 in the morning to 4 in the after-

noon. This can only result in injuring the health of both teachers and pupils.\*

These class-rooms are too much crowded to be healthy, and the ventilation in some of them, is not so perfect as the laws of health require. As many of our best teachers have suffered from this cause during the year just closed, we invite consideration to this subject, both on account of the health of the children and that of the teachers. We are of opinion, that shorter hours would result in better health, a stronger physical constitution, and equal progress in their studies. That system of education must be deficient in the element of harmony, that bestows a cultivated mind, at the expense of an enfeebled frame or impaired health.

There are six primary schools scattered through the city, situated upon healthy sites, where they are near as possible to the homes of the young children who attend them.

<sup>&</sup>quot;It is quite competent for the Board of Trustees to shorten the school hours. The official regulation declares that the school hours shall not exceed siz; but they may be three, four, or five, at the discretion of the Board. In Germany and elsewhere, the school hours are getting much shorter—and in some schools part of the day is devoted to the preparatory lesson for the next day, and the pupils are taught how to study.—[Ed. Dept.]

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The subjects taught in these, are reading and spelling to the end of the second book of lessons, arithmetic through the simple rules, writing on paper commenced, and the mere outlines of English grammar and geography. The scholars are examined periodically for promotion to the intermediate. As yet there is only one school of this grade, which has been in operation during the present year. It consists of two departments, one for boys and another for girls, and the course is slightly in advance of that of the primaries.

The course embraces reading and spelling, with definitions, in the third book of lessons; writing; the compound rules of arithmetic; with the elements of grammar and geography. The last is the central school, to which the pupils are promoted from the intermediate, upon a careful examination in every subject. This institution contains six well graduated divisions for boys, and five for girls. The course consists of reading and spelling, with definitions; English grammar; English composition; history—embracing English, Canadian and Ancient; drawing, writing and book-keeping; geography, arithmetic, algebra, mensuration, geometry, natural philosophy and chemistry. To enable the teachers to explain the subjects taught in their respective divisions, a large and valuable assortment of maps, charts, globes, philosophical and chemical apparatus has been provided, the experiments performed with which, are highly interesting and instructive to the students. Into these three grades of schools the pupils are admitted free. The only direct cost to the parent is the price of the books required for classification. The schools are supplied from two sources—the one, an annual grant from the Government; the other a direct tax upon all the ratable property of the municipality. Every man's property is assessed for the support of these schools, and every man's right to participate in the advantages they bestow, is equal and indefeasible. All pay in proportion to their means, and the children of all meet in our class-rooms on a footing of perfect equality. The idea, therefore, that these are purper schools is exceedingly erroneous, and such as entertain this opinion ought to discharge their minds of it at once. Our school system may be looked upon as a kind of joint stock affair, from which the less wealthy draw a little more than their share of the direct gain, and the more wealthy receive a full equivalent, though in a less direct form. Every man will admit that property situated in the midst of an intelligent, moral and industrious community, will be enhanced in value. In our estimate of human life, education and self-respect cannot be separated; and the latter is one of the surest guarantees for an industrious, respectable and useful career.

In addition to the provisions made for giving a sound liberal education in the English branches, there are united with these a Classical and French department in connection with the central school. In the former the course is such as is prescribed by law to qualify students who desire it, to matriculate in any of our Provincial colleges. The Head Master of the Grammar School, the Rev. B. Bayley, A.B., is a thorough scholar, a diligent, conscientious and pains-taking teacher, who has always evinced a deep interest in the progress and welfare of his scholars. The French Department is under the charge of Mr. C. R. Lee, A.B., and is not limited to the course necessary for matriculation, but may be extended to any length to suit the wants of the students, or the pleasure of their parents. These are the only classes in which a fee is charged; and even here it is merely nominal—being only \$1 50 per term of three months in the Grammar School, and 75 cts.

per term in the French classes.

We are happy to be able to report, for the information of our constituents, that the Grammar School has, for the last year, been a self-sustaining institution, notwithstanding the very low fee charged. It has not cost the people of London anything in the way of taxation. A few figures from our financial statement in the appendix, will establish this

The Classical Master reports as follows respecting the Grammar School department: "The total number of pupils on the Roll during the year 1869, amounted to 78, all of whom were learning Latin, and 15 studying Greek. Our average attendance during the first half year was over 40; but in consequence, mainly, of our school being closed during the Exhibition week and civic holiday, as well as other accidental circumstances which at times diminished the numbers in our school, it has decreased to less than 36. The subjects studied, have been portions of Homer, Xenophon, Lucian, Cicero, Livy, Virgil, Ovid, Cæsar, together with Harkness' Reader, and Elementary Greek and Latin Books."

TABLE shewing the Annual Increase of Attendance at the City Schools, the amount of Municipal Assessment annually levied for School purposes, and the cost, per Pupil, for Education in each year.

REMARKS,			Ward School No. 5 opened and a third	( reacher appointed.	Ward School No. 2 opened and a Classi-	cat Assistant appointed in the Central.	A third Teacher in No. 3.	Ward School No. 6 opened.			New School in Ward No. 5 opened. One	Third Teacher restored in No. 1.		(Intermediate built on Central School	(Tyoulids,
Cost per aum, of each pupil for Education, based on whole Expenditure, exclusive of permanent inprovements.	On Average Monthly.	**	6 73	6 32	6 11	6 01	5 18	5 11	ž 04	4 68	4 30	4 73	4	4 55	77 77
Cost per ann. of each profer Education, based whole Expenditure, clusive of pernanent provenents.	On Average Daily.	64.	8 16	99 1	61 F-	1-	888	13	62.53	5 68	2. 28	92.6	55 633	10	5 30
Cost per annum of each Pupil for Edu- cacion on the basis, of Teachers' Sala- ries,	On Average Average Average.	s cts.	55 53	** E3	5 11	4 60		4.	4.02.42	4 03	68 ::	3 66	53	GF ::	:5 ====================================
Cost par cach Pu cacion o of Tea	U) Average Daily:	S cts.	-1 539	9	6 18	5 49	5 57 5 57	5 30	10	4 89	4.	42	**	1 20	4 19
pers employed.	Xo. of Teac		91	17	50	20	55	ŝi	61	61	55	25.	100	i i	36
ę;	Average Monthiy.		1244	1337	1461	1483	1537	1656	1602	1782	1930	1830	2058	25	15251
Attendance	egraevA Vlis(I		500	1101	1207	1210	1250	1208	1373	1171	1571	1631	1690	1730	1853
W.	Number Begistered		2737	2459	2336	5301	2557	2661	2895	2972	3218	3237	3372	3586	3713
at disposal of the vear, from 569, inclusive.		s cts.	11140 00	11431 98	9383 90	9346 00	9148 00	9160 00	9175 00	9112 00	10217 00	9271 00	10357 00	11405 00	12376 00
Assessment and Just Grant.	legioinnld	S cts.	1440 00 }	9991 98	1383 00 5	1346 00 }	1148 00 1	1160 00	1175 00	1112 00	1217 00	8000 00 1271 00 5	1357 04 5	10000 00 11405 00 5	1376 00
YEAR.			1857	1858	711859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869

120. The Reverend James Porter, Local Superintendent, Toronto.—The attendance at the schools would. I doubt not, have been still larger had it been possible to accommodate all the younger children, for whose admission application has been made. The impossibility of affording such accommodation, without increased outlay for school-rooms and the payment of teachers, presents the principal practical difficulty with which Common School administration in this city has now to contend. Nor is this difficulty confined to Toronto. It exists in larger cities, on a larger scale.

The accommodation at present provided for these Junior Divisions is unquestionably. in several instances lamentably, insufficient. All the newer rooms, indeed, which have been built for their especial use, are large enough for the accommodation of a reasonable number of children; namely, those in Louisa Street, erected in 1859; those in Elizabeth Street, opened in January, 1868; and those in Palace Street opened in September, 1869; but greatly increased accommodation in this respect is urgently needed. Many of these schools have several hundreds more in attendance than they can in any proper sense accommodate. Should all be provided with room, with proper reference to the laws of health and the best opportunities of instruction; should the space allotted to each pupil be equal to that which is given in some other cities, it is evident that we should have many more school edifices, and that this would only supply the present demand, without any reference to the increased attendance from year to year.

The largest average attendance in our schools during 1869, was in April and September, being in each month 3,298. The average of these two months in the Junior Divisions was 1,563 pupils, and, in the Intermediate and Senior Divisions added together. 1,735; so that the pupils in our Junior Divisions if not, as in New York, more than onehalf of the whole number in our schools, constitute a very large proportion of that number.

The accommodation at present provided for these Junior Divisions is unquestionably,

in several instances, lamentably insufficient.

It was chiefly, though not altogether for this reason, that the half-day system was recommended to the Board, and adopted only last summer, as a temporary expedient, until more ample and suitable accommodation can be provided for the many children who cannot be crowded at one time into our existing school-rooms. This system provides for the attendance at school, of one-half of the pupils in our Juniar Divisions in the forenoon, and of the other half in the afternoon. My own observation, and the general testimony of those of our teachers who have been directed to adopt it, have confirmed me in the conviction, previously entertained on the representations of others, that on both sanitary and educational grounds, it has worked beneficially both to pupils and teachers. When the numbers and the work are dealt with on the half day system, the pupils are comparatively fresh and active; the interruptions necessary for the preservation of order and discipline are much less frequent, children do not acquire the habit of apparently enforced vacancy of mind, or that of mere mischievous activity: school is, in a word, a reality and not a pretence; a place for profitable employment, and not one, to a great extent, of mere confinement.

The proper alternative for the half-day system, I respectfully submit, is the provision of increased accommodation in connection with several of our schools for the junior pupils now attending, or whose parents desire that they shall attend the public schools; shorter hours of school attendance, not to exceed two in the forenoon and two in the afternoon, in the case of the youngest pupils; and the employment of more junior teachers.

Fifty little children are, theoretically, considered to be enough for the care of one teacher in our Provincial Model School. Fifty-six pupils are regarded as enough in the Common Schools of the city of Boston. Seventy-five in average attendance, who represent from ninety to a hundred on the register, is the number which, in the exercise of the discretion confided to me by the Board in carrying out the half-day system, I determined as that beyond which the system is urgently required, for the relief of both pupils and teachers in a Junior Division.

The consequence of such a limitation would be, that the names of many children now on our registers would have to be erased, and parents and ratepayers would have just cause to complain of the want of that instruction for their children, which they are taxed to provide. The growth of our city in population, in business, in wealth and general prosperity, seems both to require and to warrant an increased expenditure for Common School purposes. The Board has already, in its wisdom, purchased two other school-sites,—one in the Ward of St. James and another in the Ward of Saint Andrew; and there is every reason to hope that the supply of school facilities will overtake and keep pace with the demand.

The three usual examinations were held in the course of the year; namely, the Combined Examination of Pupils, selected from each Division of each Department of the

several schools; and the Summer and Winter Examinations of all the schools.

The Combined Examination took place, by order of the Board on the recommendation of the Committee on School Management, at the Victoria Street School House, on Monday and Tuesday, the 28th and 29th of June. The examiners were Rev. A. Wickson, LL.D., Head Master of the Toronto Grammar School, and the Rev. John M. King, M.A. As on former similar occasions, the pupils examined were three individuals from each Division of each Department, male and female, of the several schools, selected by their respective teachers for their general proficiency, combined with uniformly good conduct, and approved by the Local Superintendent.

As the County Grammar School is now—under the operation of the Grammar School Law—the Grammar School of the City of Toronto; the affairs of which are administered by the City Council through Trustees whom the Council appoints: the Mayor, on behalf of the Council, was pleased to accept as beneficiaries of the City, seven of the senior pupils of the City Common Schools, who were recommended by the Examiners to receive the special distinction of Grammar School Scholarships, and were nominated accordingly

by the Board of Common School Trustees.

Of the three ex-scholars and the ten scholars who remained in the Grammar School

till the close of the past year, all but one obtained distinction at the Examination.

It is appropriate to mention here, that a former scholar, Alfred Baker, lately closed an honourable career in the University of Toronto, by gaining the highest distinction offered to undergraduates, viz., a Gold Medal.

On December 15th, the Local Superintendent reported to the Board that he had recently assisted the Rev. Dr. Richardson, in the distribution of the bounty of the late Mr. Jesse Ketchum, in the several City schools which lie on the east of Yonge Street. The value of the books distributed was \$125 79c.

In continuance of their kindness during several years, the Rev. Messrs. Boddy and Baldwin have, at the Park and Victoria Street Schools respectively, supplied religious instruction weekly, throughout the year 1869, to the children of parents of their own communion.

I beg to conclude this Report by recording my conviction that the year just ended, has been one of real, though unostentatious progress in the great work of Elementary Education in this City; by means especially of our Common Schools.

# XLIII. THE TOWNS.

121. The Reverend George Bell, Clifton.—No very definite cause for non-attendance can be given. There is, no doubt, indifference and carelessness in some cases: some parents do not wish to send children until they are seven or eight years old. The school house is not used by any denomination for religious instruction. Nearly all the children attend a Sunday School. The revised programme is used by the County Board (Welland), and the questions are printed. The library belongs to the municipality. The school continues in a highly prosperous and satisfactory state. The public examinations, as well as the every-day appearance of the school in all its departments, show that it is well organized, well taught, orderly, and efficient.

122. The Reverend Robert Torrance, Guelph.—The school population we return as 1.340, although my impression is that it is greater, but as no school census has been taken for a number of years, I have computed from the total general population. During the year, the South and East Ward Schools were removed from the buildings in which formerly they had been taught, and the West Ward Primary School and the Senior Primary, all to one building which the Board has leased. I find great reluctance manifested by the

34 Victoria.

teachers of Private Schools to give me any information. They look upon it as an unwarrantable prying into their standing, by an institution that is hostile to them.

123. George Dormer, Esquire, B.A., Separate School, Lindsay.—Two years ago the children attending the school assembled in an old decayed log house, which has now disappeared, and in its stead there is erected a handsome two-story brick building, capable of accommodating two hundred pupils, in every respect admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was intended, and an ornament to the town itself. The health and comfort of the children have been particularly cared for in the system of heating and ventilating adopted. "Ruttan's" heaters and ventilators are used, and have been found most valuable and at the same time economical, requiring only about one half the quantity of fuel used in the ordinary stove. The school is well supplied with maps, globes, and other apparatus, obtained from the Department, and also with desks of a very substantial and convenient kind, purchased from Messrs. Jacques & Hay, of Toronto. The Trustees are at present engaged in fencing and planking the grounds surrounding the school. Three teachers and a monitor are employed, and when I mention that all the teachers hold Normal School Certificates it will be needless to refer to their efficiency or to the system of instruction. The school is conducted on the "free principle." The sacred Scriptures are read, and the school opens and closes with prayer. Excellent prizes have been obtained from the Department, and their distribution has been found productive of good results. The average attendance is nearly double what it was two years ago, and the school house has already been found too small. To remedy this, and to meet a want felt for a school in which the higher branches of education should be taught, a branch school has been established, at present presided over by an accomplished lady teacher, in which French, music, drawing, &c., are taught in connection with the ordinary course. It is conducted in a hall or large room in a brick building situated in the centre of the town, owned by Thomas Keenan, Esquire, an enterprising and public spirited man, who generously granted a lease of the room to the Trustees for a period of four years without rent. Parents sending children to this branch school, voluntarily contribute to its support beyond the rate on their property. It has proven so successful that several Protestants have availed themselves of the advantages it offers, and one-third of the pupils are Protestant, who are not, of course, required to join in any religious exercises. The nucleus of a school library has been formed, by a choice selection of about two hundred and seventy-two volumes, obtained from, and made by the Department, and it is the intention of the Trustees to add to this library every year. They desire me to express to you their thanks for the excellent selection of books you made for them, and to say that they have reason to believe that they have received good value for their money, and they are quite satisfied the terms offered by the Department of one hundred per cent. on the remittance have been fairly and bona fide carried out. A motion to this effect has been recorded in their books. I am happy to be able to say that the Board is composed of intelligent, energetic, and practical men, who have "put their shoulders to the wheel," and have, in the course of less than two years, accomplished a great work, the beneficial results of which are already felt and will be of a lasting nature. They, as well as the Superintendent, are deeply indebted to the Reverend Mr. Stafford, the parish priest, for his able assistance and guidance. Indeed, the success of the undertaking is mainly due to his practical mind and zeal in the cause of education. The work done was not, of course, effected without the "sinews of war," and being unable to invoke the aid of the Municipal Council in the same manner as Common School Trustees, an appeal was made to the public who liberally responded to the call. When the proposed fence is completed about five thousand dollars will have been expended, exclusive of salaries to teachers, which amount to one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars per annum. The school is out of debt, and a handsome balance of six hundred dollars is on hand for further improvements. The Journal of Education is received and read by the Trustees and teachers. Before closing this Report I beg to record my expression of regret that your proposed Amendments to the School Law were not passed by the Legislature, believing, as I do, that they would have been of great benefit to the schools of the country, for reasons which I could not give without extending the report to too great a length.

124. Thomas Henderson, Esquire, Paris.—The prosperity of the Paris schools is steadily increasing. The attendance has been perceptibly advancing during the past three

years. A considerable number of pupils from the surrounding country are under instruction in various departments. The fact that, during the past two years, the salaries of all the teachers have been liberally increased, may be taken as an indication of growing interest in education, and of satisfaction with our excellent staff of teachers. A school library is established, and conducted according to law. It is open to the public, but, owing to the existence of a very excellent library, belonging to the Mechanics' Institute, is not made use of to the extent it perhaps otherwise would be. Pupils receive, as rewards for diligence and good conduct, certificates of promotion to a higher division in the school. They receive as punishment, when necessary, written impositions, and more rarely corporal punishment.

125. Alexander Bartlett. Esquire, Secretary Board of School Trustees, Windsor.—I think I may report that our schools are progressing, and that more care and attention is being paid to schools in the community, than at any former period of the history of the Common Schools of this town. The Common School tax is cheerfully paid, and many even urge us to a greater expenditure. If we could only procure from the Dominion Government a release of the four acre park in the centre of the town, on which temporary barracks are at present erected, the Board would at once erect a large and commodious central school, which would greatly facilitate the advancement of the educational interests of the town. Our Grammar School, which is united with the Common School, is doing well this year, and should its success continue, we will have to procure an assistant teacher. I think there is more real work being done in the Grammar School at the present time, than has ever been since its organization. It is true that there may only be one or two, or it may be half a dozen, of the scholars that will ever follow any of the learned professions; yet I consider the mental training some of them are now receiving, will be very advantageous to them in whatever branch of business or avocation they may choose ultimately to engage. It was a matter of regret to many of us that the Grammar and Common School Bills were withdrawn: for many of the provisions of the Common School Bill are much needed in this County, and the Grammar School Bill was just the thing we wanted, as many parents are averse to their children learning the classics, yet want them to enjoy a much higher education than the Common School affords. Our Board of Public Instruction for the County, as I stated in a former report, is a mere farce, in so far as the majority of its members know anything about examining teachers, and they are often a great stumbling-block in the way of doing impartial justice to persons being examined. A Township Superintendent may not be able to construct, or even spell out a sentence in English, but his vote at the County Board is as good as a man with a university education. I took the trouble in January, at the meeting of the County Council, to represent the matter to that body, and suggested the appointment of one or two competent persons as Superintendents for the whole County. Whether my suggestions will have any practical effect, I am unable to say : but some of the members thoroughly coincided with my views, and promised to take the matter into consideration next year.

#### XLIV.—THE VILLAGES.

126. A. Dingwall Fordyce, Esquire, Fergus.—The schools continued under the same teachers during 1869, a fact which, in my opinion, speaks very highly for their ability and persevering attention for a good many years to the same routine of work in the schools here. An assistant has likewise been employed in the Primary department, which has permitted of more advancement on the part of the older pupils of that school than could have been effected otherwise. The Board of Trustees have planted shade trees round the school enclosure, and are considerate in the way of any requisite improvement. The library is, for the most part, taken advantage of by the scholars, and the books that are read have been read over and over so often, that I hope application may soon be made for an additional supply of improving and interesting works. The male teacher, or head master, has a general oversight of the three schools, and the other teachers are permitted to refer to him on the occurrence of any difficulty (with scholars) which they are put to trouble with. Another private school has been carried on since September, besides that reported last year. Altogether, the Common Schools here, are I believe, in a very satisfactory con

dition; and such as to prove creditable in their results to the teachers, and highly beneficial

to the scholars who are kept steadily at them.

127. James P. Phin, Esquire, Hespeler.—Non-attendance of children at school, is chiefly owing to the fact that they are employed in the factories. The regulations laid down with respect to religious instruction are not observed—for the reason of the existence of a large Roman Catholic element, among whom it would engender bad feelings. The revised programme for County Board examinations is used, and the questions are printed. There is no Library in connection with the school. Prizes have not been distributed in the school during the year. With regard to the condition of the school at present, I would observe that it is most satisfactory. There has been much progress made during the year, and the teachers have been remarkably industrious.

128. The Reverend Chr. F. Spring, New Hamburg.—Non-Attendance of Children at School.

—In reference to this we have nothing to complain, for all our children attend school, even those who are the offspring of the poorest parents. The general regulations in regard to religious instruction are not followed, because the pupils belong to too many different denominations; but the Lutheran children get their religious instruction by their minister in the church every Saturday forenoon. Except that, the other denominations have religious instruction in their Sunday Schools. The revised programme for County Board examinations is observed, and the examination questions are printed. In the municipality of New Hamburg we have no library, but I will urge the Trustees to establish one. A well selected library cannot fail to have a good influence upon the pupils. The distribu-

tions of prizes have exerted a very good influence.

129. The Reverend W. M. Roger, M.A., Petrolia.—The cause of non-attendance on the part of so many children of school age in this village, is in many cases the carelessness of the parents, and sometimes their cupidity in requiring work of their children when they should be and might be at school. Another reason is the fluctuating character of the population here; many having recently come to the place, or expecting soon to go, feel quite unsettled and, under the circumstances, indisposed to go to the expense of a set of school books, and the trouble of sending their children for the short time they may remain. Nothing but a compulsory law will reach these various classes. As to religious instruction nothing is done at the school beyond the reading of Scripture, and prayer at the opening and closing. The various denominations seem quite satisfied with the opportunities afforded for this purpose, at home and in the Sabbath School. We have no School or other Public Library here as yet. The Journal of Education is regularly received, and I believe read with interest and profit. Some \$60 or \$70 worth of prizes were distributed, competitively for the most part, in the school at the Christmas examinations. The effect I believe to be eminently good, encouraging and stimulating the scholars, and rendering the associations of school life pleasant and profitable.

130. The Reverend Francis W. Dobbs, Portsmouth.—I am happy to report a continued

130. The Reverend Francis W. Dobbs, Portsmouth.—I am happy to report a continued progress in our Village Schools. A large number of books were distributed at the Christmas examination, owing in a great measure to the exertions of our excellent teacher, Dr. Agnew, in obtaining subscriptions for that purpose. A very large attendance at the school examinations, and at the distribution of prizes in our Town Hall, marked the increasing interest taken in the cause of education. The addition to our school house has proved a great benefit, and the Trustees have the satisfaction of seeing their labors crowned with success, in the healthy condition of both male and female departments. There has been no change of teachers, which tends much to the best interests of the

school. The usual regulations are attended to in the general management.

131. N. McKinnon, Esquire, Wardsville.—The people of Wardsville take considerable interest in the school, and are desirous of seeing it efficiently conducted. There is a Board of Trustees composed mainly, if not entirely, of intelligent, active and public-spirited men; and under their supervision the school is prosperous. I am not able to give any definite account of the cause of non-attendance. I am not aware that any specific causes exist here but the indifference of parents. The regulations in regard to religious instruction, that afford an opportunity for clergymen, are not followed. A portion of Scripture is read daily, and prayer is offered up, and the pupils are made to commit the ten commandments to memory, and to repeat them once in one or two weeks. There is no other

provision made for religious instruction. The revised programme for County Board examinations is observed, and at last examination the questions were in print, and as long as the Board shall consist of its present members, I have no doubt the questions will be printed, and other measures also will be adopted to raise the standard of education in this vicinity. There is no library, and no prizes were given last year; I have therefore nothing to say on the influence of either. I regret that there is no library. I have spoken about it on different occasions, but no steps have, as yet, been taken to secure one.

Apportionment, at the rate of \$8 per pupil	888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 88
Average Attendance 5.0.781 is half by 1870.	25529455458458388885858488488488888888888888
County,	Durham Ohtario Norfolk Grenville Renfrew Carleton York Lambton Brant Liannh Lincoln Hastings Porth Hincoln Horth Hincoln Porth Righ Welland Wellen Bigin Kigin
Силиман Зснооц	Port Hope Port Terry Port Terry Port Terry Prescott Penfrew Richmond Hill Sarnia Sannia Sannia Sannith's Falls Smith's Falls Smith's Falls Smith's Ealls Smith's Falls Smith's Falls Smith's Falls Stratford Smith's Falls Stratford Smith's Falls Sunith's Falls Sunith's Falls Sunith's Falls Smith's Falls Stratford Stratford Stratford Trenton Uxbridge Vankteckhill Vandsville Wardsville
Apportionment, at the first of \$2 per the figure	\$\frac{1}{2}\text{8}\$ \$\frac{1}\text{8}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\text{8}\$ \$\f
Average Attendance first half of 1870.	525548488888888888888888888888888888888
County.	Dundas Grenville Bruce Gity Victoria City Ontario Ontario Ontario Dundas Dundas Druckon Halcon Halcon Halcon Halcon Halcon Carleton Halcon Halcon Halcon Carleton Halcon Halcon Halcon Carleton Halcon Halcon Ourtario Outario Ontario City Grey Grey Grey Grey Grey Grey Grey Gre
Gламман School	Iroquois  Kemptville Kineardine Kineardine Kineardine Londan Londan Marklan Market Napane Newastle Newastle Newastle Newastle Newastle Newastle Onemee Onemee Onemee Orakwood
the face of \$5 per	088888888888888888888888888888888888888
Apportionment, at	**************************************
Average Attendance first half of 1870.	8224828888888884788428848448428888888888
County.	Renfrew Simoco Lincoln Hashings Waterloo Durhan Simoee Peel Brant Brant Haldimand Leeds Haldimand Lends Kent Huron Northumberland Kott Haldimand Kent Haldimand Kent Haldimand Kent Haldimand Kent Haldimand Kent Haldimand Kent Huron Northumberland Leeds Weilington Weilington Weilington Weilington Weilington Weilington Leeds Weilington Leeds Haldimand Weilington Leeds Weilington Leeds Haldimand Weilington Cite Weilington Cite Control Con
Свамман Вспоол.	Arnprior Baarrie Beansville Bellershle Bellershle Berlin Bownanville Branford Branford Branford Branford Branford Caledonia Collower Collower Collower Collower Collowell Drummondville Drummondville Branconyal Contabill Contabill Fergus Fergus Fonthill Gananoque Goderich Gauelph Hamilton Hamilton Hamilton

### APPENDIX F.

# APPORTIONMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE SCHOOL GRANT, TO COMMON SCHOOLS IN ONTARIO, FOR 1870.

CIRCULAR TO THE CLERK OF EACH COUNTY, CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITY IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, a certified copy of the apportionment for the current year, of the Legislative School Grant to each City, Town, Village, and

Township in Ontario.

The basis of apportionment to the several Municipalities for this year is the School population as reported by the Local Superintendents for 1869, as revised on comparison with previous returns. The total amount available for apportionment is the same as last year, but the large increase of population in some Townships has necessitated an increased grant, while the more stationary localities receive less.

Where Roman Catholic Separate Schools exist, the sum apportioned to the Municipality has been divided between the Common and Separate Schools therein, according to the average attendance of pupils at both classes of Schools during last year, as reported

and certified by the Trustees.

The grants will be paid by the Hon. the Provincial Treasurer on the certificate of the Chief Superintendent. These certificates will be issued on or about 30th June, in favour of those Municipalities which have sent in, duly audited school accounts and Local Superintendents' reports to this office.

I trust that the liberality of your Council will be increased, in proportion to the growing necessity and importance of providing for the sound and thorough education of all the

youth of the land.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. RYERSON.

Education Office, Toronto, 30th May, 1870.

### APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES FOR 1870.

1. COUNTY OF GLENGAR	RY.	3. COUNTYLOF DUNDAS.		
Townships. App	portionment.	Township. Apport	tionme	wê.
Charlottenburgh do for Separate Schools\$97	\$598 00	Matilda		
Kenyon	547 00	Williamsburgh	. 536	6)(3
do for Separate Schools\$44	388 06	Winchester	. 547	00
lo for Separate Schools\$110	455 00		\$2087	Q (Se
		4. COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.		
Total for County, \$2,239 00.	00 \$1988 00	Alfred	. 2169	00
		Caledonia Hawkesbury, East	. 119	
		do for Separate Schools\$139 00		
2. COUNTY OF STORMON	т.	do West		
Cornwall Finch		Plantagenet, North do for Separate Schools\$17 00	. 267	60
Osnabruck	662 00	do South	. 140	60
Roxborough	346 00	\$156 00	\$1442	(V)3
	\$1872 00	Total for County, \$1,598 00.		

5. COUNT	Y OF RUSSELL.		COUNTY OF LANARK-(Contin	ucd).
Township.	Apportio	nment.	Township. Appo	rtionment.
A			Elmsley, North	
			Lanark	
Cumberland	*****************************		Lavant	
			Montague	374 00
•			Pakenham	
		\$885 00	Ramsay	518 00
			Sherbrooke, North do South	47 00
6 COHNTY	Y OF CARLETON.		do South	72 00
0, 000111	of childhion.		\$13.00	\$3115 00
Fitzroy		\$342 00	Total for County, \$3,128.	99110 00
		454 00		
	te Schools\$28 00			
		356 00		
		302 00	10. COUNTY OF RENFREW	•
		320 00 169 00	Admoston	<b>2074</b> 00
		272 00	Admaston Algoma	
do for Separa	ate Schools\$23 00	212 00	Alice	
		401 00	Bagot and Blithfield	
do for Separ	ate Schcol\$39 00		Broughain	47 00
	4	438 00	Bromley	158 00
	ate School\$34 00	07.0	Brudenell, Raglan, and Radcliffe	108 00
Torbolton		97 00	Grattan	
	\$124 00 \$3	3151 00	do for Separate Schools\$53 0	
Total for County,		9191 00	Horton	
notice for country,	\$5,210 00.		McNab	
			Matawatchan	
			Pembroke	
7. COUNTY	OF GRENVILLE.		do for Separate Schools\$27 0	
		SEE # 00	Petewawa, Buchanan, and McKay	47 00
	8		Rolph and Wylie	
	e School\$29 00	601 00	Ross Sebastopol	
Gower, South		140 00	Stafford	
Oxford on Rideau		497 00	Westmeath	
	e Schools\$14 00		Wilberforce	
Wolford		288 00		
	242.00.00	21.00.00		0 \$2651 00
Watel for Clauster	\$43 00 \$2	2102 00	Total for County, \$2,731.	
Total for County,	\$2,145 00.			
			11. COUNTY OF FRONTENA	C.
.8. COUN	TY OF LEEDS.			
70 ( 1 17)	g .1	*****	Barrie	
	South §	263 00	Bedford	118 00
		260 00	do for Separate School\$32 0 Clarendon	14 00
Elizabethtown		612 00	Hinchinbroke	
		175 00	Kennebec	
Escott, Front		169 00	Kingston	
Kitley		353 00	do for Separate School\$25 0	)
	ite Schools\$7 00	000 00	Loughborough	
Leeds and Landsdown		380 00   270 00	Miller	
do do Vongo Front	near	216 00	Olden Oso	68 0 <b>0</b>
Yonge and Escott, Re	ar	225 00	Palmerston	
do for Separat	te Schools\$5 00		Pittsburgh	
			Portland	
	\$12 00 \$3	3445 00	Storrington	367 00
Total for County,	\$3,457 00.		Wolfe Island	325 00
			do for Separate Schools\$82 0	U
			9120 A	0 \$2721 00
9. COUNT	Y OF LANARK.		Total for County, \$2,860.	0 42121 00
			Louis Ice County, Caroot	
	§			
Burgess, North		162 00	12. COUNTY OF ADDINGTO	C.
Dalhousie do for Separat	to School 212 00	189 00	12. COUNTY OF ADDINGTO.	
Darling	00 616 100119а эа	97 00	Amherst Island	\$115 00
Drummond			Anglesea and Kaladar	104 00
		12		

COUNTY OF ADDINGTON-(Continued).	17. COUNTY OF DURHAM.
Township. Apportionment.	Township. Apportionment.
Township. Apportionment.  Camden, East	Cartwright
do for Separate School\$20 00	Cavan
Denbigh and Abinger 40 00	Clarke 677 CO
Ernestown 457 00 Sheffield 275 00	Darlington       702 00         Hope       60.5 00
Sheffield 275 00 do for Separate School \$53 00	Manyers 497 60
	wealth white properties up
\$73 00 \$1669 00	\$3406.00
Total for County, \$1,742.	
*	to dollars of property of
13. COUNTY OF LENNOX.	18. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.
	Asphodel \$360 00
Adolphustown \$76 00	do for Separate Schools
Fredericksburgh, North 176 00 do South 162 00	Belinout and Methuen         166 00           Burleigh         76 00
Richmond 436 00	Cardiff = =
	Chandos 12 0)
\$850 00	Douro m 364 00 Dunmer 248 00
	Dysart 36 00
and the second s	Ennismore
14. COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.	Galway       94 00         Harvey       43 00
Ameliasburgh 8351 00	Minden
Athol	Monaghan, North
Hallowell       364 00         Hillier       223 00	do for Separate School\$27 00
Marysburgh 443 00	Smith
Sophiasburgh 284 60	Snowdon 50 00
\$1S35 00	Stanhope 10 00
	\$52 00 \$2603 00
	Total for County, \$2,655.
15. COUNTY OF HASTINGS.	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
do for Separate Schools\$9 00	19. COUNTY OF VICTORIA.
Hungerford	Anson
do for Separate School\$10 00	Bexley 47 00
Huntingdon 353 00 Madoc 464 00	Carden
Marmora and Lake 180 00	Eldon 299 00
Rawdon	Emily 493 00
Sidney         529 00           Thurlow         486 00	Fenelon         378 00           Laxton and Digby         83 00
Tudor	Lutterworth
Tyendinaga	Macaulay
do for Separate Schools\$15 00	Mariposa         684 00           Ops         439 00
\$34 00 \$3998 00	Somerville
Total for County, \$4,032.	Verulam
	\$3011 00
16. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.	
Alnwick \$140 00	20. COUNTY OF ONTARIO.
Brighton 425 00	3**************************************
do for Separate Schools\$21 00 Cramale 450 00	Brock   \$590 00   Mara and Rama   309 00
Haldimand 695 00	do for Separate School \$11 00
do for Separate Schools\$32 00	Pickering 896 00
Hamilton 648 00 Monaghan, South 162 00	Reach
Murray 408 00	Sev 507 Island 83 00
Percy	Thorah 205 00
do for Separate School\$31 00 Seymour	Uxbridge         554 00           Whitby, East         378 00
do for Separate School\$8 00	do West
	\$11 00 \$4476 00
\$92 00 \$3874 00 <b>Total for County, \$3,966.</b>	Total for County, \$4,487.
101 Oching, 40,000.	Date to County; 4-, 1011

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21. COUNTY OF YORK.	COUNTY OF WENTWORTH-(Continued).
Township. Apportionment.	Township. Apportionment.
Etobicoke	Binbrooke \$216 00
do for Separate School\$15 00	Flamborough, East
Georgina	do for Separate School\$22 00
Gwillimbury, East	do West
do North 245 00 King 904 00	do   for Separate School\$30 00   Glanford
Markham 868 00	Saltfleet 299 00
Scarberough	
Vaughan	\$52 00 \$3000 00
Whitehurch	Total for County, \$3,052.
York	
101 Departure Demonstrative	
\$172 00 \$5838 00	26. COUNTY OF BRANT.
Total for County, \$6,010.	Brantford
	Burford 756 00
22. COUNTY OF PEEL.	Dumfries, South 367 00
	Oakland
Albion\$497 00	Onondaga 209 00
Caledon	\$2124 60
Chinguacousy 677 00 Gore of Toronto 131 00	
do for Separate School\$17 00	
Toronto	27. COUNTY OF LINCOLN.
\$17 00 \$2583 00	Caistor
Total for County, \$2,600.	Clinton 277 00
Total for County, \$2,000.	Gainsborough
Market Control of the	Grantham 406 00
23. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.	do for Separate School\$37 00 Grimsby
Adjala	Grimsby 306 00 Louth 209 00
Essa 490 00	Niagara 227 00
Flos 180 00	
Gwillimbury West 337 00	\$37 00 \$1979 00
Innisfil 663 00	Total for County, \$2,016.
do for Separate School\$7 00  Medonte	
Mono 511 (10)	
Monck 44 60	28. COUNTY OF WELLAND.
Morrison	Bertie
Muskoka     25 00       Mulmur     338 00	Crawland 155 00
Nottawasaga	Humberstone
Orillia and Matchedash	do for Separate School\$56 00
do for Separate School\$17 00	Pelhau 266 00 Stamford 266 00
Oro         472 00           Sunnidale         162 00	Stamford
Tay 112 00	Thorold
Tiny 245 00	Wainfleet 284 00
Tecumseth	Willoughby 111 00
Tossorontio         191 00           Vespra         179 00	do for Separate School\$9 00
do for Separate Schools\$12 00	\$105 00 \$1894 00
101 201 201	Total for County, \$1,999.
\$36 00 \$5874 00	
Total for County, \$5,910.	
	29. COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.
24. COUNTY OF HALTON.	
	Carborough \$133 00 Carriga North 216 00
Esquesing \$659 00 Nassae aweya 335 00	Cayuga, North 216 00 do South 115 00
Nassagaweya       335 00         Nelson       468 00	Dunn 119 00
Trafalgar 529 00	Moulton and Sherbrooke 209 00
	Oneida 297 00
\$1991 00	
	Rainham 234 00 Seneca 403 00
25. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.	Walnole 646 00
	do for Separate School\$13 00
Ancaster\$478 00	\$40 00 \$2372 00
Barton	
- Deteritey 000 00	20

30. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.	COUNTY OF GREY-(Continued).
Township. Apportionment.	Township. Apportionment.
Charlotteville \$425 00	**
Houghton 263 00	Bentinck         \$587 00           Collingwood         374 00
Middleton	Derby 234 00
Townsend 666 00	Egremont 418 00
Walsingham 547 00	Euphrasia
Windham	Glenelg 408 00
do for Separate School\$27 00	do for Separate School\$82 00
Woodhouse	Holland 383 00
\$27 00 \$3209 00	do for Separate School
Total for County, \$3,236.	Melancthon 224 00
2000 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 20	do for Separate-School\$21 00
	Normanby
0. 007777077 071 037770777	do for Separate School\$31 00
31. COUNTY OF OXFORD.	Osprey
Blanford \$220 00	Proton 210 00 do for Separate School \$35 00
Blenheim	do for Separate School\$35 00 St. Vincent
Dereham	Sullivan
Nissouri, East 508 00	do for Separate School\$6 00
Norwich, North 371 00	Sydenham
do South 288 00	do for Separate_School\$21 00
Oxford, North	6240 00 67650 00
do East	\$240 00 \$5956 00
Zorra, East 540 00	Total for County, \$6,196.
do West	
\$4548 00	
	35. COUNTY OF PERTH.
32. COUNTY OF WATERLOO,	Blanchard
02. 0001111 01 111111111100.	Downie
Dumfries, North	do for Separate School\$54 00
Waterloo	Easthope, North 338 00
Wellesley 624 00	do South
do for Separate Schools\$92 00	Ellice 281 00
Wilmot	do for Separate School\$11 00 Elma
Woolwich	Fullarton 353 00
	Hibbert
\$151 00 \$3196 00	Logan 302 00
Total for County, \$3,347.	Mornington
	do for Separate School\$14 00 Wallace
33. COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.	Wallace
	\$79 00 \$4122 00
Amaranth	Total for County, \$4,201.
Arthur 302 00 do for Separate Schools\$152 00	
do for Separate Schools\$152 00 Eramosa	1
Erin 659 00	36. COUNTY OF HURON.
Garafraxa, East	
do West	Ashfield \$400 00
Guelph	('olborne
Luther 180 00	Goderich
Maryborough         540 00           Minto         472 00	Grey 461 00 Hay 529 00
Nichol 288 00	Hay 529 00 Howick 529 00
do for Separate School\$22 00	Hullett 432 00
Peel	do for Separate School\$22 00
do for Separate School\$107 00	McKillop
Pilkington 253 00	Morris
do for Separate School\$31 00	Stanley     454 00       Stephen     403 00
Puslinch	Stephen
\$312 00 \$5528 00	Tuckersmith
Total for County, \$5,840.	Turnberry
	Usborne
	Wawanosh, East
34. COUNTY OF GREY.	do West 251 00 do for Separate School \$19 00
or country of the i.	to tot beparate benou
Artemesia	\$52 00 \$67% 00 Total for County, \$6,843.

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37.	(10	U	TY	Y (	)]?	BRU	JGE.
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Township.	Apporti	onment.
Albemarie and Amabel		\$112 00
Arran		490 00
Brant		605 00
Bruce		378 00
Carrick		576 00
do for Separate School		
Culross		414 00
R)derslie		346 00
Greenock		276 00
do for Separate School		
Huron		378 00
Kincardine		490.00
Kinloss		338 00
Saugeen		274 00
D&45 CO11		

855 00 \$4677 00

Total for County, \$4,732.

# 38. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Adelaide	3356	00
Biddulph	455	00
do for Separate School\$42 00		
Caradoc	529	00
Delaware	202	00
Dorchester, North	544	00
Ekfrid	324	00
Lobo	364	00
London	1127	00
McGillivray	571	00
do for Separate School\$16 00		
Metcalfe	274	00
Mosa	378	00
Nissouri, West	414	00
Westminster	604	00
do for Separate School\$16 00		
Williams, East	292	00
do West	299	00
do for Separate School\$86 00		
and the software constitution of		
21/22 00	20700	00

Total for County, \$6,893.

		Mi
Aldborough	\$302 00	Ma
Bayham	515 00	Me
Dorchester, South	234 00	Ro
Dunwich	400 00	Sa
Malahide	569 00	
Southwold	605 00	Ti
Yarmouth	634 00	
	\$3259 00	}

39. COUNTY OF ELGIN.

#### 40. COUNTY OF KENT

Township.	Appo	ort	ionme	nt.
Camden and Gore			\$367	00
Chatham and Gore			-107	00
Dover, East and West			288	00
Harwich			541	00
do for Separate Schools	.924 (	00		
Howard'			470	00
do for Separate School	.\$20 (	00		
Orford			295	00
Raleigh			375	00
do for Separate School	3111 (	90		
Romney				00
Tilbury, East			169	
Zone			104	00
	2155 (	20	83000	Of

Total for County, \$3,247.

#### 41. COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Bosanquet	\$490	00
Brooke		
Dawn	112	00
Enniskillen	148	00
Euphemia	252	00
Moore	432	00
do for Separate School\$22 00		
Plymptor	529	00
Sarnia	302	00
Sombra	211	00
do for Separate School\$34 00		
Warwick	439	00
856 00 S	22003	00

Total for County, \$3,259.

### 42. COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Anderdon	\$130	00
Colchester		00
Gosfield Maidstone		00
Malden	180	00
Mersea Rochester		
Sandwich, East	302	
do West		
\$36 00	\$2372	00

Total for County, \$2,408.

# APPORTIONMENT TO CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES FOR 1870.

CITIES.	Common Schools.	R. C. Separate Schools.	Total.	VILLAGES.	Common School.	R. C. Separate School.	Total.
	0 -4-	e .+.	e oto		0 4	0	2 .
7T*14	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 1990 00	A	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Hamilton Kingston	1585 00 943 00	405 00 363 00	1306 00	Amprior Ashburnham	140 00 $120 00$		140 00 120 00
London	1268 00	229 00	1497 00	Aurora	129 00		129 00
Ottawa Toronto	759 00 2748 00	789 00 1702 00	1548 00 4450 00	Bath			60 00
Toronto	2140 00	1702 00	1130 00	Bradford Brampton	176 00	 	$120 00 \\ 176 00$
	7303 00	3488 00	10791 00	Brighton	122 00		122 00
				Caledonia Cayuga			108 00 86 00
				Chippawa	112 00		133 00
TOWNS.				Clinton	176 00		176 00
Amherstburgh	135 00	92 00	227 00	Colborne Dunnville	86 00 160 00		$\begin{bmatrix} 86 & 00 \\ 160 & 00 \end{bmatrix}$
Barrie	162 00	65 00	227 00	Elora	161 00		194 00
Belleville	456 00	210 00	666 00	Embro	68 00		68 00
Bothwell	244 00 130 00	<b>3</b> 3 00	277 00 130 00	Fergus Fort Erie	139 00	19 00	158 00 97 00
Bowmanville	270 00		270 00	Gananoque			170 00
Brantford	620 00	100 00	720 00	Garden Island	60 00		GO 00
Brockville	$     \begin{array}{r}       303 \ 00 \\       445 \ 00     \end{array} $	93 00	396 00 445 00	Georgetown	162 00		162 00 115 00
Clifton	95 00		144 00	Hawkesbury Hespeler	122 00		122 00
Cobourg	322 00	108 00	430 00	Holland Landing	75 00		75 00
Cornwall	$198 00 \\ 191 00$		198 00 191 00	Iroquois	72 00		72 00
Dundas	203 00	89 00	292 00	Kemptville Kincardine	180 00		$126 00 \\ 180 00$
Galt	360 00		360 00	Lanark	82 00		82 00
Goderich	$ \begin{array}{r} 350 & 00 \\ 420 & 00 \end{array} $		350 00 576 00	Listowel Merrickville	126 00		126 00
Ingersoll	271 00	60 00	331 00	Mitchell	190 00		104 00
Lindsay	183 00	123 00	306 00	Morrisburgh	122 00		122 00
Milton Napanee	$97 00 \\ 193 00$	30 00	97 00 223 00	Mount Forest	131 00	13 00	144 00
Niagara	119 00	61 00	180 00	Newcastle			95 00 80 00
Oakville	113 00	56 00	169 00	New Edinburgh	50 00		50 00
Owen Sound Paris	306 00 211 00	54 00	306 00 265 00	New Hamburg	$115 00 \\ 127 00$		115 00 165 00
Perth	175 00	66 00	241 00	Oil Springs		30 00	129 00
Peterborough	276 00	139 00	415 00	Orangeville	90 00		90 00
Picton Port Hope	155 00 $400 00$	65 00	$\begin{bmatrix} 220 & 00 \\ 400 & 00 \end{bmatrix}$	Orillia Oshawa	$\begin{array}{c} 133 \ 00 \\ 226 \ 00 \end{array}$	49 00	133 00 275 00
Prescott	123 00	107 00	230 00	Pembroke	55 00	35 00	90 00
Sandwich	144 00		144 00	Petrolia			151 00
Sarnia St. Catharines	234 00 438 00	312 00	234 00 750 00	Portsmouth	86 00 72 00	36 00	$\frac{122\ 00}{72\ 00}$
St. Mary's	282 00	58 00	340 00	Port Dalhousie	122 00		122 00
St. Thomas	180 00		180 00	Preston	110 00	30 00	140 00
Simcoe	$\begin{bmatrix} 155 & 00 \\ 273 & 00 \end{bmatrix}$	15 00 67 00	170 00 340 00	Renfrew			61 00 54 00
Whitby	234 00	61 00	295 00	Seaforth			140 00
Windsor	350 00		350 00	Smith's Falls	78 00	32 00	110 00
Woodstock	396 00		396 00	Southampton Stirling	97 00		97 00 82 00
	10212 00	2269 00	12481 00	Strathroy	180 00		180 00
				Streetsville	72 00		72 00
				Thorold'	151 00 131 00		201 00 208 00
				Vienna	86 00		86 00
				Wardsville	72 00		72 00
				Waterloo	165 00 111 00		165 00 111 00
				Wellington	54 00		54 00
				Yorkville	180 00		180 00
				di-	7252 00	433 00	7685 00

# SUMMARY OF APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES, 1870.

COUNTIES.	Common School.	R. C. Separate Schools.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Common Schools.	R. C. Separate Schools.	Total.
1. Glengarry 2. Stormont 3. Dundas 4. Prescott 5. Russell 6. Carleton 7. Grenville 8. Leeds 9. Lanark 10. Renfrew 11. Frontenac 12. Addington 13. Lennox 14. Prince Edward 15. Hastings 16. Northumberl'd 17. Durham 18. Peterborough 19. Victoria 20. Ontario 21. York 23. Peel	\$ cts.  1988 00 1872 00 2087 00 1442 00 885 00 3151 00 2102 00 3445 00 3155 00 2721 00 1659 00 3874 00 3998 00 3874 00 3911 00 4476 00 5838 00 2583 00	124 00 43 00 12 00 13 00 80 00 139 00 73 00 34 00 92 00	\$ ets.  2239 00 1872 00 2087 00: 1598 00: 885 00 3275 00: 2145 00: 3457 00: 2860 00: 1742 00: 850 00: 1485 00: 4032 00: 3966 00: 3406 00:	23. Simcoe 24. Halton 25. Wentworth 26. Brant 27. Lincoln 28. Welland 29. Haldimand 30. Norfolk 31. Oxford 32. Waterloo 33. Wellington 34. Grey 35. Perth 36. Huron 37. Bruce 28. Middlesex 39. Elgin 40. Kent 41. Lambton 42. Essex District of Algoma.	3092 00 3203 00	\$ cts.  36 00  52 00  37 00  105 00  40 00  27 00  151 00  312 00  240 00  79 00  55 00  161 00  155 00  36 00  2862 00	\$ cts. 5910 00 1991 00 1991 00 2016 00 2124 00 2016 00 21999 00 2412 00 3236 00 4548 00 3347 00 6196 00 4201 00 6848 00 4732 00 6893 00 3259 00 2408 00 300 00 138719 00
GRAND TOTALS.  Counties and Districts				\$ cts. 135857 00 7303 00 10212 00 7252 00 324 00 160948 00	2269 00 433 00	\$ cts.  138719 00 10791 00 12481 00 7685 00 324 00  170000 00	

### APPENDIX G.

#### FREE PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN ONTARIO.

"The Public School Libraries are becoming the crown and glory of the institutions of the Province."—
LOBD ELGIN at the Provincial Exhibition, Sept., 1854.
"Had I the power, I would scatter libraries over the whole land, as the sower sows his seed."—HORACE

MANN.

# A.—Provisions of the Law Relating to Public School Libraries in Ontario.\*

The following are the general provisions of the law relating to the establishment of public school libraries. They have been inserted for the information and guidance of all parties concerned or interested in the promotion of libraries in townships and school sections in Ontario.

# 1. City and Town Municipal Councils

The sixtieth section of the Consolidated Common School Act of Upper Canada, provides that the Municipal Council of each city, town or village in Upper Canada is hereby

<sup>\*</sup> For Library Regulations, see "Library Manual."

invested, within its limits, with the same powers, and shall be subject to the same obligations as are the municipal councils of each county and township, [in regard to libraries, as follows]:—

2. County Municipal Councils.

The fifty-second section enacts that each county council shall raise by assessment, such sums of money as it may judge expedient for the establishment and maintenance of a county common school library.

# 3. Township Municipal Councils.

The thirty-fourth section enacts that township councils may levy such sums as they judge expedient for purchasing books for a township library, under such regulations as may be provided in that behalf.

# 4, Trustees of Rural School Sections.

The twenty-seventh section of the Consolidated Common School Act, makes it the duty of trustees \* \* \* (19) to appoint a Librarian, and to take such steps authorized by law as they may judge expedient, for the establishment, safe keeping, and proper management of a school library in their section, whenever provision has been made and carried into effect for the establishment of school libraries.

# 5. Boards of School Trustees in Cities, Towns and Villages.

The seventy-ninth section of the same Act, provides that "It shall be the duty of the Board of School Trustees of every city, town and village respectively \* \*

(7) To do whatever they may judge expedient \* \* for establishing and

maintaining school libraries.

- (11) To prepare from time to time and lay before the municipal council of the city, town or village, an estimate of the sums which they think requisite \* \* (e) For the establishment and maintenance of school libraries.\*
- (15) \* \* \* to appoint a librarian to take charge of school library or libraries when established.

#### 6. School Visitors.

The one hundred and second section enacts that school visitors may devise such means as they deem expedient for promoting the establishment of libraries and the diffusion of useful knowledge.

# 7. Boards of Public Instruction.

The second clause of the ninety-eighth section empowers county boards of public instruction to adopt all lawful means in their power, as they may judge expedient, to promote the establishment of school libraries and to diffuse useful knowledge in the county or circuit.

# 8. Local Superintendents.

The twelfth clause of the ninety-eighth section, sub clause (f), enacts that it shall be the duty of each local superintendent to prepare and transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Education an annual report which shall state the number of libraries under his superintendence; their extent, and how established and supported.

### 9. Public Bodies which can Establish School Libraries ..

From the foregoing extracts from the school law, it will be seen that the following municipalities and school corporations are authorized to provide means for the establishment and support of public school libraries in Upper Canada.

1. County, city, town, township, and village councils.

2. Boards of school trustees in cities, towns, and villages.

3. Trustees of rural school sections.

<sup>\*</sup> The Board may also raise this money themselves by a direct tax. .

# 10. Duties of School Authorities in regard to School Libraries.

It will also be seen from the above, that it is the official duty and privilege of local superintendents, school visitors, and boards of public instruction, to aid, with their council and advice, in the general establishment of Public School libraries throughout the country.

Where trustees neglect to comply with the library regulations in maintaining the library provided for their section by the municipality, the local superintendent is authorized to withhold the apportionment of the school fund from their section until the regulations are complied with. They likewise subject themselves to the additional penalties, by the twenty-third and thirty-first sections of the Consolidated Common School Act of Upper Canada. The property of every public library is exempt from taxation. One hundred per cent is allowed by the Chief Superintendent on all sums over five dollars remitted to the Department for library books, maps, apparatus, and prize books.

B.—Steps taken by the Education Department for Ontario to supply the Public Schools with cheap and useful Books, Maps, and Apparatus, etc.

In 1850 and 1851, the Chief Superintendent of Education went to England and the United States, and made special and advantageous arrangements with publishers there to furnish the Department with such books, etc., as might be required, at the lowest rates. These arrangements have been revised from time to time. The last revision was made in 1867, when the Deputy Superintendent was authorized to proceed to England to confer with the leading publishers personally on the subject. From his Report to the Chief Superintendent on the result of his mission, we make the following extracts. He says: "Upon enquiry, I found that none of our old publishers were disposed to offer better terms than I had been enabled to make with them some years ago. The new publishers, too, were as little disposed as the old ones to offer more than the usual trade terms to exporters. With several of the publishers I had some little difficulty, when I first called, to induce them to modify their terms. They alleged that they had already given us their best export terms for cash. After sundry conferences and explanations, they were at length induced, with two or three exceptions, to agree to an additional discount for cash of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 5,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  or 10 per cent. (as the case might be) over and above their former rates of discount to the Department. Five per cent. was the average additional discount which I was thus enabled to secure for the Department, together with the advantage, in most cases, as heretofore, of the odd books, viz.:—7 as 61, 13 as 12, or 25 as 24. This additional discount will be quite sufficient to pay the customs duty which has recently been imposed upon books coming into the Province, and thus enable the Department to supply the schools with a very greatly increased variety of books at the old rates, viz. :- on an average currency for sterling prices (i.e., 20 cents for the shilling sterling)."

These arrangements for the purchase of books, &c., having been explained to the Committee of the House of Assembly, appointed to enquire into the matter, together with the terms on which the books are supplied to the schools, the Committee reported to

the House upon the facts as follows:-

"Your Committee have also made a thorough investigation of the Depository department, and find that the existing arrangements for purchasing stock are satisfactory, and well fitted for securing the same on the most favourable terms. The mode of disposing of the books is equally satisfactory."

C.—REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR SELECTING LIBRARY AND PRIZE BOOKS FOR THE Schools.

In his Special Report in 1858, the Chief Superintendent thus refers to the regulations for selecting Library and Prize Books for the Schools:—

"If anything could add force to the official documents referred to [detailing the establishment of our library system], it would be the personal testimony of the Earl of Edgin, who was Governor-General of Canada during the whole period of the establish-

ment and maturing of the Normal and Library branches of the school system, who familiarized himself with its working and aided on every possible occasion in its development. On one occasion, his Lordship happily termed the Normal School 'the sced-plot of the whole system;' on another occasion, with no less force than heart, he designated 'Township and County Libraries as the crown and glory of the institutions of the Province.' On his resigning the Government of Canada, Lord Elgin prepared and presented to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies an elaborate report of his Canadian administration.

#### LORD ELGIN'S OPINION OF THEM

In that report, dated December, 1854, he devotes several pages to a comprehensive view of our school system, including a minute account of the system of public libraries, and the general machinery and administration of the school law and its results. \* \* \* \* After adverting to the comparative state of education in Upper Canada in the years from 1847 to 1853 inclusive, Lord Elgin proceeds as follows:

"In the former of these years the Normal School, which may be considered the foundation of the system, was instituted, and at the close of the latter, the first volume issued from the Educational Department to the public school libraries, which are its crown and completion. If it may be affirmed of reciprocity with the United States, that it introduces an era in the commercial history of the Province; so may it, I think, be said of the latter measure, that it introduces a new era in its educational and intellectual history. The subject is so important that I must beg leave to say a few words upon it before proceeding to other matters. In order to prevent misapprehension, however, I may observe that the term school libraries does not imply that the libraries in question are specially designed for the benefit of common school pupils. They are, in point of fact, public libraries intended for the use of the general population; and they are entitled school libraries, because their establishment has been provided for in the School Act, and their management confided to the school authorities.

Canada, have been in operation for several years in some States of the neighbouring Union, and many of the most valuable features of the Canadian system have been borrowed from them. In most of the States, however, which have appropriated funds for library purposes, the selection of books has been left to the trustees appointed by the different districts, many of whom are ill qualified for the task, and the consequence has been that the travelling pedlers, who offer the most showy books at the lowest prices, have had the principal share in furnishing the libraries. In introducing the system into Canada, precautions have been taken which, I trust, will have the effect of obviating this great evil.

"In the School Act of 1850, which first set apart a sum of money for the establishment and support of school libraries, it is declared to be the duty of the Chief Superintendent of Education to apportion the sum granted for this purpose by the legislature under the following condition: 'That no aid should be given towards the establishment and support of any school library, unless an equal amount be contributed or expended from local sources for the same object;' and the Council of Public Instruction is required to examine, and at its discretion to recommend or disapprove of text books for the use of schools, or books for school libraries. 'Provided that no portion of the legislative school grant shall be applied in aid of any school in which any book is used that has been disapproved of by the Council, and public notice given of such disapproval.'

"The Council of Public Instruction, in the discharge of the responsibility thus imposed upon it, has adopted, among the general regulations for the establishment and management of public school libraries in Upper Canada, the following rule:—'In order to prevent the introduction of improper books into libraries, it is required that no book shall be admitted into any public school library established under these regulations, which is not included in the catalogue of public school library books prepared according to law;' and the principles by which it has been guided in performing the task of selecting books for these libraries, are stated in the following extract from the minutes of its proceedings:

<sup>&</sup>quot;'The Council regards it as imperative that no work of a licentious, vicious, or

immoral tendency, and no works hostile to the Christian religion, should be admitted into the libraries.\*

"'2. Nor is it in the opinion of this Council, compatible with the objects of the public school libraries, to introduce into them controversial works on theology, or works of denominational controversy; although it would not be desirable to exclude all historical and other works in which such topics are referred to and discussed, and it is desirable to include a selection of suitable works on the evidences of natural and revealed religion.

"'3. In regard to works on ecclesiastical history, the Council agree on a selection of

the most approved works on each side.

"'4. With these exceptions and within these limitations, it is the opinion of the Council that as wide a selection as possible should be made of useful and entertaining books of permanent value, adapted to popular reading in the various departments of human knowledge; leaving each municipality to consult its own taste, and exercise its

own discretion in selecting such books from the general catalogue.

["'5. A want having been felt by Local Superintendents, and other local school authorities, of a judicious selection of standard works of fiction for the public libraries, it has been represented to the Council of Public Instruction that such a selection would, to a great extent, supersede the use of pernicious literature in the country, and would conduce to the elevation of literary taste, while the strong desire that is felt for light literature for the leisure hour could thus be innocently gratified. The Council acceded to the wish thus expressed in 1868, and have authorized a selection of works of fiction to be placed on the catalogue.]

catalogue.]

"6. The including of any books in the general catalogue is not to be understood as the expression of any opinion by the Council in regard to any sentiments inculcated or combated in such books; but merely as an acquiescence on the part of the Council in

the purchase of such by any municipality, should it think proper to do so.

"'7. The general catalogue of books for public school libraries may be modified and enlarged from year to year as circumstances may suggest, and as suitable new works of

value may appear.'

"The catalogue above referred to, and of which I enclose a copy, affords ample proof of the intelligence and liberal spirit in which the principles above stated have been carried out by the Council of Public Instruction. The Chief Superintendent observes, that in the case of the libraries established up to the present time, the local authorities have, in a large number of instances, assigned the task of selecting books to the Chief Superintendent; that in some they have, by a committee of one or more of themselves, chosen all the books desired by them, and that in others they have selected them to the amount of their own appropriation, requesting the Chief Superintendent to choose the remainder to amount of the apportionment of the library grant. The Chief Superintendent recommends the last as a preferable mode. The total number of volumes issued from the Educational Department to public libraries in Upper Canada, from November, 1853, when the issue commenced, to the end of August last, was 62,866. [And to the end of 1869, 237,648—or, including those sent out as prizes, &c., &c., 691,561, or nearly 700,000 volumes—nearly ten times the number sent out in Lord Elgin's time.]"

### D.—REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

In addition to the recognition of these principles, the Chief Superintendent has deemed it essential, in a national system of school libraries, to provide for the accomplishment of the following objects:

- 1. The prevention of the expenditure of any part of the library fund in the purchase and circulation of books having a tendency to subvert public morals, or vitiate the public taste.
- 2. The protection of any local parties from imposition, by interested itinerant book vendors, in regard to both the prices and the character of books introduced into their libraries.

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<sup>\*</sup>The first and part of the second of these paragraphs have been adopted verbatim in the new School Law and Regulations of New Brunswick relating to public libraries.

3. The placing of the remotest municipalities upon an equal footing with those adjoining the metropolis, in regard to the terms and facilities of procuring books, with the single exception of their transmission-which is now becoming safe and easy to all parts of Ontario.

4. The selection, procuring, and rendering equally acceptable to all the school municipalities of the land, of a large variety of attractive and instructive reading books, and that upon the most economical and advantageous terms.

5. The removal of restrictions upon local exertion, either as to the sums raised, or the manner of raising them, whether in a school section, or township or county, and the encouragement of such exertions, by proportioning in all cases the amount of public aid to the amount raised by local effort.

# E .- REGULATIONS FOR THE SUPPLY OF LIBRARY AND PRIZE BOOKS, MAPS AND APPARATUS TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

These regulations are as follows:-

"1. The Chief Superintendent will add one hundred per cent. to any sum or sums, not less than five dollars, transmitted to the Department by the Municipal and School Corporations, on behalf of Grammar and Common Schools; and forward Public Library Books, Prize Books, Maps, Apparatus, Charts, and Diagrams, to the value of the amount thus augmented, upon receiving a list of the articles required. In all cases, it will be necessary for any person, acting on behalf of the Municipal or Trustee Corporation, to enclose or present a written authority to do so, verified by the corporate seal of the Corporation. A selection of Maps, Apparatus, Library and Prize Books, &c., to be sent, can always be made by the Department, when so desired.

"2. Catalogues and forms of Application will be furnished to School authorities on

their application.

"3. If Library and Prize Books be ordered, in addition to Maps and Apparatus, it will be necessary for the Trustees to send not less than five dollars additional for each

class of books, &c., with the proper forms of application for each class.

"4. The one hundred per cent, will not be allowed on any sum less than five dollars, for each of the three classes of articles, viz.: (1) maps, and apparatus, (2) library and (3) prize books. Text books cannot be furnished on the terms mentioned above: they must be paid for at the net catalogue prices.

"5. In cases where the Books ordered are not in stock, the Department selects and sends others of a like character, subject, however, to the approval of the trustees, &c. If any errors be discovered, they should be notified at once, and the invoice returned, in order that the errors may be rectified. Should additional books be required, directions

should be given as to the mode of their transmission.

"6. In order to prevent the introduction of improper books into the Libraries, it is required that no book shall be admitted into any Public School Library established under these regulations which is not included in the authorized list of Public School Library Books.

"7. In transmitting an order for any of the articles on sale at the Depository, it should be accompanied with a remittance—and directions should also be given as to the parties to whom the parcel should be sent. When the article ordered is not in stock, the nearest selection to it is made, subject, however, to the approval of Trustees, &c. Nearly all the Apparatus sent out is of Canadian Manufacture. In making out orders the titles of Books need not be given, the number and page on catalogue are all that is necessary."

# F.—FOUR KINDS OF LIBRARIES WHICH MAY BE ESTABLISHED UNDER THE DEPARTMENTAL REGULATIONS.

"The Public School Libraries are becoming the crown and glory of the institutions of the Province."-Lord Elgin.
"Had I the power, I would scatter Libraries over the whole land, as the sower sows his seed."—

Horace Mann.

classes of libraries in their Municipality as follows: City, Town, Village, and Township Councils can establish the first three classes, and school trustees either of the first or third classes.

1. An ordinary Common School Library in each school house for the use of the

children and ratepayers.

2. A General Public Lending Library, available to all the ratepayers of the Municipality.

3. A Professional Library of books on teaching, school organization, language and

kindred subjects, available to teachers alone.

4. A Library in any Public Institution, under control of the Municipality, for the

use of the inmates, or in the County Jail, for the use of the prisoners.

We cannot too strongly urge upon School Trustees the importance and even necessity of providing, (especially during the autumn and winter months,) suitable reading books for the pupils in their school, either as prizes or in libraries. Having given the pupils a taste for reading and general knowledge, they should provide some agreeable and practical means of gratifying it.

# G.—Professional Books Supplied to Local Superintendents and Teachers.

1. In this catalogue are given the net prices at which the books and school requisites enumerated therein may be obtained by the Public Educational Institutions of Ontario, from the Depository in connection with the Department. In each case, cash must accompany the order cent.

pany the order sent.

2. Text-books must be paid for at the full catalogue price. Colleges, private and Sunday schools, will be supplied with any of the articles mentioned in the catalogue at the prices stated. Local Superintendents and teachers will also be supplied, on the same terms, with such educational works as relate to the duties of their profession.

# H.—SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS AND REQUISITES

Application having been frequently made to the Department for the supply from its Depository of Sunday School Library and Prize Books, Maps and other requisites, it is

deemed advisable to insert the following information on the subject.

1. The Department has no authority to grant the one hundred per cent. upon any remittance for Library or Prize Books, Maps or Requisites, except on such as are received from Municipal or Public School Corporations in Ontario. Books, Maps and other Requisites suitable for Sunday Schools, or for Library or other similar Associations, can, however, on receipt of the necessary amount, be supplied from the Depository at the net prices, that is about twenty-five or thirty per cent. less than the usual current retail prices.

2. The admirable books published in England by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and by the London Religious Tract Society, are furnished from the Societies' catalogues at currency for sterling prices (i.e. a shilling sterling book is furnished for twenty cents Canadian currency, and so on in proportion). These two catalogues will, as far as possible, be furnished to parties applying for them. Books suitable for Sunday Schools are received from the other large religious societies, Presbyterian and Methodist, and from the various extensive publishers in Britain and the United States, but the list will be too extensive to publish separately.

3. On receiving the necessary instructions, a suitable selection can be made at the Department, subject to the approval of the parties sending the order. Any books, maps, &c., not desired, which may be sent from the Depository, will be exchanged for others, if

returned promptly and in good order.

# I.—ROUTINE IN THE DEPARTMENT IN REGARD TO THE DEPOSITORY.

From the Report of the Committee of the House of Assembly, and from the Memo-

randum of the Deputy Superintendent laid before the House of Assembly in 1869, with the Chief Superintendent's Return on the subject, we select the following passages relative to the routine observed in the management of the Depository.

1. The Committee of the House of Assembly report as follows:—

"Your Committee find that the system adopted by the Department is of so thorough and complete a character, that no funds can by any possibility be received without being checked by proper officers, whose several duties require them to make entries in various

books, through which every item can readily be traced.

"They find that all moneys received by the Department are regularly deposited to the credit of the Government, with the exception of moneys intended to be disbursed in the purchase of articles outside of the institution [Trustees' School seals merely], and that all expenditures are made by cheque, properly countersigned by the different hands of the department to which they respectively belong.

"They find that a perfect system of registration of every communication received by the department is maintained, by means of which, the several officers to whose department the communication has reference, are immediately apprized of the contents, and answers

are promptly returned to the same.

"Your Committee find that the amount yearly received by the Department from the Municipalities for books, maps, &c., is very considerable, amounting in 1868, to \$29,004 $\frac{20}{100}$ , which sum is paid directly into the Public Treasury, and should be regarded as an

offset against the amount granted to the Department."

2. The memorandum of the Deputy Superintendent states that all orders for England or the United States for books and requisites are prepared by him for approval by the Chief Superintendent. Requisitions for articles to be manufactured in the City are supervised by him for approval by the Chief, before having them submitted to tender by the Clerk of Libraries. [Requisitions to the Stationery Office, and all orders for printing to the Queen's Printer from the Department and Normal School, are made in the same manner.]

All contracts, agreements, bills and invoices, are examined, and payment recommended by the Deputy. Bills for articles despatched are compared with the sales paper, and

approved by him before being sent off by post.

The selling prices of all library and prize books, and all other school requisites received from England and elsewhere, are, under the general scale approved by the Chief Superintendent, determined by the Deputy for the Clerk of Libraries, before their being

marked and put away in their places.

The selection of books for local school libraries and prizes, after revisal by the Clerk of Libraries, is examined and approved by the Deputy Superintendent before despatch. The object of this additional supervision is to see that the style, character, and number of the books selected are in accordance with the order and wishes of the Municipal Council, or Grammar, Common, or Separate School Trustees sending the remittance. This care is the more necessary in cases—now becoming more numerous every year—when parties leave the selection of library and prize books entirely to the Department. In such cases, regard is had to the condition of the school, the number and ages of the scholars, the character of the neighbourhood, whether old or new settlement, and the attainments of the pupils, the nature of the population, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, or mixed nationality—whether Irish, Scotch, or German, &c., or any other peculiarity suggested by the parties sending the order, or incident to the case.

Note.—Great care is taken to prevent the occurrence of mistakes in the Depository, and hitherto with very gratifying success. As a matter of routine, each clerk having anything to do with an order affixes his initials to it, indicating that part of it for which he is responsible. Thus, in case of complaint, which rarely occurs, any neglect or omission is readily traced. In a year's transactions, involving the sending out about \$35,000 worth of material to the schools, not more than from six to eight such cases occur. When they do, the cause is fully inquired into, and every explanation given. In most instances, it has been found that the fault or oversight has been with the parties themselves.

### J .- Principal Articles of Canadian Manufacture.

The Canadian School Apparatus embraces, among other things, Planetariums, Tellurians, Lunarians, Celestial Spheres, Numeral Frames, Geometrical Forms and Solids, &c. Also, a great variety of Object Lessons, Diagrams, Charts and Sheets. Magic Lanterns, with suitable slides, from \$2.40 to \$1.20 with objects, Telescopes, Barometers, Chemical Laboratories, beautiful Geological Cabinets, and various other Philosophical Apparatus in great variety. Catalogues and printed Forms of Application may be had at the Depository.

General School Room Maps, Raised Maps, Map Cases, Rotary Map Stands, Globes, and Elementary School Apparatus relating to Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Pneumatics, Electricity, Electro-Magnetism, Optics, Chemistry, &c., &c., may be obtained by schools at

the Depository of the Education Department, Toronto.

# APPENDIX H.

# LIST OF AUTHORIZED TEXT BOOKS.

(Sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction for use in the Grammar Schools of Ontario).

Note.—In the following list some books are *prescribed* under the authority of the fifteenth section of the Consolidated Grammar School Act, and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and others are *recommended*. The use of the books *recommended* is discretionary with the Board of Trustees. The Council has decided that the books on English subjects authorized for Grammar Schools may also be used in Common Schools.

# I. LATIN.

### TEXT BOOKS PRESCRIBED:

Harkness's New Series, viz. :

1. An Introductory Latin Book. By Albert Harkness, Ph. D.

2. A Latin Reader, intended as a Companion to the Author's Latin Grammar. By Albert Harkness, Ph. D.

3. A Latin Grammar for Schools and Colleges. By Albert Harkness, Ph. D.

If preferred, the following may be used instead of the above series:

Arnold's First and Second Latin Books and Practical Grammar, revised and corrected. By J. A. Spencer, D.D.

A Smaller Grammar of the Latin Language. By William Smith, LL.D.

LATIN DICTIONARY RECOMMENDED: (See note above.)

A Latin-English and English-Latin Dictionary. By Charles Anthon, LL.D., or, The Young Scholar's Latin-English and English-Latin Dictionary. By Joseph Esmond Riddle, M.A.

#### II. GREEK.

#### TEXT BOOKS PRESCRIBED:

A First Greek Book, comprising an Outline of Grammar and an Introductory Reader. By Albert Harkness, Ph. D.

A Smaller Grammar of the Greek Language, abridged from the larger Grammar of Dr. George Curtis.

GREEK LEXICON RECOMMENDED: (See note above.)

Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon.

# III. ANCIENT HISTORY, CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY, AND ANTIQUITIES.

### TEXT BOOKS PRESCRIBED:

A Manual of Ancient History. By Dr. Leonhard Schmitz. First Steps in Classical Geography. By Prof. James Pillans.

# CLASSICAL DICTIONARIES, &C., RECOMMENDED: (See preceding note.)

A Classical Dictionary of Biography, Mythology, and Geography. By Wm. Smith, LL.D.

A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities. By Wm. Smith, LL.D., or,

A Classical Dictionary. By Charles Anthon, LL.D.

A Manual of Roman Antiquities. By Charles Anthon, LL.D. A Manual of Greek Antiquities. By Charles Anthon, LL.D.

### IV. FRENCH.

### TEXT BOOKS PRESCRIBED:

The Grammar of French Grammars. By Dr. V. De Fivas, M.A. An Introduction to the French Language. By De Fivas.

History of Charles XIII. of Sweden. By Voltaire.

Horace: A Tragedy. By Corneille.

A Complete Dictionary of the French and English Languages. By Gabriel Surenne. Spiers' New Abridged Edition.

# V. ENGLISH.

### TEXT BOOKS PRESCRIBED:

The Canadian National Series of Reading Books. (Authorized edition.)
The Spelling Book, a Companion to the Reader. (Authorized edition.)
Miller's Analytical and Practical English Grammar. (Authorized edition.)

An English Grammar for Junior Classes. By H. W. Davies, B.D. (Authorized edition.)

A History of English Literature, in a Series of Biographical Sketches. By William Francis Collier, LL.D.

### VI. ARITHMETIC AND MATHEMATICS.

### TEXT BOOKS PRESCRIBED :

National Arithmetic in Theory and Practice. By J. H. Sangster, M.A., M.D. (Authorized edition.)

Elementary Arithmetic for Canadian Schools. By the Rev. Barnard Smith, M.A. and Archibald McMurchy, M.A.

Elements of Algebra. Todhunter's or Sangster's.

Euclid's Elements of Geometry. Potts' or Todhunter's.

### VII. MODERN GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

# TEXT BOOKS PRESCRIBED:

Lovell's General Geography. (Authorized edition.) By J. George Hodgins, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law.

Easy Lessons in General Geography. By ditto. (Authorized edition.)

A School History of the British Empire. By William Francis Collier, LL.D.

A History of Canada and of the other British Provinces of North America. By J. George Hodgins, LL.D., Barrister at-Law.

# Outlines of General History. By William Francis Collier, LL.D.

### TEXT BOOK RECOMMENDED:

The Great Events of History. By William Francis Collier, LL.D.

A. 1870-71

### VIII. PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Text Books Prescribed (See preceding note.)

Introductory Course of Natural Philosophy. Edited from Ganot's Popular Physics, by W. G. Peck, M.A.

How Plants Grow: a Simple Introduction to Botany, with Popular Flora. By Asa

Gray, M.D.

Hooker's Smaller Treatise on Physiology.

# IX. MISCELLANEOUS.

TEXT BOOKS RECOMMENDED: (See preceding note.)

A Comprehensive System of Book-keeping, by Single and Double Entry. By Thomas R. Johnson.

Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry. Published by Authority. Pocket Edition (for Squad and Company Drill).

The Modern Gymnast. By Charles Spencer. A Manual of Vocal Music. By John Hullalı.

Three-Part Songs. By H. F. Sefton. (Authorized edition.)

National Mensuration.

Scripture Lessons—Old and New Testaments. (National.)

Lessons on the Truth of Christianity. (National.)

The following books, approved by the whole Committee of the Council of Public Instruction for Quebec, are also sanctioned for use by French pupils, in Common Schools of this Province in which there are both Protestant and Roman Catholic pupils:

Cours d'Arithmetique Commerciale. (Senecal, Montreal.) Abrege de la Geographie Moderne. (Société d'Education du Quebec.)

La Geographie Moderne de M. Holmes, M.A.

Grammaire pratique de la Langue Anglaise. Par P. Saddler. (Paris.) Traite Elementaire d'Arithmetique. Par F. X. Toussaint.

Le Premier Livre de L'Enfance (de Poitevin),

Cours de Versions Anglaises. Par P. Saddler. (Paris.)

Grammaire Française Elementaire. Par F. P. B. For German Schools, Klotz's German Grammar is sanctioned.

### APPENDIX I.

#### THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM FOR ONTARIO.

1. Rules for the Admission of Visitors to the Educational Museum, Toronto.

I. The Museum is open daily for Exhibition, Sundays and Holidays excepted, from **9** a.m. until 5 p.m.

II. All persons are freely admitted, upon registering their names in the Visitors'

Book at the Education Office.

III. Sticks and Umbrellas to be left in the Visitors' Room.

# 2. Character and Objects of the Museum.

1. This Educational Museum is founded after the example of what is being done by the Imperial Government as a part of the system of popular education-regarding the indirect as scarcely secondary to the direct means of training the minds, and forming the taste and character of the people. It consists of a collection of school apparatus for Common and Grammar Schools, of Models of Agricultural and other implements, of

specimens of the Natural History of the Country, Caste of Antique and Modern Statues and Busts, &c., selected from the principal Museums of Europe, including busts of some of the most celebrated characters in English and French History; also copies of some of the works of the great Masters of the Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, and especially of the Italian Schools of Painting. These objects of Art are labelled, for the information of those who are not familiar with the originals, and a descriptive historical catalogue of them can be purchased at the Museum. In the evidence given before the Select Committee of the British House of Commons, it is justly stated that, "the object of a National Gallery is to improve the public taste, and to afford a more refined description of enjoyment to the mass of the people;" and the opinion is at the same time strongly expressed, that as "people of taste going to Italy, constantly bring home beautiful modern copies of beautiful originals," it is desirable, even in England, that those who have not the opportunity or means for travelling abroad should be enabled to see, in the form of an accurate copy, some of the celebrated works of Raffaelle and other great masters; an object no less desirable in Canada than in England. What has been thus far done in this branch of public instruction, is in part the result of a small annual sum, which, by the liberality of the Legislature, has been placed at the disposal of the Chief Superintendent of Education, out of the Ontario share of the School Grants, for the purpose of improving school architecture and appliances, and to promote arts, science, and literature by means of models, objects and publications, collected in a museum in connection with this department.

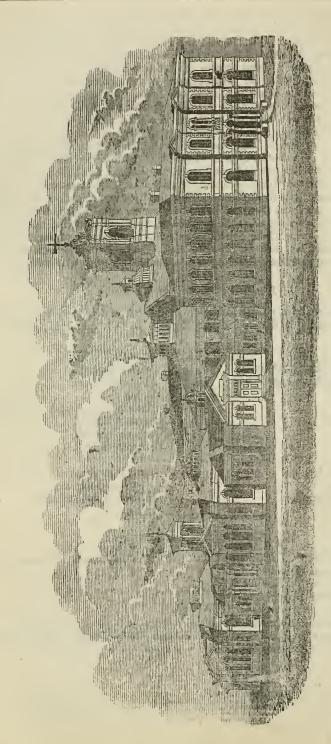
# 3. Principal Contents of the Museum.

- 2. The Museum contains a large selection of objects of art, models, &c., arranged under the following heads, as detailed in the Reports of 1856 and 1857, pages 246 and 106:—
- I. SCULPTURE:
  - 1. Greek and Roman Antiques.
  - 2. Modern French and English.
  - Assyrian.
     Egyptian.
  - 5. Architectural.
- III. ENGRAVINGS.
  - 1. On Steel and Copper.
  - 2. Lithographs.
  - 3. Chromo-Lithographs.

- II. PAINTINGS:
  - 1. Italian School.
  - 2. Flemish School.
  - 3. Dutch School.
  - 4. Miscellaneous Dutch and Flemish.
  - 5. German School.
  - 6. French School.
  - 7. Spanish School.
- IV. WORKS ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF ART, &c.:
  - 1. In French and Italian.
  - 2. In English.

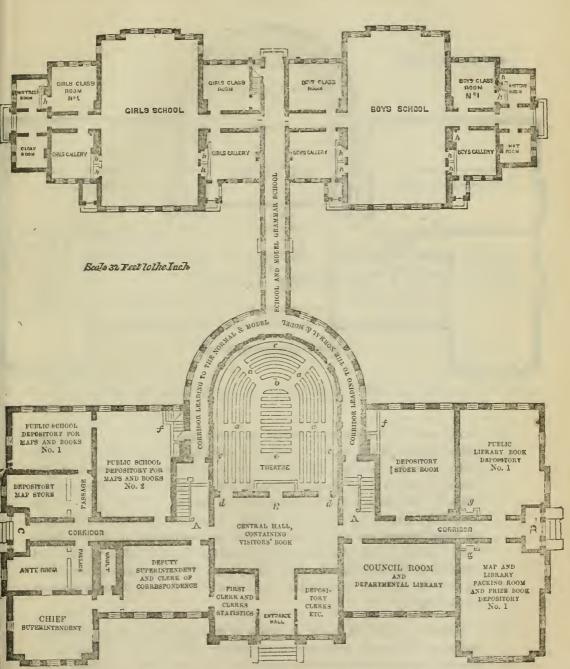
# V. OTHER OBJECTS OF INTEREST:

- 1. Illustrations of Mediæval History, Figures in Armour, Weapons, &c.
- 2. Maps and Plans in Relief.
- 3. Specimens of Natural History.
- 4. Geological Specimens.
- 5. Models of Agricultural Implements.
- 6. Philosophical Models and School Apparatus.
- 7. Photographs, Copies of Porcelain and Rock Crystal Ware, Decorative Plate, Bronzes, &c., &c.

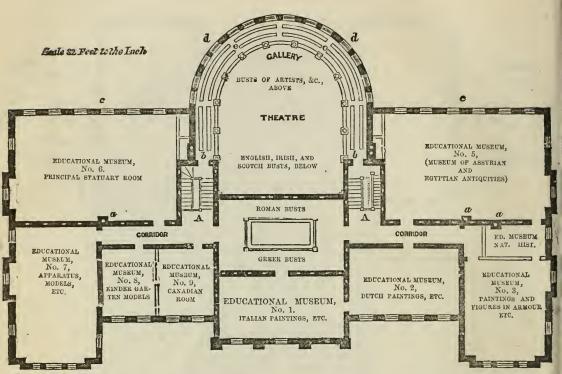


DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR ONTARIO, VICTORIA SQUARE.

The Education Offices are on the First Floor to the left; the Museum Rooms up Stairs; the Normal School (not shown) is in a new building in the rear, facing Gerrard Street, and the Model Schools between the Education Offices and the Normal School.



PLAN OF THE GROUND FLOOR OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.-No. 1.



PLAN OF EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM.—FIRST FLOOR OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—No. 2.

[Key to References on Plan No. 1.—North of the central hall is the theatre, with the lecturer's entrance in the centre, B; and side entrances, east and west, d, d, for the public. Here the aisles are marked a, b, c, with seats arranged between them; the lecturer's platform being placed between B and e. This portion of the theatre is designed to accommodate 470 persons, and the galleries 150, making in all 620. Around the theatre, and beneath its gallery, are east and west corridors leading to the Model Schools, and the Normal School in the new building in the rear, facing Gerrard Street. A, A, staircases leading to the first floor; C and D, west and east entrances to the Department and the Depository; f f and g g are ventilators leading from the different rooms to the cupola at the top of the building, where they are discharged.]

[Key to References on Plan No. 2.—A, A, lobbies at the head of the principal staircases leading to the east and west corridors respectively—off which are the rooms of the Museum; a, a, a, ventilators connecting with those from below; b, b, doors on the first landing, leading to the east and west galleries of the theatre; c, c, northern tier of windows of the principal statuary room and School of Art; d, d, northern tier of windows of the theatre gallery; e, e, a siles and seats of the theatre gallery.]

### APPENDIX J.

### COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

As many parties in correspondence with the Education Department do not comply with the postage law in the pre-payment of their letters (thereby increasing the postage charge by nearly fifty per cent.), the effect has been to swell unduly this item of the contingencies of the department. It may be that this omission arises from the impression that the official correspondence of the Educational branch of the public service, like that of the Dominion Executive Departments, goes free. But this is an entire mistake, as it is necessary to pre-pay all letters to the Provincial Departments. It will be necessary, therefore, that all correspondence with this department be pre-paid (as it is on letters, &c.. going from the department), and that thinner paper be used in all cases. Several letters that might occupy but one page have been received written on large thick paper, and embracing four pages. Foolscap paper should be used where practicable; and only such portion of it sent as may be written on. All other portions have to be cut off when the letter is filed in the department.

### Pre-payment of Postage on Books and Parcels.

2. According to the postage law, the postage on all books, parcels, printed circulars, &c., sent through the post, must be pre-paid by the sender at the rate of one cent per ounce. Local superintendents and teachers ordering books from the Educational Depository, will, therefore, please send such an additional sum for the payment of this postage at the rate specified, as may be necessary.

Regulations in regard to Grammar, Common and Separate School Returns.

5. All official returns to the Chief Superintendent, or a Local Superintendent, which are made upon the printed blank forms furnished by the Education department, should be pre-paid one cent, and open at each end, so as to entitle them to pass through the post as printed papers. No letters should be enclosed with such returns.

Appeals and Miscellaneous Communications to the Education Department for Ontario.

4. Appeals to the Chief Superintendent of Education.—All parties concerned in the operations of the Grammar and Common School Laws, have the right of appeal to the Chief Superintendent of Education; and he is authorized to decide such questions as are not otherwise provided for by law. But for the ends of justice,—to prevent delay and save expense, it will be necessary for any person thus appealing:-1. To furnish the party against whom the appeal may be made with a correct copy of his communication to the Chief Superintendent, in order that such party may have an opportunity of transmitting any explanation or answer deemed expedient. 2. To state expressly in the appeal that the opposite party has been thus notified; as it must not be supposed that the Chief Superintendent will decide, or form an opinion on any point affecting different parties without hearing both sides—whatever delay may at any time be occasioned in order to secure such a hearing. Application for advice in Township Common School matters, should, in all cases, be first made to the Local Superintendent having jurisdiction in the Municipality.

5. The Journal of Education having been constituted by the Governor in Council, the official medium of communicating all departmental intelligence and information, parties should refer to its pages on matter relating to the apportionment, regulations, blank reports, Depository, Normal School, &c.

6. Communications generally.—The parties concerned are left to their own discretion as to the forms of all communications relating to schools for which specific instructions are not furnished by the Department; but they are requested to use large sized or foolscap paper, and to keep copies of their letters. In all communications, however, the NUMBER OF THE SCHOOL SECTION, and the NAME OF THE TOWNSHIP AND POST OFFICE with the OFFICIAL TITLE of the writer, should be given; and also the NUMBER and DATES of any previous correspondence on the same subject.

15 141 7. Communications with the Government relating to Schools should be made through the Education Department, Toronto, as all such communications not so made are referred to the Chief Superintendent of Education, to be brought before the Lieutenant-Governor through the proper department—which occasions unnecessary delay and expense.

8. Communications relating to the Journal of Education; to the Educational Depository; to Public Libraries; or to the Superannuated Teachers' Fund, School Accounts, Poor Schools, &c, should be written on separate sheets from letters of appeal, or on legal questions, in order

that they may be separated and classified in the Department,

Documents furnished Annually by the Education Department to the School Officers of Ontario.

The following are furnished gratuitously by the Education Department of Ontario to various school officers, viz.:—

1. The Journal of Education for Ontario is sent monthly to each of the Trustee Corporations in the rural school sections; to the Boards of Grammar and Common School Trustees; to the Local Superintendents; to the Trustees of each of the Separate Schools, and

to each County Clerk and Treasurer, Exchanges, &c, &c. Total 5,400 copies.

The Journal has been constituted the official medium of communicating all Departmental intelligence. It is regularly sent by the publishers, about the first of each month, to the official address of the parties above enumerated. Should they fail in any case to receive it, immediate notification of the fact should be sent to the Education Office. Missing numbers can generally be supplied. To the public the price is \$1 per annum—payable in advance. Back volumes, since 1848 (the first year of its existence) can be furnished on the same terms.

2. The School Registers, for recording the attendance, recitations, and deportment or pupils, are furnished to each of the Grammar and Common Schools, and to the Separate Schools in Ontario. Total about 5,000 copies. The registers are sent annually to the

County Clerks, for gratuitous distribution, through the Local Superintendents.

3. The Trustees' Half-Yearly Reports are sent every six months, through the Local Superintendents, to the Trustees of each school section. Those for the Grammar Schools, and Roman Catholic separate Schools, are sent direct from the Department. Total sent out annually, 10,000.

4. The Trustees' Blank Annual Reports are annually sent through the Local Superintendents, to each of the Trustee Corporations in the rural school sections. Total about

4.500 copies.

5. The Blank Annual Reports, from which the General Annual Report of the Department is compiled, is sent to the Local Superintendents and Boards of Common School Trustees, and Boards of Grammar School Trustees. Total number sent out annually, 600 copies.

6. Auditors', Treasurers', and Sub-Treasurers' Returns are sent to about 500 of these

officers to be filled up and returned.

7. The Chief Superintendent's Annual Report to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, printed by order of the House of Assembly, is also sent to each of the rural Trustee Corporations: to Boards of Common School Trustees in Cities, Towns, and Villages; to Boards of Grammar School Trustees: to Boards of Public Instruction; to Local Superintendents; and to Separate School Trustees, besides copies to other parties. Total number sent out annually, about 4,500 copies.

8. Various Forms.—Forms are also sent, from time to time, to Superannuated Teachers, Trustees (for Maps, Prizes, &c.), Normal School Students, &c., about 800 copies.

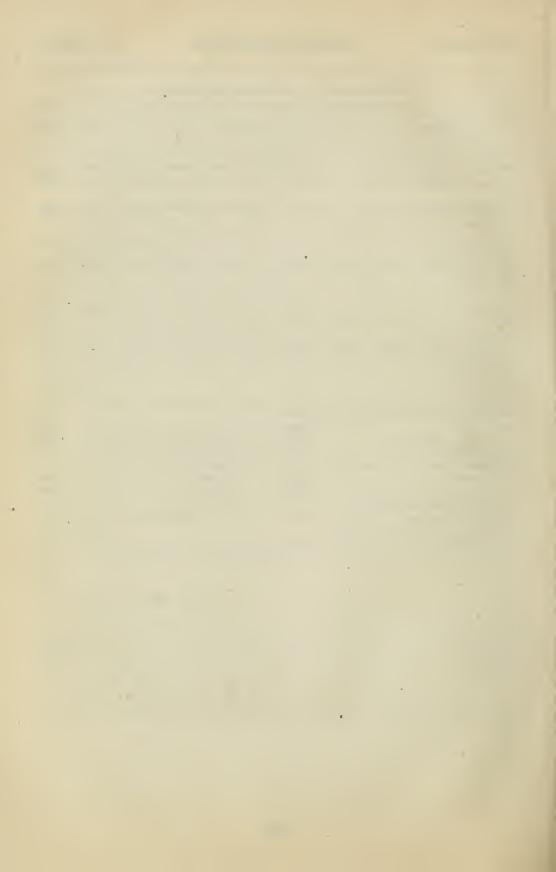
Letters Received and Sent Out by the Department.

During the Years				1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858
Number of letters received Average number per week				2996 57	4015	4920 95	5338 102	5739	6294 121	6431 124
Number of Average n				1430 27	1936 37	2581 50	3764 72	3966 77	3542 68	462 <b>7</b> 88
1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869
6468 125	7121 137	7215 138	6495 126	6365 122	6655 128	7263 139	8373 161	8243 159	8409 161	8422 162
5823 112	6015 116	5656 108	4955 95	5054 97	5415 104	5833 112	5186 100	5581 107	5802 111	5743 110

Recapitulation.—Total number of copies prepared, or printed, and sent out annually from the Education Department for Ontario:

	Copies.	1
1. Journal of Education	5,400	7.
2. School Registers	5,000	8.
3. Trustees' Blank Half-Yearly Re-		9.
ports	10,000	
4. Trustees' Blank Annual Reports		10.
5. Local Superintendents' Blank An-	ĺ	
nual Reports	600	
6. Auditors' and Treasurers' Blank		
Returns	500	
	,	

	Chief Superintendent's Report Various Forms, about	4,500 800
	Letters, &c., sent out and re-	
10.	ceived	/
	Grand Total per year	46,300



### THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# INSPECTOR

OF

# ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,

FOR THE

# PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

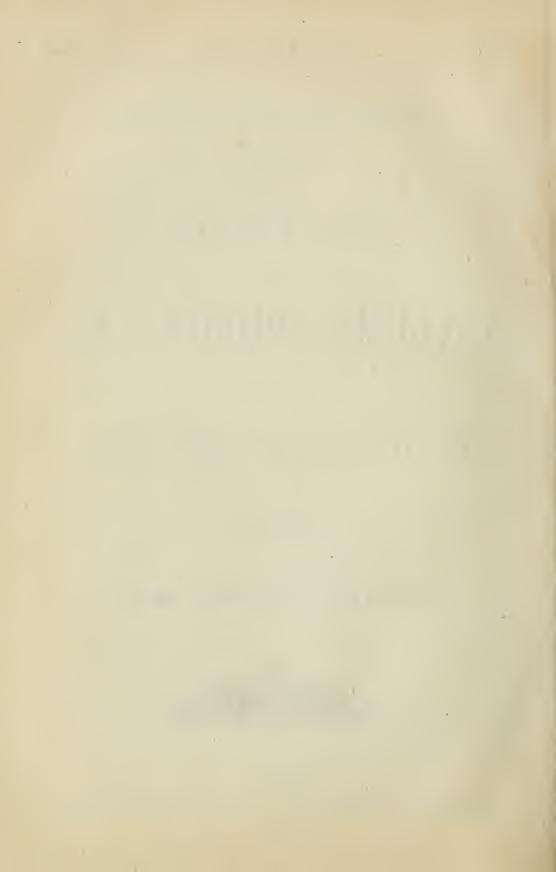
1869-70.

Brinted by Order of the Begislative Assembly.



Toronto:

PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 86 & 88 KING ST. WEST. 1870.



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### THIRD

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.,

### FOR ONTARIO.

Office of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., Ontario, Toronto, November, 1870.

To His Excellency the Honourable William Pearce Howland, C.B.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;

I have the honour to lay before your Excellency my Third Annual Report on the Asylums, Prisons, Hospitals, and other charitable and penal institutions in the Province of Ontario, submitted in conformity with the requirements of the "Prison and Asylum Inspection Act, 1868."

The past year has witnessed many changes in, and additions to, this important branch of the public service, among which may be mentioned the closing of the Branch Asylums at Malden and Orillia, and the opening of the New Insane Asylum at London, to which institution the former inmates of Malden and Orillia have been removed; the completion and occupation of the east and west wings of the Provincial Asylum at Toronto, affording additional space for two hundred patients; the abandonment of the Branch Asylum in University Park, Toronto, by the transfer of the inmates to the parent institution; the opening and complete organization of the "Ontario Institute for the Deaf and Dumb" at Belleville; the preparation of plans, selection of a site, and commencement of the erection of an Institution for the Education of the Blind, at Brantford; the entire completion of work-shops, and the partial construction of increased dormitory space for one hundred inmates at the Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene; together with new structures, alterations and additions to the Common Gaols of the Province.

While the rapid development of the resources of the Province, and the increase of

population have brought in their train an increased demand upon our charitable institutions, which has been promptly met by the liberality of the Legislature, I regret to say that it has also added very materially to the criminal population, the Prison Returns for 1869-70, indicating an increase of over twelve per cent. in the Commitments to the Common Gaols over that of the corresponding period of 1868-69.

Now that the condition of our mental and physical defectives has been greatly improved and ameliorated by the establishment of so many noble charities in the Province, it is to be hoped that an effort will soon be made to found a Prison system, having for its aim not only the punishment of criminals, but as far as possible, the introduction into its administration of sound wholesome reformatory and restraining influences, combined with a well devised plan of utilizing the labour of criminals.

Annexed to the remarks on each separate class of institutions will be found the statistical tables and financial statements connected with their movements.

The Appendix contains the Annual Reports of the Medical Superintendents of the several Insane Asylums, and of the Warden, Chaplains and Surgeon of the Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene.

The expenditures incurred by Government in the maintenance of the Institutions herewith reported upon, for the year ending 1st October, are as follows:—

For the Insane	\$143,258	03
Penetanguishene Reformatory	22,232	86
Appropriation for Deaf and Dumb Institute, for 3 months	5,000	00
Common Gaols	102,320	02*
Government aid to Hospitals	28,400	00
Aid to Charitable Institutions	14,110	00
	<b>\$</b> 315,320	91

<sup>\*</sup> About half of this amount paid by Counties.

### COMMON GAOLS.

### GAOL MOVEMENTS.

It will be seen by the statistical tables annexed to the General Report on Common Gaols, that there has been an increase in the number of commitments over that of the previous year, by 724 prisoners, or about 12 per cent. advance on the aggregate of 1868-'69, viz. :

	Men.	Women.	Total.
No. committed for the year ending 1st Oct., 1869	3893	1762	5655
do do let Oct., 1870			6379
Increase	641	83	724

The Gaols at Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford and Whitby, are the largest contributors to this result : the two last-named having doubled their Gaol populations. It is, however, satisfactory to note that, while the increase in male prisoners is over 16 per cent., that of females is not quite 5. Juvenile offenders, under sixteen years of age, included in the above totals, stand at 427 this year, against 376 for the last, or a little under 10 per cent. increase. The re-committals for the third and fourth time and upwards, indicate the existence of about the usual number of hardened offenders and vagrants, who are always "at home" in the Gaols during the winter, and very frequent visitors during summer. The falling off, numerically, of this class from 1142 in 1868-69, to 1056 in 1869-70, cannot be accounted for by an examination of the mortuary list, or, I regret to say, in the reformation of any considerable portion of this number, but is simply attributable to their having been "sent down" for longer periods; so that they do not appear so often on the Gaol registers. Under the heading of "Nationalities," the ratio of increase in 1869-70, in "Natives of Canada," is 11 per cent.; Ireland, 9; England, 31; Scotland, 15; United States and other countries, 10.

The number of prisoners returned as being under confinement on the 30th September-viz.: 435-must not be taken as the average daily population of our Gaols for the past year; as at that date the numbers are lower than at any other period; but the mean between that number and the "greatest number of prisoners in Gaol at one time," viz.:

866—will give about a correct average, say from 600 to 700.

The proceedings of the "Interim Sessions Courts," as given in the supplementary statisticts, have operated very favorably in relieving many of the Gaols from being overcrowded, by the almost immediate discharge of persons not found guilty of the offence for which they were sent to Gaol, and the removal of many to the Dominion Penitentiary and Provincial Reformatory at Penetanguishene. A condensed summary of the proceedings of these Courts may be given as follows:

		644
Returned to Gaol under sentence	360	
"Reformatory	35	
Sent to Penitentiary	74	
Acquitted	175	
Interim Sessions Courts		644
Total number of prisoners who have elected to be tried at the	1	

### PRISON LABOUR.

The actual revenue derived from the labour of 6,379 prisoners committed to the thirty-seven Common Gaols during the past year, amounts to \$1,598.04, or 25 cents for the earnings of each prisoner during custody; and even this insignificant amount is confined to receipts from only four Gaols. Bearing in mind that upwards of 1,000 prisoners, or over fifteen per cent. of the total commitments, were mechanics and artizans, no more sweeping condemnation can be passed upon our present Prison system than simply to state this fact; but in order to show more conclusively its utter worthlessness in the utilization of prison labour, and the pressing necessity that exists for a complete change in the system, before any improvement can be looked for, it is important to show the number of days' labour that is thus lost to the industry and material resources of the Province, and worse than lost, inasmuch as prisoners have now to be maintained in idleness. To ascertain this, we must deduct from the average daily Gaol population a certain percentage for prisoners not liable to be placed at hard labour. From a careful examination, I find that this class is not quite equal to 25 per cent. of the gross commitments, which will give the following result:

Daily Gaol population			
Average daily Gaol population liable to be placed at hard labour	488		

Taking 300 working days in the year, it becomes apparent that the avails of 146,400 days of Prison labour are annually lost to the country. The value of this labour can only be determined by the known results of Prison industries in countries that have fully tested the industrial system, and by honest and energetic administration; but in order that it may be reduced to a money value, it can, with the greatest safety, be estimated as follows:

			20cts		
	7.10.100			040 500	
488	146,400		•	\$49,560	00

In order that this vast amount of labour annually forfeited to the Province, through the commission of crime may be turned to account by the Country whose laws the criminal has transgressed, it is vitally important that all sentenced prisoners of a certain class should be congregated in

### CENTRAL OR INTERMEDIATE PRISONS

possessing all the means and appliances to successfully carry on mechanical pursuits, for it is now placed beyond a doubt, that this kind of prison administration is utterly impracticable under our present common Gaol system, and while the scheme proposed, strikes at the very root of that system, its introduction is the more imperative owing to the complete failure of the present method in meeting the requirements of the law. Although not imbued with sickly sentimentalism respecting criminals, and a decided opponent of prison luxuries or laxity of discipline, I cannot help thinking that the scheme so often proposed by Grand Juries, with a view to over-coming prison idleness, of resuscitating the vicious and exploded "Chain Gang system" by placing prisoners at work on public highways, exposed to the taunts and jeers of their more fortunate comrades in crime, the sympathy of honest men, and the gaze of all, is utterly unworthy of the spirit of this enlightened age.

Without doubt there are some occupants of our Gaols, who richly deserve that this species of punishment should be meted out to them. To them degradation has no limit and little effect, but it should never be lost sight of that, there is another class who but for the unfortunate circumstances that surrounded them at some period in their lives if not at

all times since their childhood, would have been honest members of society, and for whom there is still hope, although they have entered the corridors of a prison. Place them with

a convict gang upon the streets, and all hope of reformation is gone.

The strongest argument that can be advanced in favor of the establishment of central prisons or Houses of Correction at central points, is given in the columns of Gaol statistics under the heading of "habits of prisoners," shewing that of the 6379 prisoners committed to the several Gaols of the Province during the past year, 4080 were intemperate in their habits. From this great evil springs vagrancy, petty larceny and very often more serious offences, but more frequently it goes hand in hand with its twin brother "disorderly conduct." The form of sentence in these cases has now become stereotyped, "dollars or 10 to 60 days with hard labour in the common Gaol." The moral delinquent enters the Gaol, consorts with hardened offenders, sees crime in every phase, and forms the acquaintance of criminals. The time of incarceration expires and he is set free, but the unfortunate mania speedily overtakes him and he is again brought before the Court, and the sentence is repeated, perhaps with a few days or weeks added to it, until the man or women becomes almost a constant inmate of the Gaol, a curse to society when at liberty, and a constant charge and drain upon the resources of the Province at all times, and will continue to be until the law, looking upon this class of men and women as being morally insane, places them under restraint in a well ordered House of Correction for terms varying from two months up to two years, where, being removed for long periods from constant and unrestrained association with vicious society, their debilitated constitutions built up and restored under a good sanitary regimen, wholesome food, and a well conducted and temperate life, taught habits of industry by employment in mechanical pursuits, the strong probability is that many of this class would return to the world with a knowledge of some trade or branch of industry, to become honest and industrious men and women. The best feature of an institution of this description, in a moral point of view is, that its establishment would supply another link in the chain of public charities, the absence of which is seriously felt, and more particularly with the class under consideration, inasmuch as it would comoine in its administration all the characteristics of an Inebriate Asylum, with many of its good results, by the removal of the very worst victims of intemperance from the temptations that they are constantly exposed to, while at liberty.

The opponents of this class of prisons base their opposition upon the ground that inasmuch as a great deal of money has been already spent in the erection of Common Gaols throughout the Province, it is inexpedient to make further grants for this purpose, but they say, if the establishment of this kind of prisons is actually necessary, enlarge the Dominion Penitentiaries. They also give as a reason for opposing the scheme, that the expense of removing prisoners from the Gaols to the Central Prisons, after receiving

sentence, would be too great.

In reply to these objections, while it must be admitted that a prison system of the kind recommended would have been better received and more popular, if it had been adopted before so many expensive Gaols had been erected throughout the Province, still I must repeat the statements made in my last report, that as County Gaols are a necessity although merely for the custody of prisoners before trial, and the detention of otherslittle or nothing has been done to the Gaols that was not required even for the purposes last named. The proposition to enlarge the Dominion Penitentiary for the class of prisoners now sent to the Common Gaols, should never be entertained, if for no other reason than the necessity and importance, in all well devised prison systems, of keeping separate, hardened criminal convicts, sentenced for two years to life periods, from those guilty of minor offences and whose sentence does not exceed two years. With respect to the last named objection, the expense of removing prisoners from the Gaols to the Central Prison, it is by no means as serious as it would at first appear. It is a well-known fact, borne out by an analysis of the statistical tables attached to this Report, that crime and criminals have a tendency towards centralization. If we take the Cities of Toronto and Hamilton, and the County towns adjacent to the Provincial Metropolis, say St. Catharines, Guelph, Brampton, Whitby, Cobourg, Peterborough and Lindsay, we find an aggregate Gaol population for the last year of 3,281, or over half of the entire Gaol commitments for that period. Should a Central Prison be established at Toronto, the

average railroad fare of the sentenced prisoners from all the points named, would not exceed one dollar per capita as far as the prisoners themselves are concerned. The expenses of Keepers attendant upon their conveyance, need not necessarily be more than actual travelling expenses.

In support of my arguments, that a Prison of this kind could be made nearly, if not altogether, self-sustaining, I submitted in my last Report the balance sheet of the House of Correction, Detroit, for a period of seven years, showing a profit in the working of the Institution over all expenses of \$55,968.12. To this testimony I now beg to add the result of Prison labour at the Albany Penitentiary, which it will be observed, receives prisoners of a similar kind to those now committed to the Common Gaols of Ontario, both in respect to the class of prisoners, their occupation and calling, and the periods of sentence. There were 801 prisoners sentenced to that establishment for the year 1868, under the following terms of sentence:—

For	terms of one month up to six months	572
	six months	
	terms of eight months to one year	
For	one year, or until bailed	26
For	terms of one year, and not exceeding two years	39
For	terms from two years to three years	31
For	terms from five to eight years	8
For	terms of ten years, and not exceeding thirteen years	3
		001

The financial results of 19 years' operations in this Prison is given in the annexed table, with an average population during that period of 297.

	4	Income.	Expenditure.
For the year	1849		\$8,896 83
Do	1850		10,261 42
Do	1851		11,138 92
Do	1852		14.285 65
Do	1853	18.117 18	15,038 12
Do	1854		14.755 20
Do	1855	18.174 25	15,587 72
Do	1856		15,167 94
Do	1857		18,945 49
Do	1858		18,434 36
Do	1859	18,119 06	13,562 45
Do	1860	18,387 90	14,316 71
Do	1861		14,295 $26$
Do	1862		14,661 17
Do	1863	42,048 82	24,524 60
Do	1864	53,926 44	33,552 99
Do	1865		46,268 28
Do	1866		52,562 83
Do	1867		49,573 07
Do	1868		41,789 97
		\$577,746 84	\$447,618 98

It will thus be seen that the income derived from prison labour in the Albany Penitentiary for nineteen years exceeded the expenditure for the same period by the sum of \$130,127.86. No doubt the instances thus given are exceptional, and that the extraordinary results exhibited are due in a great measure to the administrative ability of the Wardens of these institutions, but many instances can be given to prove that in place of criminals being a burden upon the Province, they can, under proper administration, be made to sustain themselves.

### GAOL EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure of the Common Gaols for the past year in respect to officials' salaries, food, fuel, clothing, medical attendance, &c., including ordinary repairs, was \$102,320, or an average cost for each prisoner committed of \$16.03, or deducting the

salaries of officials which service costs \$50,274, the average cost for food, fuel and clothing

would be \$8.15 per prisoner.

Making every allowance for the fact that an increased number of prisoners reduces the cost of maintenance per capita, there is still a singular want of uniformity in Gaol expenditure. For example, 138 prisoners in Whitby Gao is returned as costing \$3,050, whereas the same number only costs \$1,926.50 at Belleville, and \$2,038.34 at Brockville; 342 prisoners in the London Gaol cost \$5,816.22, while at Brantford, the expenditure for 338 is only \$3,300.35, and for 393 at Ottawa \$4,475.25. At Barrie, the cost of maintaining 86 prisoners is \$3,607.07, which service for the same number of prisoners at Goderich is only \$2,201.04, and at Kingston, with very nearly three times the number, viz., 250, only \$3,678.76.

The salaries of Gaolers range from \$300 to \$1,000 per annum, with free quarters, and in one instance \$1,600 per annum is paid, but in many cases the same volume of work is performed by a Gaoler for \$400 a year, for which another receives \$800. In some of the Gaols turnkeys are not paid the wages of common labourers, while in others they are

overpaid

In some Counties the Councils, or a committee of the same, control the management and purchase the supplies, in others it is vested in the Magistracy, and in a few, the work

is left to the Sheriff.

In fact, the whole administration of Gaol affairs throughout the Province is devoid of system, owing to the division and variety of authority having control, and hence the confusion and want of uniformity in expenditures, which will continue to exist as long as direct authority and supervision is not vested in the Government, who alone should be responsible to the people for the effective management of this branch of the service.

### Construction and Repairs.

During the past year, many structural improvements have taken place in the Gaols

referred to in previous reports, as being unsafe and defective.

At Oven Sound, a prison kitchen, store-room, and turnkeys' quarters have been provided, the yard walls completed, and alterations and additions made to the Gaoler's house. The requirements of the Prison and Asylum Inspection Act having been complied with in these respects, the new Gaol was formally accepted.

A drain from the Gaol at Sault Ste. Marie has been constructed at an expense of \$1250.00, which, with other internal improvements, render the building now safe and

healthy.

After several meetings with the County Council at Sandwich, at which I pointed out the difficulty of making such alterations and additions to the present building as would be acceptable under the Statute, the Council at last submitted plans for a new Gaol, and the remodelling of the old one for the domestic purposes of the Prison. The architect having incorporated in the plans a few requisite alterations, they were finally approved of. Satisfactory progress is now being made with the work. Provision is made for thirty cells in the new structure, which, with the alterations to the old Gaol, will cost about \$20,000.

The Gaol at *Cornwall* is well advanced and will be ready for occupation on the 1st December next. Making allowances for the difficulty that always attends the remodelling of an old building to suit the demands of modern construction, the accommodation and arrangements of the Cornwall Gaol will be ample and convenient, combining all the domestic requirements in respect to kitchen, store room, and officers' quarters. The ad-

ditions and alterations, when completed, will cost about \$10,000.

The plans referred to in my last report for the reconstruction of the north wing of the Welland Gaol were submitted to the County Council of Welland and approved of, but as the contract entered into for the performance of the work did not embrace the necessary accommodation for domestic purposes. I notified the chairman of the building committee that the Prison could not be accepted unless these deficiencies were provided for. I also pointed out defects in the iron-work and yard walls that it would be necessary to remedy, in order to make the Gaol safe and convenient.

The internal defects of the Guelph Gaol have been remedied by the entire removal of

the oak partitions, and the substitution of cut stone jambs, brick walls, and arched ceilings. The yard space has also been divided by the erection of a wall, so as to admit of a classification of the prisoners.

Some improvements have been made to the Cayuga Gaol, including a new heating furnace. I pointed out other deficiencies in the building and yards, which will require

the action of the Gaol Committee.

The County Council of the County of Perth having persistently neglected to furnish proper Gaol accommodation at Stratford, notwithstanding the repeated remonstrances addressed to them by the late Board of Inspectors, the Judges of Assize Courts, Grand Juries, and by myself, at every inspection of the Gaol during the past three years, it became necessary to enforce the provisions of "The Prison and Asylum Inspection Act," by the issue, on the application of the Honourable the Attorney-General, of a Writ of Mandamus out of the Court of Queen's Bench, to compel the County to provide the accommodation required under the Act. On the reception of the Writ by the Warden, he requested me to meet the Council, when I again minutely detailed the defects of the Gaol, and pointed out the difficulty of overcoming them by alterations and additions to the present building, owing to the bad state of the walls, the confined internal accommodation, and the very limited yard space. For these reasons I strongly recommended the erection of a new Prison. To accomplish this a By-law is to be submitted for the consideration of the Council on the 20th December, providing for the expenditure of \$20,000 in the erection of a new Gaol.

Having fully reported upon the wretched condition of the Hamilton Gaol, and the want of sufficient space for the number of prisoners usually confined therein, and the neglect of the County Council to appoint a special Committee to confer with me upon the matter, a Mandamus, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, was served upon the Council, instructing that body to carry out the provisions of the law in this respect. In accordance with the terms of the Writ, a meeting took place between the Council and myself on the 25th October, which resulted in the adoption by the Council of the following resolution, viz.:—

"That a Committee be appointed with power to consult or appoint an Architect to provide plans and estimates for the improvement of the present Gaol to meet the requirements of Mr. Langmuir, the Inspector of Prisons; also, to provide plans, specifications, and estimates for the cost of fitting the present Gaol for County purposes alone; also, for a new Gaol, containing 100 cells; and the aforesaid plans and specifications be prepared and laid before this Council at its December Session. And the said Committee be requested to submit to this Council, at said December Session, what the City of Hamilton is willing to contribute as their share of the expenses of a new Gaol."

The unsafe condition of the Lindsay Gaol, through defective internal construction, was again brought under the notice of the Victoria County Council, at a meeting convened for that purpose. This Council claims that before proceeding with the construction of the new Gaol the plans were submitted to the late Board of Prison Inspectors, and fully approved by them, and on the completion of the building a member of the Board made an inspection of the structure and formally accepted it. For this reason the members of the County Council were of opinion that they should not be asked to make the repairs, and refused to proceed with them.

Although the papers submitted to me partially confirmed these statements, it was very evident that the Gaol could not be allowed to remain in its unsafe state, and a Writ of Mandamus issued at the instance of the Honourable the Attorney General for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Act. No action has yet been taken in the matter.

### SEPARATE REPORTS

ON THE

### STATE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

# THE COMMON GAOLS.

BARRIE GAOL.

County of Simcoe.

This Gaol was visited on the 6th May, and again on the 9th October. On both occasions there were 16 prisoners under confinement, the greater number being vagrants and paupers. Some of the former class were committed in a very informal manner. Although the "Act of 1869, respecting Vagrants," provides that imprisonment shall be for a stated time, and not to exceed two months, commitments are made for indefinite periods, or "until duly delivered by course of law," which in some instances here means when the last penalty of nature is paid. A death occurred on the day of my last visit—an old man of 90, who had been a resident of the Gaol for over five years. The three idiots referred to in my last report are still in Gaol, as well as the woman with two children. I pointed out the necessity of removing the children from the Gaol to some charitable institution.

Every cell, corridor and day room in the Prison was inspected, together with the yards, and I found the whole to be very clean and well kept.

The practice of allowing the bedding to remain in the cells when not occupied by

prisoners, was condemned.

Two insane persons were committed to Gaol during the year, both of whom were removed to Rockwood Asylum under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor. The total number of prisoners received during the year was 86; and the cost of maintaining the Gaol was \$3,607 07. or an average cost of \$41 94 per prisoner.

BERLIN GAOL.

### County of Waterloo.

This Gaol was inspected on the 15th January and 9th September. Every part of it

at both visits was in a thorough state of cleanliness and good order.

At the time of my first visitation, there were 6 prisoners confined, and 5 at the last, all of them either waiting trial or under sentence for crime. The absence of paupers and vagrants from this Gaol, is one of its best features. This class of persons are very properly sent to the County Poor House, where they are very comfortably kept for about a dollar a week, which sum includes salaries of officials, clothing, and everything required to maintain the Poor House. Through a breach of the prison regulations, a prisoner was allowed to go outside the yard walls for a pail of water, when he effected his escape; this being the first escape, I warned the Gaol officials that a recurrence of this neglect would not be overlooked. The cost of maintaining 63 prisoners in this Gaol for the past year, including salaries of officials, was \$1,843.55, or not quite \$30 each.

### BRAMPTON GAOL.

### County of Peel.

I visited this Gaol on the 14th January, and again on the 9th September. At both inspections every part of the Gaol was in order and perfectly clean, and the yards neatly kept.

There were 8 prisoners under confinement at my visit on the 14th January, two of them being lunatics, one of these a man possessed of property, was removed to the Provincial Asylum, as a paying patient, the other a woman, was sent to Rockwood.

I recommended a few alterations, with a view to rendering the Gaol more secure,

which were promptly attended to.

At my visit on the 9th September, there were 5 prisoners in confinement, all males. One of them was committed as a lunatic, but being a quiet, harmless chronic case, his removal was not recommended. I found the prisoners at work terracing the grounds in front of the Court House. I warned the Sheriff of the risk attending this mode of employing prisoners, and that he would be held responsible.

### BROCKVILLE GAOL.

### United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.

Inspection was made of this Gaol on the 26th March, at which time there were 10 prisoners in custody, and again on the 1st November when there were 11 in confinement; all men. Nine of this number were locked up in a small day room, 9 feet by 20, heated by a large stove to over 90 degrees, the atmosphere being disagreeably close and unpleasant.

This is the only day room provided for males in the prison, so that no blame is attached to the Gaol officials. There are other serious defects in the prison which have been brought to the notice of the Council time and again, but as no action has been taken to remedy this, I forwarded to the Clerk of the Council a copy of my last Report, as required by section 15 of the Act, setting forth all the deficiencies of the prison, and requesting that a Special Committee of the Council be appointed to meet me.

Total number of prisoners received during the year, 132. Cost of maintaining the

Gaol, \$2,038.84.

### BELLEVILLE GAOL.

### County of Hastings.

I made two inspections of this Gaol during the year—on the 22nd January and the 1st October. At the first I found 12 prisoners in confinement. No less than 9 of this number were committed under the Act respecting vagrants. At the second visit there were 17 in gaol, 13 males and 4 females, one a lunatic, who was immediately removed to the Provincial Asylum. All the male prisoners were in one corridor without any regard to classification, although there was one corridor entirely vacant, and another only occupied by the lunatic above referred to. They were all completely idle, although the corridor in which they were confined was sadly in want of scrubbing. Laughing, talking, and joking was going on when I entered, and the whole affair, but for the iron bars, was as unlike a prison as it is possible to imagine. In fact, Gaol discipline is unknown here. Sometimes the prisoners are locked up during the day for hours without being visited by the Gaol officials.

So long as the present mode of appointing and paying gaolers and turnkeys is persisted in I do not look for any improvement in the management of the Belleville Gaol. \$300 a year is the gaoler's salary, or not the compensation given to a common labourer.

The female side of the prison was very clean and well kept.

I again called the attention of the Council to the state of the prison kitchen which is so dark and badly ventilated that it cannot be used without lamps, in consequence of which, cooking is frequently done on the corridor stoves. I pointed out how this could be remedied at a trifling expense.

There were 136 prisoners sent to this Gaol during the year.

Cost of maintenance, including salaries, \$1,926.50.

### BRANTFORD GAOL.

### County of Brant.

This Gaol was inspected on the 18th January, and also on the 22nd September. At both visits the cells, day rooms, and corridors, beds and bedding, were examined, and the whole found in excellent order and exceedingly clean.

One of the prison yards is still used for stables, haylofts, and such purposes.

There were 21 prisoners in confinement on the 18th January, 13 males and 8 females. A female committed as a vagrant gave evidence of insanity. The Gaol Surgeon was requested to report upon her case. One prisoner was under punishment in the dark cell. As no record has been kept of punishments awarded to prisoners, I directed the gaoler to

open a book for that purpose.

At my last visit I found 22 prisoners in gaol, 15 men and 7 women, some of them waiting trial for the most serious offences known to the law; of the men 7 were Indians, all committed for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The classification of the prisoners was very imperfect, although there is plenty of room to effect this. The want of a dark punishment cell for disorderly women is very much felt. Three lunaties have been removed from this Gaol to Rockwood Asylum during the year.

Number of prisoners, 338.

Cost of maintenance, \$3,300.35; \$1,450 of this amount being for officials' salaries.

### COBOURG GAOL.

### United Counties of Northumberland and Durham.

I inspected this Gaol on the 6th January and 19th October. At both these visits I found every department of the prison neat and well ordered, with a sufficient supply of bedding. The ventilation and light in the west male corridor is somewhat obstructed by the erection of a verandah and steps in the rear. The want of quarters for the turnkey within the Gaol precincts, which was brought under the notice of the Council in my last report, has been overcome by the erection of a small brick house in the working yard, having immediate connection with the Gaol. The defective condition of the water-closets has also been thoroughly remedied.

At my first inspection there were in Gaol 14 prisoners, 8 males and 6 females, and at my last 13 prisoners, 8 males and 5 females. Of the 12 lunatics committed during the year, 5 were sent to Rockwood, 1 to the Provincial, 2 were discharged from custody. The other cases did not appear to be proper subjects for removal to an Asylum, being

quite harmless and easily managed, and incurable.

I called the attention of the authorities to the mode of procuring the Prison rations, for which a contractor is paid, 15 cents per prisoner daily, for the food alone which is cooked in Gaol. The actual daily cost of a prisoner's rations should not exceed 10 cents. I recommend that the Gaoler be authorized to purchase the supplies as required.

One hundred and forty-four prisoners passed through the Gaol during the past year. Cost of maintaining them, including officials' salaries, \$3,092.95. No revenue derived

from Gaol labour.

### CHATHAM GAOL.

### County of Kent.

There were 7 prisoners under confinement in this Gaol at my first inspection, on the

10th February.

I visited it again on the 24th September, and found 10 in custody, all men. Three of them were coloured, and one an Indian. One man committed as a lunatic was so far restored to his right mind that I asked the Gaol Surgeon to report upon his case, with a view to his discharge. Another insane man, although evidently a case that would derive benefit from asylum treatment, had not undergone a medical examination, as the Sheriff had been advised that there were no beds vacant in the Asylums. I pointed out the

necessity of immediately reporting to the Provincial Sceretary the reception of lunatics, accompanied by the necessary papers, as the deaths and discharges in Asylums often leave beds for urgent cases.

Every part of the Gaol and its surroundings, at both visits, was in the highest order,

and the general management of Gaol affairs is second to none in the Province.

One hundred prisoners were committed during the year.

Total cost of maintaining the Prison, \$2,347.10.

### CAYUGA GAOL.

### County of Haldimand.

I inspected this Gaol on the 6th November.

Every cell and corridor was scrupulously clean and neat, but on account of repairs to the roof and furnaces going on, the yards were not as orderly as usual. I again directed the attention of the authorities to the unsafe and dilapidated condition of the board fence surrounding the yard, the want of a prison kitchen, and the objectionable lath and plaster partition walls in the Gaol.

Of the five prisoners under confinement at the time of my visit, two were committed as insane, one of them from the effects of drunkenness, and the other of a recurrent character, both of them were nearly restored to their right mind, so that their removal to

an Asylum was unnecessary.

The Gaoler receives 25 cents a day for the diet of each prisoner. I notified the authorities that the rules in this respect must be complied with, or the Government would after the 1st of January, only allow the actual cost of diet for the criminal prisoners.

### CORNWALL GAOL.

### United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

This Gaol was visited on the 30th March, on which occasion there were only two prisoners under confinement, one a lunatic, whose removal to Rockwood immediately took place. No less than seven lunatics have been removed from this Gaol to Rockwood Asylum during the past year. Investigation was made into the escape of two prisoners on the 17th October, 1869. Owing to the illness of the Sheriff, the investigation could not be closed; but it is clear that the escapes were effected through the extreme ingenuity of the prisoners, and not to carelessness on the part of the officials. The prisoners were recaptured.

Visited this Gaol again on the 29th October. No prisoners in Gaol. Made a minute examination of the alterations and additions in progress, and pointed out some defects

that would require to be remedied in order to make the Gaol safe.

### GODERICH GAOL.

### County of Huron.

Inspected this Gaol on the 16th January, on which occasion there were eight prisoners—five males and three females in confinement; and again on the 15th October, when I found four—all men. There were no lunatics in confinement at either visit, although five have been committed during the year, three having been removed to Rockwood Asylum, one taken out by her friends, and one discharged.

This Gaol is well kept, being at all times thoroughly clean and in good order.

I have frequently called the attention of the Council to the facilities afforded prisoners to escape by the sharp angles in the yard walls, the miserable kind of locks on the corridor and cell doors, also to the bad state of some of the water closets; but no heed is paid to the remonstrance, although the cost of remedying the defects would be trifling.

Number of prisoners committed to the Gaol during the year, 84.

Total Gaol expenditure, \$2,201.04.

### HAMILTON GAOL.

### County of Wentworth.

Inspection was made of this prison on two occasions during the year, the 22nd April and 27th September. At both visits there were the same number of prisoners in custody, viz., 64—32 males and 32 females in April, and 35 males and 29 females in September.

There are only thirty cells in the Gaol, and some insane and sick prisoners require separate accommodation. From two to three prisoners occupy each cell, and in the female corridor, which has only ten cells, I found six females in one, the dimensions of which being only fourteen feet long by nine wide. During the year there have been as many as 78 prisoners under confinement. How they are then disposed of it is difficult to say. No separate room is provided for hospital purposes, although there are always a

great number of prisoners under medical treatment.

In some of the cells occupied by this class of prisoners the air was exceedingly offensive, and in nearly every cell the atmosphere was very close and disagreeable, which must have a very injurious effect upon the health of the prisoners. The solid oak cell doors in use at my last visit have been replaced by iron gates, which has improved both the heating and ventilation a little; but on account of the corridors extending through the centre of the Gaol with the cells on each side, the means of communication between prisoners is made easier, and the duties of officials in exercising supervision and enforcing discipline increased.

The custody of insane and dangerous persons is necessarily attended with a great deal of trouble and danger. One of them at my last visit, had to be guarded night and day. Six of this class were committed during the year, of whom four were sent to Rock-

wood Asylum, and two to the Provincial.

The County authorities furnish no means of employing the prisoners at hard labour, but the County Council sanctioned an arrangement, whereby the Gaoler or his own account is allowed to utilize the labour of prisoners in cutting wood. During the past three years about 2500 cords of wood has been cut by the prisoners and sold in the City. The profit

on the operations, as shewn by the returns does not exceed \$300.

This mode of employing the prison labour is very objectionable and entirely at variance with all prison rules and discipline. No official should have a pecuniary interest in the administration of Gaol affairs, except in the payment of a stated salary. Mr. Sheriff Thomas brought the subject under the consideration of the County Council, with a view to terminating the present system and inaugurating a better.

The salary paid to the Gaoler, \$500 a year, is not at all commensurate with the

arduous and responsible duties he has to perform.

The Gaol at both visits was very orderly, particularly the female portion, and as clean and well managed as its overcrowded and defective state will admit of. It is to be hoped that the County of Wentworth will not allow another year to pass without providing proper accomodation for its prisoners. From the results of my conference with the County Council, I have every reason to believe that a new structure will be proceeded with in the spring.

Total number of prisoners committed during the year, 810.

Entire Gaol expenditure \$8,046.59 or nearly \$10 for every prisoner passing through the Gaol.

### KINGSTON GAOL.

### County of Frontenac.

I visited this Gaol on the 31st March and again on the 27th October.

I found it on both occasions a model of cleanliness, and except at my last visit when white washing was going on, in thorough order.

The yards as well as the domestic portions of the prison were well and neatly kept.

At my inspection on the 31st March, there were 34 prisoners in custody, 19 males and 15 females. This is considerably in advance of the number usually found in this Gaol, although the largest proportion were vagrants, the male prisoners were employed in

cutting wood; but the females were quite idle. A poor-house would have been a fitter

place of residence for nearly half the number found in Gaol.

At my last visit in October, there were 6 men and 10 women in confinement. Two of the women were committed as lunatics, but to all appearances they were not proper subjects for Asylum treatment. Seventeen of this class of prisoners have been received in the Kingston Gaol during the year, twelve of whom were transferred to Rockwood Asylum. One died in Gaol and two were discharged.

The County Council has been repeatedly required to provide Gaol clothing for the

prisoners without effect.

Total number of prisoners received during the year, 250.

Gaol expenditure, \$3,678.76.

Daily cost of rations per head,  $9\frac{87}{100}$  cents.

### GUELPH GAOL.

### County of Wellington.

This Gool was visited and inspected on the 9th September, there being then 9 prisoners—7 men and 2 women under confinement. The men were engaged in cutting wood.

Complaints were made of the insufficiency of the dietary, but on examination I found

that the rations were served in conformity with the regulations.

There were two insane—a man and woman—in custody, both very quiet and harmless, the man having been in Gaol for over two years. Three lunatics have been removed

to an Asylum during the year.

The defects in the internal arrangement and construction of this Gaol, referred to in my report of last year, were being remedied during my visit by the entire removal of the oak partitions, and the substitution of cut stone. The work, as far as it had advanced, was very strong and substantial. I pointed out a few alterations that would be desirable, which, I am informed, have been approved of. The Gaol was decently clean, although the progress of the repairs would not permit thorough cleanliness and order.

Number of prisoners committed during the year, 136.

Cost of maintaining the Gaol, \$2,386.75.

### LINDSAY GAOL.

### County of Victoria.

Accompanied by the Government Architect and Engineer, Mr. Tully, I inspected this Gaol on the 14th April, on which occasion I did not find the Gaol in as clean or orderly a condition as could be desired.

I pointed out to the Government Architect the defects of construction minutely referred to in my last report, and submitted plans of alterations, which were approved of. A meeting between the County Council and myself will shortly take place, when it is to be hoped the alterations will at once be proceeded with, as the building in its present state is very unsafe.

There were seven prisoners in confinement, one of whom was insane, her removal to Rockwood was recommended and took place. The male prisoners were employed in cut-

ting wood.

No Surgeon's or punishment book has been kept in the past. Requested that these

books be opened.

Forty-eight prisoners received during the year. Cost of Gaol maintainence for same period, \$1,186.26.

### LONDON GAOL.

### County of Middlesex.

Inspection was made of this Gaol on the 7th February and on the 26th September. At both visits the cells, corridors and domestic departments of the prison were found in fair order, and perhaps as clean as the very defective state of the Gaol will permit. The female portion of the Gaol is well managed, and at all times is in excellent order.

The Matron uses every exertion to keep the female prisoners employed. The lower rear wards for males are very badly ventilated and lighted, the cells in one of them being quite unfit for use.

The supply of water is altogether insufficient for the Gaol requirements, and has to

be drawn from the river.

The rear drain from the buildings is choked up, and the building generally is in a very dilapidated state. Extensive alterations and additions must be made to it in order that the provisions of the "Prison Inspection Act" may be complied with.

I again called the attention of the authorities to the number of small buildings erected in the working yard, and requested that they be at once removed. At my last visit it

had more the appearance of a farm yard than that for a prison.

At my first inspection there were 35 prisoners in confinement—25 males and 10 females; at the last, 18 males and 9 females. Twenty-two insane persons were received during the year, a great number of whom were removed to Malden Asylum. A prisoner sentenced to the Penitentiary, committed suicide by hanging himself upon his cell door with a roller towel.

An investigation into certain charges preferred against the Gaoler by a former prisoner, was made on the 26th September, and my report thereon, together with evidence,

forwarded to the Government.

Total number of prisoners committed during the year, 342.

Total Gaol expenditure, \$5,816.22.

The daily cost of prisoners rations is not given.

### L'ORIGNAL GAOL.

### United Counties of Prescott and Russell.

I visited this Gaol on the 31st October, and have again as on the two previous occasions to report the Gaol entirely clear of prisoners. On account of the very limited number of commitments to this Gaol, the rules in respect to the employment of a turnkey, are not enforced.

The defect in the roof, pointed out at my previous visit has been repaired.

Only 12 prisoners received during the year, two of whom were insane. Cost of Gaol, \$673.81

### NAPANEE GAOL.

### United Counties of Lennox and Addington

I inspected this Gaol on the 5th January and on the 19th October.

There were at my first visit 7 prisoners, 4 males and 3 females in Gaol. Two of this number were insane, 1 of whom was removed to Rockwood Asylum, the other I was informed had been sent from Rochester, in the State of New York, expressly to get asylum accommodation in this Province. For this reason her removal was not recommended at the time, but at the request of the Warden, who had made enquiries respecting her, and found that the information I had received was incorrect, her removal was recommended at my last visit.

I held an investigation into certain scandals in circulation respecting a female prisoner, the matter having been referred to by the County Judge in his charge to the Jury. The evidence taken and my report thereon was sent to Government. In order to avoid charges of the nature investigated, I recommended the immediate appointment of a matron to take

charge of the female prisoners, in accordance with the regulations.

At my visit there were 5 prisoners in confinement, 4 males and 1 female.

Total number of prisoners during the year, 55.

Gaol expenditure, \$1,255.84.

### OTTAWA GAOL.

### County of Carleton.

Inspection was made of this Gaol on the 28th February and on the 30th October.

At both visits I found every part of the prison, together with the domestic departments and the working and airing yards, in the best possible order and thoroughly neat and clean, and the bedding sufficient and good.

In conformity with the recommendations contained in my last report, a change was made in the mode of obtaining the prison dietary, which up to 1868, was given to a contractor, at a cost of 25 cents per day for each prisoner's rations, but which was afterwards reduced to 19 cents, and then to 16 cents in 1869. Exact compliance with the regulations in this respect resulted in reducing the cost to 8 cents per day, through which a large saving both to the County and Government will be effected.

The water supply is still as precarious as ever, although the cost of procuring it has been considerably reduced; as the property lately acquired for Gaol purposes, contains a

good spring, this drawback will be overcome.

At my visit in October, I brought under the notice of the Council Gaol Committee, the desirability of continuing the fence in course of erection around the new yard, in a line with the old one, and not on the street line as commenced. By this means not only will the appearance of the Gaol property be much improved by ornamentation in front, but communication with the prisoners from outside will be rendered more difficult.

There were only 15 prisoners under confinement at my first inspection, which is con-

siderably under the daily average of this Gaol.

This number at my October inspection had increased to 27, 17 men and 10 women. Four of this number were committed as lunatics, although only one of them appeared to be a proper subject for an insane Asylum. Twelve insane persons have been committed during the year. Nearly all were removed to Rockwood Asylum.

At the date of my inspection, the male prisoners were engaged in breaking stones,

and the females in picking oakum.

Total number of prisoners received, 393.

Prison expenditure, including salaries, \$4,475.25.

### OWEN SOUND GAOL.

(County of Grey.)

Inspected this Gaol on the 12th October.

The prison kitchen, store room, and turnkey's quarters, &c., which were recommended at my last visit, having been provided, the Gaol was formally accepted. I, however, called the attention of the Building Committee to the insufficient cell accommodation, owing to the number of dark cells in the Gaol, some of which it may be necessary to convert into day cells at a future day.

The water supply is not satisfactory.

The Gaol kitchen being completed, I requested the authorities to comply with the dietary regulations. The Gaoler is now paid 22 cents a day for the rations of each

There were 9 prisoners in Gaol on the day of my visit, 5 males and 4 females. Three of this number were committed as insane—2 women and 1 man; one of these women is quite idiotic, the other being an urgent case, was recommended for removal at my previous visit to this Gaol in June, 1869, and the warrant for her transfer to Rockwood mailed to the Sheriff on the 12th June, 1869. The case was reported to the Provincial Secretary, recommending her removal.

Number of prisoners committed to Gaol during the year, 79.

Cost \$2,825.81.

### PETERBOROUGH GAOL.

(County of Peterborough.)

I inspected this Gaol on the 13th April, 1870.

There were then 8 prisoners in custody—6 males and 2 females; of these, three were

committed as insane, one was recommended for removal to Rockwood, one was not a proper subject, being idiotic; and the other, a woman, became insane on her way to Pennsylvania. I recommended the authorities to send her to her friends in the States, failing that; her removal to Rockwood would be recommended. The case of a young lad, under sentence for arson, whose term had expired, was brought under the consideration of the Government with a recommendation that he be removed to Penetanguishene Reformatory, as the mania to fire property was so strong upon him, that it did not appear safe to set him at liberty. His removal to Penetanguishene took place.

Pointed out a few defects that required to be remedied. The gaol was in a very clean and orderly condition.

Number of prisoners received during the year, 93. Gaol expenditure \$1,691.47.

### PICTON GAOL.

### (County of Prince Edward.)

Inspected this Gaol on the 4th April and again on the 22nd October.

On both occasions the Gaol and yards were thoroughly clean and well kept.

At the last inspection I found a quantity of ammunition, the property of the 16th Battalion, stored in one of the cells. This practice is not confined to Picton, and is attended with some risk. Its removal was recommended.

There were 3 prisoners in confinement at my first visit. Two of them were insane. One of this number, a woman, was immediately removed to Rockwood; the other, a man, was a recurrent case of insanity, but as he appeared to be nearly restored, his discharge was recommended. There was only one inmate in the Gaol at my last inspection. One prisoner received the Royal pardon on medical grounds.

Total number of prisoners received during the year, 38.

Cost of maintaining the Gaol for the year ending 1st October, \$764.93.

### PERTH GAOL.

### (County of Lanark.)

This Gaol was visited on the 27th March.

There were then nine prisoner in confinement. Five were committed for vagrancy, I insanity, 2 want of sureties, and 1 for drunkenness.

The removal of the insane prisoner to Rockwood Asylum was recommended. Two deaths have taken place in this Gaol during the year, both old men sent to the Gaol to be taken care of.

I again called the attention of the Council to the insufficiency of the water supply and the infraction of the dietary regulations. The neglect to keep a record of punishment awarded, and of the number of prisoners under the Gaol Surgeon's treatment was pointed

Every part of the Gaol was in thorough order, and scrupulously clean and neat.

Fifty-two prisoners received during the year.

Cost of Gaol maintenance, \$1,829.38,

### SIMCOE GAOL.

### County of Norfolk.

This Gaol was visited on the 5th November.

The lower corridors were not then as clean and orderly as they should be. There was also evidence of bad ventilation. The upper corridors are much healthier, but as their use entails a little more trouble they were not occupied, although the classification of prisoners was imperfect.

I requested the Sheriff to correct this in future.

One of the prison yards had a piggery and hen house in it. Their removal was ordered.

At the date of my visit there were 8 prisoners in confinement, all males. A prisoner charged with murder, but acquitted on the grounds of insanity, had on the leg chains, having attempted to make his escape. The gaoler was requested to remove them and to keep a close watch upon the prisoner to prevent a recurrence of the circumstance.

The infraction of the dietary, through which a contractor receives 16 cents for each prisoner's rations, was brought under the notice of the authorities with a recommendation that on the expiration of the contract the method laid down in the regulations be

adopted.

ST. CATHARINES GAOL.

### County of Lincoln.

Inspection was made of this Gaol on the 23rd April and 24th October.

At the first visit this Gaol was both clean and well ordered, but at the second, the male department was quite the reverse. Although there were a number of prisoners sentenced to hard labour with nothing for them to do, the corridors and the iron and wood-

work were much in want of scrubbing and cleaning.

I held an investigation into the escape of prisoners from the Gaol. The evidence in one case indicated the existence of a great deal of carelessness and want of supervision over prisoners, and, in the other, an evasion of the law in taking prisoners beyond the Gaol limits. The circumstances were fully reported to Government. Complaint was also made, by some prisoners, of the prison fare. On examination I found that although the quantity was sufficient, the mode of serving it was objectionable.

There were 12 prisoners in confinement at my April inspection, and 19 in June, 14

men and 5 women.

On both occasions all the urgent cases of lunacy were recommended for removal. In

some instances quite harmless imbeciles were committed as dangerous lunatics.

The cost of maintaining the Gaol for the year ending 1st October, was \$2,505.14, and the number of prisoners received, 158.

### SARNIA GAOL.

### County of, Lambton.

I visited this Gaol on the 31st August, and found every part of it in the highest

order, and thoroughly clean.

Notwithstanding my repeated remonstrances, the authorities still continue the very objectionable system of allowing the Gaoler to furnish the rations, for which he receives double the amount this service would cost if provided in accordance with the regulations. Recommended the erection of a prison kitchen, and immediate compliance with the rules in this respect.

A library was purchased for the Gaol by the County Council, in December last.

There were 7 prisoners (all males) in custody, on the day of my visit, one waiting trial for murder, 1 forgery, and the remainder larceny.

Examined the Prison books, which were found to be correctly kept. One hundred and twenty-six prisoners received during the year.

Cost of Gaol maintenance, \$2,056.10.

### STRATFORD GAOL.

### County of Perth.

Inspection was made of this Gaol on the 15th January and on the 24th June. Found 11 prisoners in confinement at my first visit, and 13 at my second. An idiot girl, who had been in Gaol for the past three years, died on the day previous to my last visit. There are still 4 of this class of defectives in confinement. Five insane persons have been removed to the Asylum during the year.

The Gaol was very clean and orderly on both occasions.

The County Council having neglected to provide Gaol accommodation of the character required under the provisions of the "Prison and Asylum Inspection Act, 1868," and as there was no evidence of a desire on their part to proceed with the work within a reasonable period, it became my duty on the 23rd of May to recommend for the consideration of the Government that the County be proceeded against by Mandamus, with a view to the enforcement of the requirements of the Act. On the reception of the writ by the Warden, he requested me to meet the Council for the purpose of "devising some means whereby the vexed question of Gaol accommodation might be set at rest." A meeting took place on the 24th June, when I accompanied the members of the Council through the Gaol, and pointed out the defects, both sanitary and structural, that have been so long complained of. The difficulty and cost of making such alterations and repairs as the Act requires, was fully discussed and a decision arrived at to abandon the present building and erect a new Gaol. Notice of a By-law to raise the funds requisite for this purpose was introduced, and will come up for consideration on the 21st December. As the matter has now passed into the hands of the Courts, there is a reasonable probability that the erection of a new structure will not be long delayed.

Two prisoners escaped by climbing over the yard walls.

Total number of prisoners committed to the Gaol during the year, 93

Gaol expenditure for the same period, \$2,630.97.

### SANDWICH GAOL.

### County of Essex.

I visited this Gaol on the 14th February and on the 27th August.

No improvement has taken place in the management of the Gaol. Indeed it cannot

be looked for, until the new Gaol is occupied.

At every visit complaints are made by the prisoners of the diet. Although the quantity is sufficient, the practice of giving the whole day's rations at one time in the morning, is very bad. Very often the food is unfit for dinner or supper. I requested the Gaol surgeon to report upon the matter, as bearing upon the health of the prisoners.

The Sheriff was requested to furnish the Gaol surgeon with a book in which that

official snall record all causes coming under his treatment.

There were 13 prisoners at my first visit, 11 men and 2 woman, at the second 9 men and 4 women. The insaue sent to this Gaol during the year, were sent to the Malden

Asylum.

At my last inspection, I made examination of the new Gaol in course of erection. The masonry and iron work was strong and substantial, and everything was done in a workmanlike manner as far as it had progressed. I called the attention of the Building Committee and Architect to the very limited space that had been allowed for the female airing yards.

One hundred and eighty-two prisoners received during the year, 67 of whom

registered as coming from the United States.

Total Gaol expenditure, \$2,335 90.

### St. THOMAS GAOL.

### County of Elgin.

Inspected this Gaol on the 9th February and on the 23rd September.

On both occasions there was only one prisoner in confinement, the total number of

commitments for the year only numbering 37.

The County Council consented to proceed with the alterations and additions suggested at my interview with the Committee appointed to meet me, but up to the present, nothing has been done.

Instructed the Gaoler to remove the bedding from the cells when not occupied by prisoners, as they are very damp and musty.

The different parts of the Gaol were in a fair state of cleanliness.

### TORONTO GAOL.

### City of Toronto and County of York.

Inspection was made of this Prison on the 6th September, there being on that day 147 prisoners in confinement—66 men and 81 women. Five of this number were insanc. Two of them did not appear to be proper subjects for an Asylum, being quiet, harmless incurables. The other three were removed to the Asylum. No less than eight men were in Gaol, in default of bail to keep the peace, wife-beating being the charge against them. It is very desirable that this class of prisoners should be placed at breaking stone, but the law will not allow it—I saw and spoke to every prisoner in the Gaol. A good many complaints were made of the continued soup diet.

The Gaol Surgeon was requested to report to me upon the prison dietary, as bearing

upon the health of the prisoners.

The bread furnished on the day of my visit was quite sour and not sufficiently baked. The Steward, who is placed in charge of this department by the Council, was directed to

refuse any supplies that were not of a good, sound quality.

One prisoner complained of harsh treatment, and frequent confinement in the dark cell. From his own statements, as well as an examination of the punishment book and Gaol officials, it was very clear that the punishment was merited by his extreme violence and insubordination. There were only three prisoners in Hospital. The Gaol Surgeon reported the health of the prisoners to be good.

Examined the cells and bedding, together with the domestic portions of the building and the several yards, and found the whole in good order and quite clean, particularly on the female side of the prison. Recommended a more liberal use of chloride of lime in the

water closets.

Considerable improvement has taken place in utilizing the labour of prisoners. On the day of inspection 14 men and 28 women were employed in the manufacture of children's shoes, 10 men in breaking stone, and 15 women sewing and mending, besides the usual number engaged in the kitchen, wash-room and laundry.

The religious instruction of the prisoners is not lost sight of. Divine service is held on three occasions every Sunday, by clergymen and laymen of different denominations,

with Sabbath-school and Bible-class in the morning.

Notification was given that an investigation would be held respecting two escapes from this Gaol, and certain other charges preferred against the Gaol officials.

Total number of prisoners committed during the year, 1705.

Prison expenditure for the same period, including \$7,420 for salaries and wages, \$14,507.43.

Daily cost of rations, per prisoner, 8½ cents.

### WALKERTON GOAL.

### County of Bruce.

This Gaol was visited on the 13th of October. Every part of it was neat, clean and orderly. The defects brought under the notice of the County authorities, in my last report, have been promptly remedied, with the exception of the removal of the board fences in the yards.

There were only three prisoners in confinement at the date of my visit—a man and two women. Both of the latter were committed as dangerous lunatics, although neither

of them could be benefited mentally by Asylum treatment.

Investigation was held upon certain charges preferred against the Gaoler by a former turnkey of the Gaol, the result of which has been communicated to the Government.

Number of prisoners committed during the year, 39.

Cost of maintaining the Gaol, \$1,740.18.

Compliance with the dietary regulations, recommended at my last visit, has reduced the daily cost of rations from 20 cents to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cents per prisoner.

### WELLAND GAOL.

### County of Welland.

Inspection was made of this Gaol on the 23rd April and 7th November.

There were only 2 prisoners in confinement at my visit in April, but at the last inspection there were 8, 7 males and 1 female.

The cells were clean on both occasions, but the day rooms, owing to the want of light

and ventilation, were very close and overheated.

Two of the prisoners were committed as being insane. Both cases are subject to

epilepsy caused by drink, and are not proper subjects for Asylum treatment.

Owing to the escape of two prisoners from the Gaol as well as to examine into certain charges preferred, I purposed holding an investigation at my last visit, but the absence of the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff, and the illness of the matron prevented.

The want of permanency in the appointment to the office of gaoler and turnkey interfere very seriously with the admininistration and discipline of the prison. No less than 3 gaolers and as many turnkeys have been in office during the past two years. This, no doubt, is owing to the insufficient salary that is paid to the officials, but there was evidence of other causes which I requested the Sheriff to enquire into.

A thorough inspection was made of the work in progress at the north wing of the Gaol. While the stone cell work was very strong and substantial, I called the attention of the Architect to the condition of outside wall. I also pointed out deficiencies and defects in the Gaol, which would require to be corrected before the Gaol can be accepted.

1st. Insecurity of the iron work.

2nd. The want of iron gates between Court House building and Gaol.

3rd. The want of a prison kitchen, store room, and room for the turnkey, to enable that official to have a constant oversight over the male prisoners.

4th. Proximity of the north yard wall to the prison.

Number of prisoners received in this prison during the year, 101.

Amount expended in maintaining Gaol, \$3,050.

### WHITBY GAOL.

### County of Ontario.

I visited this Gaol on the 7th January and again on the 17th September.

At both inspections the cells, corridors, bedding, &c., were in a cleanly state, and in very good order. The erection of a smoke and ash house in one of the prison yards was brought under notice of the Council.

There were 3 prisoners in gaol at my first visit and 8 at the second, 7 males and 1 female. One of the men was insane, but the papers required before removal can take place to an asylum, had not been sent to the Provincial Secretary. I requested them to be forwarded.

I made an investigation into the circumstances connected with the escape of 4 prisoners from this Gaol. With the exception of one case, the escapes were entirely attributable to the practice of taking prisoners beyond the precincts of the Gaol to work at the request of the Council and Magistrates.

Although at my first inspection I placed an order on the Minute Book that the practice must be discontinued, members of the County Council and Magistrates continued to importune the Gaol officials, and more escapes took place through this infraction of the law. Report on the subject was made to Government.

Total number of prisoners committed during the year, 138.

Total expenditure, \$3,050.

### WOODSTOCK GAOL.

### County of Oxford.

This Gaol was inspected on the 16th January and again on the 28th September. On the first occasion, there were 10 prisoners in gaol, 7 men and 3 women; on the last, 7 men and 2 women. For the past year a poor idiot woman has been in confinement. Her custody is attended with great trouble.

Several improvements have taken place in the Gaol and yards. I brought under the notice of the Council the expensive and inefficient means of heating the prison by furnaces, and recommended that they be removed and replaced by a drum stove. The want of a

dark punishment cell for the incarceration of refractory prisoners is much felt.

Number of prisoners received during the year, 119. Cost of Gaol maintenance, \$2,730.06.

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GAOL STATISTICS of the Province of Ontario, &c. -Continued.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

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# PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

STATEMENT shewing Number of Prisoners received during the year, and in Gaol, on 1st October, 1870, &c. -Continued.

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	NAME OF COUNTY.	Brought forward	Lincoln  Lambton  Sarnia  Sarnia  Berth  Skratford  Stratford  Nellenten  Walkerton  Woodstock  Welland  Ontario  Whitby	Total

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# OCCUPATION AND CALLING OF PRISONERS.

Amerika	10	Moulders	64
Agents Broom and basketmakers		Music teachers	4
	4	Millwrights.	16
Bar-tenders		Masons and stonecutters	46
Brickmakers and bricklayers	85	**	6
Blacksmiths	86		2
Boot and shoemakers		Piano tuners	57
Butchers	30	Painters	16
Barbers		Photographers	
Bakers	29	Plasterers	13
Brushmakers	3	Pumpinakers	7
Bookbinders	6)	Peddlers	34
Civil engineers	3.	Plumbers	4
Cabinetmakers and upholsterers	19	Provincial land surveyors	2
Carpenters and joiners	165	Railway employees	2
Carriagemakers	1	Ropemakers	4
Constables and bailiffs	2	Servants	703
Coppersmiths	1	Sailors and fishermen	134
Coopers	39	School teachers	13
Clerks, bookkeepers and students	117	Shipwrights	1 27
Doctors, druggists and dentists	18	Soldiers	27
Dressmakers	9	Stagedrivers and grooms	5
Engineers	18	Tinsmiths	24
Farmers and yeomen	316	Tanners	18
Gentlemen .	4	Tailors	67
Gasfitters	1	Telegraph operators	1
G 1	14	Wood turners	11
Harnessmakers	14	Weavers and wool sorters	33
75	1.4	Wheelwrights	2
	12	Watchmakers and jewellers	11
Lawyers	2416	Waggonnakers and jeweners	6
Labourers		Waggonnakers	3
Merchants, traders and licensed victuallers	86	Wireworkers	1418
Millers	15	Vagrants and no occupation	1419
Ministers	1	77. 4. 3	0070
Machinists	70	Total	63 <b>79</b>

## OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED.

4 3:	F01	1 TT	50
Assault	531	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	
Do felonious	47	Honsebreaking	9
Arson	27	Infanticide	
Abusive and obscene language		Indecent assault and exposure	
Assisting soldiers to desert	1	Immates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	
Attempting suicide	2	Keeping houses of ill-fame	
Burglary	35	Keep the peace	
Bigamy	10	Larceny	1024
Breach of by-laws	75	Liberating prisoner	
Bestiality		Lunatics and others dangerous to be at large	238
Breach of trust	1	Murder	
Concealment of birth	11	Manslaughter	. 9
Cruelty to animals	3	Misdemeanour	42
Contempt of court	30	Periury	15
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	3	Procuring abortion	1
Carrying unlawful weapons	2	Publishing libel	. 2
Cutting and wounding and attempting same	24	Rape, and assault with intent	
Destroying and injuring property	70	Robbery	
Debtors		Receiving stolen goods	
Drunk and disorderly	9963	Remands	
Detained as witnesses	10	Seduction	_
Deserting employment		Shooting with intent	
Desertion from army		Unlawful shooting	
	-	Selling liquor without license	
Disobeying military orders		Threatening and seditious language	
Embezzlement	_		00
Estreated recognizance		Non-payment of fines and costs.	
Forgery	14		
Fraud and obtaining goods and money under		Wagraney Want of sureties	
false pretences		Wall of sureties	90
Felony	4	(I) 4 1	6379
Fishing out of season		Total	03/3
Giving liquor to prisoners	1		

# PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY,

# PENETANGUISHENE.

Inspection was made of this Reformatory in May, on which occasion my stay at the institution extended over six days, and again in October, which occupied two days.

Mr. Tully, Government Architect and Engineer, was present at my first inspection, for the purpose of determining with me upon the plans and dimensions of the proposed new workshops and dormitory. With a view to carrying out and completing the original design of the Reformatory it was thought best to build a wing to the present structure, for dormitory purposes, connecting it with the main building by a covered passage, and a separate building entirely for workshops, to be placed at right angles with the main edifice, and 150 feet from it.

The style of the new dormitory is in keeping with the main structure, the front being of faced boulders taken off the farm, and the sides and the rear of cut stone, the remains of the old barracks destroyed by fire on the 6th March. The dimensions are 67 feet front by 44 feet deep, 27 feet high, giving altogether 76 additional separate cells in three tiers. The building is all lined inside with brick, with brick cell work and arched ceilings, and a slate roof. All the iron work, including cell gates, window gratings, &c., was manufactured in the blacksmith's department of the Reformatory, the carpenter's shop supplying all the joiner work and the labour connected with that department. The roof is now on the building, and the internal work will be proceeded with during winter, and will be ready for occupation in June of next year. The workshop is 100 feet long by 38 wide, and 23 feet high, in two stories, besides a basement for the cooper shop, partly on the ground level, extending to one half the length of the building. The building is constructed of brick with a slate roof, and affords 7,500 square feet for workshop purposes. It is all complete and ready for receiving the machinery.

In addition to the erection of these two buildings, the frame workshop, the lower story of which is now used for dormitory purposes, and the upper for shoe and tailor shops, has also been bricked in and plastered, so as to render it more secure against fire,

as well as to give the rear buildings a uniform appearance.

These buildings are all very strong and substantial, and will compare favourably with any of the kind on the Continent. The masons and bricklayers were engaged by the day to enable the labor of the inmates to be used as much as possible, as contractors were not willing to allow a fair rate for their services. In addition to the iron and joiner work having been manufactured by the inmates of the Reformatory, all the bricks were made on the premises, besides a large amount of work, the total value of which can be better determined, when it is known that the buildings referred to, namely, the new workshop, dormitory, and bricking in of frame workshop could not have been placed under contract for less than \$20,000, and as only \$8,000 had been appropriated by Parliament for this purpose, which will nearly complete them, the balance, say \$12,000, shows the value of the mechanical operations and labour of the inmates of the Reformatory in this respect alone for the past two years.

On the 30th September last there were 169 inmates, which, with 44 admissions during the year, make a total of 210 in the Reformatory for the year ending 30th September; of this number, 36 were discharged by expiration of sentence, 7 had the Royal pardon extended to them, and one died, leaving 166 in the establishment on the 30th September.

The average population of the year being 163.

The ages of the boys resident at the above date were as follows:

Two at 8, 2 at 9, 11 at 10, 10 at 11, 16 at 12, 17 at 13, 20 at 14, 19 at 15, 20 at 16, 22 at 17, 12 at 18, 8 at 19, 4 at 20, 3 at 21; total 166 boys.

It will thus be seen that the average age was 15, which is somewhat under

A. 1870-71

previous years. The warden in his report refers to the short sentences passed upon a certain class of lads sent to this Reformatory, under the provisions of the "Act respect-

ing young offenders."

Notwithstanding the great success that has attended the institution in accomplishing the objects for which it was established, instances of which can be pointed out in nearly every part of the Province, still there are defects in the law which very seriously interfere with its administration in this respect, and none more so than the provisions of the Statute limiting the periods of sentences in certain instances to two years. The requirements of the Act in reference to this are completely at variance with the aims and objects of the Reformatory, inasmuch as the average ages of the boys sent under its provisions does not exceed 13. As these youths are nearly all drawn from haunts of vice, many of them orphans or half orphans, it is of the utmost importance that they should not be sent away from the Reformatory and returned to their old associations until their reformation is complete and they have acquired a knowledge of some trade or industrial pursuit that will enable them to earn an honest livelihood when they leave the institution, which certainly cannot be accomplished in two years.

The "Act respecting young offenders" provides that all boys under 16 years of age summarily convicted may be sent to the Reformatory for a period not less than six months and not more than two years. The 5th and 6th clauses of said Act also provide that youths whose age does not exceed twenty-one years may be sentenced for six months and not more than five years. Looking upon this institution as a Reform and Industrial School rather than a place of compulsory detention for criminals, and believing that in giving effect to this no boy should be detained in custody a day after the object of his detention is accomplished, I am strongly of opinion that the law in this respect should be changed to admit of all youths convicted of crime being sent to the Reformatory for indefinite periods, but in no case to exceed five years. The length of confinement to be determined by the general conduct of the lad, his habits of industry, proficiency

at school, and the general evidences of reformation that he exhibits.

As soon as the reports of the warden, chaplain, school-master and trade instructor indicating the accomplishment of these objects, are submitted, the Inspector or such person as the Government may appoint, should thoroughly investigate such reports and make a personal examination of the youths thus recommended for discharge, and inform himself of the future intentions of the parents, guardians or friends of such boys, and the employment they are to be placed at, and, in the event of inmates not having friends interested in their welfare, whether the Warden has succeeded in obtaining situations and places for them. Having fully satisfied himself upon all these points, the Inspector, or such person appointed for this purpose, should at once report to the Government, recommending the discharge of such youths from custody. Constant observation of the working of this institution, and the results of its treatment, thoroughly convinces me that a change in the law, with a view to carrying out the system above indicated, would have the most beneficial results. Its most important features have been in operation in some of the United States Reformatories for many years; and, at my visit to them during the past year, I had an opportunity of comparing the two systems. The superiority of the plan recommended, over that now in operation in this Province, was very apparent.

I have endeavoured, at all times, to keep, as much as possible, the Prison surroundings of the Reformatory in the back ground, only to be exposed in order to secure thorough discipline and subordination. The Warden, in the discharge of his duty, has fully and successfully carried out this policy, and no better evidence can be given of its appreciation by the inmates than a comparison of punishments awarded in 1865, with those of

the past year, as follows:

						1865.	1869-70.
Number of inmates -	-	-	~	~		154	165
Number under punishment		-	-	-	-	104	47
Meals of bread and water		-	-		-	1056	186
Number punished with birch	a	-	~	-	-	32	17
Number of lashes -	-	-	~	~	-	372	234

At my inspection in May, I held an investigation into the circumstances connected with the fire that took place at the Reformatory, on the 6th March last, by which the old stone barracks, which has been used for dormitories, dining-halls, work-shops, and schoolroom, since the opening of the Reformatory, was completely destroyed. While the examination of the Warden and other officers and servants of the institution did not reveal the origin of the fire, it was very clear that it was not attributable to carelessness or neglect on the part of the officials. The usual precautions had been taken on the night preceding the fire, to guard against it. Before locking up the several departments, an examination of the stoves was made, and the night guard, in the boys' dormitory, detailed and placed on duty. From the evidence of a pensioner who had lived in the building at the time it was occupied by the military, it would appear that the flues were always in bad condition; and, from an examination of the chimney-breasts after the fire, it was discovered that the joists passed through them in some instances. No doubt this defect in the construction of the building was the cause of the fire. I am happy to report that no accident occurred to any of the lads in the dormitory, all of whom were safely removed to the main building. The flames spread so rapidly that very few of the manufactured articles and tools in the shoe and tailor shops were saved. A good deal of stock was also destroyed. The loss of the workshop and tools was a serious drawback in the employment of the boysengaged in these trades, and has considerably reduced the revenue that would otherwise have been derived from their labour, as well as increased the expenditures of the year for new tools, stock, &c, While regretting the occurrence of the fire, and the loss of property, it must be stated that, in one respect, it has resulted advantageously to the interests of the Reformatory. The occupation of the new buildings, for school, chapel, and domestic purposes, had been so long delayed, for one reason and another, that it seemed difficult to accomplish it at all, when the occurrence of the fire made it necessary.

Every part of the Reformatory was inspected.

The upper cells in the new dormitory were rather close, with a disagreeable smell. The artificial means of ventilating this building are by no means good, and cannot be depended on, window ventilation answering the purpose much better. As some of the windows could not be opened from above to admit the air, I directed them to be repaired.

With a few exceptions, the bedding in each cell was very clean and well kept, as well

as sufficient and comfortable.

I also passed through the cells when the boys were locked up at night, and on Sunday, when they were confined to their cells for a portion of the day. As there appeared to be a searcity of books, I directed the Warden to purchase \$100 worth, under the selection of the Chaplains.

I entered into conversation with every lad in the Reformatory, and found them, as a general thing, happy and contented. No complaints were received, except the want of books to read, and confinement to the cells on Sunday, except during divine service and meal times. The Warden was requested to give the matter his consideration, with a view

to more liberty on that day.

The lower story of the frame work-shop, which is now bricked in, has been used, since the fire, as an associated dormitory for the younger lads. There were 40 in the room at my visit. The beds, and every part of the dormitory, were neat and orderly, and the

ventilation and heating of the room very satisfactory.

I attended the Protestant chapel during divine service, which was conducted with great decorum and attention on the part of the boys. The absence of instrumental or vocal music, in the celebration of the service, detracted from its interest so much, that I ordered a cabinet organ for both the Protestant and Catholic chapels. The music is much appreciated by the boys, and singing classes have been formed to encourage vocal music, and I have no doubt that it will exert a good influence on the inmates.

In addition to the religious services conducted by the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains, ministers of all other denominations in the locality are allowed and encouraged to visit the institution, and hold conversation with such of the inmates as belong to their

respective denominations.

Great improvement is apparent in both the Protestant and Roman Catholic Schools, since their removal from the narrow, confined quarters in the old buildings, to the spacious

rooms provided for that purpose in the main structure, I examined all the classes in both schools, and found that very satisfactory progress had been made in most of the branches, particularly arithmetic and writing. Many of the boys are well advanced and remarkably proficient. There were 90 pupils in the Protestant school on the day of visitation. This is considerably in advance of the usual average, but at all times there were too many pupils for one teacher. I therefore instructed the Warden to detail one of the guards best qualified to take charge of the smaller lads, and assist the school master. The manufacture of school desks will be proceeded with as soon as the work connected with the new buildings in the carpenter department is completed. Black-boards, or the black varnish used for that purpose, were ordered, as well as blinds for the windows.

The earpenter, blacksmith, cooper, tailor and shoe shops were all inspected, and the

time and stock book of each examined.

The receipts of revenue from these shops has increased from \$723.40 in 1868-69, to \$1,754.01 for the year ending 1st October, 1870, had the fire not occurred, the amount would have been much greater. The carpenter shop, in addition to manufacturing a large amount of work for the new buildings, also made all the bedsteads, desks, stools, &c., for the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville.

Now that the new work-shop is ready for occupation, it will be necessary to add to the present mechanical pursuits of the Reformatory some trade that will employ a greater number of young boys, in the selection of which it is of great importance that it should be of such a description, that it will furnish them with remunerative occupation when they leave the Reformatory, and at the mean time contribute to the revenue of the institution. I visited the Western House of Refuge in Rochester, New York, where there were over 150 lads, whose ages varied from 7 to 15, engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of brushes. The quickness displayed by the lads in acquiring a knowledge of this trade, and the variety of capacity required in the several stages of manufacture, would lead me to strongly recommend the adoption of this branch of industry. Another very strong argument in favour of it, is furnished in the location of the Reformatory at Penetanguishene. without railway communication, and so far removed from the centre of trade, a large quantity of wood is required for handles and backs, which can be got in the immediate vicinity, and manufactured to receive the hair in the carpenter's shop of the Institution. The cost of transport on the hair and bristles would be comparatively trifling, and as the articles manufactured can be compactly packed, the freight to the selling depot would be as little as in any branch of manufacture that I am aware of.

From what I can learn, the manufactured goods would meet with a ready sale, being

articles that are always required.

I audited the accounts of the Institution up to the 1st August, and having compared the entries in the several books with the accounts and vouchers produced, found the whole correct. In view of the work-shops soon being in full operation, it will be necessary in future to separate the manufacturing accounts of the Reformatory from those for ordinary maintenance, so that the exact revenue derived from this interest may be shown.

I would also recommend, that as soon as the work is fairly started, a separate appropriation be asked to carry on this branch of the service. The accounts are herewith annexed, shewing the expenses of the Institution for the year ending 1st October, to be \$22,232.86. I also transmit estimates of expenditure for the year 1871, the several items of which are framed with a view to the utmost economy in the general management of

the affairs of the Reformatory.

An appropriation is asked for a skilled trade instructor, for 6 months of the year. The appointment of an officer of this kind will be necessary, no matter what branch of industry is selected. A small advance is recommended in the salaries of the present trade instructors, who combine the duties of keepers with that of instructors, namely, the carpenter, cooper, blacksmith, tailor and shoemaker. I am unable to submit an estimate for the machinery required until the trade is decided upon, but would recommend that an appropriation of \$5,000 be made for this purpose and the purchase of steam engine, &c.

The Warden reports that the officers and men under him have, during the past year,

performed their duties well and faithfully.

176 96 22,456 36 The Province of Outario in account with the Reformatory, Ontario, from 1st October, 1869, to 30th September, 1870, inclusive. cts. 33 1,754 01 \$24,387 60 cts; Warrants, Bank of Montreal. fuel account..... Carpenter's shop account ...... New Prison building account Shoe shop account ..... Light account ..... Jooper's shop account ...... By Balance 30th September, 1869 abour account ..... Slacksmith's shop account Clothing account..... Farm account Cash receipts, Revenue: l'ailor's shop account. Victualling account durniture account ;; 86 46 cts. 1,754 01 \$24,387 33 22,232 8 400 4 æ cts. œ To amount of revenue deposited to credit of Treasurer Maintenance of buildings account ..... Workshop and Water supply account..... New Prison building account. Officers' travelling expenses account ...... Elopement account Preparing account. Wharf and Boat account..... Stable account ..... Rent account Convict travelling allowance account. New construction account Stationery, \$87.05; Postage, \$31.00 Carpenter's shop account ...... Tinsmith's shop account ..... Tailor's shop account..... Light account..... Cooper's Shop account...... Freight account...... Bedding account Shoe shop account..... Tool account. farm account..... Chapel and School account Soap account ..... Blacksmith's shop account. Hospital account

Estimate of Expenditure, Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene, for the Year 1871.

Salaries : Warden	-	_	-	-	-	- 8	1,600		
2 Chapl	ains, \$	800	-	-	-	-	1,600		
Deputy	Warde	n, Cle	erk, a	& Stor	rekeer	er	720		
Surgeon	-	_	- ´	-		_	400		
Surgeon Steward	-	_	_	_	_	_	400		
Trade I	ustruct	or, 6	mon	ths	**	-	300		
5 Keep	ers. w	ho c	omb	ine d	uties	of			
Trade	Instru	ictor.	\$40	0 -	-	-	2,000		
3 ordina	arv Ke	eners.	. \$36	0 -		-	1.080		
Farmer Stable I	_		-	-	_	_	360		
Stable 1	Keeper	_	_	_	-	-	260		
2 Day (	Buards.	\$260	0 -	-	-	_	520		
2 Night	do	\$260	0 -	_	_	_	520		
2 Day ( 2 Night Tempor	ary ass	istan	ce	_	_	_	300		
Rations -	J							\$9,960	00
Rations	_	_	_	_	_	_	5,000	E-7	
Clothing and Bed	lding	_	_	_	-	_	3,000		
Clothing and Bed Farm Account Hospital -	-	_	_	_	_	-	600		
Hospital	_	-	_	-	_	-	100		
Chanal and School	al_hans	0 -	-	-		-	950		
Soap, Light, and	Cleani	n <i>o</i>	_	_	-		250		
Furniture, Tools,	and S	hop l	Fixtu	res	_	_	750		
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	_	_		_	500		
Convicts Travell	ing All	owan	ce A	ccomii	t. 460	_	400		
Officers' Travellin	19 Exp	enses	-	-	_		500		
Officers' Travellin Postage, Statione	rv. and	1 Inci	dent	als	_	_	400		
1 0000.60, 000000000	1, 4,11							11,750	00
							5	\$21,710	00
Estimate for Ma	chinery	, Ste	am E	Ingine	, &c.	-		- \$5,0	000

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# ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

The number of insane in the several Asylums of the Province on the 1st October, 1870, and a comparison of the figures thus given with those of a corresponding period in 1869 and 1868, and of the 1st July, 1867, is exhibited in the following table:—

		1st J 1867.			1st O 1868.			1st () 1869.			1st O 1870.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Provincial Asylum, Toronto	*215	262	477	233	285	518	231	278	509	227	302	529
Malden Asylum, Amhestburgh	120	119	239	120	124	214	121	124	245	121	123	244
Orillia Asylum, Orillia	50	73	123	40	71	117	49	74	123	46	74	120
Rockwood Asylum, Kingston	85	27	112	82	31	113	170	101	271	192	115	307
	470	481	951	481	511	992	571	577	1148	586	614	1200

It is thus shown that since this class of public institutions came under the control of the Government of Ontario on the 1st July, 1867, the number of insane in Asylum residence has steadily increased from 951, at that date, to 1,200 on the 1st October, or a little over 26 per cent. in three years and a quarter. The present year has added 52 to the aggregate population, or an increase of about 5 per cent. over the number under residence on the first day of October, 1869.

# Admissions.

The annexed table shows the entire operations of the Asylums in respect to admissions for the same period:—

	on :	n Asy 1st Ji 1867.		1st J	and	n L867,		and	n 1868,	1st C	and	n 1869,	Insa trea twee 1867	al None un tmen n 1st and t., 18	der t be- July 1st
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women,	Total.
Provincial Asylum, Toronto	215	262	477	72	74	146	36	41	77	39	82	121	362	459	821
Malden Asylm, Amhestburgh.	120	119	239	17	14	31	26	22	48	14	24	38	177	179	356
Orillia Asylum, Orillia	50	73	123	1	3	4	4	5	9	1	2	3	56	83	139
Rockwood Asylum, Kingston.	85	27	112	24	5	29	80	78	158	78	40	118	267	150	417
	470	481	951	114	96	210	146	146	292	132	148	280	862	871	1733

It thus appears that no less than 1,733 insane were under treatment in the several Asylums of the Province from the 1st July, 1867, to the 1st October, 1870, of whom 862 were men and 871 women. The excess in the admission of females over males at the Provincial Asylum during this period is accounted for by the completion and occupation of the east wing, which afforded accommodation for 100 females, one year before the west wing, which has beds for a similar number of males. The west wing was not ready for the reception of patients until the 15th September last, so that the admissions to that portion of the Asylum are only given from that date to the 1st October, say fifteen days.

# DEATHS AND DISCHARGES.

The following Table shews the Deaths and Discharges that have taken place since the 1st July, 1867, to the 1st October, 1870, which are classified and arranged under three distinct periods.

		9		_	-				13										
	lst Ju	From st July, 1867, 1st Oct., 1868	From 1st July, 1867, to 1st Oct., 1868.		1st Oct., 1868, to lst Oct., 1859.	From .t., 1868, )ct., 1859	o, to	1st (	st Oct., 1859, 1 1st Oct., 1870.	1st Oct., 1839, to 1st Oct., 1870.		Total Number of Deaths from	er of	Tota	Total Number Discharged from	oer rom	Total Dea	Total Number of Deaths and	or of
	Deaths.		Dis-	1	Deaths.	Dis- charges.	s-	Deaths.		Dis- charges.		lst July, 1867, to 1st Oct., 1870.	57, to 570.	ist July, to 1st Oct	uly, 18 Oct., 1	870.	1st July, 1st Oct.,	Ist July, 1867, to 1st Oct., 1870.	7, to
	Males.	Females.	Females	Males.	Pennales	Males.	Lemales	Males.	Lemales	Males.	Females,	Females	Tetal.	Males.	Pemales	Total	Males.	Lemales	Total.
3 Peoplineial Agylum, Toronto	16 1	1 4	38 37	_ _ _ _	17	65	120	1 7	1 33	56	39	15	93	96	103	199	133	157	202
Malden Asylum, Ambers burgh	73	e2	10 9			17	18	<u> </u>	15	-1	10 20	21	41	3.5	37	17	53	35	113
Orillia Do Orillia	63	÷2	53 53			:	-	<u>-</u> -	01	 :	ř-	9	13	n	:2	9	10	၁	19
Rockwood Do Kingston	ος		10	7	10	31	:	55		18	10   46	<u>e1</u>	7.0	25	10	101	2	35	110
	31.	8	C1 48	57	5	48	50	GF	51	20	55 112	105	217	163	153	316	17.7	259	55

An analysis of these figures would indicate the rate of mortality for the past three and a quarter years (39 months) to be 12.55 per cent. upon the number in residences on the 1st July, 1867, and the total admissions since that date, or an average of 3.86 per cent. a year, which is the lowest rate of mortality given in Asylum statistics for the past ten

years.

The discharges for the same period are 18.25 per cent., or equal to 5.62 per cent. per annum. It must be admitted that Asylum statistics, in reference to deaths and discharges, are of little value unless thoroughly analyzed and attached to the history of each Asylum. An institution that endeavours to exclude incurable cases from its admissions, while perhaps increasing its per centage of deaths, will add vastly to its discharges. In an old established institution like the Provincial Asylum, Toronto, which had within its walls, on the 1st of October, 350 hopeless incurables besides a considerable number of doubtful cases out of a total population of 529, it will be observed that the discharges, after deducting the transfers and elopements for the past 39 months, were only at the rate of 7.46 per cent. a year, while the discharges in the same Asylum for the past year are equal to 53 per cent. on the admissions for the same period, and at the Malden Asylum 52 per cent. While statistics of this kind are almost worthless in a psychological point of view, they are useful in shewing the capacity of Asylums to receive new patients through vacancies created by deaths, discharges, and the development of incurable cases, which, on admission, were supposed to be curable. Thus, assuming the dormitory capacity of the Provincial Asylum on the 1st October to be equal to 650 beds, we find that the number in residence on that day was 529, leaving 121 beds to award. Ordinary admissions will fill these beds, as well as those vacated by deaths and discharges in two years, so as to reduce the annual admissions to a per centage equal to 11.32 per cent. of the total Asylum capacity, say 74, and even this number of admissions will be constantly reduced, provided no additions are made to the building, by the development of chronic cases.

In addition to the 1,200 insane returned under Asylum residence on the 1st October, there are 56 reported as being in the several Common Gaols of the Province, making a

total of 1,256, of whom I have official knowledge.

It is a very difficult matter to ascertain with any degree of certainty the number of insane maintained in private families, if an estimate is based upon the applications for admission received by the medical superintendants of the several Asylums, then it cannot exceed 500, and even this number is high, as some insane, for whom applications are on file, have been committed to Gaols, and afterwards removed to Rockwood Asylum under warrant. The great increase in the commitments to Gaols would lead me to believe that "applications for admission" are not a correct indication of the number of insane in private families, and it is to be hoped that the census that is about to be taken will supply reliable information upon this point, as there appears to be

no other way of arriving at a proper estimate.

To whatever cause it may be attributed, with the statistics of the past three years in view, there is little room for doubt that the demand for Asylum accommodation is constantly on the increase; and making every allowance for the fact that the enlargement of Asylums and the provision of extended accommodation for the insane, brings to the surface cases, the existence of which were before unknown to Asylum authorities, still the excess in applications and commitments to Gaol of insane persons is so much greater than the ratio caused by the natural increase of population, that it can only be accounted for by the limited Asylum space that has been heretofore provided in Ontario which, up to 1869, was altogether disproportionate to the demand. Another reason for the apparent increase of insanity is furnished by the constant accumulation in our Asylums of hopeless incurables, until sixty out of every hundred beds are now occupied by this class of lunatics to the exclusion of acute and curable cases, which in their turn, and in the absence of prompt Asylum treatment, become incurable and chronic. This view of the subject renders the question of

#### Provision for the Chronic Insane

By far the most important feature in the speciality of Asylum administration, and the time has now fully arrived when it must be fairly met, and a means

devised whereby the three Asylums of Ontario, which were founded at a cost of not less than \$1,500,000, with an annual expenditure in maintenance at the present time of over \$150,000 per annum, will be relieved of a certain class of harmless incurables, whose wants and comforts can just as well be attended to in ordinary buildings, which can be supplied for one-fourth the amount required to provide homes for them in costly Asylums, the provision of which will, at the same time, reduce the expenditure for their maintenance to a sum not exceeding \$100 per annum for each person. A close observation of the inmates of our Asylums for the past three years, warrants the statement, that of the 1,200 insane now in residence, at least 300 would be better lodged and infinitely more happy, cheerful and contented in detached residences, with some of the surroundings and many of the comforts of a well-appointed house, the removal of whom from the dormitories and corridors of our Asylums would enable Medical Superintendents to grant instant admission to every new case of insanity that presented itself, and would at once elevate Asylums into the sphere for which they were founded, namely, a place for the treatment of insane persons, and not a home for harmless incurables. With a view to overcoming this defect in Asylum administration, a trial has been made of the branch system, through the establishment of branch Asylums at Malden and Orillia, for the reception of chronic cases from the Provincial Asylum, Toronto. The connection between the Provincial and Malden Asylum was dissolved in 1863, when the latter institution was set apart for receiving the insane from the seven south-western Counties adjacent to the Asylum; its operations, therefore, cannot fairly be accepted in illustration of the branch system, which was not the case at Orillia, as the inmates of that Asylum (with a few exceptions), had all been transferred from the Provincial. A minute examination of the operations of the Orillia Branch, extending over a period of 9½ years, is certainly not favourable to a continuation of the system. It was to have been expected that the maintenance of patients, whose insanity was of a chronic character, would not cost as much in the Branch as those maintained in the parent Asylum, the latter having the staff and all the appliances of a curative institution. This hope has not, however, been realized. The average cost per patient of maintaining the insane at Orillia, since the 1st July, 1867, namely, \$142.88 a year, exceeds that of any other institution in the Province. The necessity of employing a full staff of officers for the management of 120 insane, may, to a great extent, be the cause of the increased expenditure. The very limited quantity of land attached to the Asylum was another serious drawback to the medical and domestic administration, which it was difficult to remedy, as land adjoining the premises could not be purchased. This, with the inaccessible position of the Asylum in winter, operated very injuriously to the well-being of the institution.

The purchase of 300 acres of land at the London Asylum, and the acquirement from the Ordnance Department of 150 acres at the Provincial, now puts within the reach of the Government a means of removing from these two institutions a great number of the chronic insane. Buildings of the character required could be erected upon the land for a sum not exceeding \$200 per patient. It is desirable that not over 25 should be placed in each detached house, with some cottages for ten and twelve. In this manner, a building capable of giving accommodation for 25 insane persons, with room for an attendant, and for all domestic requirements, could be erected for \$5,000, while space for the same number in the Asylum proper, taking the cost of construction at the Provincial Asylum as a basis, could not be provided for less than \$25,000. The houses and cottages should be placed at convenient points upon the land, as many of the quiet chronic cases of insanity are excellent workers, they should be near the farm and gardens, the cultivation of which would afford an abundant supply of healthful and remunerative employment. The Medical Superintendant, or one of his assistants could make a daily visit to each house in the same manner as if the inmates were in the wards of the Asylum.

No better proof can be furnished of the thorough practicability of this scheme than to state the fact, that for the past nine months, from sixteen to twenty of the inmates of Malden Asylum have been quiet and peaceable residents of the farm house on the London Asylum property; living in all respects as ordinary people in an ordinary frame house; engaged in all kinds of agricultural and out-door work, during all of which time not a single accident has happened either to the lives or property of the neighbours,

themselves, or the Asylum effects. The only question in dispute between them being the

ownership of the farm, to which they all lay claim.

I therefore trust, and would most respectfully recommend, that before the present vacant beds in our Asylums are all filled, that a few houses of the kind indicated be put up both at London and Toronto, and a careful and judicious selection made by the respective Superintendants of such of the quiet, harmless chronics, whose comforts and happiness, as well as their usefulness, would be much better secured in houses with some of the surroundings of a home, than in the cheerless wards and corridors of a costly Asylum.

#### IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

Of the 56 insane persons returned as being in Gaol on the 1st October, at least 35 were idiots and imbeciles, with many lamentable cases of the same class in private houses, who, under the provisions of the statute, very properly cannot be received into Insane Asylums. Altogether there cannot be less than 300 of this class in the Province. In many instances application has been made for their admission to Asylum residence, when a close examination of the papers revealed the fact of congenital idiocy, although certified to be insane by two medical practitioners.

A Common Gaol is anything but a proper residence for these unfortunate people, although their proclivities and habits often render it necessary that they should be placed there, and it is very questionable if their condition would be much improved in Poor Houses, even if the erection of these local institutions was made compulsory upon the counties. The reports upon the state and condition of this class confined in Poor House wards, both in the United States and England, are anything but satisfactory.

House wards, both in the United States and Englard, are anything but satisfactory.

Out of the total number in Ontario, there are, perhaps, from 70 to 100 between the ages of five and twenty-one. Many of them at these ages could be much improved in their habits by being subjected to a proper course of training in a school for idiots and imbecile children. I was of opinion that the abandonment of the Asylums at Malden and Orillia would place accommodation for this class of defectives at the disposal of the Government, but the same objections which were urged against those points for Insane Asylums would hold good in an Asylum and Training School for idiots. The most economical, and perhaps the best plan of furnishing accommodation, would be in the erection of a building on the Toronto and London Asylum property, and the employment of attendants and teachers, under the supervision of the Medical Superintendents of these institutions, to take charge of and train them.

#### ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

The completion of the London Asylum, and the West Wing of the Provincial, together with some alterations and additions that have lately taken place at Rockwood, Kingston, places the Province of Ontario in possession of the undermentioned Asylum space, viz.

Provincial Asylum, Toronto		660	Beds.
London do London		550	6.6
Rockwood do Kingston (for Ontario patients)		360	"
Total Asylum capacity of the Province  The manner in which these were respectively occupied on		1570	"
the 1st October, was Provincial Asylum, Toronto	529		
London Asylum, London, by the transfer of Malden and			
Orillia	344		
Rockwood Asylum, Kingston	307		
<i>,</i> ,		1180	
Number of beds vacant 1st October		390	

Since that date upwards of 100 beds have been taken up by ordinary admissions and transfers from the Common Gaols.

#### ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.

The annexed tabular statement shows the entire operations of Rockwood Asylum, under the arrangement entered into between the Government and the Dominion authorities, as well as the number of insane that had been removed from Gaols prior to confederation:—

Number in Asylum chargeable to Ontario on the 1st Oct., 1867 Transferred from Gaols by warrant, between 1st July, 1867, and 30th		111
June, 1869	140	
December, 1869	79	
Transferred from Gaols by warrant, between 1st January, 1870, and 30th June, 1870	46	
Transferred from Guols by warrant, between 1st July, 1870, and 1st October 1870	41	
		306
Total number of insane transferred		417
During above periods the deaths and discharges have been as follows	:	
Deaths Discharges Eloped	67 42 1	
Biopet	1	110
Number of insane in Rockwood Asylum, on 1st Oct., maintained by		
Province of Ontario		307

It thus appears that no less than 306 insane persons have been removed from the several Common Gaols of the Province, in a little over two years. The Counties from which they were transferred were—

en they were transferred were—			
Brant Waterloo Peel Leeds and Grenville Hastings Haldimand Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Northumberland and Durham Kent Huron Wellington Wentworth Frontenac Middlesex Victoria. Preseott and Russell	9 2 6 6 7 2 15 14 2 8 4 7 33 8 6 3	Carleton Grey Lanark Prince Edward Renfrew Peterborough Norfolk Lincoln Lambton Pertlı Essex Elgin Algoma York Bruce. Oxford	29 6 8 4 6 8 10 9 6 8 3 1 1 3 4 5 3
Vietoria	G	Bruce	5
Ontario	15 156	-	307

Rockwood Asylum is entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, and subject to the inspection of the Directors of Dominion Penitentiaries. The Medical Superintendent, Dr. Dickson, has always given me such information respecting lunatics as was required, and now affords me every opportunity of seeing the patients sent by the Province. Notwithstanding this, it is very desirable that this institution should come under the control of the Government of Ontario, for the following reasons:—

1st. The requirements of the eastern section of the Province render it necessary that there should be an Asylum for the reception of insane under the ordinary process; at present no admissions are awarded to Rockwood, except under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor, and then the lunatic must first be committed to the Common Gaol.

2nd. The connection that exists between the Penitentiary and this Asylum, both in the reception of criminal lunatics from that penal institution, and the same authority having control of both is prejudicial to the well-being of an Asylum for the insane, and the fact that it is known as a "Criminal Asylum," is not calculated to sooth the feelings of the friends of the unfortunate inmates.

3rd. The difficulty of looking after the property and estate of insane persons, as well as the desirability of having uniformity of administration in every Asylum in the

Province.

4th. The fact that, out of 337 lunatics in Rockwood Asylum, on the 1st of October,

307 are supported and maintained at the expense of the Province of Ontario.

5th. The present system of paying a certain amount per head for the maintenance of insane, is open to serious objection, as encouraging what is known as the "farming system," which is liable to abuses of every description.

#### LONDON ASYLUM.

This institution was ready for the reception of patients on the 18th November, on which day the patients from Orillia Asylum arrived, followed on the 23rd by those from Malden, in all 370. The Asylum may, therefore, be considered in full operation, although a few of the contracts are not yet completed. Considering the proportions of the main building, and the number and size of the out buildings, offices, &c., it is a matter of surprise that this enormous structure, in the construction of which upwards of seven millions of bricks have been used, should have been completed and ready for occu-

pation within eighteen months of the purchase of the site upon which it stands.

As a full description of the land and buildings, and the internal arrangements of the same was given in my last report, that part of the subject need not be again referred to except to show that the statements contained in my report to Government, under date the 14th December, 1868, are now fully corroborated in the near completion of the Asylum, and I only refer to the matter on this occasion for the purpose of basing a recommendation that a further appropriation of \$25,000 be granted, in order that the Asylum may be thoroughly completed, both in respect to its sanitary arrangements, its economic domestic appliances, and provided with pleasant and cheerful surroundings, so necessary to the successful treatment of the insane, as well as to secure efficient management in every

department of the institution.

In the report referred to, I stated that Asylum accommodation for 500 patients could be furnished to the Province for \$250,000, or at the rate of \$500 per patient, provided a site was selected that combined all the advantages necessary to cheap construction, drainage and water supply; and that in carrying out a simple design, all unnecessary and expensive solidity, ornamentation and embellishment should be discarded, and the space thus provided entirely used for dormitories, sitting-rooms, corridors and halls for the insane, and not for the domestic and culinary requirements of the Asylum. This opinion was based upon the belief, confirmed by observation, that a deviation from these sound principles in Asylum construction entailed an unnecessary expenditure of upwards of \$100,000 in the Provincial Asylum, Toronto; and the serious defect in the original design of that Asylum, through which the lower or basement corridor was placed below the ground level, instead of three feet above it, caused a further loss of \$100,000, inasmuch as the space now used for kitchens, store-rooms, work-shops, furnace-rooms, &c., in the corridor referred to, could have been better provided outside for \$50,000, and accommodation, which costs \$1,000 per patient, provided for at least 150 more than the present internal arrangement of the building will admit of. In this manner, it will at once be apparent that \$200,000 was uselessly lost, and 150 insane constantly deprived of Asylum accommodation.

In order to guard against a repetition of these errors in the construction of the London Asylum, the Honourable Commissioner of Public Works authorized the erection of a

detached kitchen, laundry and wash-house, together with a separate building for a bakery and steward's office, two work-shops, as well as a detached residence for the Medical Superintendent. Through the adoption of this sound principle in Asylum construction, an institution second to none on the continent of America has been provided for the insane in Ontario, at one half the average cost of similar establishments either in Canada,

Great Britain, or the United States.

By the removal of the Medical Superintendent's residence from the main building, and the fitting up of associated dining rooms for certain patients, the dormitory cubic space of the Asylum now affords ample room for 550 patients, instead of 500 as at first intended; but as these alterations in the original design, as well as the purchase of an additional 100 acres of land, and the introduction of steam cooking, washing and mangling, has caused an increased expenditure in capital account of \$25,000, and at the same time added accommodation for 50 patients to the capacity of the Asylum. I would most respectfully recommend that this sum be expended in the purchase of 100 acres of land adjoining the western boundary of the Asylum property, now under offer, the erection of a store-house for Asylum supplies, ice house, green-house for the propagating of plants, a house for the gardener, and in the planting, shrubbing, and general ornamentation of the grounds.

Under the instructions of the Commissioner of Public Works, designs of the principal articles of furniture were prepared, and samples manufactured, when public competition was invited, and contracts entered into for its supply. The articles are all of the best

workmanship, and in all respects suitable for an Asylum.

An exhibit of the expense of ordinary straw beds in the past, made it clear that curled hair mattrasses were the cheapest in the end, as well as being more comfortable for the patients. In view of this, 500 hair mattrasses and straw palliases were furnished, the hair being of the best quality; they can easily be re-made in the institution when necessity requires.

As the estimate submitted last year for furniture was only based upon furnishing the Asylum for 300 patients, an additional sum of \$12,500 will be required to complete this service, which, with the previous appropriation, will make an average cost per patient, for

furniture and furnishing, of \$50.

The best evidence that can be produced of the entire completeness of this institution, both in a structural and domestic point of view, will be furnished by an examination of

the detailed estimated expenditure for 1871 herewith submitted.

These estimates are based upon the reception and maintenance of an average Asylum population, during the year, of 500 patients (together with 60 officers and attendants, the most of whom will be boarded and lodged within the Asylum), at an average cost per patient of \$112, or a total sum of \$56,000 for the entire maintenance of the institution. As the average cost of Asylum maintenance for the past 10 years has been equal to \$136.80 per patient, it will thus be seen that the construction and establishment of this Asylum on sound, practical principles will effect a saving in the annual expenditure for maintenance of over \$12,000.

#### MALDEN AND ORILLIA ASYLUMS.

In accordance with instructions contained in an order of Council, under date the 3rd October, advising me that the Government had determined to abandon the Asylums at Malden and Orillia, by the removal of the patients to London, on the completion of the new Asylum, and authorizing me to make arrangements for the transfer of the patients and Asylum effects, I have to report that for removal of the Orillia patients I entered into arrangements with the steamer "Emily May," for transport to Bell Ewart, thence per Northern and Grand Trunk to London. The Malden transfer was effected by the engagement of the Great Western Railway steamer Union, to convey the inmates and chatsels to Windsor, thence per Great Western Railway to London.

Both transfers were accomplished safely, and without any accident to life or property.

# SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS

UPON THE

# STATE AND CONDITION OF ASYLUMS.

# PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO

Statutory inspection was made of this Asylum in December and January, and again in the month of November. The first inspection extended over a period of three weeks, during which time I stayed at the Asylum, for the purpose of gaining a practical knowledge of its every-day working, as well as to become acquainted with the patients. I have again to record my entire satisfaction with the administration of its affairs, and the good judgment and carefulness displayed by the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Workman, in the discharge of his duties, which has conduced so much to the well being of the institution.

With the exception of a few cases of typhoid and intermittent fever in midsummer, the general health of the Asylum has been very satisfactory. In the early part of the year a good many of the old residents died, which has increased the rate of mortality a little above the usual percentage. The detached hospitals for males and females is one of the

best features of the institution in a sanitary point of view.

There were in residence on the occasion of my inspection in January, 238 men, and 280 women, making a total population of 518. The increase over that of last inspection was caused by the transfer in November, of the patients from the University Branch consisting of 70 women and 5 men. The women were nearly all placed in the east wing.

The utmost cleanliness and order was observable in every part of the institution. I saw every patient in the Asylum; with the exception of those in the noisy wards, on each side of the house, they were generally free from excitement, well behaved, and contented. Some of the females were rather noisy and demonstrative, which is to be expected, when an inspection is going on, or when strangers enter the wards: both the men and women were comfortably, and in many instances neatly dressed. The variety of colour and material in the womens' dresses takes away from the sameness which is so apparent in the male division. A change in this respect which was much required, is to be made in the winter clothing of the men. Three men and two women were clothed in the canvas close dress, three had on leather muffs, owing to their destructive propensities, and one female was locked in a single room, for breaking glass. No other cases of restraint were in the Asylum, and no other means is used.

In consequence of overcrowding in the day-room of No. 8 ward on the male side, a few removals to the hospital took place, which relieved it a little, although it is still too

crowded.

The corridors of the centre building would be made much more attractive and eheerful by the erection of large bow windows in the rear similar to the east and west wings, which could be used for sitting-rooms. At present the corridors are seldom used for that

purpose.

The ventilation in some of the associated dormitories in the centre building, is far from satisfactory. In passing through at night, the closeness of the atmosphere was very observable. In summer it is easily remedied by opening the windows, but in winter this cannot always be done; indeed some plan must be devised to improve both the heating and ventilation in the main building. In ordinary winter weather, the thermometer seldom rises above 55 degrees except in some of the single rooms. Although there are no

less than 17 furnaces in that part of the building alone, every one of which consumes nearly as much fuel as a steam boiler, the radiating surface of the hot water pipes is quite

insufficient to heat the cubic space required of them.

The heating and ventilation in the east and west wings is most effective, and could not well be improved, although it must be admitted that the mode of heating is the most expensive that could be adopted, there being 9 furnaces in each wing. It is, however, satisfactory to know that it accomplishes what is required of it, which cannot be said of the arrangement in the old building.

The east and west wings afford as good Asylum accommodation as can be had on the continent. The corridors, dining-rooms, sitting-rooms, and bed-rooms are very cheerful and homelike inappearance; the furniture and beds and bedding are of the best description—hair mattrasses and hair pillows have taken the place of straw. The walls are decorated with pictures. The means of amusing the inmates have been extended, and the whole surroundings are calculated to have a most beneficial effect upon the patients.

The beds and bedding throughout the whole institution were neat, clean and sufficient. The quilts are made in the Asylum, which gives pleasant employment to many of the

female patients. Spinning and knitting is also carried on to some extent.

I visited the dining-rooms during meal time. In many the meal was well served, and the patients conducted themselves in a quiet and orderly manner. In the noisy wards, this was not looked for. The food was ample in supply, and of the best kind.

The grounds surrounding the Asylum were as usual well and neatly kept. The completion of the west wing, and the removal of the building rubbish has enabled the Superintendent to ornament and beautify the grounds in the rear of the building which has added very much to the appearance and completeness of the Asylum. The garden has been enlarged by a plot of four acres in the west portion of the enclosed grounds.

The ont-buildings are well kept, and the farm stock in good order. The farm land was in a high state of cultivation, and as will be observed by Dr. Workman's report,

produced large and valuable crops.

The purchase from the Dominion Government of 150 acres of Ordnance land, lying between the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways, is the most valuable acquisition that the Asylum could possibly have received, and supplies a want that has been long and seriously felt in the administration of its affairs. The land is of excellent quality, and with the labour of the patients will in a few years become a model farm. Possession was taken of it on the 1st of July, since which time levels have been taken by Dr. Workman, open drains cut, and upwards of 40 acres plowed, and the whole surrounded by a board fence. It will be necessary to connect this land with the present Asylum enclosure, by the erection of a close bridge across the Northern and Grand Trunk Railways. I have recommended for the consideration of the Honourable The Commissioner of Public Works, that the following alterations and additions be made in this institution:—

1st. The erection of cut stone steps, columns and covered porch at the front, so that the principal entrance to the Asylum may be through the second storey, in place of in the basement or cellar, as at present, a mode of entrance which is calculated to create a very unfavourable impression upon strangers and visitors, besides being very inconvenient to all.

2nd. The removal of the present inflammable wood-sheds from the quadrangle in the rear, and the erection of brick structures in rear of the laundry for coal and wood, to be connected by a tram railway with the east and west wings, and the rear entrance to the main building.

3rd. The removal of the present heating furnaces (17 in number) from the main centre building, and the substitution of two large steam boilers, to be placed under ground, in the rear, so as to enable that part of the Asylum to be heated by steam, which, I am of

opinion, will effect a saving of from \$4,000 to \$5,000 per annum.

4th. The erection of a central kitchen, in which steam cooking can be introduced. This service is now performed in six kitchens, with six cooks and assistants—each kitchen drawing its own stores and supplies, upon which no sufficient check can be had. The steam boiler used for cooking would also do the steam washing, mangling, &c., &c.

The accounts of the institution were audited up to the 1st October, all the books ex-

amined and checked, the entries compared with the accounts and vouchers, and all found

correct, and the books well and neatly kept.

A thorough examination was made into the list of paying patients in arrears, amounting to nearly \$10,000. In many instances it was found that the relations of insane persons were in occupation of property bequeathed or set apart for the support of the lunatics; in others, one or two quarterly payments were made, in order to get the patient into the Asylum, and then stopped. In the former cases, the bursar was instructed to proceed under the Act—to take possession of the property, and sell the same. In the latter, a thorough investigation was made into the circumstances of the lunatics, or the guardian, parent or relation who made application for his or her admission, and became responsible for their maintenance. No harsh measures were taken to enforce payment unless an attempt to defraud was evident; and in many instances the rate paid by parties who had placed friends in the Asylum as paying patients, but who, through misfortune, had become reduced in circumstances, was reduced, and in some cases the patient was placed upon the free list. Upwards of \$5,000 of the arrears has been collected. The bursar, Mr. McKirdy, is entitled to great credit for his zeal and energy in procuring information in reference to these cases. The accounts for the year ending 1st October are herewith submitted; also the estimates for 1871, which are framed with as much regard to economy as the present method of heating and cooking, and the internal arrangement of the Asylum will admit of.

For a portion of the year, the stores and supplies have, in accordance with the recommendation contained in my last report, been purchased in the best markets, in place of

through the contract or tender system.

In this way, a saving of over \$5,000 has been effected in the prices paid for goods. I am quite convinced that if the recommendations and suggestions now made in respect to heating the buildings and combining the kitchens, are carried out, a saving of from \$7,000 to \$10,000 will be made every year.

The Medical Superintendent reports that the conduct of the attendants and servants for the past year has been very satisfactory, and that his officers have performed their du-

ties faithfully.

# MALDEN ASYLUM,

# Amherstburgh.

I inspected this Asylum on two occasions during the year.

My first visit extended over the 10th, 11th and 12th days of February, and my last over the 27th, 28th and 29th days of August.

At both times the Asylum was found in admirable order, and scrupulously clean in

every department, and the general management of its affairs very satisfactory.

There were in February 244 inmates in the Asylum, 121 males, and 123 females. They were all comfortably elad, and generally clean and neat in their appearance. Three patients, of destructive habits, on the male side, were dressed in strong linen suits, locked behind. Not a single patient was under restraint of any description, and, with a few exceptions, they appeared very contented and free from excitement. The number of patients previously reported as dirty in their habits, was much reduced among the men.

The health of the Asylum was reported good. The appearance of the patients, and the few that were found in bed during the day (only three), fully confirmed the report.

The industrial or working patients, numbering 70, in the male wards, and a good many of the females were employed in knitting, quilting and sewing, with the usual number engaged in the laundry, wash-room, kitchen, &c. Some of the men are excellent workers, and the work of this class, upon the whole, is fully equal to 50 per cent. of ordinary labour.

I instructed Dr. Lander to select 15 or 20 of the best workers out of those he could trust, for the purpose of sending them to the London Asylum farm, to prepare for spring and root crops.

Every part of the Asylum was inspected. The dormitory and sitting-room floors

were sadly in want of renewing, and the plastering constantly coming off. The domestic

portions of the Asylum were neat and orderly, but are ill adapted for work.

The farm and the grounds surrounding the building were in a good state and the outbuildings very orderly and well kept. I was frequently present in the dining rooms. The classification of the patients during meal times was good on the male side, but the want of space will not admit of it on the female. The good discipline of the Asylum is very apparent on these occasions. All come into the room in a very orderly way, select their places, and remain standing until a blessing is asked. Nearly every patient can be trusted with a knife and fork without any fear of accident, and their general conduct during the meal is good. The dietary is very liberal, and everything of the best quality. The variety in the mode of cooking is a very commendable feature in the domestic management. Roast and boiled meats, and abundance of vegetables were provided. A great deal is done for the amusement of the patients, which they appreciate and enjoy.

Divine service is conducted every Sunday morning in one of the dining halls, by the Rev. Dr. Mack, Rector of Amherstburgh. The patients conduct themselves with a great

deal of decorum during the service.

At my visit to the Asylum in August, the number in residence was 106 males and 125 females, which, with the 16 men sent to the farm, at London, made a total of 247. On this occasion the stock book of the Asylum was thoroughly examined, and a selection made of such articles of furniture, farm stock, &c., as could be taken to London without too much expense. The balance was recommended to be offered for sale at public auction.

The accounts of the institution were audited up to 1st August. A comparison of the entries made in the books, with the accounts and vouchers produced, was made, and found correct. One item paid in the accounts was referred to the Honourable the Treasurer.

Shortly after my last visit to the Asylum, typhoid and intermittent fever made its appearance. Several of the patients and attendants, and some members of Dr. Landor's family were attacked, but I am glad to say, that no deaths from this cause occurred.

Owing to the great increase of work, on account of the operations at the London farm, I recommended the appointment of an assistant physician, to attend to the medical duties during the absence of Dr. Landor, at London, as well as to initiate that officer into his duties before removing to the new Asylum. The recommendation was immediately acted upon, by the Government appointing Dr. Lett to that position.

#### ORILLIA ASYLUM.

Inspection was made of this Asylum on the 12th and 13th May, and again on the 10th October.

At my first visit there were 123 patients in the Asylum, 50 men and 73 women; at

the second, 49 men and 71 women.

I saw all the patients, and conversed with many of them. At my first visit, some of the men were not sufficiently clad, although they belonged to the class who are difficult to manage in this respect. With these exceptions, the patients on both sides of the Asylum were comfortable, and clean in appearance. The want of indoor and outdoor employment was very apparent in the male wards. Many of the inmates would be more cheerful and contented if a sufficient amount of healthful employment and exercise was furnished. Of the 49 men, only 9 are what are known as working patients. The want of a sufficient quantity of land for Asylum purposes, has a very unfavourable effect both in the health and employment of the inmates, as well as upon the financial affairs of the Asylum.

The house was very clean in all its departments, particularly on the female side. The

bedding was sufficient, clean and comfortable, and in good order.

On passing through the dormitories after the patients had retired, some of the rooms in the centre of the building were found to be rather close and confined; but the ventilation in the east end dormitories was excellent.

The patients, on that occasion, with a few exceptions, were very quiet and tranquil. Was present at dinner and tea, both in the male and female dining-rooms. The bringing together of the patients on these occasions does not seem to work well here. The room

was very much overcrowded, and some of the patients were very boisterous and noisy, to the great annoyance of those who were inclined to be orderly and well-behaved. The food was well served, and abundant.

Examined the stores department, as well as the outbuildings, and found everything

in order.

The grounds surrounding the Asylum were well and neatly kept. Having been informed that the Asylum fence took in a portion of the property of Mr. Sanson, on the west boundary, I brought the matter under the notice of the Honourable Commissioner of Public Works, when a survey was ordered, and Mr. Sanson's claim confirmed. The Superintendent was therefore instructed to move the fence, which was done.

The accounts were audited at my October inspection, and found correct.

Having received from the Clerk of the Executive Council a copy of an order in council, under date the 1st October, setting forth that the Government had determined to abandon the Orillia Branch of the Provincial Asylum, instructions were given respecting the removal to London and the sale of certain asylum effects.

Recommendations in respect to officers whose services would be dispensed with were

made to Government.

Medical Department :

DETAILED STATEMENT of the expenditure of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum for the year ended 30th September, 1870.

Medical Department:				
Medicines	\$322	99		
Medical comforts	1	27		
Beer, spirits and wine	2,764	92		
15001, Spilles tale 11110		0_	3,089	18
Thomashald Formance (Food).			5,005	10
Household Expenses (Food):	0.000	0.0		
Butchers' meat	9,380			
Fish	166			
Fowls	12			
Butter	3,514	74		
Cheese	66	08		
Eggs	229	57		
Flour	5,436	00		
Barley, rice, peas, beans and meal	649			
Emit	126			
Fruit	189	~ _		
Salt, pepper, mustard and vinegar				
Coffee	723			
Tea	2,743			
Syrup	35			
Sugar	2,513	43		
· ·			25,785	56
Clothing, &c.:			,	
Clothing	4,196	4.5		
Shoes	578			
Direction of the control of the cont	010	20	4 774	70
7. 7. 7. 7. 0. 11. 2.01 .			4,774	10
Fuel, Light, Scrubbing and Cleaning:	0 0 ==	0.0		
Fuel	8,857			
Gas	1,705			
Oil	114	23		
Brushes, brooms and mops	403	95		
Bathbrick, blacklead and blacking	1.4	40		
Matches	~ -	90		
Soap	166	0 0		
Launder	677			
Laundry	011	00	11 0 19	9.0
D			11,943	
Repairs			1,034	92

Iiscellaneous :				
Advertising and printing	\$255	05		
Stationery	3	10		
Furniture	779	12		
Crockery and glassware	66	10		
Postages, telegraphs and express	101	18		
Feed and fodder	13	00		
Farm	935	29		
Engine house	163	63		
Furnaces	79	00		
Tobacco	413	35		
Tools.	25			
Farm tools	58			
Interments	84			
Incidentals	~ ~	22		
Ice		00		
Straw	156	0		
Library .		17		
Amusements	85 85			
_	-	69		
Improvements	26			
Law expenses		.,		
Freight	50			
Clergymen's cab hire	63			
Removal of patients	11			
Recovery of elopers	-	25		
Fencing farm	219	40		
			3,765	
Salaries and wages			17,567	66
Expenditure of Provincial L. Asylum			67,960	67
Expenditure of Branch Asylum, University Park, for			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	٠.
one month			817	37
Total expenditure			68,778	04

# MALDEN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

DETAILED STATEMENT of the expenditure of the Malden Lunatic Asylum, for the year ended 30th September, 1870.

Medical Department:			
Medicines and medical fees	\$184 68		
Beer, spirits and wine	888 69		
		1,073	37
Household Expenses (food):			
Butcher's meat	2,880 10		
Fish	230 30		
Butter	1,163 24		
Cheese	9 95		
Eggs	86 34		
Flour and bread	2.149 34		
Barley, rice, peas, beans and meal	149 15		
Fruit	324 76		
Salt, pepper, mustard and vinegar	140 74		
Coffee	144 96		
Tea	699 64		
Sugar	874 18		
Syrup	29 24		
~J. ap	20 24	8,881	0.1
		0,001	UT

Clothing, &c.:				
Clothing				
Shoes	584	94		
			2,755	17
Fuel, Light, Scrubbing and Cleaning:				
Fuel	1,700	19		
Gas and Oil	190	85		
Scrubbing and cleaning	121	42		
Soap	150	77		
Laundry	83	57		
Repairs ordinary	471			
departs ordinary			2,718	22
Miscellaneous :			2,110	~~
Advertising and printing	192	44		
Furniture				
Crockery and glassware	108			
Postering tolographs and symposis	94			
Postages, telegraphs and express				
	1,477 $506$			
Farm				
Tobacco	135			
Tools	29			
Interments	123	00		
Incidentals	47	-		
Ice	16			
Straw	216			
Amusements and Instruction	859			
Improvements	40			
Freight	163	66	•	
Removal of patients	110			
Custom duties	127	58		
Water supply	56	16		
Officers' travelling expenses	83	50		
Sundries	8	82		
			8,221	21
Salaries and wages			8,096	
Total expenditure			29,028	94

# ORILLIA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

DETAILED STATEMENT of the expenditure of the Orillia Lunatic Asylum, for the year ended 30th September, 1870.

Medical Department:		
Medicines	\$46 86	
Beer, spirits and wine	908 05	
′ 1		954 91
Butcher's meat	2,300 16	
Fish	50 00	
Fowls	26 48	
Butter	1,026 04	
Eggs	52 10	
Flour and bread	1.358 99	
Barley, rice, peas, beans and meal	161 71	
Fruit	40 29	
Salt, pepper, mustard and vinegar	33 46	
Potatoes and other vegetables	143 98	
		5,193 21
		6 148 12

Brought forward		\$6,148	99
Coffee	283 17	40,110	~~
Tea	604 14		
	837 32		
Sugar	40 00		
Syrup	40 00	F 010	,
		7,912	19
Clothing, &c.:	7 000 70		
Clothing	1,289 18		
Shoes	198 30		
		1,488	43
Fuel, Light, Scrubbing and Cleaning:			
Fuel	810 00		
Gas and Oil	$126 \ 31$		
Scrubbing and cleaning	76 26		
Laundry	134 19		
Repairs Ordinary	304 38		
		1,451	14
Miscellaneous:		-,	
Advertising and printing	33 42		
Furniture	36 30		
	30 87		
Crockery and glassware	8 93		
Postages, telegraphs and express	583 65		
Farm	80 59		
Tobacco and pipes	74 70		
Tools	9 00		
Interments	30 00		
Incidentals	18 20		
Freight	93 63		
Water supply	205 25		
Officer's travelling expenses	29 75		
Rent and taxes	23 40		
Sundries	99 78		
Salaries and wages	4,728 00		
		6,085	47
		16,937	14

ESTIMATE of the amount required to cover the expenditure of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, from 1st January to 31st December, 1871. Twelve months.

# ESTIMATE FOR 620 PATIENTS.

Medicine and medical comforts	\$420	00
Beer, wine and spirits	3,000	00
Butchers meat	10,500	00
Flour	7,500	00
Butter	4,000	00
General groceries and provisions	10,030	00
Bedding and clothing	5,000	00
Fuel	11,300	00
Gas and oil	2,150	00
Cleaning, brushes, &c	520	00
Laundry	820	00
Repairs	2,000	00
Furniture	800	00
Farm and farm tools	1,270	00
Miseellaneous	1,950	00
Salaries and wages	19,250	00
Total amount required for maintenance		00

Memorandum for the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works for estimate of amount required on capital account.

- 1. Cut stone steps, porch, &c., for front entrance to Asylum. 2. Wood and coal sheds in rear and tram railing to connect.

3. Removal of furnaces from centre building, and substitution of two steam boilers.
4. A central kitchen and steam cooking for Asylum.
5. Bridge to connect enclosure with land bought from Ordnance Department, Ottawa.

6. Farm house, barn and tiles for under drains upon said land.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &C., ONTARIO. Toronto, 1st December, 1870.

ESTIMATE of the amount required to cover the expenditure of the London Asylum, London, for one year, from 1st January to 31st December, 1871.

## ESTIMATE 500 PATIENTS.

Medicine and medical comforts	\$200	00
Beer, wine and spirits		00
Butchers meat	5,600	00
Flour	6,000	00
Butter	3,500	00
Groceries and provisions	8,250	00
Bedding and clothing	4,000	00
Fuel	6,000	00
Gas and oil	1,200	00
Cleaning brushes, &c	425	00
Laundry	200	00
Furniture	200	00
Farm feed and fodder	2,000	00
Miscellaneous	2,025	00
Salaries and wages	14,800	00
·		
Total amount required for maintenance	\$56,000	00
•		

Memorandum for the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works for estimate of amount required on capital account.

Store house, ice houses, henery and piggery, gardener's house, fountain, green house for propagation of plants, planting, gravelling, tile draining and permanent ornamentation, extra labour and land and fencing ..... ......\$25,000 00 

\$37,500 00

ESTIMATE of the amount required to cover the support and maintainance of Ontario patients in Rockwood Asylum, for the year 1871, commencing 1st January, and ending 31st December.

Supposed average daily population chargeable to Ontario..... For food, clothing, medical attendance, and general maintenance of same, at \$2.75 per week, or \$143 per annum......\$47,190 00

Office Inspector Asylums, Prisons, &c., Ontario, 1st December, 1870.

# ONTARIO INSTITUTE

FOR THE

# EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,

BELLEVILLE.

\*The building for the Deaf and Dumb Institution was erected at Belleville, immediately west of the town on the shores of the bay. The building is designed in the domestic style of Gothic architecture, modified to suit the requirements of the climate. The style is particularly well suited for an institution of this kind, being collegiate in appearance, and capable of being erected more economically than any other of the same dimensions. The main building is 208 feet long, with an average width of 50 feet. In the rear of the main building, but connected with it by a covered passage, is the dining room which is 60 feet long and 30 feet wide, a kitchen 32 feet long by 24 feet wide, also a store room, pantry and cook room; over the dining room is the lecture room having the seats raised at the rear, radiating from the teacher's platform, behind which are large slates built in the walls for writing on. Over the kitchen extension are the male and female sick wards, each having separate entrances and supplied with baths and water-closets. There will be three entrances in the front, the principal one in the centre of the building, being for the Superintendents and visitors; the two side ones for the male and female students respectively.

The centre hall is twelve feet wide, and runs through and connects with the dining room. In this hall are the the principal stairs, at the first landing of which is a passage

connecting with the lecture room.

The main corridors are six feet wide, run across the centre hall, and connect with with the school rooms at each end of the building, each of which is sixty feet long by thirty-seven feet wide, with two class-rooms in the rear of each. There will be ten class-rooms in all—four in the centre portion of the first floor, and six on the ground floor. On the ground floor of the main building are, also, the Superintendent's apartments, reception room, and clerk's rooms.

The first floor is wholly occupied with dormitories, matrons and student's rooms,

assistants' rooms, clothes rooms, and class rooms.

The second and attic floors are taken up with dormitories, which have ceilings four-

teen feet high, and are thoroughly ventilated.

There is accommodation for over 350 pupils of both sexes; particular care has been taken, in arranging the building, to have the sexes completely isolated. The dining room is entered by covered passages from the male and female halls.

There are ample play yards on each side of the building, enclosed with high fences, for the males and females; also large covered sheds for play in winter and wet weather.

The building is heated with steam, the boiler room being away from the building, but so arranged as to connect with the fuel cellars under the kitchen extension. The ventilating flues connect with the boiler chimuey stack in such a way as to secure perfect ventilation.

The buildings are erected with brick and stone, procured in the neighbour-

<sup>\*</sup> From description furnished to Public Works Department.

hood, and present a facade of over 200 feet in length, and about 50 feet high to the caves. The roof is of the Mansard construction, fitted up with dormer windows and gallets, and is covered with slates and galvanized iron, and surrounded with handsome iron railings.

The front is in five divisions, the ends and centre projecting six feet from the main walls; the lower windows are arched with brick buttresses between them; the upper windows are grouped, or in pairs, with flat arches, and connected together with stone

string mouldings.

The front entrance is under the tower, and is arched, with small arched windows on each side and flanked with massive buttresses; over the central doorway are two grouped windows and then a large Tracery window, and the whole is finished with a tower, with very steep roof and spire termination with ornamental wrought iron vane.

#### OUT-BUILDINGS.

The out-buildings of this Institution consist of a stable for four horses, cow-house with stalls for six cows, harness room and carriage house, in one building ninety feet by twenty-three with hay loft. This building is constructed of brick. Also a framed wood-shed, eighty feet by twenty feet, and twelve feet high; and a brick barn, sixty feet by thirty feet, and twenty feet in height.

These out buildings are placed about two hundred feet in the rear of the main building, and macadamized roads, twenty feet in width, are constructed to the same from the front and side roads. An avenue sixty feet in width is constructed from the Trenton Road, to be planted on each side, and to have a gravelled side-walk; the length of the avenue is

six hundred feet.

A brick lodge and handsome gate entrance is constructed at the Trenton Road, and

the lot is enclosed with a strong picket fence eight feet in height.

The water is pumped from the bay, on the east side of the lot, through an iron pipe two inches in diameter, by means of a steam pump of five horse power enclosed in a brick engine house.

The main drain, 1,400 feet in length, conveys the surface water and the overflow

from the farm yards and main building to the bay on the west side of the lot.

The cost of land and buildings all complete is \$75,000.

#### NUMBER AND CONDITION OF DEAF MUTES IN ONTARIO.

For the purpose of obtaining information respecting the number and condition of all deaf mutes in the Province, but more particularly in reference to those of school age, I addressed a circular to the Clerk of each municipality in the Province, containing the following queries for submission to the respective councils:—

- 1. How many deaf and dumb are there in the municipality, males and females?
- 2. How many youths between the ages of 7 and 21, males and females?

3. How many children under 7 years of age, males and females?

4. The names of the youths between 7 and 21, and whether they are totally deaf and dumb, or only partially so?

5. What are the circumstances of the parents or guardians, and other remarks?

I regret to say that of the 533 Clerks of municipalities in the Province, only 113 thought the matter of sufficient importance to return answers. I am, therefore, unable to supply this information, which, in organizing the institute, would have been invaluable.

The returns received from the 113 municipalities give the following result:—total number of deaf mutes of all ages 158, of whom 80 are youths between 7 and 21, and

14 under 7 years of age.

If these figures can be relied upon and accepted as a basis for an estimate of the total number of deaf and dumb in the Province, the following result would be shown:—

Total number of all ages				590
Number between 7 and 2	1 years of age.	*******		221
Number under 7 years of				45
* *	*	*	*	25

With a view to obtaining information on all points connected with this class of Institutions, I accompanied the Honourable the Attorney-General on a visit to several Institutes in the United States, the result of which was communicated to Government in the following report, addressed to the Provincial Secretary.

Office of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., Toronto, 1st September, 1870.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that I accompanied the Honourable the Attorney-General on a visit to several Deaf and Dumb Institutions in the Eastern States, with a view to obtaining accurate information respecting the domestic management and general administration of the affairs of these Institutions, as well as to consult with the Principals of such Institutes and other persons interested in the education of deaf mutes, as to the best method of instructing this class of defectives, but more particularly for the purpose of engaging a

competent Principal and staff of teachers for the Ontario institution.

To accomplish this the Institutes at Boston, Hartford and New York were visited and examined, and a great deal of valuable information relative to internal management was obtained. On arriving at New York, we learned that the Annual Convention of Principals and Teachers of Deaf and Dumb Institutes throughout the United States was to be convened at Indianapolis, Indiana, on 25th August. The Honourable the Attorney-General instructed me to proceed to that city with a view to the engagement of a Principal and Teachers. On my arrival there, I had several interviews with the most eminent men connected with this specialty in the United States, to whom, as well as other members of the Convention, I am indebted for information as to the working of the several systems of education that obtain in the United States. I also listened to discussions upon the subject in the Convention, and have now to report, for his Excellency's information, that the prevailing opinion of Principals, Teachers and others interested in the science, is almost unanimously in favour of combining the method of instructing deaf mutes through articulation with the old-established system of the sign language. Classes are formed in the several institutes of such pupils who, in the opinion of the Principals, can be taught articulation, and teachers of articulation engaged to take charge of these classes, but in no public institution, that I could discover, with the exception of one in Northampton, Connecticut, has the sign language been abandoned, although there may be a few private schools that have adopted the same course. From the well-known efficiency of the Institutions in the United States, and their adoption of all modern improvements in the science, as well as the great success that has attended their working, I would strongly recommend the adoption of the same methods in Ontario, namely:—a combination of the two systems, articulation and sign language. From the gentlemen previously mentioned in this report, I received the names of several advanced teachers who, in their opinion, were possessed of the necessary requirements to qualify them to occupy the position of Principals, but it is very evident that, although men of this kind may be qualified to efficiently conduct the educational departments of an Institute, it cannot be denied, that in the establishment of a new Institution, it is of paramount importance that the Principal should have had practical experience in the general management of all the details (both domestic and educational) connected with such establishments. Believing this to be the case, I entered into communication with two gentlemen who have occupied positions as above indicated, viz :- Dr. W. J. Palmer, Principal of the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, Raleigh, North Carolina, and Mr. \* \* \* \*

Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Institution. \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Institution,

The former gentleman has had an experience extending over thirteen years, in the general management of the North Carolina Institute. He was strongly recommended as one thoroughly understanding his profession in all its details and in addition to his qualifications as a teacher and educational Superintendent, he has had a great deal of experience in carrying on the mechanical pursuits that are taught in Deaf and Dumb Institutes. The interests of the Institution of which he has been the Principal for the past 13 years have suffered serious drawbacks on account of the late civil war in the United States, and although similar Institutions in the Southern States had to be closed during

the war on account of depreciation in the currency and other causes, Mr. Palmer succeeded in keeping the Raleigh Institution open. The existence still of these drawbacks in the Southern States, as well as his desire to have the charge of an Institution devoted entirely to the deaf and dumb, has induced him to seek a change, and from the position he holds in the profession, being Vice-President of the Convention, and the recommendations of gentlemen qualified to judge of his capacity, I have no hesitation in recommending him for the position of Principal of the Ontario Institution. Mr.————, although I have no direct understanding with him, would, I think, gladly accept the position but from the limited number of pupils in the \* \* \* Institution, I do not think that he can be possessed of the varied knowledge and experience required for a large Institution, and as I could not inform myself of his qualifications, I am not at present able to form an opinion of his capacity. With respect to teachers, I am strongly of opinion that their engagement should be left entirely in the hands of the Principal, who must be held responsible for the educational efficiency of the Institute, but from enquiry I find that there will be no difficulty whatever in engaging an efficient staff, both of deaf mutes and speaking teachers.

As it is very desirable that the Institute should be opened on 1st October. I would recommend for the consideration of His Excellency, that public notice be given that the Institute will be opened upon that day, and setting forth the terms and conditions upon

which pupils shall be received (as per draft annexed).

All of which is respectfully submitted.

In accordance with the recommendation contained in the above report, Dr. Palmer was appointed Principal, and entered on his duties on the 18th October, on which day the Institution was ready for the reception of pupils, although not formerly opened until the 20th.

In conformity with the provisions of sections 7 and 13 of the Prison and Asylum Inspection Act, 1868, I framed the following By-laws, defining the objects of the Institution, the mode of admission, the duties of the several officers, with general regulations for the good government of the Institute, which were duly approved by Order in Council under date the 22nd September.

In conformity with the requirements of the "Prison and Asylum Inspection Act, 1868,"

the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., enacts as follows:—

# CAP. I.—Design of Institution.

I. The Institution is founded for the purpose of imparting general education, as well as instruction in some prefessional or manual art to such deaf mutes residing in the Province of Ontario, as are hereafter described, and is not intended as an Asylum for the aged and infirm, or a Hospital for the treatment of disease; but in its design has reference only to the physical, mental and moral training of deaf mute youths of both sexes.

# CAP. II.—Admission and Discharge of Pupils.

I. All deaf mute youths of both sexes between the ages of seven and nineteen, not being deficient in intellect, and free from contagious disease, being residents of the Province of Ontario, shall be admitted into the Institution.

II. The period of education and instruction for any pupil, shall not exceed seven years, and no pupil shall remain in the Institution after the age of twenty-one, unless under special circumstances, and discretionary power in this respect shall be vested in the

Inspector and Principal.

III. The regular annual School Session shall commence on the first Wednesday in September each year, and shall continue till the last Wednesday in June, and applications for admission must be made in good time to ensure the pupil reception at the commencement of the Session. After the first year no applications for admission will be received after the first Wednesday in September, except in special and extraordinary cases.

IV. Education as well as instruction in such mechanical manual employments as may be inaugurated in the Institution, including books, stationery, maps, and all school ap-

pliances, together with bed, bedding, towels, and general maintenance (excepting only wearing apparel and food), to be *free to all youths* specified in Sec. first of this by-law.

V. Parents, guardians, or friends who are able to pay for the board of pupils, will be charged the cost of food only, which amount will be determined and fixed at the begining of each Session, half of which amount shall be paid in advance, and the other half before the close of the Session.

VI. The cost of board for the opening Session is hereby fixed at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing from the date of admission of the pupil, but in all future Sessions the cost of board will be charged for the full annual school term between the first Wednesday in September and the last Wednesday in June, and no deduction will be made from this charge in consequence of absence or any other cause whatever, except sickness.

VII. Parents, guardians, or friends, who are unable to pay the above amount for the board of pupils, shall apply to the councils of the county, township, city, town or incorporated village in which they reside, and the clerk of the municipality shall make application to the Inspector or Principal for the admission of such pupils into the institution; and the admission will be awarded on the municipality becoming responsible for board, in accordance with terms stated in section 6. The whole question in respect to the inability of the applicants to pay, to be determined by such municipality, without reference to the Government or the officers of the institution.

VIII. Parents, guardians, or friends, who are able to pay for the board of pupils, will

make direct application to the Principal for admission into the institution.

IX. Indigent orphans to be boarded, clothed and educated at the expense of the Government, on the application for admission of the municipal corporation in which the orphan resides, with the certificate of the warden, reeve, or mayor, and the county judge, attached. Travelling expenses of such pupils, to and from the institution, to be defrayed by such municipality.

X. Pupils from the other Provinces of the Dominion 'shall be received into the institution, and entitled to all its benefits at the rate of \$125 per annum, payable semi-

annually in advance, for board, lodging and education.

XI. It is required that the pupils sent to the institution shall be decently and comfortably clothed, and furnished with a sufficient change and variety of apparel to ensure cleanliness and comfort. The name of the boy or girl must be written on each article with permanent marking ink.

XII. The vacation will commence on the last Wednesday in June, and end on the first Wednesday in September, during which time every pupil must be removed to his or

her home or place of abode.

XIII. All travelling expenses of pupils to or from the Institution, whether a vacation, or in consequence of serious sickness, must be defrayed by the parent, guardian, friend or municipality sending such pupil.

XIV. It is further required, that in case of serious sickness, death, misconduct, or

deficiency in intellect, that the pupil shall at once be removed from the Institution.

XV. In the case of each pupil entering the Institution, it is desirable to obtain written answers to the following questions. Particular attention to this subject is requested:—

1. What is the name of the individual? If he has a middle name, it should be given in full.

2. When was he born? Give the year, month, and day of the month.

- 3. Was he born deaf? And if so, was there any cause which is supposed to have operated before birth? If not, at what age did he lose his hearing? And by what disease or accident.
- 4. Is the deafness total or partial? If the latter, what is the degree of hearing? Can he distinguish any broken words? or hear the human voice at all? or what voice can he hear?
- 5. Have any attempts been made to remove the deafness? and what are the results of such efforts?

6. Is there any ability to articulate? or read on the lips?

7. Have any attempts been made to communicate instruction? and is he acquainted with any trade or art, or with the mode of forming letters with a pen?

8. Is he laboring under any bodily infirmity, such as palsy, nervous trembling, malformation of the limbs, defective vision? or does he show any signs of mental imbecility or idiocv?

9. Has the deaf mute had the small pox, or been vaccinated? Has he had the scarlet

fever, measles, mumps or whooping-cough?

10. Are there any cases of deafness in the same family, or among the collateral branches of kindred, and how and when produced?

11. What are the names, occupation and residence (nearest post-office) of the parents? Give the christian names of both father and mother.

12. Are either of the parents dead? If so, has a second connection been formed by marriage.

13. Was there any relationship or consanguinity between the parents previous to marriage? Were they cousins?

14. What are the number and names of their children?

# CAP. III.—Officers of the Institution.

The staff of the Institution shall consist of the following officers:—A Principal, Physician, Steward, Matron and Teachers.

# CAP IV—Duties of the Principal.

I. Under the directions and supervision of the Inspector, the Principal shall have the general superintendence and charge of the Institution. He shall be the executive head of the same, and shall, with his family, reside in the Institution.

II. He shall prescribe the course and method of instruction and training in the several departments, the time to be devoted by teachers and pupils to the different occupations, studies, and exercises, the system of discipline, and shall generally superintend and direct the intellectual, moral, religious and mechanical instruction of the pupils.

III.—He shall communicate, from time to time, to the Inspector, such information as he may think important and necessary, and shall make quarterly reports to the Inspector upon the educational condition of the Institute, as well as the general administration of its affairs.

IV. No subordinate officer shall interfere with the directions of the Principal to the pupils. They shall report to him any neglect or act of disobedience, and it shall be the duty of the Principal to see that the pupils conform to the rules and regulations of the Institution, and respect and obey the teachers and other officers.

V. Complaints of grievances on the part of subordinate officers, servants or pupils, shall be made to the Principal, and if not redressed, application in writing shall be made to the Inspector; and any difficulty that may arise between officers shall be promptly reported to the Principal, who shall, if necessary, refer the same to the Inspector,

VI. He shall frequently inspect the buildings and grounds, and shall enforce neatness, order and regularity in all the departments. He shall, from time to time, examine the Stores of the Steward, the meals of the pupils, see that they are supplied with good and wholesome food, and that the same is properly prepared, and report any cause of complaint to the Inspector.

VII. He shall keep a register of the names and ages of the pupils, their parents or guardians, residence, and date of admission, and discharge of each of the pupils, and such other statistical information as the Inspector may prescribe, together with a history, as far

as practicable, of the cause and duration of his or her infirmity.

VIII. He shall make frequent daily visits to the several class-rooms during the hours of instruction, for the purpose of keeping himself informed as to the progress and deportment of the pupils, and of making such suggestions to the Teachers as he may deem useful; and shall at the end of each session, or oftener, if required, report each pupil's progress to their parents or friends, and preserve a record of the same.

IX. He shall keep a journal of all important events occurring in the Institution, and

submit the same to the Inspector on his visits of inspection.

X. He shall make an annual report to the Inspector, embracing an account of the

condition and progress of the several departments of the Institution, of the course of instruction pursued, and of the health and general improvement of the pupils, with suggestions for the advancement of the objects of the Institution.

# CAP. V .- Duties of Physician.

I. It shall be the duty of the Physician to examine every pupil upon reception, and to inform himself of the health of such pupil, so as to guard against the introduction of contagious diseases.

II. He shall visit the Institution every day in his professional capacity, and shall have the general care of the health of the pupils. He shall also attend the officers and

servants of the Institution, together with their families.

III. He shall frequently visit the several departments of the Institution, and shall notify the Principal, for the information of the Inspector, of any defective sanitary arrangements, whether in respect to drainage, ventilation, insufficiency of clothing or bedding, the quality of the provisions, or any other defect which, in his opinion, may prejudice the health of the pupils.

IV. He shall keep a record, in a book to be opened for that purpose, of all the pupils, officers and others whom he may visit in the Institution in his professional capacity, giving the dates of such visit, the nature of the disease or ailment, and the prescrip-

tions made by him.

V. He shall make annually, or oftener, if required, a report to the Inspector of the sanitary condition of the Institution, with such recommendation as he may deem necessary for the preservation of the health of the pupils.

# CAP. VI.—Duties of the Steward.

I. The Steward, in addition to the duties of the stewardship, shall act as accountant and storekeeper, and, under the direction of the Inspector and Principal, shall purchase and keep all the stores, and issue the same upon the requisition of the Principal or House

Steward, in accordance with a prescribed form.

II. He shall keep an inventory of all the furniture, household goods, farm stock, implements and chattels of the Institution, and an account of the additions and alterations made thereto, from time to time, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall report to the Principal such things as may be required, and shall take care that any articles, of whatever description, in his charge, when worn out or rendered unfit for use, are returned into store and duly accounted for.

III. He shall keep exact accounts of all receipts and expenditures in the books of the Institution in the manner prescribed by the Inspector, and shall prepare monthly statements of such receipts and expenditures, with all accounts and vouchers, and shall forward the same to the Treasurer of the Province, or such official as he shall direct for settlement.

IV. He shall see that the buildings are properly warmed, ventilated and kept in order

that all the grounds, the gardens included, are well kept.

V. He shall see that the buildings, including the barns, stables, and other out-houses, as well as the fences, are kept in a good state of repair. He shall also have charge of vehicles and farm implements, and it shall be his duty to see that all the live stock is properly fed and taken care of.

VI. He shall superintend and direct the employees or pupils engaged at work on the farm or garden, or any other part of the grounds, and shall act in accordance with the

directions and advice of the Principal.

VII. In addition to the several duties specified in the preceding sections, the Steward shall at all times perform such additional services as the Inspector may prescribe, and shall be subject to the call of the Principal for the performance of any reasonable duty pertaining to the business of the Institution.

# Cap. VII.—Duties of Matron.

I. The Matron shall have charge of the deaf and dumb girls out of school hours.

II. She shall see that the girls are judiciously seeluded from the society of the male.

pupils, that they are industriously employed during the hours appropriated to labour, that they may make, so far as practicable, the garments for the pupils clothed by the Institution, as well as the sewing and mending for the Institution, giving them such instruction and assistance as may be necessary.

III. She shall see that the girls take sufficient exercise, and shall pay particular at-

tention to the cleanliness of their persons and clothing.

IV. She shall see that the sleeping and sitting-rooms of the girls are kept in proper

order.

V. She shall enter in a book the articles of clothing belonging to each female pupil, and see that the same are carefully preserved. She shall make a requisition on the Steward, to be approved by the Principal, in writing, for all articles of bedding, linen, naipery, and such furnishings as may be required from time to time, and shall carefully preserve all the clothing, materials, &c., that may be placed in her care.

VI. She shall, every Monday morning, record in a book a list of the articles sent to the laundry from her department, and on their return shall compare them with the list,

and report to the Steward in writing each Saturday night the missing articles.

VII. At the ringing of the bell for meals, she shall see that all the girls proceed punctually and orderly to the dining-room, and shall be present with them, and have special care of their deportment during their meals.

VIII. During the hours of work she shall not permit any person, except the pupils,

to be in the rooms of the girls without permission of the Principal.

IX. She shall see that all the girls retire at the ringing of the bell, and the fires and

lights in their apartments are made secure for the night.

X. She shall report to the Principal every violation of the rules that may come under her observation, giving the name of the pupil violating the rule, and the time when it was done.

XI. She shall have such control over the servants, as the Principal, with the consent

of the Inspector, may deem necessary.

XII. She shall keep an inventory of beds, sheets, blankets, counterpanes, pillow cases, towels, and all other articles belonging to her department, and for which she will be held responsible.

XIII. She shall have the general charge of the hospitals, and the particular care of the patients in those allotted to the females, administering to them as directed by the Physician or Principal. If a special nurse be employed, she shall direct her in the discharge of her duties.

XIV. She shall at all times consult with the Principal, and receive his instructions as to the proper performance of her duties above described, as well as in respect to any other reasonable services that may be assigned to her, in order to secure the efficient management of her department.

Cap. VIII.—Duties of the Housekeeper.

I. The Housekeeper shall have charge of the domestic concerns of the Institution, and shall perform such duties in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Principal, with the

consent of the Inspector.

II. She shall have the immediate oversight of the kitchen and dining-room, and shall receive from the Steward, upon the requisition of the Principal or House Steward, all the provisions to be prepared for meals, and she shall see that such provisions are economically used, and after every meal, carefully put away.

III. She shall personally superintend and assist in the cooking of the food, and see that the meals are upon the table at the hours appointed, and shall be present in the dining-

room during meal time.

IV. All the apartments devoted to culinary affairs, together with the cooking utensils, table furniture, &c., shall be under her charge, and she will be held responsible for or-

der and cleanliness in that department.

V. She shall see that the dormitories of the male pupils, the teachers' bed-rooms and sitting-rooms, reception room and other apartments (except the lecture and school rooms, the Principal's quarters, and the rooms under the charge of the Matron), shall be properly attended to before ten o'clock each morning.

VI. She shall give special attention and care to the male pupils, and see that they are kept cleanly in person and dress, and shall deliver to the Matron any articles of boys'

clothing and bedding that may require mending.

VII. She shall have the charge of the laundry, and see that all the bedding, wearing apparel, &c., are properly and promptly washed, and delivered to the Matron for distribution, and that the laundry departments are kept constantly in order.

### CAP. IX.—Teachers.

I. The Teachers shall instruct the pupils, under the direction of the Principal, and perform such duties as he, with the approval of the Inspector, may require of them. They shall in no case absent themselves from their duties without the consent of the Principal or Inspector.

II. They shall at all times exercise a proper supervision of the pupils, and see that

they violate none of the rules.

III. Their treatment of the pupils shall be uniformly gentle and kind. No Teacher or subordinate officer shall administer corporal punishment, but shall report extreme cases of disobedience to the Principal.

IV. Teachers shall note any absence from, or irregularity in their classes, and report

the same to the Principal.

V. The senior Teacher shall, in the absence of the Principal, take charge of the educational department, and on such occasions shall faithfully carry out the instructions of the

Principal, and be known and designated by the title of Vice-Principal.

The only part of the By-laws that calls for explanation is that portion in reference to the charge for board. It will be observed, that while education and instruction, together with books, bedding, medical attendance, &c., is offered free to every deaf mute of school age in the Province, a charge of six dollars per month is made for the board of pupils, and in the event of the parents, guardians or friends being unable to pay this amount, application is to be made to the Council of the Corporation in which such deaf mute resides, and on such Council becoming responsible for the board of the applicant, admission will at once be awarded.

If this Institution is to be classed among the educational establishments of the country, and its organization a part of the Educational system of the Province, having for its aim the education and instruction of a class whose wants in this respect have been almost ignored in the past, it is reasonable to assume that the basis of organization and admission should be somewhat similar to other Educational Institutions, making at the same time, due allowance for the increased difficulties and expense that must always attend the education of deaf mutes over that of ordinary speaking children; to meet which the Province has expended over \$80,000 in the erection and furnishing of buildings suitable for this purpose. In addition to which an expenditure of from \$15,000 to \$25,000 will be necessary to defray the annual expenses for salaries and wages, fuel, light, furniture, school apparatus, work shops, appliances, &c., the Province only making a nominal charge for the actual cost of the board of the pupils, as much to foster a proper spirit of independence, as to assimilate the administration of the Institution with the Educational system of the country.

In support of this decision respecting the terms of admission, I may add that if the statements contained in the returns received from the 113 Municipalities before referred to, in respect to the circumstances of the parents and their ability to pay for the board of pupils, can be accepted as an index of the whole, it would appear that of the 266 cases in

the Province, the parents of 120 are poor, 65 fair, and 81 in good circumstances.

It now remains to be seen whether the different municipal authorities having indigent deaf mute children in their midst, will avail themselves of the liberal terms offered by Government, whereby every deaf and dumb child in Ontario shall be so educated and instructed as to become a useful member of society, and elevated and raised from their lonely and cheerless condition, to the enjoyment of many of the social and domestic duties of life.

I transmit herewith the estimates for maintenance, for the year ending 31st December, 1871. The total cost of supplies, food, &c., required for all pupils admitted, and the

staff of the institution is included, and all amounts received for board will be returned as revenue, which amount I have estimated at \$2,000.

ESTIMATE of the amount required to cover the expenditure of the Ontario Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year commencing 1st January and ending 31st December, 1871.

Average number of pupils, 125.

Food	\$6,000	00
Clothing for orphans	300	
Farm, feed and fodder	600	00
Library and apparatus.	400	00
Medicine and medical comforts	150	00
Laundry soan and cleaning	200	00
Oil and candles.	150	00
Furniture	200	
Fuel	2,500	00
Advertising and printing	150	
Amusements and internal ornamentation	300	00
Incidentals, officers and other travelling expenses, postage, sta-		
tionery, &c	500	00
Salaries and wages	8,200	

\$19,650 00

Office, Inspector Asylums, Prisons, &c., Ontario, 1st Dec., 1870.

MEMORANDUM for the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works for estimates on Capital Account:—

Planting, shrubbing and draining.  Ice-house, piggery, and other out-houses.  Furniture and furnishings to complete.	800	00
	\$2,800	00

# INSTITUTE

FOR THE

# EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,

BRANTFORD.

The Legislature having appropriated \$75,000 for the purchase of a site, and the erection of buildings for an Institute for the education and instruction of the blind, the Government instructed me to visit institutions of this kind in the United States, for the purpose of obtaining information in reference to the class of buildings most suitable for the purpose, as well as to gain an insight into the general working and administration of the affairs of this class of Public Institutions.

The result of my observations and enquiries is embodied in the following report to the Provincial Secretary:

Office of the Inspector Asylums, Prisons, &c., Ontario,

SIR,-

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that in accordance with instructions received from the Government, I visited several institutions for the blind in the United States, to one of which I was accompanied by Mr. Tully, Government Architect and Engineer, for the purpose of obtaining information in respect to the construction and general management of institutions for the education of the blind; and I now beg to submit, for the consideration of the Government, the following suggestions and recommendations relative to the style and the internal arrangement of such buildings.

It is quite unnecessary to state that in this, as in other matters, considerable diversity of opinion exists among the men who have devoted their whole lives and energies to the

education and instruction of the blind.

It is held by some very eminent men, who, from their experience in the speciality, are every way qualified to form a correct opinion upon the subject, that the system of congregating, under one roof, any considerable number of defectives, but more particularly deaf mutes and the blind, for the purpose of education, lodging, and general maintenance, is, through their partial separation from the world and its ordinary affairs, and constant association with each other during their residence in the institution, productive of very great evils and disadvantages, both in their educational and moral training, and has a tendency to foster a spirit of dependence upon others, which will unfit them for earning a living, or of being of assistance to themselves when they leave the institution.

To remedy this, it has been suggested that Institutes should be only used for education and instruction in some kind of employment, and that the pupils should be boarded and lodged in private families in the town where the Institute is located, so that they may

not be cut off entirely from the social relations and duties of life.

While it cannot be denied that the disadvantages of the "congregated system" are very great, and too apparent to be overlooked, it is equally clear that the plan of boarding out the pupils would not only interfere very seriously with that proper care and supervis-

ion which it is essentially necessary that the Superintendent of such an institution should constantly have over the unfortunate youths committed to his care, but in many instances the plan would be utterly impracticable, owing to the many and complicated infirmities of this class.

With a view of remedying some of the defects arising out of the constant association of a class of people suffering from the same physical defects, and for the purpose of extending to the pupils of such an institution as many of the comforts and surroundings of a home as it is possible to give them, as well as to create within them a spirit of independence that will benefit their condition in the future, I would most respectfully recommend the following plan in the construction and establishment of the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind, at Brantford:

1st. That a main structure of three stories and basement, with wings extending from the same, of two stories without basement, be erected for the purpose of affording space for all the educational departments of the Institution, such as elass rooms, associated recitation rooms, chapel, music hall, amusement room, library, reception room, offices, &c., together with sufficient space for the residence of the Superintendent and his family.

2nd. That a building be erected in rear of the main structure, in which shall be combined all the domestic services of the Institution: kitchen, laundry, bakery, &c., on the ground flat, with an associated dining hall for the boys and girls on the second floor.

3rd. Work-shops with barns, stables, &c.. in rear of the whole. The work-shops to be not over 200 feet from the main buildings; the barns, stables and other out-buildings to be at least 500 feet from the same.

4th. In order to overcome the defects of the "congregated system" referred to in a former part of this report, I would recommend that 4 good-sized, ordinary dwelling houses, capable of accommodating from 20 to 25 pupils, in respect to single and associated bed rooms, sitting rooms, bathing room, and all the appliances of a well-appointed dwelling house, with space in the same for one or more of the teachers; each house to be detached, and to have as much as possible all the surroundings of an ordinary dwelling, in which, if required and if it is found practicable, the domestic management of ordinary families shall be introduced with the exception of the dietary arrangement, which in special cases may also be carried on.

The position of these dwelling houses to be decided upon with a view to economical administration, and with easy access to all parts of the Institute proper, as well as to the domestic portion of the same. Two might be placed in a line with the main building, on each side of the same, with the other two farther back and in a line with the workshops, but in such a position that the whole may be seen from the front, as per sketch plan herewith attached.

In the manner indicated, I feel convinced that many of the evils complained of as existing in similar Institutions in the United States and Great Britain will be partially overcome, for it cannot be expected that these unfortunate people can be placed in a position of entire independence, although a great deal may be done to assist in this desirable end.

The cost of construction of such buildings would, I think, be considerably reduced as compared with the present style of structures; at any rate no increase would take place by carrying out the proposed plan; and the capacity of the entire Institution could at any time be increased if it was found necessary, simply by the erection of more dwelling houses.

From the reports of Superintendents, Trustees, &c., as well as from the location of such Institutions in the United States, it does not appear to have been considered all important to have a large quantity of land attached to Institutions of this character, and although the area of land surrounding those lately erected, has been considerably increased, it is very clear that it cannot be utilized for the employment of the inmates, and that other means must be adopted to afford industrial employment; still I am strongly of opinion that it is very desirable to have a sufficient quantity of land, in addition to what is required for the Institution proper, out-buildings, work-shops, &c., &c., to have pleasant and agreeable surroundings and variety in the ornamentation of the grounds, as well as

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A. 1870-71

space for a large garden, ororch and, and, if possible, pasturage for cows and other stock

belonging to the Institution.

While it is very desirable that all these advantages should be secured, through the acquirement of sufficient land, it is of paramount importance that its location, in respect to proper clevation for drainage, an unlimited and cheap supply of water, convenience to the town. &c., should not be overlooked. I would therefore respectfully recommend that tenders be solicited for the sale of from ten to twenty-five acres of land within, or in the immediate vicinity of, the corporation limits of the Town of Brantford, as more particularly set forth in the copy of advertisement herewith attached, all of which is respectfully sub-

The property known as the Digby Farm, Brantford, joining the western limit of the town, was purchased by Government, for a site for the Institution, it consists of 654 acres of sandy loam, with gravel underlying it, for which \$125 per acre was paid.

The elevated plateau on which the buildings are being erected overlooks the valley of the Grand River, with a fine view of the Town of Brantford, and all the prominent points in a wide circumference. It affords a cheap and thorough means of drainage, with an abundant supply of water, in a never-failing spring about 400 yards from the building.

The foundations of the building are now laid, and the building will be proceeded

with in the spring.

From the returns received from 113 municipalities, I am inclined to believe that the number of Blind in the Province has been altogether overstated, although the municipalities heard from may not be a correct index of the number of Blind in those, whose Councils have neglected to return answers to queries.

Total number of Blind of all ages in the 113 municipalities from whom returns have been received ..... Number under 21 years of age.....

This would indicate that there are about 265 Blind in Ontario, only about 60 of whom are of school age.

RETURN of particulars required from all Hospitals in the Province of Ontario, in receipt of Government aid, for the year ending 30th September, 1870.

пэчг	Prescriptions and Medicines patients.		1489	250	45	873	881	Not given.	254	Not given.	
	Other Countries.		10	10			0	ෙ	7	್ತು	57
TES	United States.		13	L-	15	-	26	-	4	9	23
NATIONALITIES,	Canada.		137	144	69	31	130	333	162	g	798
ON	Scotland.		48	32		18	38	17		C1	155
TAT	Ireland.		219	194	87	65	154	333	SS	4	826
	England.		198	117	Ħ	35	143	42	70	9	557
N.	Other religions or not known.		16	62	i		30		:		48
CLASSIFI- CATION.	Roman Catholics.		171	117	175	41	163	60	240	38	948
CL	Protestants of any denomina-		447	385	7	110	307	133	9	75	1470
	Collective stay of patients in Hospitals.	Days.	21348	14743	3263	3624	20301	4388	2460	2648	
	Average stay in Hospital, per patient.	Days.	33.88 3.88	29 Elia	17	<del>=</del> = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	45	321	22 4 8	243	
	Patients remaining in the Hos- pital, 30th Sept., 1870.		85	33	9	19	54	14	20	10	241
70	Deaths.		63	26	8	0	37	18	10	භ	183
ENI	Discharged.		486	445	168	123	400	10-1	307	100	20-12
PATIENTS	Total No. of patients under treatment during year.		634	504	182	151	200	136	246	113	2466
	Females.		205	188	7.0	70	195	43	131	83 73	946
	Males.		420	316	103	81	305	93	115	25	1520
	Admitted during the year end- ing 30th Sept., 1870.		571	475	174	128	462	126	232	108	2276
	No. of patients remaining in Hospital, 1st Oct., 1869.		63	20	00	23	38	10	14	ಸಾ	130
LOCATION.			Toronto	Kingston	Do	London	Hamilton	Ottawa	Do	St. Catharines.	
	NAME OF HOSPITAL. I		1 General Hospital	2 General Hospital	3 Hotel-Dieu Hospital	4 General Hospital	5 City Hospital	6 Protestant Hospital Ottawa	7 Roman Catholic Hospital	8 General Hospital St.	
		0	-	23	es 	4	70 ::	6	7	8	

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N.B.—This Institution is indebted to the amount of \$824.26. Balance due Treasurer, \$175.04. \$1600 spent on house and grounds. RETURN of Receipts and Expenditures required from all Hospitals in the Province of Ontario, in receipt of Government Aid, ENDING REMARKS. EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 30th SEPTEMBER, 1870. 2.187 Total. es: Balance on hand. 16959 12 2884 maintenance. Stores, supplies, medicine and medical comfort and general cts. and attendants. **\$97** Salaries and wages of officials 1358 34 22888 61 cts. 5314 14 5965 49 51200 Total receipts for the year, in cluding balance on hand. G: cts. Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals. RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1870 210 00 Incometrom property or invest-ments belonging to Hospital ets. SP) cts. Received from paying patients. 29.4 Received from Municipalities. for the year ending 30th September, 1870. 11200 00 4800-00 cts. ment. Amount received from Govern-S cts. 698T Ç1 Balance on hand 1st October, St. Catherines LOCATION Hamilton Kingston Toronto London Ottawa. Do Roman, Catholic Hospital Hotel Dieu Hospital OF HOSPITAL Protestant Hospital General Hospital General Hospital General Hospital General Hospital NAME City Hospital. 5... 

RETURN of particulars required by the Legislative Assembly, from all Charitable Institutions in receipt of Government Aid, in the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 30th September, 1870.

			CL	ASSIF	ICATI	ON			
•		OF INMATES DURING 1869-70.							
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	PLACE.	Males,	Females.	Protestants of any de- nomination.	Roman Catholics.	Of any other religion, or not known.	Total number of pa- tients and inmates during year.		
1 Protestant Orphans' Home and Female Ai Society	d Toronto	60	35	95			95		
2Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Do	185	149	5	329		334		
3 Burnside Lying-in Hospital	. Do		128	40	34	54	128		
4 Magdalen Asylum	. Do		67	41	26		67		
5 House of Providence	Do	42	146	3	185		188		
6 Girls' Home and Public Nursery	. Do	25	75	77	15	8	100		
7 Boys' Home	Do	82		72		10	82		
8 Eye and Ear Infirmary	Do	122	126	123	122	3	248		
9 Orphans' Home	Kingston	31	22	45	5	3	53		
10 Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	61	68		129		129		
Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society		43	10	53			53		
12 St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	. Ottawa	34	55		89		89		
13 Protestant Orphan Asylum	Do	21	31	48	4		52		
14 St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	Do	38	69		107		107		
		744	981	602	1045	78	1725		
POOR HOUSES.									
1 House of Industry, In-door Patients	Toronto	154	93	164	74	9	247		
2 House of Industry and Refuge for Indigen	Kingston	80	60	75	61	4	140		
		235	153	239	135	13	387		

RETURN of Particulars required by the Legislative Assembly from all Charitable Institutions in receipt of Government Aid in the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 30th September, 1870.

EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1870.	7- REMARKS.	Of the balance on hand, \$2500 is reserved for Build- ing Fund.	Indebted to Treasurer. \$13.03.
URE FORES	Total.	\$ cts. 5690 00 5983 44 1370 09 4615 42 3372 40 2402 00 2402 90 5499 82 3443 65 11968 44 11968	63 60 03
PENDIT 30th	Balance on hand.	\$ cts. \$	1168 79 9361 2626 1168 79 11987
EXI	Expended.		03 8192 24 60 2626 60
	Total	\$ cts. \$	9361 03 2626 60 11987 63
	From private and general sources.	\$ cts. 3168 800 4339 900 362 08 906 85 906 85 1466 00 3047 10 2092 01 1466 00 3999 00 1849 54 1177 60 1170 30 1170 30	2190 61 136 00 2326 61
1870.	From payments by inmates or other earnings.	\$ cts.   \$ c	109 00 00 1199 60
SEPTEMBER, 1870.	From Municipali-	\$6 cts. \$6 cts. \$755 cts. \$750 cts.	3000 00
n SEPTI	Ггот Government.	\$640 000 640 64	2900 00
ING 30th	Balance from 1869.	\$ cts. 1211 20 1215 20 13 54 1538 53 21 50 50 98 174 00 471 49 574 82 58 61 133 84 323 35 1 33 84	1161 42
RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING 30th	PLOCATION.	Toronto Do	Toronto
	NAME OF INSTITUTIONS. II	Protestant Orphans' Home and Fernalc Aid Society  Furnalc Aid Society  Furnalc Lying-in Hospital  Magdalen Asylum  House of Providence Girls' Home and Public Nursery  Boys' Home  Royal Home  Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum  Orphans' Home  Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum  Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Be-  nevolent Society  Devolent Society  Restant Orphan Asylum  Protestant Orphan Asylum  St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum  St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum  St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum  St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	House of IndustryT  House of Industry and Refuge for Indigent SickR
-		1 22 4 70 F 20 0 1 2 E 2 1	2

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# HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.

#### HAMILTON CITY HOSPITAL

This Hospital is situated on the corner of John and Guise streets, about a mile and a half from the centre of the city. The side is elevated and commands a fine view of Burlington Bay, and at the same time affords a thorough means of drainage and sewer-

age with abundance of pure fresh air.

The building which is a large substantial brick structure was purchased by the city in 1852, for \$5,000, since which time, repairs and additions to the extent of \$5,248 have been made, making the total cost of building and land \$10,248. In addition to the main building there is a one story frame building about 50 feet from the Hospital, which is used for convalescent patients, and when required for small pox and contagious diseases.

There are 12 wards in the Hospital, and the cubic space will admit of making up 41

beds in the house and 20 in the outside building, or 61 beds altogether.

The Institution is under the management of a committee appointed annually by the City Council, and composed of a Member of the Council from each ward of the city, who have the privilege of awarding admission to patients subject to the examination of the resident physician. The medical management is confided to a board of six medical genlemen chosen from the medical profession of the city, and a resident physician appointed by the City Council, whose duty it is to visit the wards night and morning, and see that attendant physicians' prescriptions and directions are carried out, has charge of the surgery, medicines, &c., keeps the Hospital Register, and reports monthly to the managing committee. In addition to these duties, the resident physician has charge of and prescribes for the out-door patients and the poor of the city. Medical students are allowed to walk the Hospital with the medical officers and observe the treatment, but no lectures are given to them.

#### INSPECTION OF THE HOSPITAL.

I inspected this Hospital on the 25th October, on which occasion there were 55 patients under treatment, 34 males and 21 females.—Six of this number were old infirm people, who although ailing would be as well cared for in a poor house. There were eight cases of typhoid fever. I spoke to every patient in the house. They all expressed themselves as being perfectly satisfied with their treatment, both medical and domestic, and they were in the enjoyment of as many comforts as could be extended to them. I called the attention of the resident physician to the case of a female who give indication of insanity and recommended her removal to an asylum.

I visited every ward in the Hospital, as well as the domestic portions of the house. Every department was in the most thorough order, and the heating and ventilation very satisfactory, except in one ward which was overcrowded and somewhat close. The bedding was exceedingly clean, neat and comfortable, and sufficient for the wants of the Hospital. Straw beds are principally used, but hair and batting are provided for cases that require them. I called the attention of the Hospital Committee to the limited store room and cellarage accommodation, and the want of bed rooms for the female attendants, the

laundry having now to be used for the latter purpose.

I strongly recommended the introduction of dry earth moveable closets into some of

the wards, believing that they have only to be fairly tested in order that they may be brought into general use, not only as a means of removing the difficulties that must always attend water sewerage, but for the purpose of having a pure atmosphere.

Arrangements were being made at the time of my visit to introduce water from the City Water Works. The dietaries are very liberal, and the food was neatly served on the day of my visit. No complaints were made by patients in reference to this. The Hospital stores and supplies are furnished by contract under the directions of the managing com-

The House of Refuge for the indigent sick of the city, is also under the management of the Hospital Committee, but its operations and accounts are not included in those of the Hospital. The staff of the Institution is composed of the following officers, attendants and servants, with the salaries allowed to the same, all of whom are boarded and lodged in the Hospital:-

Resident Physician	\$500 per year.
Steward Man and Wife	250 " "
Matron   Man and Wile	100 "
Porter	120 "
3 Female Nurses	\$96, \$84 and 72 "
Cook	84 ."
Laundress	84 "
Housemaid	72 "

The total receipts of the Hospital for the year ending 1st October, were \$6,192.21of which \$4,800 was contributed by Government, \$1,180.83 by Municipalities, and \$211.38 by paying patients.

There were 476 patients under treatment during the year, of whom

317 were from the City of Hamilton.

41 from the County of Wentworth.

29 from other Counties in Ontario. 89 emigrants and foreigners.

476

In addition to the number above stated, about 500 indigent persons received medicine and medical attendance during the year.

#### KINGSTON GENERAL HOSPITAL.

This Hospital was erected in 1832, upon a site of 5 acres in the west of the city, overlooking the Bay of Quinte. The building and site are both well suited for Hospital purposes. A wing was added to the Hospital in 1864, at the expense of an old citizen of

Kingston. It is known as the Watkins' wing, in honour of the donor.

The management is vested in a Board of Governors chosen from among the subscribers to the Hospital funds. The medical management is in charge of four gentlemen from the profession in Kingston, who take the duties in rotation three months each. The most advanced student in Queen's College is annually appointed resident physician. Medical lectures are delivered in the Hospital to the students of that College.

The Government grant of \$4,800, is the principal income this Hospital depends

upon.

In addition to this, \$560 25 was received last year from paying patients; \$218 25 from private subscription, and \$122 03 from other sources. The Corporation of the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, make no appropriations to the funds of this Hos-

I inspected this Institution on the 27th of October, there being on that day 55 inmates in the Hospital. Five were old and infirm persons. Every part of the building was in the best possible order. Some of the wards and rooms were rather bare of furniture. The building was clean, neat and sufficient. During the year ending 1st October-504 patients were in residence; 224 were received from the City of Kingston; 59 from the County of Frontenac; 182 from other Counties, and 39 emigrants and foreigners.

The staff of the Hospital consists of-

House Surgeon—Board and Lodging—no Salary.										
Steward—\$300 per year and "										
Accountant—\$40 per year without Lodging.										
1 Female nurse				and Lodging.						
2 " " at \$72	144	· " " "	"	"						
Cook		"	"	"						
Laundry Maid		"	"	46						
House Maid		"	"	"						
Yard Man		"	"	66						
Messenger	36	"	"	u						
Other help	124	44	"	66						
Total\$	1052									

#### TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL.

This Hospital was established over 50 years ago, and was endowed in 1819, with 386 acres of land in the east end of the city, the site of the old Hospital, containing six acres, and six acres of land west of Church on Adelaide street, with other valuable lots. The present building was completed and occupied in 1853, and has cost, including alterations and additions to the original structure, \$95,500. A debenture debt of \$56,000, still stands against the Hospital property, bearing 8 per cent. interest. The income, received from property belonging to the Hospital last year, amounted to \$5,104.

The income derived from this source, is all that is left of the magnificent endowment of 1819. The total income for the year ending 1st October, was as follows:—

From	Government	\$11,200 00
46	Municipalities	2,895 29
"	Paying Patients	200 00
44	Income from Property	5,104 14
46	Debentures Redeemed	600 00
64	Account sale of Land	116 34
"	Students' Admission Fees	642 00
	Total receipts	\$20,757 77

The cubic space of the Hospital, will admit of 260 beds being made, although at the present time, only 110 are furnished.

The affairs of the Institution are managed by a Board of five Trustees; three appointed by Government, one by the City Council, and another by the Board of Trade. This Board appoints all the officers and employees of the Hospital—viz: Eight gentlemen from the Medical profession, to take charge of and conduct the medical service; a secretary to keep the books, collect rents, conduct the correspondence, &c.; a medical practitioner to act as resident physician, medical superintendent and general manager of the Hospital; a lady superintendant who has charge of the domestic economy, together with the staff of nurses, attendants and servants required, all of whom with the exception of the medical officers and secretary, are boarded and lodged in the house, and have the following salaries and wages allowed to them:—

Secretary	\$800	per ve	ar.		
Resident Physician	600	1 11	Board	and	Lodging.
Lady Superintendant	200	44	66	66	"0 0
Dispensary	120	"	66	"	+6
Orderly	144	66	"	6.	4.
Yardman	120	66	"	66	66
3 Female day nurses, at \$96		"	6.6	"	"
3 Night " at \$96	288	44	"	"	"
1 Laundress and Assist., at \$108 & \$96	204	"	44	66	"
House maid	96		44	"	"
Cook			46	"	"

Total...... \$2968 per annum.

#### Mode of Admission.

The medical officers weekly, in rotation, award admission to the Hospital, the Trustees having the right, from time to time, to limit the number of *free beds* that shall be placed at their disposal, as well as the terms upon which paying patients shall be admitted. At present only 50 beds are free, and if a poor patient applies for admission, when this number is exhausted, he must first enter as a paying patient, until a vacancy is created by death or discharge, or be refused admission. The present charge for paying patients, is fixed at 40 cents per day.

I visited the Hospital on the 8th of December, on which day there were 94 patients in residence—61 men and 33 women. Only three of the eight medical officers visited the Hospital that day. Every ward in the house was inspected, as well as the domestic departments of the Hospital. Although perfect cleanliness and order cannot be looked for or expected in an Institution of this kind; still I think a good deal more might be done to improve matters in this respect, particularly on the male side of the house. The bedding in the male wing ward, was far from clean, although the supply was sufficient.

The revising of the dietary lists, does not apparently receive sufficient attention. The allowance in many instances, on the day of my visit, was in excess of what was used. The practice of serving the whole bread rations for the day at one time, is also objectionable; some patients leave it until it becomes dry and unpalatable. From the accounts rendered to me, it appears that the cost of food, medicines and medical comforts, is very much greater than the same service costs in the Hospitals at Hamilton and Kingston, although the dietaries in the last named Hospitals, are quite as liberal and better served than in Toronto. The annexed statement exhibits the cost of each Hospital in respect to this service.

STATEMENT shewing the actual cost per day per patient of stores, supplies, medicine and medical comforts for the year ending 30th September, 1870, in the City Hospitals of Toronto, Hamilton and Kingston.

General Hospital, Toronto 634 Days. 8 cts. 763 69 773 532 20 111 68 300 06 6,247 51 63 69 773 53 607 64 124 92 125 20 655 42 361 35 607 64 124 92 125 20 658 125 20 658 125 20 125 20 658 125 20	·					
Patients under   Patients under   Treatment.			cts. 29‡	181	123	
Patients under   Patients under   Patients under   Treatment.		LatoT	\$ cts.	2,718 63	2,609 48	
Patients under   Patients under   Patients under   Treatment.   Patients under   Treatment.   Patients under   Treatment.   Patients Aleat.   Patients Ale		Water Supply.	\$ cts.	125 59		
Patients under Treatment.  10.20, 301			\$ cts.	108 49	124 02	
Patients under Treatment.  17.6 5.4 14,7443  18.0 5.7 \$\infty\$ Cts. Butter.  18.0 5.0 5.3 1.35 01  19.0 7.3 5.0 5.8 cts. Butter.  19.0 7.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5		Wilk,				
Patients under Treatment.  17.6 5.4 14,7443  20,301 20,301  18.		Groceries and Sup-	\$ cts.	593 73	607 64	
Patients under Treatment.    Collective stay in Hospital.   Collective stay in Hospital.				236 53	361 35	
Patients under  1, 20, 30, 11, 743  20, 30, 11, 743  20, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, 3		Flour and Bread.	\$ cts.	499 73	625 42	
Patients under Treatment.  7. 6.34 Treatment.  7. 504 11,743 Hospital.  8. 9. 301 8. 689 97 8. 648.  167 96 167 96 167 9.		Beer, Wine and Spirits.	\$ cts.	135 01	125 20	
Patients under Treatment.  7. 5. 6. 4. Treatment.  20. 14, 743  20. 330  Collective stay in Hospital.  1. 319  Collective stay in Hospital.		Butter.		329 58	167 89	
Patients under # 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		Butchers Meat.	1,319	689	202	
· Botton day		Collective stay in Hospital.	Days. 21,348	14,743	20,301	
General Hospital, Toronto General Hospital, Kingston General Hospital, Hamilton	-	Patients under Treatment.		£04	476	
General Hospita General Hospita	•		d, Toronto	d, Kingston	al, Hamilton	
		•	General Hospita	General Hospita	General Hospitz	

From this tabular statement, it would appear that food, medicines, and medical conforts, in the Toronto Hospital, costs more than twice as much per day for each patient as in Hamilton, and sixty per cent, more than in the Kingston Hospital.

The total number of Patients under treatment in the Toronto Hospital during the year was as follows:—

20	Ξ,	7	13	
From the City of Toronto	From the County of York	From other Counties of the Frounce	Foreigners and Immigrants	

#### LONDON CITY HOSPITAL.

The London City Hospital was established during the cholera epidemic in 1854, first in a frame house 3 miles from the city, then in 1857, it was removed to York Street, but as the site and accommodation was very bad, the City Council made application for the Military Hospital in the Barracks, in 1859, and that building was placed at their disposal, but on its occupation by the Military, in 1861, it had to be given up, and a house taken in York Street, where it continued until 1869, when possession was again taken of the Military Hospital on the withdrawal of the troops from London, in which building it now is.

The building is an ordinary log house, quite unfitted for the purposes of a Hospital, either in respect to internal arrangement or sanitary appliances, and is altogether in a very dilapidated condition. The site upon which it stands, is very convenient, and a good one for a Hospital, although perhaps a little too near to other houses. Another site containing 42 acres was purchased by the city in the south part of the city, overlooking the Thames. On this property a frame building has been erected for small-pox wards. As the position is admirably suited for a Hospital, I would strongly recommend that a proper building be erected upon it for the General Hospital. A sum of money amounting to about \$12,000, the residue left after winding up the affairs of a Savings Bank which formerly conducted business in London, is now in the hands of Trustees and as by Act of Parliament it is to be devoted to some charitable purpose, it is to be hoped that the city and county authorities will combine together and use this fund for Hospital purposes. Certainly no better use could be made of the money, or a more commendable charity devised.

The management of the London Hospital is vested in a committee appointed by the City Council, and a visiting physician and surgeon, the latter position having been filled by Dr. Moore for the past twelve years.

#### INSPECTION MINUTES.

I visited this Hospital on the 26th September, on which occasion there were 16

patients under treatment, all of whom were satisfied with their treatment and care.

The several departments of the Hospital were thoroughly clean and neat and comfortable. I examined the several dietary lists, the Hospital Register, and other books showing the operations of the Hospital, all of which were satisfactory. The officers of the

An attending physician..... \$500,

out of which sum he has to purchase medicines both for the Hospital and out-door indigent patients.

Steward and matron.	\$400	per	year.
Cook	60	- 66	66
Housemaid and laundress	50	46	6.6

The last four are boarded and lodged in the Hospital.

One hundred and fifty-one patients were awarded beds during the year ending 1st October. The expenditure for that period amounted to \$3,448.56, of which amount the Government contributed \$2,400.

In addition to 151 patients placed under treatment in the house, a large number of out-door poor received medicine and treatment.

COUNTY OF CARLTON GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

This Hospital was established in 1850. The building is a substantial stone structure, very well arranged for a classification of patients, but entirely too limited in space. There is room for about 20 beds in the house, in addition to which there is a detached frame building in the rear for small pox and contagious diseases, in which about 10 beds can be I visited the Hospital on the 30th October, there being on that day 16 inmates, namely, 6 males, and 10 females. Three of the number were small pox patients, who occupied two wards of the Hospital. I brought under the notice of the Committee the risk and danger of treating this disease in the Hospital proper, and recommended that in future this class of patients be placed in the detached wards provided for that purpose. There were also three cases of typhoid fever under treatment. I conversed with all the patients, who expressed satisfaction with their treatment, both domestic and medical. Four of the beds were occupied by old infirm people.

The affairs of the Hospital are managed by a Board of Directors, appointed by the subscribers to the funds of the Hospital. The payment of \$4 entitles the subscriber to a vote. There is no resident physician or house surgeon for the Hospital. The medical treatment of the patients is entrusted to the profession in Ottawa. The Directors appoint a medical gentleman every month to visit and prescribe. The domestic management is conducted by a Steward and Matron, who are the only salaried officers of the Hospital. For their services they receive \$400 a year, and an allowance of \$72 for a housemaid.

I called the attention of the Directors, in my inspection minutes, to the objectionable system that obtains in this Hospital, of allowing the Steward a certain amount for the dieting of each patient, although no complaints were made by the inmates respecting the dietary furnished in this manner, and I have no reason to believe that it is not honestly performed, still the system is so objectionable and open to abuse that I recommended the Directors to purchase the supplies in the usual way.

There were 136 patients under treatment in this Hospital during the year; 62 of whom were received from the City of Ottawa, 41 from the County of Carlton, I9 from other counties in the Province and 14 emigrants

other counties in the Province, and 14 emigrants.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC GENERAL HOSPITAL, OTTAWA,

This Hospital was visited on the 1st November, on which occasion there were 22 patients in residence—I5 women, and 7 men. Five of this number were old infirm persons.

The domestic affairs of the Hospital are managed by the Sisters of Charity, and the medical by a visiting and consulting physician, who give their services to the Hospital gratuitously. No salaries or wages are paid, except to one maid-servant. The Sisters of Charity receive nothing for their services but lodging and maintenance during sickness and old age.

The building at present used for the Hospital is a frame structure, having two large associated wards and four single rooms, in which 40 beds can be made, although that number somewhat overcrowds the space. Every part of the Hospital on the day of my visit was scrupulously clean and neat. The building was comfortable, and the whole surroundings of the Hospital cheerful and home-like.

There were 232 patients admitted during the year, with an average stay in the Hospital of 22\frac{1}{3} days. The total expenditure for the year being \$2,661.61—\$1,200 of which was contributed by Government. In addition to the number received into the Hospital,

254 poor persons received medicine and treatment during the year.

#### HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

This Hospital is under the management of 11 choir sisters, and 6 lay sisters of the Community of the Hotel Dieu of St. Joseph, The attending physician gives his medical services to the Hospital gratuitously. In the same building and under the same management is an Orphan Asylum in which there were 20 orphans. There were 7 patients in the Hospital on the day of my visit. 2 being aged and infirm persons.

patients in the Hospital on the day of my visit, 2 being aged and infirm persons.

The two wards have beds for 20 patients. During the year ending 1st October there were 182 patients admitted into the Hospital, nearly all from the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac. The total expenditure of the year amounted to \$1,530.75, \$800 of this amount was received from Government. There are debts to the amount of \$824.26 standing against the Hospital.

74

There is great necessity for some additions and alterations to the building in order torender it more suited for Hospital purposes. The bathing and water closet arrangements are deficient, and a dead house and operating-room much required.

#### GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, St. CATHERINES.

This Hospital was established in 1865 by the voluntary contributions of charitable persons in St. Catherines. After being maintained in that way for two years, the County and Town Councils voted an annual grant of \$100 a year each. The expenditures for 1865 amount to \$1,917.46. A large portion of this amount having been received from a society known as "The Ladies Hospital Aid Society," which continues to provide funds for the Hospital purposes.

In 1866, fifty-one patients were admitted; in 1867, eighty five; in 1868, ninety-seven

patients.

The Dominion Government granted \$500 in 1869, in aid of the Marine Branch of the Hospital, and in the same year, the Legislature of Ontario granted \$1,000 for general

Hospital purposes.

On the occasion of my visit to the Hospital in 1869, I brought under the consideration of the Hospital Committee the desirability of securing a building better suited for Hospital purposes than the one then occupied, which was not only badly constructed, defective in internal arrangement, and too confined, but the site was very objectionable. These draw backs are now entirely overcome by the purchase of a very desirable property in all respects suited to the requirements of an institution of this kind. This property cost \$3,200 in addition to which upwards of \$1,000 has been spent in alterations and additions. I inspected the Hospital on the 25th October. There were on that day 4 men and 4 women under treatment. There are four wards in the building affording room for 24 beds. The large ward for males is a spacious airy room with high ceilings. Dry earth closets have been introduced into each wards, but as the fittings were not completed at my visit, I am unable to say how they answer. Furnaces were also being placed in the building for heating. The site of the building is all that could be desired, pleasant surroundings, thorough drainage, and an abundant supply of water. The size of the lot will admit of further additions to the Hospital if required.

The total number of patients under treatment for the year ending 1st October, were 113, seventy-eight males and thirty-five females, and the total expenditure for the year

was \$3,397.18, of which amount only \$264 was for salaries and wages.

## House of Industry, Toronto.

This Institution was established in 1837. The buildings occupied for the purposes of the charity were erected in 1848, at a cost of \$7,460, including the cost of site, since

which time alterations and additions have been made to the amount of \$4,000.

The name of the Institution does not properly indicate the purposes of the establishment, as little, if any, industry, with the exception of ordinary domestic work, is car ried on in the House; its real aim being the relief of the destitute poor of the city, as well as to provide for poor homeless wanderers, irrespective of creed or nationality, who have no claim upon other municipalities of the Province. The affairs of the House are conducted by 15 Trustees and a Board of Management, consisting of 25 persons, elected from the subscribers to the charity. The only salaried officers are:—

Superintendent and Matron-man and wife-\$500 per annum, with board and

lodging.

Medical Officer, \$200 per annum, without board and lodging.

I inspected the Institution on the 9th December, on which occasion there were 70 inmates in the House—36 males and 34 females, 4 of the number being children. Some of the old people have been residents of the House for long periods, 1 for 20 years, 1 for 19 years, and 2 for 15 years, and many from 6 to 10 years. Five of the inmates were blind. I visited every part of the House, and found the dormitories, sitting-rooms and domestic portions of the establishment in the best possible order, and in a thorough state of cleanliness. The bels were clean and comfortable, and the house well heated. The

domestic affairs of the house are well and economically managed, and the inmates are in the enjoyment of as many comforts as can be extended to them. The total number of inmates received into the House during the year ending 1st October, were 247, of whom

129 were from the city of Toronto.

93 were from the county of York and other counties in the Province.

25 emigrants and foreigners.

During the months of January, February and March, 80 gallons of soup are daily

distributed, and a free dinner given to any one applying.

In addition to the in-door operations of the House, a great deal has been done to assist the out-door poor. In this manner 513 families have been relieved, representing a population of 1,945, of this number,

1,018 belonged to Toronto.

824 wandering poor.

93 emigrants and foreigners.

Other information respecting the House and the expenditure for the poor will be found in the statistical tables.

#### House of Industry, Kingston.

This institution was visited on the 28th October, there being on that day 19 inmates in the house, 15 men and 4 women.

4	have been	residents	15	years and	upwards.
2	do	do	7	do	do
5	do	do	5	do	do
1	do	do	4	do	do
7	do	do	un	der 1 year	•
10					

19

The houses occupied are frame buildings, one of them is in a very dilapidated state, and both not at all suited for the purposes for which they are used.

The diet was good and sufficient on the day of my visit, and very well served. The total number received into the House during the year are 140, of whom—

90 were from the City of Kingston. 6 from the County of Frontenac.

26 from other Counties.

18 emigrants and foreigners.

140

The establishment is managed by 12 Directors, 8 elected from subscribers, and 4 appointed by the City Council. The domestic affairs are conducted by a Steward and Matron who receive \$400 per annum with board, lodging, fire and light. With the exception of \$226 received from subscribers and payments made by inmates, the institutions is entirely supported by the Government grant of \$2,400. Although the House was established for the relief of destitute persons in the City of Kingston and the localities surrounding it, neither the City Corporation nor the County Council of Frontenac subscribe to its funds.

Information respecting the operations of other Charitable Institutions aided by Government grants will be found in the statistical tables attached to this report.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's

Most obedient servant,

J. W. LANGMUIR,

# APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

# INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1st OCTOBER, 1870.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,

Inspector of Asylums, &c., &c.

SIR,—In conformity with the requirements of the Statute thereto relating, I have now the honour of presenting to you the following Report of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, for the official year ending 30th September, 1870, being within three months and twenty-one days of the close of the thirtieth year of the institution since its first opening in the vacated old brick gaol, on Toronto street, in the centre of the city, on 21st January, 1841. On that day 17 lunatics were enrolled on the Admission Register; of these seventeen, three are still residents—two men in the Malden Asylum, and one woman here. Five died after various terms of residence, from 19 years down to three weeks; 8 were discharged, and 3 escaped.

The following figures represent the operations of this Asylum for the twelve months,

between 1st October, 1869, and 1st October, 1870:

Remaining in 1st October	er. 18	869.	_	_	-	_	Men. 231	Women. 278	Total. 509
	-		-	-	-		39	82	121
Total under treatment,	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	360	630
Discharged,	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	35	63
Eloped,			-	-	-	-	1		1
Died,	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	23	37
Total reduction,			-	~	-	-	43	58	101
Remaining in 1st Octobe	r, 18	370,	-	-	-	-	227	302	529

The admissions this year have been 121, against 77 last year.

The discharges have been 64, (including one elopement), against 52 last year.

The deaths have been 37, against 26 last year.

No transfers to the Orillia Branch have been made.

#### ADMISSIONS.

The disparity in the admissions of men (39), and women (82), has resulted from the opening, at the commencement of the year, of the new wing for females. It would have been much greater but for the removal into this wing of the female patients from the University Branch.

77

#### NATIONALITIES.

"	Ireland, - Scotland, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
		-	-						
				-	-	-	-	~	17
"	Canada, -	-		-  -	-	-	-	-	46
44	United States,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
44	Other countries,	-		-	-	-	-	-	2

There has, for some years past, been an observable steady increase in the number of native Canadians. The mere accident of locality of birth is, however, no reliable indication of national origin. Of the 46 native Canadians above given, a very considerable proportion would be found to be children of old country parents, some of whom have been only recent settlers.

The nationalities of the total 3,656 admitted since the first opening of the institution,

have been as follows:

Born in	n England	i, -	-	-	-	-		-	-	606
4		, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,387
6	Scotlan	d, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	562
60	Canada		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	842
4	United	States,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137
6	Other of	countries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122
										3,656
		Reli	GIOUS	Dis	TINCT	CIONS.				
Of 121 adm	itted in th	ie vear :								
	Church,		-	-	-	-	-	-	_	25
Presbyt			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Method			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
	Q 11 11		_							93

Some difficulty is met with, in a few instances, in determining religious distinction in consequence of the certificates of lunacy omitting to give this fact, or in some cases giving the word "none," as answer to the question. This answer is given in relation to patients belonging to denominations which do not, (except in the decennial census), recognize any as members, unless those who are in what is called "church membership." In such instances I endeavour to discover the church habitually attended by the patients, or by their parents, and assign them accordingly. I do not believe that any patient ever admitted here, has been of "no religion."

I need hardly repeat here my expression of belief, that a lunatic's nominal religion has very little to do with the causing of his insanity, though it may have much to do

in determining the form of it.

The total admissions from first opening of the Asylum, 21st January, 1841, to 1st October, 1870, have been 3,656, viz.:—

							Men.	Women.	Total.
Married (or Widowed)	-	-	-	-	-	-	850	1149	1999
Single							1026	631	1657
_									
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	1876	1780	3656
			,	78					

#### DISPOSALS OF THE ABOVE 3656.

								Men.	Women.	Total.
Discharged	-		-	-		-	-	1041	918	1959
Eloped -	-		-	-	-	-	-	33	9	42
Died -	-		-	-		-	-	398	374	772
Assigned to	Malden	, 1861	-	-	-	-		108	91	199
Do. to	Orillia,	1865, an	nd tran	nsferi	ed sin	ice	_	69	86	155
Remaining h					-	-	_	227	302	529
	,		,							
	Total	_	-	_	_	_	-	1876	1780	3656

The discharges, elopements and deaths at Malden and Orillia, from the above dates. of assignment, have not been included in our statistics, but previously they were.

The total transfers to these two branches have been :-

To Malden To Orillia					-	Men. 118 72	Women. 95 90	Total. 213 162
	Total	-	-	-	 -	190	185	375

The difference (21) between the assigned number and the total transfers, was accounted for in our statistics prior to the dates of assignment; but much confusion having been found to arise from this mixing of records, it was deemed best to relinquish this system.

As correctly as I can state the numbers, there now remain of the transferred patients :-

At Malden " Orillia							
	Total						211

On the total (375) transferred patients, a decrease of 127 has taken place, of which 69 has been at Malden, since the opening of that branch in 1859, and 58 at Orillia, since the opening in 1861. As the patients sent to these branches were nearly all chronic incurables, this decrease has been effected mainly by deaths, viz .:-

At Malden	, by deaths	-			-		_			-	-	61
46 46	otherwise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
												69
At Orillia,	by deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	45
46 66	otherwise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
												58

The total decrease by deaths has been 106, or an aggregate mortality of 281 per cent. in (say) 10 years. These figures are certainly creditable to the two branch Asylums, and prove that there has been no waste of life, from want of medical skill, or

of general attention to the comfort and well-being of the patients.

In my annual report for 1865, as well as in several quarterly reports to the Board of Inspectors, I drew attention to the unequal distribution, or availment, of the benefits of this institution; among the various sections of the general population, showing that those nearest to the asylum, or having greatest facility of transmission of patients, had an undue proportion. No doubt, too, the expense of sending patients from some of the distant and less affluent counties, contributes materially to this disproportion.

The following table showing the population, in 1861, of the several counties and cities, their distance from Toronto, and the number of Lunatics sent in by each, from 1st July, 1853, to 1st October, 1870, will best illustrate the subject under consideration. EASTERN SECTION.

# WESTERN SECTION.

NUMBER OF LUNATICS SENT IN.	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2
DISTANCE IN OF	275 240 60 160 160 265 220 220 220 160 160 2007 70 26 200 220 220 220 220 220 220 220 220
Population in 1861.	29,620 18,777 19,115 27,347 21,187 24,191 44,970 35,700 35,700 35,700 36,824 41,604 41
COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Carlton Dundas Dundas Dundas Dundas Dundas Dundas Dundas Gerenville Hastings Leanark Leeds Northumberland Ontario Pereboro' Prescott Prince Edward Renfrew Russell Stormont Victoria Kingston City Ottawa City Province of Quebec
NUMBER OF LUNATICS SENT IN.	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
DISTANCE IN MILES.	65 1120 120 120 140 140 140 170 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 18
Population in 1861.	30,338 27,449 25,211 25,211 27,750 27,750 24,970 28,736 28,736 28,736 28,736 28,736 28,736 31,836 31,826 38,720 38,720 44,821 115,506 115,506 115,506
COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Brant.  Bruce  *Elgin  *Essex  Grey  Grey  Haldimand  Halton  Halton  Harbon  Lincoln  *Middlesex  *Norfolk  Oxford  Spect  Spect  Simcon  Wellington  Wellington  Wellington  Wetworth  York  Algons  Algons  Algons  Algons  Toronto City  Hamilton  *London

\* Patients from Quebec and the other Provinces of the Dominion, are now admissible in the superior wards of the new wings, at a higher weekly rate than those belonging to Ontario.

\* The counties of Elgin, Essex, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, (including London City,) Norfolk and Oxford, were, in 1861, assigned to the Malden Asylum; but recently permission to admit paying patients from these counties has been given, and several Warrant patients have been sent in,

80

From the precedings tables it will be seen that the city of Toronto and a few of the counties lying nearest, or having superior railway facilities, as York, Halton, Peel, Sincoe, Wentworth, Ontario, Durham, Wellington, Perth, and the city of Hamilton, have availed of asylum benefits beyond the extent to which their respective populations would entitle them. These two cities and nine counties had, in 1861, an aggregate population of 440,345, or a little under one third of the entire population of Ontario, but they have

sent in over one half the lunatics admitted here in the last 171 years.

It would be quite erroneous to conclude that these counties and cities have had all the beds asked for by them.—Your knowledge of the extent to which the Rockwood Asylum has been peopled by lunatics from the Toronto gaol, must enable you to know that refusals of admission here, from want of vacant beds, have been made without any local partiality. So long as I am unable to admit instantly, every insane person on whose behalf application is made, be the same lunatic, or idiot, or harmless pauper imbecile, so long must cause for grumbling and dissatisfaction be given. A gentleman of high position, of the city of Ottawa, as recently complained that this asylum is as useless to his fellow citizens as that of Beauport, at Quebec.—For expression of this opinion he avails of the occasion of presenting a returned "circular," in the case of a girl of twelve years old, an idiot from birth, speechless and epileptic.—Under By-Laws of this asylum, idiots are inadmissible; and according to the Asylum Statute, no person can be admitted unless certified by three physicians and the Reeve or Mayor, to be a lunatic. No physician in Ontario, knowing anything of the subject of insanity, would certify an idiot to be a lunatic.

To what extent the Beauport Asylum has been availed of by the people of Ottawa, I know not; but I do know that applications presented to me on behalf of the insane of Ottawa, have had fair and full consideration. In the last four years and nine months, 30 applications for admission of residents of Ottawa, have reached me. To 16 of these cases award of admission was made, but only eleven were sent in; five declined the offer.

In 8 cases no return of the circular of enquiry sent by me was made.—These applications were, for reasons given, or withheld, abandoned. I believe however, the patients were in gaol, and under general instructions from the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, to the Sheriffs, such cases do not come within my official disposal, but must be committed under warrant of the Lieut. Governor to such place as he may direct. Of the six remaining cases of Ottawa applications, two were admitted on renewal of application; one of which had resulted in recovery at home, but next year the insanity returned. This person is again at home, having been discharged fully recovered. The second was a gaol case, and was therefore declined; but having been set at large, and a new application made, the patient was admitted here. The remaining four cases, out of the 30 applications, were passed over, for reasons which I can state to you whenever you call for them. One of them has been the idiot girl already mentioned.

Considering that to 244 applications in the last 12 months, I have been unable to award more than 121 vacancies, I think it can hardly be alleged that Ottawa has had an

undue share of refusals.

#### DISCHARGES.

The discharges this year have been equal to 53 per cent. on the admissions of the

same year. Last year they were equal to 67 per cent.

I have frequently pointed out the fallacy of this mode of calculation as exhibiting the comparative efficiency of different years. The excess of admissions in this year, over those of last year, will tell in next year's discharges, though not so palpably as it might do, were not our admissions in the coming year to be much augmented by the opening of the new male wing, which has only been recently effected.

No reliable conclusion can ever be drawn, as to the success of asylum treatment in any institution, without a careful and rational valuation of the facts represented by its statistics. A bad workman may spoil good materials, but a good one can hardly make a good article out of bad materials—shoddy will come out but shoddy, in spite of the best skill of the weaver. An expert watchmaker may clean a bad watch, and help it along a little longer, but he is not expected to transform it into a good timekeeper. Just so is it with the human mind. We cannot make it over again, and turn it out better than God has made it.

The question is often put to us, on discharge of patients, will he or she be liable to become insane again? It is about as pertinent as to enquire of the watchmaker, whether the poor thing just repaired or cleaned by him, will ever again go out of order; or of the surgeon who has reduced a dislocation, whether the same accident may again occur to his patient. Let the watch be flung against the wall, or fall on the floor, or get choked with dust, and it will certainly require another overhauling; or let the man, relieved by the reduction of his dislocated shoulder, begin to use it too soon, or get drunk, and have another tumble in the ditch, and he will be very lucky, if he has not to go back to his surgeon. And the man who became insane from abuse of stimulants or narcotics, or from religious effervescence, if he again indulges in these provocatives, does he not again run much risk? A popular error in relation to asylum curative efficiency, based perhaps to no inconsiderable extent, on the exaggerative statements of writers on the subject : but which every candid medical superintendent will feel it to be his duty to dispel, is, that instant admission of all lunatics would secure the recovery of the vast majority of them; some assert as many as 90 or 95 per cent. This is sheer nonsense. How many cases of general paresis, even if admitted in the first month, would be cured? and these cases constitute no trivial proportion of our total residents in this country, whilst in Europe they are perhaps threefold more numerous.

How many cases of epileptic insanity do we cure? Even though the victims were to come under our care before supervention of insanity, dare we promise success in averting this result? and when it has ensued, what is our prognosis? In cases of deep hereditary taint, combined, as so many of these are, with tuberculous diathesis, placed in medical relation with them at what period soever we may be, what is our usual expectation? Again, in those cases, (and their name is legion), resulting finally from long persistence in the evil habit of self-abuse, do we not shudder under the conviction of our powerlessness? There may have been, perhaps there was, a time in the history of these unhappy beings, when appeal to their unextinguished moral sense, and strong admonition as to the destructive consequences of their vicious indulgence, would have roused them to that exercise of self-control, in which alone their escape from ruin was to be found; but entering asylums, as most of these creatures do, only after physical and moral degradation has culminated in the overthrow of reason, and has left to them, we need not merely say the incapacity of self-command, (as who familiar with these wrecks does not multitudinously know?) but, in its stead, only the compunctuous realization of devastated manhood, perpetually evoked by their inability to reproduce the sensual gratifications which have ended in their selfextinction. Who, familiar with such cases, will assert that 90 per cent. or even 10 per cent of them will end in recovery of reason?

The catalogue of impromising cases might be but too largely augmented. I have instanced a few of its constituents, with the hope that rural and even city practitioners of medicine may less embarrass us with courteous prognoses. It is by no means gratifying to our professional vanity, to learn from the friends of patients that the doctors have assured them of speedy restoration of reason under our treatment, when, from perhaps the first glance, we see the strongest indications of incurability, or, as it may be, and too often has been, of an early fatal termination. If, instead of assuming this sponsorship, medical gentlemen would favour us with a clear description of the existing pathological condition of the brain and spinal cord, the lungs, stomach and bowels, liver, kidneys, and the reproductive organs, we should not fail to appreciate their valuable instruction; but merely to be flattered with the assurance of their belief in our power to

work miracles, is a compliment more mortifying than soothing.

Among the discharged patients of the year were two females who were pretty well known to you. Their long residence might have debarred expectation of their ever leaving us in a state of mental competency. One had been in nine years, seven months, and twenty-one days, the other twelve years, four months, and fourteen days. These cases teach us that we should never relax in our efforts to relume the lamp of reason, though, alas! they are most rare exceptions.

Two other long residents were taken home by their friends; one after nine years residence, but only to die in the bosom of his own family. He was once a furious and very vociferous religious maniac. He left us a quiet, mild and grateful man, not indeed

restored to reason, yet so rational as to understand his own dying state, and to appreciate the kindness of his wife and friends in taking him out to die under their affectionate care.

The second case was not of the same character. The patient had been resident seven years. He was a very industrious and useful man, and this fact had perhaps some influence in determining his mother to take him home "in the name of God," as she said, but despite our remonstrances. I have heard that her son, before his admission, had some money in the savings bank, which she had tried to draw out but could not. What success she had in that direction I know not, but I do know that before a couple of months she complained of him as very troublesome, and at the end of three months he was re-admitted here, under warrant of the Lieutenant Governor, as a "dangerous (1) lunatic." I would be very thankful to have this house wholly occupied by similar dangerous lunatics. He returned in a very lean and feeble state, but he has rapidly recruited, and is again at his old post as companion and assistant to our farmer, and a most tender care-taker of horses.

The average period of residence of the patients discharged in the year has been 16 months and 11 days; but striking out of the calculation 5 who made an aggregate of over 32 years; the average period of treatment of the remainder would be 11 months and 11 days; and reducing this by 4 others who made an aggregate of 10 years and 22 days, the average residence of the remaining 55 would be 9 months and 25 days; which

is about the usual figure for this Asylum.

The mental condition of the 64 discharged patients was on leaving:-

Recovered -	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	46
Improved and	much	impro	ved	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	15
Unimproved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	. 3.
•												
												64

Unrecovered patients are never discharged, unless when their friends, with or without our assent, take them out. When assent is given, the patients generally remain at home, being believed by the friends to be sane, or being found quiet and useful; when assent has been declined, the friends have generally discovered that our opinion was sounder than their own.

#### DEATHS.

The deaths last year were equal to  $4\frac{2}{5}$  per cent. on the total numbers under treatment. This year they have been equal to  $5\frac{4}{5}$  per cent. Asylum physicians will require no explanation of this disparity. They know that declining patients, carried through one year (perhaps upheld through many) can not be carried through another. In both years our patients were cared for with equal attention; but when life's span is run, death will have his due.

Among those who have died this year were 11, whose Asylum residence hal been as follows:—

											Y.	M.	1).	
No.	1710	(Register)	_	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	14	1	18	
6 5	2464	6.	_	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	9	
6.5	1001	4.6			~	-	-	-		-	19	1	5	
66	217	6.6	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	1	4	
6+	121	44	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	8	6	
66	2469	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	13	
66	2195	44	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	()	15	
6.6	1076	**		~	_	-	_	-	-	-	18	9	6	
11	2578	6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	()	9	
66	1200	44	_	-		-	-	-	-	-	18	2	()	
44	2686	66	_	-	-		-	-	-	-	8	2	25	
											1.60	9	18	

Reckoning the cost of maintenance at \$200 a year per head (which, I think, including interest on building outlay, it amounts to), the Asylum residence of the above eleven deceased patients would exceed \$33,800. It can hardly be said that the country has not done its duty in these cases. Is it not, however, a question of some import, whether these persons might not have been supported with sufficient comfort, and life not abbreviated, in some less expensive establishment than a curative insane hospital? I think a pertinent reply to this question is afforded in the fact that the two longest residents had lived in our University Branch 13 years each, and died each in five months after removal back to what we consider better quarters, in the chief Asylum, one aged 68, and the other 69.

As of the 11 deaths of long residents, it can hardly be said that any was hastened by Asylum residence or treatment, so likewise would I say of the following instances of

short residence before death, viz .:-

											1.	AVLo	D.	
No.	3539	(Register)	-	-	_	-	-	-	~	-	0	0	22	
44	3538	` ` ` ` ′	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	0	3	1	
66	3559	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	12	
66	3584	44	-	_	-	_	-	-	-	-	0	0	1	
66	3585	44	-	_	_	-	-	_	~	-	0	1	5	
66	3575	66	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	-	0	2	12	
46	3594	66	_	_	-		_	_	-	-	0	0	4	
44	3597	66	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	0	0	15	
66	3610	44	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	0	()	13	
66	2605	66	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	0	1	5	
66 .	3618	64	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	Õ	Ô	13	
66	3621	66	_		_						Õ	ĭ	20	
	3021		·		_	_			-,	_	1.1	. 1	20	

As to the remaining 14 deaths some appreciation may be formed by inspection of the "Obituary Record" presented below, though it is not possible, in tabular form, to present any adequate description of the numerous morbid complications involved in almost every fatal issue, among the insane. It is only daily bed-side observation, and post mortem exploration, can convey this instruction.

Proximate Cause of Death.	Cancer. Later phthisis. Later phthisis. Remarking of acute manis. Exhaustion of acute manis. General paretic exhaustion, &c., &c. Apoplexy, epileptic.) Gabestic exhaustion. Cachestic exhaustion. Manifest phthisis. Premarking of religious phrenzy and uterine disease. Manifest phthisis. Manifest phthisis. Exhaustion of religious phrenzy and cerebral congestion. Manifest phthisis. Exhaustion of chronic mania. Manifest phthisis. Exhaustion of chronic mania. Apoplexy, with paralysis of least. Arerial ossification. General paretic exhaustion, &c., &c., &c. Apoplexy and cerebral abacesses. Exhaustion of general paresis, &c., &c. Exhaustion of general paresis, &c., &c. Exhaustion of general paresis, &c., &c. Carten lowers and prior syphilis. Cerebral congestion. Diarner, &c. Carten paresis and prior syphilis. Cerebral congestion. Diarner, &c. Carten paresis and nterine disease. General paresis. Latent phthisis.
SANE.	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
How long Insane.  Yes. Mths. Days.	008880040000000000000000000000000000000
How I	0500018800016055000001538600004483HF6854104
ORIGINAL FORM OF INSANITY.	Mania Mania Mania Mania Mania General paresis Epile. mania Dementia Mania
Age at Death.	PESSEERSESEFERSESEERSESEERSESEERSESEERSE
ENT. Days.	~ 5-81-8-8-18-2-49-88-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8
Time Resident.	-xxxx-5
Тіме	#400-124-00% 20% 00000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00
<b>DATS OF DEATH.</b>	1869 - October 6 29 30 31
Sex.	Female Female Female Female Male Male Male Male Female Male Male Male Male Male Male Male M
Register No.	22.55 3.62.55 3.63.63

In 22 of the 37 cases of death, post-mortems were held. We now have records of 314 of those examinations. I found none here on my entrance. My greatly augmented labours prevent me, on the present occasion, from presenting those extracts from our autopsic notes, which, in previous years, I have been accustomed to offer. Perhaps the absence of them will not be much regretted; for I doubt if many of the profession to whom I send copies of my Annual Reports read them, or if they do, some of them seem to remember little of their contents.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

The Applications for Admission amounted, in the year, to 244, being an average of over 20 per month.

Note.—At the present time of writing, applications are coming at double the above

rate. The number for the month of October has been 41.

Of the 244 applications, 114 were on behalf of men, and 130 on behalf of women.

I fear that before two years, with all our asylum provisions at London, Toronto, and Kingston, amounting to 1,400 beds, the want of further accommodation for the insane of Ontario will be much felt. The building of the London Asylum is but the liquidation of a debt which should have been paid thirteen years ago, but which was staved off by the establishment of the three branch asylums. The patients from the Malden and Orillia

Asylums will take up three-fourths of its beds.

We should not, in considering this important matter, overlook the facts that our provision, ample as it may seem to those who have not well studied the subject, falls far short of that made in the mother country. In Scotland, with a population not, perhaps, 60 per cent. over that of Ontario at the present time, 5,234 lunatics were, on the 1st January, 1867, lodged in asylums, and 1,573 "in private dwellings under official cognizance," When our three asylums shall be full, as they, verily, soon will, we shall have reached only about one third of the proportional provision of Scotland; and may there not be omething admonitory in the large proportion of Presbyterians admitted here in the last welve months? I believe comparison of the Scotch and English provision would not how any material difference.

The main cause of the large augmentation of insane in asylums in England and Scotland, as well as in Ireland, is the accumulation of incurables. This agency must, in Canada, produce the same result; and it well behooves our statesmen and legislators to study the subject thoroughly, and to look the imminent difficulty full in the face. It will

not vanish nor retreat because they decline to see it.

In my Annual Report for 1865 I ventured to sketch out a plan of secondary provision for the incurable insane, which at that time seemed feasible under our system of municipal sub-governments, I dare not believe that my suggestions met with public approval, for I have had but meagre evidence of their ever having engaged public attention. The newspaper-press, the fountain of all public wisdom, and the Hercules of all public reform, favoured them with the charity of its silence. Doubtless the views submitted by me required careful consideration, and may have needed material modification; but as far as I can see they might as well have remained unexpressed.

#### INSPECTION.

Your inspection of this Asylum has been so thorough, frequent, and occasionally continuous, as to render it unnecessary, in this place, to enter into details of our operations either within the house or outside. You have had the gratification, after long waiting, of seeing the two new wings surrendered, and occupied by their rightful tenants; and I am sure you can corroborate the statement, that in general comfort, in both winter and summer, in internal cheerfulness and external pleasantness of prospect (save and except, always, that horrible conglomeration of ugliness on the south, yelept the "Crystal Palace!" and its tag-rag congregation of stables, cowsheds, pig-pens, and other deformities, that would disgrace any town other than muddy York), they are all that could reasonably be desired.

#### THE FARM.

Our farming operations have been vigorously prosecuted, but the crop falls short of that of last year, as the following figures will show:

Crops.						1869.	1870.
Hay (Timothy and Clover)	-	-	-	-	-	97	60 tons.
Greenfeed from lawns -	-	-	-	~	-	140	150 cartloads.
Oats							450 bushels.
Oat-straw							22 tons.
Potatoes	-	~	**	-	~	5417	3007 bushels.
Mangold Wurtzel -	-	-	-	-	-		52 tons.
Field carrots	-	140	-	-	-	14	$3\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

The decrease in hay, oats and oat-straw, has been, in some measure, due to reduced area under these crops; but the area under root crops has been about equal to that of last year. Our potatoes this year, though so much less in quantity than last year, are superior in quality. We have seen no appearance of rot in them. Our workers had two terrific fights with weeds, in the root crops on the rented farm. We were finally forced to capitulate, and leave the field to the enemy. We have bestowed more labour on this farm in weeding than would be sufficient to break any tenant who had to pay wages for the work. Our own interior farm is now in fine condition, from tile-draining, liberal manuring, and vigilant cultivation. It was a most stupid oversight to make it only 50 acres, and to reserve as a common, for the production of thistles to seed the surrounding lands, 150 more acres, which, if at the first given to this institution, would now be as productive as the small piece awarded to it by men in authority, who understood the requirements of a large lunatic asylum about as well as they did those of the Crimean army.

The crop of our orchard has been abundant, amounting, from first autumn pulling,

down to final housing, to 200 barrels.

In accordance with your instructions, I have had the Garrison Common land, north of the Great Western Railway, fenced in along its western boundary—a line exceeding half a mile. Our workers have cut a number of deep surface drains through the northern portion, and along the west boundary, to dry the numerous swales and ponds which overspread it. By this means we have already redeemed much of it from impassibility, and converted parts into rich land where I saw horses go down shortly before, almost out of sight. When these drains become the outlets of a minute system of tile drainage, the land will prove very productive.

I have laid out all the drains myself, determining the various cuttings by careful

measurement and levellings, graduating the water-fall with exact uniformity.

In these and all other works, I have been most ably and zealously assisted by our active and intelligent steward, who goes into all its labours like many of our asylum residents, as if the farm was his own, and he was determined to make the best of it.

#### THE FEMALE WORKERS

Under the vigilant and discreet Government of our experienced matron, the internal work of the female patients and their attendants, has been carried on with its long established regularity and efficiency. Room for fault-finding is of very rare occurrence. This could not be the case under an inactive or careless matron. The chief evil experienced in the female department is that so many of the nurses and other servants get married. This fact has, perhaps, obtained circulation outside, as we have little difficulty in filling vacancies.

#### GENERAL HEALTH.

The general health of the establishment has been good, though in the latter part of the summer and through autumn, we have had a few troublesome cases of fever among the male attendants. This interruption of good health in the staff of the institution can hardly have been the result of any internal sanitary defect, for in that case it would have

prevailed among the patients, in a larger proportion than among their attendants. The former were totally exempt from it. It commenced in the hot weather of July, during hay making, and seemed to select those men who had been most exposed to the sun; but they may have been indiscreet in exposing themselves to night air, after a hard day's work. Had it not been that new hands were engaged to be trained for the service of the new male wing, we should have been much embarrassed. One case having presented itself in an attendant who had not been working out, but was shortly before attack nursing a fellow attendant, I doemed it expedient to avail myself of the free space offered by the wards of the unfurnished new wing. This isolation of the sick was successful. Seven cases, in all occurred, and all presented those symptoms of general depression and enfeebled circulation, now so commonly met with in the fevers of this country. All were treated with stimulants, and generous diet and beverages, under which they went on to a favorable termination.

#### UNDATED CERTIFICATES OF LUNACY.

Many of the certificates of lunacy sent in with patients are found to be undated. Sometimes this omission is made not only by the examining physicians, but by the Mayor, or Reeve, likewise. Doctors would hardly accept in settlement of accounts for their professional services undated promissory notes; and yet a certificate of lunacy, by virtue of which a free fellow-subject is to be committed to asylum custody, is a rather more important document than a promissory note. No doubt the error arises from the confusion incident to all persons closeted for an hour or two with a lunatic, or from the pressure of engagements under which so many medical gentlemen suffer. It is to be hoped it requires only pointing out, in order to be avoided in future. It should not, however, be forgotten, that a strict adherence to legal propriety would oblige me to refuse admission to lunatics sent in with such defective certificates. This would cause much inconvenience to innocent parties, and would not remedy the general evil, unless the newspapers should take up the subject: and then I might feel sure all the blows would fall on my own back, for all public officers are but donkeys, whose legitimate duty it is to be cudgeled.

#### Religious Services.

The weekly religious services of the Asylum, both morning and afternoon, have been well sustained by ministers of the various denominations in the City.

#### NEWSPAPER SUPPLY.

We continue to be indebted to the benevolent publishers of the following newspapers and periodicals, for a regular gratuitous supply of their respective publications, which are most acceptable to many of the inmates, viz.:—

Leader, daily and weekly.
London Prototype, daily.
Ottawa Citizen, daily and weekly.
Chatham Planet, tri-weekly.
Christian Guardian, weekly.
Canadian Freeman, weekly.
Guelph Herald, weekly.
Guelph Mercury, weekly.
Berlin Telegraph, weekly.
Elora Observer, weekly.
Stratford Beacon, weekly.
St. Catharines Constitutional, weekly.

Canadian Statesman, weekly.
Kingston Chronical and News, weekly.
Galt Reporter, weekly.
Ingersoll Chronicle, weekly.
London Advertiser, weekly.
Christian Adrocate, weekly.
Walkerton Telescope, weekly.
Canadian Institute Journal.
Journal of Education.
Canada Presbyterian.
Monthly Record.

The Toronto Globe, and the Telegraph have both many admirers here, but as yet hints have not been taken by the publishers, and the patients have to depend on my own numbers of these able papers.

88

#### GRIFFITH VENTILATORS, AND SOME OTHER THINGS.

As I am writing in the midst of a heavy wind and rain storm, I am able to testify to the marvellous efficiency of those galvanized excrescences called Griffith Ventilators, which to the number of a couple of dozen on each of the new wings, project above the perforated roofs. They are beyond all controversy, great goers, when the wind blows strongly; but at these times they would do better not to go at all; for, then, ventilation is but too abundant without them. When there is no wind, will they go? Not a bit; they know better. My opinion of their usefulness is just the same as it was several years ago, when I was instructed to obtain the first pair from Philadelphia, or a little more so. I could never comprehend how it entered into the skulls of men, believed to have good brains, that a machine depending for its motion on the force of the wind, could be an efficient ventilator in calm weather. I was, however, told that the ascending current, up the flues, moved them at these times; but it seemed to me, if the current had to overcome their vis inertive, it must surely be retarded, rather than accelerated thereby, and consequently, but for the honor and the beauty of the excrescence, Griffith would be better out of the way.

In big storms, when we generally have much disturbance among the patients, they join in, and almost overtop the hubbub; but the music is horribly grating, and can

hardly have a calmative influence on already distracted minds.

In intensely cold weather, with even a moderate wind, they pump out the warm air so efficiently, that were not our ventilating flues leading up to them commandable by registers, general refrigeration would ensue. It is not always certain that servants will watch the changes of the weather, and close or open these registers pro re nata; therefore we sometimes find them shut when the should be open, and open when they should be shut.

The ventilation, natural and artificial, of the wings, independent of these whirligigs, is quite satisfactory. As soon as they run out of order they may advantageously be un-

cowled and an Emerson top put on instead.

The wooden towers on the new wings are very efficient spoilers, in rain storms, of the ceilings beneath them. Their utility as supplemental ventilators, I have not yet learned. In the event of conflagration in adjacent buildings, their latticed shutters would, as I once saw in the steeple of St. James' Cathedral, present a convenient lodging for a wafted piece of blazing wood. What might follow may be understood by those who

witnessed that catastrophe.

I would fondly hope that before the meeting here next June, of the American Association of Medical Superindendents of Insane Hospitals, some curative application may be found for the deep cutaneous disease which now disfigures the ceilings of the new wing verandahs. These useful appendages seem to have become back-broken. A little more slope of the floors would have averted the calamity; but this, I understand, was impracticable, even in the erection of the second, when the defect of the first had become visible in showers of falling plaster—now a current event in every rain storm. We cannot conceal the denuded laths from the sharp eyes of the County of York Grand Jurors.

In closing this report, for the construction of which I have had but little spare time, and that little very fragmental, I would thank you most sincerely not only for your uniform urbanity and kindness towards myself and my assistants, but also for the liberal and discrect consideration at all times given by you to my representations of the requirements of the afflicted people under my care; and thank you even more cordially for your minute

and lengthy inspections of every department of the service of this institution.

May the Great Giver of all good, who has restored you from a very perilous and pretracted illness, induced, as I well know, by your indiscreet, but perhaps unavoidable, overtaxing of working power, long continue you in your present useful and deeply responsible position; and may this noble public charity, under a judicious christian philanthrophy, year by year advance nearer to the great purpose of its foundation.

I am, most respectfully,

JOSEPH WORKMAN, M. D.,

Medical Superintendent.

# REPORT

OF THE

# MALDEN ASYLUM,

FROM SEPT. 30TH, 1869, TO OCT. 1ST, 1870.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Asylums, &c.

SIR,—On the first of October, 1869, there were in the Asylum 121 males and 124 females, total 245. There have been during the year admitted 14 males and 24 females, total 38: 17 have been discharged, and 22 have died, thus about 52 per cent. of the admissions have been discharged, and upwards of 60 per cent. of admissions have died. But to shew the fallacy of this mode of reckoning the deaths at least, it is not the admissions that have died, but the old residents, patients who came years since from the Provincial, and who have lived in many instances more than the average duration of life. There was great mortality among these aged people in the month of January, 1870.

The discharged and the dead during the year exceed the admissions by one, so that

there are now in the Asylum 244.

Dr. Lett has compiled a table, showing the discharges, deaths, nationalities, and admissions, since the Asylum opened in 1859. I am also indebted to him for the other tables appended to this report, which I am compelled to make as brief as possible, under the pressure of work connected with our removal to London. Notwithstanding the deaths among the aged, the house was exceedingly healthy during the first half of the year, but since midsummer there has been a great prevalence of intermittent fever amongst the female attendants chiefly, but also some of the old residents in the Asylum have for the first time suffered from ague. This disorder has been the pest of the district. This season many of the residents in the town who had never suffered before, have been afflicted, and

it was hardly to be expected that the Asylum could escape.

I am glad to say that this Asylum is now to be abandoned. It never was more than a very inferior barrack. It is impossible to go round the wards without passing through every room in the building, for they open one into another, and are all of one size, capable of containing twelve or fourteen beds in each. The night watch cannot enter one room without passing through others, and disturbing every patient in the Asylum. There is no single room on the male side of the Asylum, so that no patient can be secluded, and if noisy or restless at night, he disturbed every sleeper in his room. If inclined to take the bedding off his own or other beds in the room, it can only be prevented by placing an attendant at his bed-side at night. That, under these circumstances the Asylum was conducted without straight waist-coats, or other form of restraint, is highly creditable to the attendants. But no one can tell the amount of suffering the most sensitive patients have undergone, from being compelled to herd with others, offensive in many respects, and from having had to spend their days in one of two sitting-rooms, where, if the day were wet, sixty patients were obliged to stay in each room.

As we fortunately move to the new building in November—this state of things ends. I leave the description of the new Asylum until next year. As I have a very large amount of work to do in making preparation for removal and occupation of the new building, I trust you will excuse a detailed report, and let it be sufficient for me to say that all has gone well during the past year. The expenditure has been kept within due bounds, and when the sums are repaid to Malden, which it has used for London, it will be found that we havet not spent within \$3000 of our grant, yet the house has been full, and the patients well kep

in every necessary. I think this result is due to the constant supervision over the wasto It is of comparatively small importance to buy cheap if the waste is unchecked. I have been assisted by every one in the employ of the institution, especially the matron, whose services I regret to lose in keeping check on wasteful expenditure. The manner in which every article of food and clothing has been made the most of, exhibits the care of the matron in her department.

Not less than 70,000 articles have passed through the laundry during the past year,

and none lost.

The chiefs of departments are paid well and made responsible for losses, so that few

occur, for this is not a mere nominal responsibility.

I have to report satisfactorily of the attendants, and it shews the good feeling between them and the chiefs, when the fact is known that nearly all accompany the patients to London. When many of the servants are natives or long residents of Malden, and possess small lots in the district, and yet are willing to go to a distance and continue their services to the institution, the good feeling and confidence between us are unmistakably shown, and it is exceedingly gratifying to me to find this feeling amongst them.

I need only refer to your own reports to shew the condition of the asylum in your opinion. During the past year the farm was cultivated with a view to removal, and therefore those productions which make a large yield were not sought for, a few acres of potatoes and a few thousand cabbages, with a considerable acreage of corn which did not give quite an average crop, were all we tried to get from the land. The garden on the other hand has been most productive, giving us a greater amount of produce than the previous year. Onions and celery we take with us to London. We have put up nearly 50 barrels of pickles, cucumbers, onions, cabbage and mixed, which will we hope last us a considerable time in our new Asylum, until the garden begins to afford an average amount of vegetables of a similar nature.

Nearly 20 of our working men have been at the farm of the London Asylum since April 1st, and have lived in the farm cottage, without any one of them having given any cause of complaint to the neighbours, or any anxiety to ourselves. They have been allowed about the farm and neighbourhood quite at liberty to go where they pleased, and they have always returned to their work and to the house at the usual time. I think their conduct shows, that it is possible to select a large number, who would be capable of living in cottages with very little supervision and being more domestic-in a much happier state than in a large asylum. It is a very encouraging experience for the future development of the system of cottage care for the chronic insane.

The usual amusements of balls, dances, billiards, cricket, skittles, &c., have occupied

the patients, and I think they have enjoyed them.

No quarrels, no violence, have disturbed our comfort either with attendants or patients. I trust, in our new quarters we shall be able to say as much at the end of the next year.

Under pressure of much work at this time, I must ask you to excuse me from making

a longer report.

I enclose the returns and statistics for the year, and remain-

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) HENRY LANDOR,

Superintendent.

October 1st, 1870.

STATEMENT showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from October 1st, 1869, to September 30th, 1870.

In the Asylum 1st October, 1869	Males. 121	Females. 124	Total. 245
Admitted during the year from October 1st, 1869, to September 30th, 1870	14	24	38
Total under care during the year 91	135	148	283

DISCHARG	ED OR	REMOVED.
AD AND CHARRAGE		

Discharged or Removed.			
Discharged			
Total Discharged and Died during the year	14	25	39
Remaining in the Asylum September 30th, 1870, (inclusive of those absent on trial; Males 3, and Females 3.)		123	244
STATEMENT showing the Admissions and Discharges from the the present date, September 30th, 1870.	opening	of the Asy	lum to
Persons admitted during the period of 11th years	Males. 251	Females. 232	Total· 483
Discharged or Removed.			
Discharged			
Total Discharged, Died and Eloped during the 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>6</sub> years	129	110	239
Remaining, September 30th, 1870	122	122	244

# STATEMENT showing the Admissions, Discharges, Deaths and

		COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF													
YEAR.	A	DMITTE	D.	MARRIED.			S	Single.,			Discharged.			Deaths.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1859	83 20 21 12 15 16 11 13 10 16 27	63 25 8 22 16 15 10 10 7 15 25	146 45 29 34 31 31 21 23 17 31 52	19 6 4 4 6 7 7 5 4 7 15	31 10 3 14 10 10 8 10 4 9 16	50 16 7 18 16 17 15 15 8 16 31	64 14 17 8 9 9 4 8 6 9 13	32 15 5 8 6 5 2 3 6 8	95 29 22 16 15 14 6 8 9 15 21	2 3 4 2 6 7 4 4 13	1 3 10 4 6 6 6	3 6 14 6 12 13 4 11 33	23396895668	1 3 2 3 8 1 1 2 6 8	2 4 6 11 9 16 10 6 8 12 16
Total	244	216	430	84	125	209	161	90	251	45	57	102	65	35	100

STATEMENT showing Date of Deaths, with the ages and duration of residence in the Asylum for the year, from October 1st, 1869, to October 1st, 1870.

				Residen	Residence in the Asylum.				
No.	Names.	AGE.	Date of Death.	Years.	Months.	Days.			
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Male.  D. C. P. H. P. McC. Thos. N. J. F. S. W. S. M.	33 . 34 . 73 . 78 . 50 . 63 . 59	November 8th, 1869	5 0 10 9 10 0 10	10 5 2 5 2 9	11 25 5 7 10 6 10			
1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Female.  E. H	50 69 42 43 34 49 42 50 53 72 50 46 38 28 48	October 5th. 1869 October 6th, 1869 November 10th, 1869 November 18th, 1869 December 12th, 1869 December 29th, 1869 January 1st, 1870 January 6th, 1870 January 31st, 1870 February 22nd, 1870 July 11th, 1870 July 11th, 1870 July 27th. 1870 August 8th, 1870 September 11th, 1870	9	2 3 2 6 3 1 3 6 2 1 2	17 28 15 3 12 12 1 20 0 30 25 3 10			

Nationalities for each year since the opening of the Asylum.

TRANSFERRED FROM TORONTO.	TRANSFERRED TO ROCKWOOD.	ESCAPED.	No. of Inmates on 31st December, Each year.	NATIONALITIES.
S3   G3   146   20   25   45   16   7   23	Total Total 2 1 3	2 1 3 1 1 1 3 1 3 3 9 2 11	81 63 144 94 85 179 112 90 202 112 107 219 117 110 227 123 113 236 117 115 232 117 118 235 116 123 239 119 125 244 123 123 246	19   83   11   19   10   4   146     6   16   9   9   2   3   45     4   12   4   6   1   2   29     7   7   6   11   2   1   31     4   2   1   17   5   2   31     5   10   3   12   1

# REPORT

OF THE

# ORILLIA BRANCH LUNATIC ASYLUM,

1869 AND 1870.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,

Inspector of Asylums, Province of Ontario.

SIR,—The report of this Asylum from the 30th September, 1869, to the 24th October, 1870, is respectfully submitted.

Remaining last Report	MEN. 49 1	WOMEN. 74 2	тотац. 123 3
•			-
Total	50	76	126

	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.			
Less.—Discharged	0	0	0			
Died		2	5			
Eloped	1	0	1			
	_					
Total	4	2	6	4	2	6
			_			
Remaining 24th October, 1	1870,			46	74	120

The accompanying Tables are a correct record of the transactions of the House during the period above mentioned—viz: 12 months and 24 days.

Admissions.—The 2nd male and female were received as patients according to the proper admission from and with consent of the Superintendent of Provincial Asylum.

Deaths.—No. 1. Female—a very miserable looking creature—masturbation. No. 2. Although confined to bed some months, died suddenly—rupture of ventrical of heart—persistent masturbation. No. 3. Deaf mute. No. 4. Epileptic—quite imbecile—softening of the brain. No. 5. Phthisis—the usual factor.

## TABLE No. 1. General Statistics.

	Number remaining	Admitted from 1st	Average		Dis	charg	ged.	Average stay of those	
	1900 to 21th	Admitted from 1st October, 1869, to 24th October, 1870.	most 19	Died.	Cured.	Relieved.	Eloped.	dead or discharged in 12 months.	
Males	46	1		3	0	0	1	10 years.	
Females	74	2	74	2	0	0	0		
	120	3	122	5	0	0	1		

TABLE No. 2.

		over from r years.	30th Se 1869, to	ted from eptember, 24th Oc- r, 1870.		Discharged	Died.		
Mania Melancholia Dementia General Paralysis Epilepsy Other forms	4 5 29 2	9 17 40 0 2 0 68	Males.	Females.  1 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 6	Males   0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Males  1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Males   0	Female 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

TABLE No. 3. OBITUARY FROM 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1869, TO OCTOBER 24TH, 1870.

	Date of last admission, and of death, from 30th September, 1869 to 24th October, 70						Mental and bodily state on	Assigned causes	
No.	Admission. P.L.A.*	Admission + O.B.A.	Age.	Single.	Married	Death.	Admission.		*
	11th August, 1858.	22nd Octo- ber, 1862	52		М.	Nov. 16.	Very feeble, chro- nic dementia.		
	1860.	1861.					ch'nie dementia	tricle.	Persistent mastur-
3	11th Febru- ary, 1862.	28th May '62	35	S.		Aug. 11.	Heart disease	Dropsy	Deaf mute.
4 5	11th November 1857.	3rd August, 1861.	54		M.	Sep. 8.	Soft'ning of brain epilepsy.	tie attack, la-	
	31st August, 1860.	28th May '62	48		М.	Sep. 2.	Dementia.	tent phthisis.	

<sup>\*</sup> Provincial Lunatic Asylum. + Orillia Branch Asylum.

Total number of Patients admitted since opening of the Asylum, 1861.

					WOMEN. 112	
Less—Discharged	MEN.	women. 15				
Eloped	1	1	2			
Died	26	22	48	41	38	7.9
Total	11	38	79		00	
Leaving present number				46	74	120

The discharges are small in number, compared with the deaths, 29 and 48; but it must be borne in mind, that the patients were chronic cases with few exceptions, drafted from the Provincial Asylum, Toronto, such admissions were not likely to produce satis-

factory results, which might be expected from more recent cases. It is, however, understood in every well conducted Asylum, that the attention and skill of the Physician is required equally often and seriously, by those of the former class as by the latter.

## IMPROVEMENT, REPAIRS, &C.

A new Bath-room, female side, on ground floor—size 18 x 14. New flooring in men's sitting room; besides repairs in flooring in dining-room. Repairing wall on east wing (fissure); removing old bricks and building up with new. This with the bolt and plate planned by Mr. K. Tully, have secured the integrity of the wall. The plastering of women's dining-room, completed last month.

The following articles have been made up in the Asylum:-

IV omen's.		Men's.		
Dresses Skirts, Cotton "Flannel Chemises, Cotton "Flannel Petticoats, Linen Stockings, Pairs Night Gowns Drawers, Cotton Waists, Cotton Jackets Sun Bonnets Hoods Hats Bonnets Shawls Sacks Sontags Comforters Strait Jackets	61 67 101 48 8	Shirts		

Rev. Mr. Steward, Episcopal, and Rev. Mr. Gray, Presbyterian, have services on Sunday, with same regularity as heretofore. Rev. Mr. Campbell is always prompt in his

attendance when his services are required.

All the officers and attendants faithful, attentive and kind in their several offices. I fully appreciate their services since the opening of the Asylum, (1861)—it has been an anxious care to me, as it has been a high object of my ambition, that it should hold a creditable position amongst similar Institutions. The Reports and Minutes of the former Inspectors as well as those of your own, are evidence how far I have been successful.

With an expression of my thanks for your kindness, consideration and confidence.

I remain, Sir,

Yours faithfully.

J. ARDAGH, M.D., M.R.C.S.

Medical Superintendent, Orillia Lunatic Asylum.

# REPORT

ON THE

# PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY,

#### PENETANGUISHENE.

PENETANGUISHENE, Oct. 1870.

To J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.,

Toronto.

SIR,-I have the honor to submit the following report for 1870, of the Provincial Juvenile Reformatory under my charge.

At the expiration of the past year there were Juvenile  Convicts	
Discharge during the year	
Average No	
Religion.	
Church of England       64         Roman Catholic       61         Methodist       19         Presbyterians       14         Lutherans       2         Baptists       5         Jews       1	
Nativity,	
Upper Canada 123 Lower Canada England 8 Ireland United States United States	. 4
Total	. 166

# Showing in what manner the Offenders were employed.

Carpenter Shop.       8       9         Shoe Shop.       12       13         Tailor Shop.       19       16         Cooper Shop.       5       7         Blacksmith Shop.       5       5         Farm and Stables.       8       11         Bakery and Cook-house.       5       5         Dining Hall and Wash House.       6       6         Cleaners.       8       8         Garden       4       3         Drilling Stone and Clearing Land.       3       6         New Buildings.       23       20         Teaming.       6       4         Sawing Wood, &c       53       51         Warden's Dwelling       1       1         Total.       166       165		3.7	
Shoe Shop.       12       13         Tailor Shop.       19       16         Cooper Shop.       5       7         Blacksmith Shop.       5       5         Farm and Stables       8       11         Bakery and Cook-house.       5       5         Dining Hall and Wash House       6       6         Cleaners       8       8         Garden       4       3         Drilling Stone and Clearing Land       3       6         New Buildings       23       20         Teaming       6       4         Sawing Wood, &c       53       51         Warden's Dwelling       1       1		No.	Average.
Shoe Shop.       12       13         Tailor Shop.       19       16         Cooper Shop.       5       7         Blacksmith Shop.       5       5         Farm and Stables       8       11         Bakery and Cook-house.       5       5         Dining Hall and Wash House       6       6         Cleaners       8       8         Garden       4       3         Drilling Stone and Clearing Land       3       6         New Buildings       23       20         Teaming       6       4         Sawing Wood, &c       53       51         Warden's Dwelling       1       1	Carpenter Shop	8	9
Tailor Shop.       19       16         Cooper Shop.       5       7         Blacksmith Shop.       5       5         Farm and Stables       8       11         Bakery and Cook-house.       5       5         Dining Hall and Wash House       6       6         Cleaners       8       8         Garden       4       3         Drilling Stone and Clearing Land       3       6         New Buildings       23       20         Teaming       6       4         Sawing Wood, &c       53       51         Warden's Dwelling       1       1	Shoe Shop	12	13
Cooper Shop       5       7         Blacksmith Shop       5       5         Farm and Stables       8       11         Bakery and Cook-house       5       5         Dining Hall and Wash House       6       6         Cleaners       8       8         Garden       4       3         Drilling Stone and Clearing Land       3       6         New Buildings       23       20         Teaming       6       4         Sawing Wood, &c       53       51         Warden's Dwelling       1       1	Tailor Shop	19	16
Blacksmith Shop.       5       5         Farm and Stables.       8       11         Bakery and Cook-house.       5       5         Dining Hall and Wash House.       6       6         Cleaners.       8       8         Carden.       4       3         Drilling Stone and Clearing Land.       3       6         New Buildings.       23       20         Teaming.       6       4         Sawing Wood, &c       53       51         Warden's Dwelling       1       1	Cooper Shop	5	7
Farm and Stables       8       11         Bakery and Cook-house       5       5         Dining Hall and Wash House       6       6         Cleaners       8       8         Carden       4       3         Drilling Stone and Clearing Land       3       6         New Buildings       23       20         Teaming       6       4         Sawing Wood, &c       53       51         Warden's Dwelling       1       1	Blacksmith Shop	5	5
Bakery and Cook-house.       5       5         Dining Hall and Wash House.       6       6         Cleaners.       8       8         Garden.       4       3         Drilling Stone and Clearing Land.       3       6         New Buildings.       23       20         Teaming.       6       4         Sawing Wood, &c       53       51         Warden's Dwelling       1       1	Farm and Stables	8	11
Dining Hall and Wash House       6       6         Cleaners       8       8         Garden       4       3         Drilling Stone and Clearing Land       3       6         New Buildings       23       20         Teaming       6       4         Sawing Wood, &c       53       51         Warden's Dwelling       1       1	Bakery and Cook-house	5	5
Cleaners       8       8         Garden       4       3         Drilling Stone and Clearing Land       3       6         New Buildings       23       20         Teaming       6       4         Sawing Wood, &c       53       51         Warden's Dwelling       1       1	Dining Hall and Wash House.	6	6
Garden       4       3         Drilling Stone and Clearing Land       3       6         New Buildings       23       20         Teaming       6       4         Sawing Wood, &c       53       51         Warden's Dwelling       1       1	Cleaners	8	8
Drilling Stone and Clearing Land.       3       6         New Buildings.       23       20         Teaming.       6       4         Sawing Wood, &c       53       51         Warden's Dwelling       1       1		4	3
New Buildings       23       20         Teaming       6       4         Sawing Wood, &c       53       51         Warden's Dwelling       1       1	Drilling Stone and Clearing Land.	3	6
Teaming       6       4         Sawing Wood, &c       53       51         Warden's Dwelling       1       1	New Buildings	23	20
Sawing Wood, &c       53       51         Warden's Dwelling       1       1         —       —       —	Teaming	6	4
Warden's Dwelling 1 1	Sawing Wood, &c	53	51
	Warden's Dwelling	1	1
Total			
	Total	166	165

## Property Estate and Effects of Institution

New Prison Buildings.  11 Houses for Officers  Stables, Barn, &c.	\$104,000 00 12,000 00 2,500 00	
Stables, Darit, de	- )	\$118,500 00
200 Acres of Land, \$10		\$2,000 00

## Stock on Hand.

General Store Bought	\$987 00 1,032 <b>6</b> 8	
Farm	2,019 68 2,400 00 120 00	
Tailor Shop Shoe Shop Carpenter Shop	$\begin{array}{c} 120 & 00 \\ 150 & 00 \\ 2,953 & 67 \\ 462 & 98 \end{array}$	
Cooperage Blacksmith Shop Provision Store.	1,417 89 456 65 120 00	
Dining Hall, Cook and Bake House Wing A and Brick Building	400 00	10,500 87
Total		\$131,000 87

# Cash received from commencement of Institution and Assets.

Dr.				Cr.	
1859 to 1870, to	Warrant	\$304,429.36.	By Assets	\$131,000	87

NUMBER Received in Reformatory, Ontario, from 1st October, 1869, to 30th September, 1870, inclusive.

NUMBER.	Age,	COUNTRY.	CRIME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
1	14	Province of Ontario	Larceny	Toronto	
2		Do	Do	Berlin	Waterloo.
3	14	Do	Do	Ottawa	Carleton.
4	19	Do	Breaking Stone	Cornwall	Stormont.
5	17		Larceny	Simcoe	Norfolk.
€	18	Do		_ Do	Do
1	15	England	Do	Toronto	York and Pee
8		Dominion of Canada	Do	Woodstock	Oxford.
9		Do	Do		Middlesex.
0		Do		Do	Do
1	17	Do	Do Do	Do	Do
2	15	United States	Do	St. Thomas	Elgin.
3		Dominion of Canada	Do	Hamilton	Wentworth.
4		Do	Do Do	Toronto	
5	10	England	Do	Guelph	Wellington.
6	16	Dominion of Canada	l Do	Loudon	Middlesex.:
7	17	Do	Do	St. Catherines.	Lincoln.
8	12	Do	Do Felony Larceny	Sarnia	Lambton.
9	14	Do Do	Larceny	Sandwich	Essex.
00	18	Do	Do	Do	Do
1	13	United States	Obtaining money by false		
			matungos	Ciman	Norfolk.
2	12	Dominion of Canada	Larceny	Cobourg	North Durha
3	13	Do	Larceny Do	Brantford.	Brant.
4	14	D0	Mild form of lunacy	Peterboro	
5	14	Do	Larceny	St. Catherines.	Lincoln.
6 ,	13	United States	1 Do	Do	Do
7	15	Dominion of Canada	Do	St. Thomas	Elgin
8		Do	Do	London	Middlesey
9	12	Do	Do	Do	Do.
0		Do	300	Cohonre	North Durhas
1	15		Breaking into warehouse	Toronto	Vork and Pag
2		Ireland	Larceny	Do	Do Do
3		England	Do	St Catherine	Lincoln
4	8	Province of Ontario	$D_0$		
5		Do			Do
6	14	Do		Do	
7	13	Do			Do
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A. 1870-71

# LIBERATED FROM REFORMATORY-Continued.

NUMBER.	Age.	COUNTRY.	CRIME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
18 19	21	England	Larceny	Napanee	Lennox and Addington.
20 21 22	20 21 18		Do Horse stealing Larceny		Kent.
23 24	20 20	Do	Do Do	Do	
25 26	18	Province of Ontario United States	Do	Welland Hamilton	Wentworth.
27 28 29	19 21 19	Do	Do Felony Larceny	London	York and Peel Middlesex. York and Peel
30 31	$\frac{20}{19}$	Province of Ontario Do	Do	Walkerton Cayuga	Bruce. Haldimand.
32 33 34	20 17 19	Do	Sheep stealing   Do   Larceny	Do	Do
35 36	17 14	Province of Ontario Do	Do	Milton	Halton.
REPRIEVED.					
1	18 19 20 20 20 15	United States Province of Ontario Do	Receiving stolen goods	Brantford Cobourg London Whitby	Brant. North Durham Middlesex. Ontario.
6	17 18	England Province of Ontario			Do Brant.

# GENERAL REMARKS.

The respective ages of the boys now in the institution vary from 8 to 21 years. Of the former class many are sentenced to only two years detention, a period of time entirely insufficient, not only for the purpose of securing a complete reformation in their habits, but as is evident altogether too limited to afford them an opportunity of learning a trade, and acquiring a good English education. The 8th clause of the Act respecting "Prisons for young offenders," limiting the sentence to only two years, thwarts the chief object for which Reformatories have been established, viz., to wean them from their former ill habits, and implant better in their stead, a result not to be obtained in the short space of two years. On that account, as the result of my experience, I urged the necessity in my former reports, of the judges being empowered to give to juvenile offenders a time sufficient to overcome their evil habits, and acquire such knowledge as might fit them for a future respectable career in life, which I conceive to be the primary intention and final aim of a reformatory.

I now most respectfully repeat my suggestions on that subject, indeed, I consider a greater boon could not be conferred on those youths of tender age, than that the law should be so altered as to give no limitation to their confinement, but that they should be liberated as soon as it appeared evident a thorough reformation had been effected. Heretofore I have recommended (which I never have had cause to regret) the release of several boys before the expiration of their sentence, and my recommendations have been

invariably acceded to by the Government.

The time of the boys has been so much occupied with the buildings since the opening of the institution, that the farm has been comparatively neglected, but now that the workshops and wing are almost brought to completion, I hope to be enabled to devote more time to agriculture, which will afford constant and healthy employment to the boys, and by means of a well-ordered model farm, with all the modern improvements in husbandry, will be a great benefit to the country at large, by furnishing a supply of skilled farm labourers. This description of men is much required now in long settled parts of the Province, and will be more so as the country improves, and agricultural machinery and implements come into general use. A model garden, too, might be connected with the farm, in which the boys could acquire a thorough knowledge of gardening, and thus qualify themselves for good situations in the wealthy parts of the Province, where good gardeners are much wanted, but are seldom to be met with. If one or two boys get employment as gardeners, and give satisfaction, others will naturally be looked for from the same source, and as such persons have good wages, a valuable opening will thus be afforded to skilful enterprising boys.

To enable me to carry out my long cherished views, it will be necessary to secure for the Reformatory the triangular and square redoubts (ordnance reserves) on the opposite side of the bay; this may be done at small expense, if I may judge by the price of

the adjacent lands sold by the Government.

On the morning of the 6th March, about half-past 2 o'clock, a.m., the shoe shop adjoining the sleeping rooms of the younger boys, was discovered by the night guard to be on fire, the alarm was immediately given, and I was in a few minutes on the ground; the flames spread so rapidly that I saw it was impossible to save the Old Barracks, I therefore gave orders to have the boys' bedding removed as quickly as possible. My attention was then directed to prevent the fire extending to the carpenter shop, a wooden building, and my residence close adjoining, which, with the aid of the officers of the institution, and the assistance rendered by 12 active young fellows, brought down from the upper building, I succeeded in accomplishing.

The Inspector of Asylums held a court of inquiry on the 9th May, and having examined the officers and other witnesses on oath, corroborated my report to the Government, in the following terms. "The undersigned made an investigation, as Commissioner, into the circumstances connected with a fire that took place at the Reformatory, on the morning of the 6th March last, through which the building, known as the Old Stone Barracks, was entirely destroyed. The evidence of Mr. Warden Kelly, McGuirc, the night guard, as well as keeper Wilkie, proves very conclusively, in the opinion of the undersigned, that every precaution was taken to guard against fire, and that when the

property, the result of which confined the fire to the building in which it originated.

"The evidence of Pensioner Jenkins, and of Keeper Weir, proves beyond all doubt, that the fire was caused by a defect in the flue, in the centre of the building, and the passage of joists through the breast of the chimney, through which the fire in the flue

fire broke out, every effort was made that possibly could be to save the building and other

communicated with the wood-work and floors of the building."

The Master Carpenter, whom I directed to estimate the loss sustained by the fire, states. "I beg to inform you that I think the loss amounted to 33,500 feet of joists and rafters, at \$12 per thousand, \$402." The cut stone came very opportunely; it has been since used in the foundations of the workshops and new wing.

One youth died within the year, and his demise was so sudden, that I deemed it advisable to have a coroner's inquest held on the body, the following was the verdict of

the jury:

"That the said M. B., being a prisoner in the Reformatory at Penetanguishene, on 12th day of July, 1870, died at the prison aforesaid, by the visitation of God in a natural way, to wit, of mortification of the bowels, and not otherwise did he die." I may add that the moment it was reported to me that the boy was ill, I drove to the village for Dr. Gilmor, he was unfortunately absent on a sick call. I, however, immediately secured the services of Dr. Sphon. Dr. Gilmor was subsequently in attendance. The Rev. George Hallen, Protestant Chaplain, remained with him a considerable time, and was in the room when the poor youth expired.

Two boys attempted to escape on 20th September, but were captured shortly after.

The workshops can be soon occupied, when I have every reason to hope the expectations of the Inspector will be fully realised, in having a number of smaller boys engaged in manufacturing and activities and activities and activities are smaller boys.

in manufacturing such articles as may be considered necessary and profitable.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,

WILLIAM MOORE KELLY, Warden.

# PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE, 21st October, 1870.

To Her Majesty's Inspector of Prisons for the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—Since I had the honor of sending in my last Report, the boys of this Institution have been removed to the new buildings. These, even in their present unfinished state, are a great improvement on the old, inconvenient premises, and I have no doubt that when they are completed, and some contemplated improvements made in the school-room, we shall experience the good effects of the change in many respects. For, when the great press of work is over—then all the boys, large and small, will be able to attend the school regularly, morning and evening, and there will be a fixed, settled place for each,—a convenience which, through our former contracted space, we have not had for a very long time, and yet, a convenience absolutely necessary for the efficient management of the school.

I have no reason to complain of the conduct of the boys, as they are, on the whole, attentive and orderly in school, behave with propriety during the daily prayers, and with

decorum during divine service on Sundays.

In connection with the mention of divine service, I have very great pleasure in acknowledging the arrival of a good-toned harmonium, which will be an aid to devotion, by the assistance it will afford to the boys in taking their part in the service. As I consider it is through your good offices that this harmonium has been provided, I gladly take this

opportunity of acknowledging your kindness.

Among so large a number of boys—some of whom have been badly brought up at home—others, who have left home, have frequently fallen into bad company—and all have, more or less, violated the laws of their country,—among such a class of boys, offences, even under the discipline and careful oversight to which they are subject in the Reformatory, will occasionally occur. To such cases I pay particular attention, and regularly visit the offenders, whether in the solitary or dormitory cells; this, also, is my constant custom in cases of accident or sickness; and I am encouraged to persevere under any disadvantages, not from a sense of duty only, but from the conviction that at such times they are most susceptible of religious impressions. Still, experience teaches us not to be hasty in forming too favourable an opinion from what they say, or appear or profess to feel under such circumstances; and I much prefer looking to their conduct afterwards as the best criterion by which to judge whether they have really profited by my instructions or not.

The new library-books, so long expected, are a great acquisition. The increased accommodation afforded by the closets on each side of the teacher's platform, enables the librarian to take good care of the books, and to distribute them with order and regularity; this it was impossible to do in our late inconvenient apartment. The change affords me great satisfaction, as the noise and confusion which formerly attended giving out the books has now, through the enlarged space afforded, and the enforcement of some new rules, entirely ceased.

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

George Hallen, Prot. Chaplain.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Inspector of Prisons, &c., for Ontario: -

SIR.—At your request to furnish you with my report for the current year, I beg leave to inform you that I have sixty-five boys under my care, and that with regard to their literary progress and moral conduct, they continue to give general satisfaction.

The above statement being sufficient, I must take this occasion of returning thanks to you and to the Government for the excellent melodeon sent for the use of the chapel. The addition of music will add much solemnity to the worship of God, and inspire the

youths with more reverential ideas.

I am glad to see that the improvements in the buildings are rapidly progressing, and I look forward with pleasure to the speedy completion of the new chapel and its furniture. As all hopes of successful reformation are placed in the religious training of the lads intrusted to my care, you may easily understand my oft-expressed anxiety to have within my reach everything connected with the exact observance of religious duties.

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

J. P. KENNEDY,

Penetanguishene, 24th, Oct., 1870.

Catholic Chaplain.

REFORMATORY PRISON, ONT.

Penetanguishene.

J. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

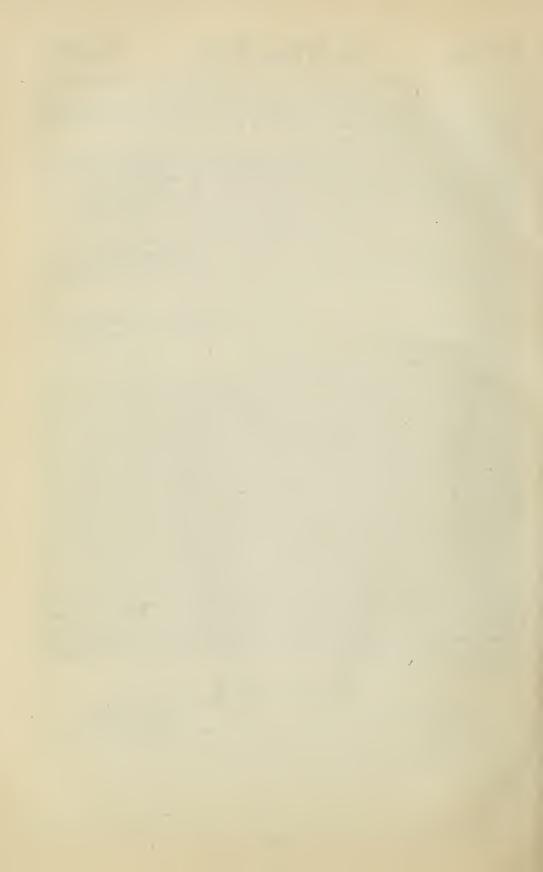
Inspector of Prisons, Asylums, &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to make the following report for the year 1870.

The health of the prisoners has been on the whole, good; we have had about the usual number of cases of cataarh, bronchitis, cuts and bruises, &c., &c., but I am happy to say, only one death from congestive fever has taken place this year; many or the boys who were sentenced here for a short period, and had evidently a scrofulous constitution, have improved by the fact of being taken away from home and compelled to keep regular hours, partaking of good wholesome food. I hope it is not out of my sphere to recommend that young boys, say eight or nine years old, should be sentenced for periods long enough, that when their term of imprisonment expires, they may at least have nearly attained their full growth, and as it at present frequently happens, young lads are sentenced for two or three years of imprisonment, their term expiring before their system; by good food, good sanitary rules, has so improved their constitution, that they may be able to earn their livelihood, instead of being sent out too young; perhaps to follow their former miserable course of life-confirming the seed of scrofula, or of many other diseases generally inherited by children of vicious and depraved parents; thereby throwing on society the burden of supporting not only them, but their children, should they have any; better to avoid this by lengthening their term of imprisonment, so that when sent out they may have so improved physically and morally, that they may realize the object for which this institution was established; for if a child of say, twelve or thirteen years old, is thrown on the world with a weak and sickly constitution, instead of as they sometimes are, sent out from this prison, strong and able to grapple with the world at the age of seventeen or eighteen, they cannot but be again a burden to society, instead of earning their living in a respectable manner.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant.

WM. R. GILMOR, Surgeon Reformatory Prison, Ont.



# SPECIAL REPORT

OF THE

# INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,

ON

# LONDON ASYLUM.

Office of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., Ontario, Toronto, 28th January, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that, accompanied by the Government Architect and Engineer, I visited the London Lunatic Asylum on the 23rd inst., and remained until the 25th, for the purpose of inspecting the several buildings and works, preparatory to taking the same off the hands of the contractors, as well as to make the usual statutory inspection, examine into the state of the patients and the sanitary condition of the Asylum, but more particularly for the purpose of investigating into the causes which are supposed to have contributed to the presence of a fever of typhoid character among a number of the residents of the Asylum. The various internal structural defects and deficiencies, which are chiefly of a minor kind and must be made good by the contractors, have been fully reported upon to the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, and need not be referred to here.

Taking into consideration that the buildings have only been occupied about two months for asylum purposes, during a portion of which period the workmen connected with the contracts have been in the house, the several wards, corridors, day rooms, dormitories and other departments of the asylum were in a most commendable state of cleanliness and order—the beds and bedding clean, neat and sufficient, the water closets, urinals, lavatories, bathing rooms and sinks thoroughly clean and free from odour, with an abundant supply of water for sewerage and cleansing purposes.

Although the weather at the time of my visit was excessively cold, the temperature of the building was even and comfortable throughout, the heating capacity of the boilers, steam pipes and coils being found capable of warming every part of the Asylum up to 65, and if necessary, as high as 75 degrees.

If the absence of offensive smells and odours can be accepted as proof of efficiency in the system of ventilation, the plan adopted in the London Asylum must be pronounced as perfect as it is possible to have this important part of Asylum construction. The degree of heat (which in this climate is indispensable to effective ventilation) which can be thrown into every room in the building as well as through the entire ground basement, and the provision that is made at all points for the escape of the rarefied currents of exhausted atmosphere through the ventilating flues and chimney shafts, render the system of venti-

be convalescent.

lation adopted thoroughly effective. At only one place was a defect observable, which, on examination, was traced to the cemented joints of one of the water closet ventilating pipes

having become loose, which partially destroyed the downward draft.

The patients were all well and comfortably clothed, with the exception of a few whom it is difficult to manage; the food served, was of the most wholesome kind, and of abundant supply and variety, and now that the Asylum is reduced to order and discipline, everything apparently is done to make the patients comfortable, and, as far as possible, cheerful and contented.

Under these circumstances, with all the internal appliances of the Asylum for the observance of cleanliness and warmth, proper ventilation, and the supply of wholesome food, in good working order, it will at once be apparent that the appearance of typhoid fever, even to a limited extent, must be traced to some other source than the absence of proper internal arrangements, or than the mal-administration of its domestic affairs. Although, when it is considered that even in private dwellings with all the best and most effective sanitary arrangements and surroundings, fevers of a typhoid character sometimes prevail, surely it is not to be wondered at, that, in a public Asylum, with the population of an ordinary village congregated under one roof, many of them physical as well as mental defectives, an epidemic of this kind should make its appearance sometimes, if not often. The sources of these fevers in institutions of this description, cannot always be traced to local defects or derangements, for no matter how perfect the sanitary arrangements may be, or what care may be taken to guard against epidemics, the history of nearly every Asylum tells of their existence.

In the present instance, out of a total population of 385 patients, and 65 officers, attendants and servants, residing in the institution, only 5 persons have been attacked with typhoid symptoms, of this number 2 were patients, and the remainder attendants. One of the latter, Miss Cox, I regret to say, died. In addition to this, there were, at the time of my visit, nine patients and attendants suffering from diarrhea; six of a mild form, and of a few days duration, and three with continued fever; all these cases are now reported recovering; and in a letter received from Dr. Landor, under to-days date, no new cases are reported. While deeply regretting the death of Miss Cox, I have every reason to believe that the fever will not spread, and that those now prostrated with it, will soon

The number of attendants siek, as compared with the total number of residents, leads me to believe that the anxiety, trouble and labour attendant upon the removal of the patients from Malden and Orillia, and the placing of the new Asylum in good working order, has assisted a good deal to produce the sickness. The fact that the drain from the west wing had been broken in by teams passing over it when the filling around the yard was going on, thereby causing for a time the stoppage of one sewer, which may have worked its way into the west tank, is another reason advanced for the prevalence of fever, but if the water was polluted from this cause to such an extent as to cause fever, it is rather remarkable that it should be chiefly confined to the attendants. The drain referred to has been repaired, and the tank in proximity to it closed up, and an examination of the traps showed that the sewerage was all being thoroughly carried off. That the presence of typhoid, or any other fever, or illness of any description in the London Asylum, can be traced to the site of the institution or in its surroundings, or in the water in its pure state furnished to the house, is in my opinion as well as in that of the Medical Superintendent entirely without foundation; but in order that the last named cause, viz., the quality of the water, may be thoroughly tested, samples of the water used have been sent to a practical Chemist for analysis, the result of which examination will be reported to Government.

The selection of the site upon which the Asylum is erected was made with a view to securing to the fullest extent a healthy location, where all the sanitary requirements in respect to pure water, good drainage, and fresh air could be secured, all of which requisites, together with convenience of position, have been obtained, and are combined in the London Asylum site; indeed it would have been extremely difficult to have acquired a better one, in every respect, around the environs of London, of which locality it was said by Dr. Workman on the occasion of his visiting it, when

the erection of an Asylum at that point was contemplated, "shoot up a rocket and wherever it strikes a good site will be secured." It is not only surrounded by good roads, but the ascent to the elevation upon which the buildings are placed is gradual and easy. The site is 90 feet above the south branch of the Thames, and 68 feet above the north branch, in a north and south line from the buildings, and considerably over 100 feet above the junction of the two branches of the river at the foot of Dundas Street, none of which points is more than two miles and a half distant from the Asylum. From the building to the outlet of the main drain, a distance of 1,500 feet, there is a surface fall of 18 feet, and a fall of the drain bed of 12.25. At a considerable distance from the buildings covered tanks are sunk to enable the sewerage to be utilized, if found practicable. Although about 15 or 20 acres of the 300 comprising the farm property are of a spongy surface after a rain, even this small portion cannot by any possibility be termed marsh or swamp, as sand loam is found at the depth of a few inches, and a surface drain with a few thousand tiles will render every part of it thoroughly dry. If any other evidence is wanting to prove that the present sickness is not attributable to this or any other wet land in the vicinity of the Asylum, it is only necessary to say that the ground has been completely frozen up, and for the greater part of the time covered over with snow, since about the 1st of December, so that no exhalations could have taken place.

Although a higher elevation for the buildings could have been got on the present property, it was thought desirable to place them on the present site, not only for the purpose of being below the springs which supply the water to the Asylum, but also on account of the site being more protected from north winds; for it must be remembered that in our climate, warmth is just as necessary as pure air, both of which have been secured by

building upon the present site.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

J. W. LANGMUIR,

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

Inspector.

# REPORT OF ANALYSIS OF TWO SAMPLES OF WATER FROM THE LONDON LUNATIC ASYLUM.

LONDON, ONTARIO, 6th February, 1871.

To the HON. JOHN CARLING,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Toronto, Ontario.

SIR,—At your request I personally collected, on the 30th ult., for Chemical Analysis samples of Water from the two wells which supply the London Lunatic Asylum; and I now beg to submit the results of their examination.

The Wells are designated "East" and "West" respectively.

Analysis:		
m . l . l'	"EAST" WELL.	"WEST" WELL
Total saline matter in one Imperial gallon (70,000 grains) of the waters	11.07 grains.	18.81 grains.
The above saline matter consists of:—		
Phosphates and Silica	Traces.	
Carbonate of Lime	6.51 grains.	14.90 grains.
Carbonate of Magnesia	4.56 "	3.91 "
Alkaline Chlorides	Minute traces.	Minutetraces.
Alkaline Sulphates	Very minute trace	
Total	11.07 grains.	18.81 grains.

From the above it will be observed that the Saline Matters in the waters, though they differ considerably in their proportions, are not materially different in nature. The only Saline Matters present in any appreciable quantity are the Carbonates of Lime and Magnesia, which are, as usual, dissolved in excess of Carbonic Acid. The waters are remarkably free from alkaline chlorides and sulphates; they contain no organic matter, either of vegetable or animal origin, a fact which conclusively indicates the absence of surface water, or any contamination from sewage; they are perfectly colourless and transparent, and contain nothing in any way prejudicial to health. The "East" well being softer than the "West," is so much the more suitable for ordinary domestic purposes; but there is nothing in either water to prevent its general use in the Asylum.

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

ALEX. T. MACHATTIE.

# REPORT

OF THE

# Commissioner of Crown Lands

OF THE

# PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

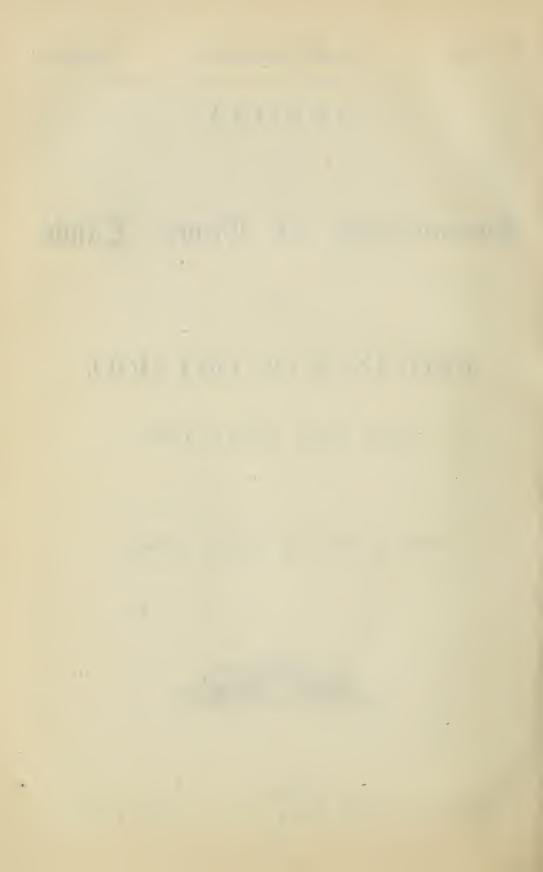
FOR THE YEAR 1869.

Printed by Order of the Begislative Assembly.



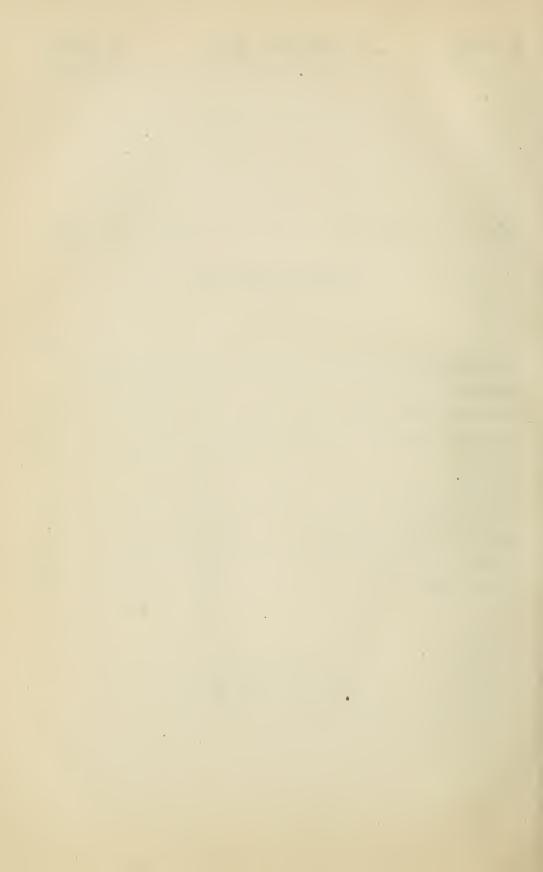
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PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 86 & 88 KING ST. WEST. 1870.



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# REPORT

OF THE

# COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF THE

# PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1869.

To His Excellency the Honourable William Pearce Howland, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:-

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency the following report of the proceedings, transactions and affairs of the Department of Crown Lands for the year ending 31st December, 1869.

## CROWN LANDS.

There were of surveyed Crown Lands disposable at the commencement of the year 3,402,633 acres, which, added to the 183,929 acres surveyed during the year, make a total of 3,586,562 acres; deducting therefrom the number of acres sold during the year 33,275, and 56,011 acres disposed of under the Free Grants and Homestead Act, leaves a total at the end of the year, for future disposal, of 3,497,276 acres. The sales during the year amount to \$90,061, and the collections to \$181,289.

## CLERGY LANDS.

Of the Clergy Lands, 11,312 acres were sold during the year. The sales amount to \$29,020, and the collections to \$98,015.

### COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.

There were sold of the Common School Lands during the year, 6,182 acres. The sales amount to \$20,059, and the collections to \$128,269.

## GRAMMAR SCHOOL LANDS.

There were sold of Grammar School Lands during the year, 2,447 acres. The sales amount to \$4,611, and the collections to \$6,462.

## FREE GRANTS.

The lands in the following Townships were opened during the year for location, under the provisions of the Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868, namely,—Minden, Stanhope, Anson, Hindon, Duagannon, Carlow, Monteagle, Herschel, Wicklow, Mayo, Grattan, Hagarty, Richards, Sherwood, Wilberforce, South Algona, Alice, Fraser, Petewawa, McKay, Buchanan, Wylie, Rolph and Head, which, added to the fifteen Townships opened in the year 1868, make thirty-nine Townships now open for Free Grants under the said Act. 566 locations were made as Free Grants during the year on 56,011 acres of land, and 956 acres of land were sold to Free Grant locatees during the same period.

## MINING LANDS.

Nineteen thousand one hundred and sixty-one acres of land on the north shore of Lake Superior were patented during the year. (See Appendix No. 15.) The greater part of these lands were paid for during the half-year ending 31st December, 1867, and the proceeds of the sales are included in the Crown Lands account of receipts for that half-year. The receipts for the present year from the sale of these lands amount to \$3,170.

Instructions were issued during the year for the survey of the Township of McIntyre, on Thunder Bay, and of the Township of McTavish, on Black Bay, Lake Superior, with a view to the lands in such Townships being disposed of as mining lands.

The territory on the north shore of Lake Superior was created a Mining Division by the name of "The Lake Superior Mining Division," under The general Mining Act of 1869. The territory embraced in the Division is described as follows: "All that tract of "country lying within the following limits or boundaries, that is to say: commencing at a "point where the parallel of eighty-four degrees of West longitude intersects the boundary "line between the United States and the Province of Ontario; thence, along the said boundary line northerly and westerly, through the River St. Mary and Lake Superior to the mouth of Pigeon River; thence, westerly, along the boundary line of said Province to the height of land; thence, north-easterly and easterly, along the height of land to the said parallel of eighty-four degrees of West longitude; thence, south along the said "parallel to the place of beginning."

Another Mining Division was formed under said Act, called "The Madoc Mining Division," consisting of "The tract of country composed of the Townships of Hunger"ford, Elzevir, Madoc, Marmora, Lake, Tudor, Grimsthorpe, Cashel, Limerick and Wol"laston, in the County of Hastings, the Townships of Belmont and Methuen, in the
"County of Peterborough, the Townships of Kaladar, Anglesea, Effingham, Ashby, Den"bigh and Abinger, in the County of Addington, and the Townships of Barrie and Ken"nebec, in the County of Frontenac."

The Public Lands in the Townships of Elzevir, Madoc, Marmora, Lake, Tudor, Grimsthorp, Cashel, Limerick and Wollaston, in the County of Hastings and Galway,

Burleigh and Methuen, in the County of Peterborough, have been opened for sale as mining lands, under the said Act at \$1 per acre.

# WOODS AND FORESTS.

A more careful supervision over lumbering operations was inaugurated last year than is believed to have previously existed. In the early part of the present year, the Western Timber agency at Toronto was abolished, and its duties transferred to the Woods and Forests Branch of the Department; subsequently in April last, new Crown Timber Regulations were established raising the dues fifty per cent, in excess of the former rates, and fixing a uniform rate of ground rent. The regulations also provide for the more satisfactory accounting for the timber and saw logs cut upon the Public Lands.

The accruals from timber dues, ground rents and bonuses during the year amount to \$508,561, and the collections are \$435,397, being a large increase in this branch of Revenue. The extent of the increase can be better understood by reference to the accompanying statement (Appendix No. 13,) of the timber revenue for the ten years ending 31st December, 1866, and the succeeding three years to the present date which shows the following results.

I.—Timber Revenue derived from the whole Province of Canada.

The largest revenue for any one of the 10 years ending 31st		
December, 1866, was	\$386,656	00
The average yearly revenue during the 10 years was	295,409	00

# II .- Timber Revenue derived from Upper Canada alone.

The larg	gest Revenu	e for any	one of the 10 years ending 31st		
Dec	ember, 186	66, was		\$197,093	00
The ave	rage yearly	Revenue	during the 10 years was	150,935	00
The Tir	nber Rever	nue for tl	ne year ending 31st December,		
180	7, was		,	152,266	00
Do.	Do.	Do.	31st December, 1868, was	234,209	00
Do.	Do.	Do.	31st December, 1869, is	435,397	00

In round numbers the Timber Revenue from the Upper Canada Woods and Forests, is during the present year \$238,000, or say 120 per cent. in excess of the highest amount it ever reached in any one year previous to 1st January, 1867; and is \$48,000, or say 12½ per cent. in excess of the highest amount ever received from the whole Province of Canada in any year previous to the last mentioned date.

### RECEIPTS AND REVENUE.

The total Receipts of the Crown Lands Department during the year are \$853,772—of which the sum of \$620,962 is considered as Revenue.

### SURVEYS.

The Surveys of the Townships of McKellar, Fergusson, Christie and Medora, were completed, and the Surveys of the Townships of Chaffey, Stistead and Hagerman, were

proceeded with during the year. All these Townships are in the Free Grant Territory, in the Muskoka and Parry Sound Districts.

The Surveys of the Townships of Mayo and Farraday, in the County of Hastings, and the Townships of McIntyre and McTavish, on the North Shore of Lake Superior, have also been proceeded with during the year.

The total payments for the year on account of Crown Land Surveys amount to \$21,423.

Instructions for 20 Municipal Surveys were issued, and 17 Municipal Surveys were confirmed during the year.

## COLONIZATION ROADS.

The expenditure for the year upon Colonization Roads is \$35,589, as set forth in the annexed Report. (Appendix No. 21).

Respectfully submitted.

S. RICHARDS, Commissioner.

TORONTO, 31st December, 1869.

# APPENDIX

TO THE

Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands,

FOR THE YEAR 1869.

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APPENDIX No. 1.

RETURN OF OFFICERS AND CLERKS in the Department of Crown Lands, for the year ending 31st December, 1869.

REMARKS.	Resigned 20th August, 1869.		Services dispensed with 36th October, 1869. Do. do. 31st January, 1869. Do. do. do. do. do.	•			Resigned, resignation taking effect from Aug. 31, C9. Services dispensed with from £0th Octol er, 1859. do
Salary per Annum.	\$1200 00 2600 00 2600 00 1400 00	1800 00 1280 00 730 00	1860 00 1400 00 1060 00 500 00	1800 00 1400 00 1200 00 1100 00 400 00	1400 00 900 00 730 00	1240 00 1200 00 400 00 365 09	3500 00 800 00 1400 00 1200 00 800 00 800 00
When Appointed.	1867, July 1 (1829, Nov. 22 1869, Aug. 22 1869, March 30	1846, July 11 1857, Sept. 28 1866, Jan. 30	1839, June 17 1847, Jan. 1. 1860, Feb. 4 1867, Feb. 21	1841, June 1 1854, March 21 1854, Oct. 29 1860, May 12	1840, Nov. 9 1848, Nov. 1 1863, Sept. 4	1857, Oct. 17 1868, Mar. 10 1868, Aug. 1 1869, Aug. 6	1852. April 10 1861. April 15 1862. May 14. 1848. Feb. 6 1853. Oct. 22. 1856. Aug. 1.
Designation.	Commissioner   1867, July 1   1867, July 1   1869, Nov. 22   1869, Ang. 21   1869, Ang. 21   1869, Ang. 21   1869, March 30   1869, March 30	Head of Surveys	Clief Clerk 1839, June 17. Clerk 46. 1867, Jan. I. do. 1867, Feb. 4	Clerk 1841, June 1 Clerk 1854, March 21 do. 1854, Oct. 29 do. 1860, May 12.	Chief Clerk	Clerk Clerk do, do,	Accountant   1872, April 10   1804, Keeper   1801, April 15   1802, April 15   1803, April 14   1805, April 16   1805, April 16   1805, April 16   1805, April 16   1805, April 17   1805, April 17   1805, April 17   1805, April 1805,
Name.	Hon. S. Richards And. Russell Thos. H. Johnson Jno. M. Currie.	Thos. Devine	Thos. Hector F. A. Hall. G. E. Lindsay C. W. Hurd	J. C. Tarbutt A. Kirkwood A. J. Taylor J. M. Grant H. G. Langlois.	H. J. Jones. J. Innes R. H. Temple	G. B. Cowper. J. C. Miller W. H. Cowper. E. Kirby.	William Ford. D. G. B. Ross R. H. Browne J. Alley D. A. Grant. J. Scott
Branch.		Surveys	Land Claims and Sales in Old	Land Sales and Free Grant	Letters Patent	Woods and Forests	Aecounts

# APPENDIX No. 1-Continued.

RETURN of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crown Lands, for the year ending 31st December, 1869.

	ober, 1869.		mary, 1869.
пемавкя,	\$1600 00 800 00 Services dispensed with from 30th October, 1869.		700 00 Services dispensed with from 31st January, 1869, 500 00 450 00
Salary Per Amnum.	\$1600 00 800 00	1.100 00	700 00 500 00 450 00
When Appointed.	1856, Jan. 22	1851, June 8	1842, Jan. 24 1852, Mar. 27 1864, Nov. 3
Designation.	Chief Clerk Clerk	Registrar	Thos. Hammond
Name.	J. W. Bridgland A. L. Russell	J. Morphy	Thos. Hammond J. Bradshaw A. McDonald
Branch.	Colonization Roads	Registry	

'fhos. H. Johnson, Assistant Commissioner

> William Ford, Accountant.

APPENDIX No. 2

# LIST OF CROWN LAND AGENTS, 1869.

# AGENTS FOR SALE OF LAND.

ed,	3 00 C'ollect 00 ', 00 C'ollect	ENOLUNENT 10 per cent. on the first \$1,000 5 per cent. on the next 9,000 2½ per cent. on any sum over \$
Remarks.	Is also Inspector of Madoc Mining Division, and is now paid by salary alone—see Post-	Died 2ud July, 1869. Nesigned, 19th January, 1869.
Commission.	\$576 93	90 54 149 91 2022 53 2022 53 203 10 154 62 154 62 791 18 85 26 872 98 1431 62 41 16
Salary per Annum.		
Date of Appointment,	20th Nov., 1866 8th Nov., 1869	22nd June, 1865  Nov., 1863. June, 1851.  3rd Nov., 1851.  21st Feb., 1860. 22th April, 1851. 22th April, 1856. 22th April, 1866. 22th April, 1866. 22th April, 1867. 21st Aug., 1869. 27th April, 1853 15th Jun, 1857 25th July, 1815
District or County.	A. A. Campbell —— Part of Hastings ————————————————————————————————————	aterloo  ut of Renfrew, &c.  ut of Renfrew.  ut of Renfrew.  ut of Proutenac, and Addington and Lennox  ute of Proutenac and Addington,  ute of Victoria.  Do.  Do.  Toth  Lo.  Lo.  Lo.  Lo.  Lo.  Lo.  Lo.  Lo
Name.	A. A. Campbell	C. F. Holterman. Part. M. Harris W. M. Harris Part. M. Jackenn. Cl. J. Macpherson. Br. A. McNabb Br. G. W. Loche. Part. G. M. Roche. W. A. Kussell. Part. J. Ross. C. Widder. Hill. J. Wilson. Fart. J. Wilson. Part. J. Wilson. Pa

# FREE GRANT AGENTS.

	Moffact during 1869 was on Collections made before their responsive salaries commenced	
158 99		80 46
500 00 500 00 500 00		200 00
ng	istrict. Vipissing	Part of Hastings

Assistant Commissioner.

# APPENDIX No. 2-Continued.

# MENENG INSPECTORS.

the control of the co	-	•	THOS. H. JOHNSON,
	Commission.		
The state of the s	Salaries.	\$1000 00 1000 00	
Contract the said depth and the said Land State of Artificial State and State of Sta	Date of Appointment.	12th May, 1869	
	District or County.	Lake Superior Mining Division 12th May, 1859 Madoc Mining Division 25th Sept., 1869	
	Name.	E. B. Borron	

WILLIAM FORD, Accountunt. \*Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, 31st December, 1869.

Assistant Commissioner.

Toronto, 31st December, 1869.

Accountant.

Department of Crown Lands,

LIST OF CROWN TIMBER AGENTS in the Province of Ontario, their Assistants, names of Territories, Residences, dates of Appointment, and Salary allowed to each for his services, during the year ending 31st December, 1869.

Names of Territories.	Names of Agents and Assistants.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per An'm.	Remarks.
Upper Ottava	A. J. Russell, Agent	Ottawa City do do do do do	June, 1846 13th April, 1838. 23rd June, 1864. 15th Nov., 1866. 23rd June, 1864.	\$1840 00 1200 00 700 00 600 00 550 00	(The Crown Timber Office, Ottawa, acts for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and also for the Dominion of Canada in the Collection of Silde Dues: the preportion of Salaries, charge able to each Province and the Dominion not yet determined.
J. Lower Ottawn	Lower Ottawa	Montrealdo	6th May, 1854 1st May, 1858.	1200 00	The Crown Timber Office at Montreal at present acts for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebe, proportion of Salaries, chargeable to each Province not yet determined. The Agent and Clerk were notified on 25rd Dec, 1869, that their services on behalf of the Department at Toronto would be dispensed with
Ontario	Jos. F. Way, Agent	Belleville do do	6th May, 1854 26th Feb., 1859 1st Ibec., 1867	1440 00 800 00 500 00	after the 31st of month.
Western Timber District.	Western Timber District, J. R. Nash, Agent F. W. Stayner, Assistant J. F. Elliott, Sub-Agent	Toronto do Windsor	28th June, 1864. 8th August, 1864 9th Sept., 1865.	1400 00 800 00 200 00	Agency abolished and duties transferred to the Woods and Forests Parach of the Crown Lands Department by O. C. 39th Jan. uary, 1869.
Collector at Quebec	McLean Stewart, Collector	Quebec do do	27th Sept., 1845. 1st June, 1861. 27th May, 1864.	1800 00 1200 00 800 00	The remarks in connection with the Crown Timber Office at Ottawa respecting Salaries, apply to the Collector's Office at Quebec.
WILLIAM FORD,	FORD,		THOS.	H. JO	THOS. H. JOHNSON,

# APPENDIX No. 4.

STATEMENT of Number of Acres Sold, amount of Sales and amount of Collections, for the year 1869.

SERVICE.	Acres Sold.	Amount of Sales.	Amount of Collections.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Crown Lands	33275	90061 38	181289 60
Clergy Lands	113121	29020 79	98015 30
Common School Lands	61823	20059 44	128269 92
Grammar School Lands	2447	4611 92	6462 39
	532171	143753 53	414037 21

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

Assistant Commissioner.

THOMAS H. JOHNSON,

APPENDIX No. 5.

RETURN of Receipts and Payments on account of Clergy reserves for the year 1869.

LAND	LAND SOLD.		RECE	RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.	Ţ.	
Aeres,	Amount of Sales.	Rent.	Interest.	Principal	Inspection.	Rent.	Interest.	Principal.	Inspection.	Disbursements Refunds.
11,3125	\$ cts.	\$ ets.	S ets.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.	& cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.

# RECAPITULATION.

William Ford, Accountant.

# APPENDIX No. 6.

RETURN of Receipts and Payments on account of Common School Lands, for the year 1869.

	= =								
		Disbursements, Refunds.	\$ cts. 956 61	Recommendation of the control of the	Anount.	\$ ets. 52,540 96 75,728 96	\$128,269 92		
		Disbu		Control Control (Control Control Contr		\$956 61			
Common and Common Commo	PAYMENTS.	Principal.	8 ets. 75,728 96	REMILLAND CONTROL ACTION OF THE STATE OF THE	ž				
SPUSE WYNELFORESESSING SELECTOR				T THE PLANE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY PARTY PARTY.	PAYMENTS.				
PROCESSION OF STREET		Interest.	\$ cts. 52,540 96	Wilder Children Child					
THE PLANT OF THE PARTY OF THE P		Principal.	cts.	RECAPITULATION.		Interest Principal Refunds	of the state of th		
The state of the s	RECEIPTS.	Princ	\$ cts.	ECAPIT	Amount.	\$ cts. 75,728 96	\$128,269 99		
The state of the s		Interest.	\$ cts.	The state of the s					
ACCOUNT OF THE PERSON OF THE P			ic	A THE PARTY OF THE					
Box 10 MEDITION CO.		Amount of Sales.	s cts. 20,059 44				RECEIPTS.		communication of the Million Ben and the complete constitution of the comp
	LAND SOLD.	- P			[생				
	L	Acres.	6,1823			Interest Principal	Maria de Labora, esta seria delle escolo		
						Intere			

8

THOMAS H. JOHNSON,

Assistant Commissioner.

Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

TOPONTO, 31st December, 1869.

WILLIAM FORD,

APPENDIX No. 7.

RETURN of Receipts and Payments on account of Grammar School Lands for the year ending 31st December, 1869.

	REC	RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.	
	Principal. Inte	Interest.	Inspection.	Principal.	Interest,	Inspection.
	8 cts. 8	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 4,570 26	\$ cts. 1,888 13	& cts.
	_	RECAPIT	RECAPITULATION.	man, marifi jinga bigani man minina mila da ja da gili marifi kan di mar		
RECEIPTS.		Amount.		PAYMENTS.	ž.	Amount
		\$ cts. 4,570 26 1,888 13 4 00 86,462 39	Principal Interest Inspection.	Principal Interest Inspection		, s cts. 4,570 26 1,885 13 4 00 \$6,162 33
		-	-1		TACOUNTY IN SOME CITE	

THOMAS H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Aeroundant.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 31st December, 1869

WILLIAM FORD.

# APPENDIX No. 8.

# WOODS AND FORESTS.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE collected during the year ending 31st December, 1869.

Amount of	Upper	Ottawa T	erritory	collectio	ons by A. J. Russell	\$ cts. 117,657 70	\$ cts.
Do	do	do	do	do	by McLean Stewart, Quebec.	128,901 85	,
							246,559 8
Amount of	Ontario	Territor	ry collecti	ions by	Joseph F. Way	97,955 05	
Do	do	do	do	do by	McLean Stewart, Quebec	6,433 41	
					,		104,388
Amount of	Wester	n Timber	District	collection	ons at Department, Toronto	70,711 54	
, Do	do	do	do	do	by McLean Stewart, Quebec.	12,994 14	
							83,705
Amount of	Lower	Ottawa T	erritory	collectio	ons by Charles E. Belle	669 45	
Do	dc	do	do	do	by McLean Stewart, Quebec.	74 67	
							744 1
	Total '	Timber I	Dues, Gro	und Re	ut and Bonuses		\$435,397 8

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,

Accountant.

# APPENDIX No. 9.

STATEMENT of the Gross Collections of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1869.

	\$ 0	ts.
Crown Lands	181,289	60
Clergy Lands.	98,015	36
Common School Lands	128,269	92
Grammar School Lands	6,462	39
Woods and Forests	435,397	81
Charges on Settlers' Timber.	255	74
Colonization Roads, refund	47	5(
Casual Fees	416	00
Mining Lands	3,170	20
Huron Land Claims	265	2
Location Fees4	8	00
Gain on Scrip	15	00
Surveyors' Fee Fund	160	00
	\$853,772	71

THOS. H. JOHNSON,

Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,

Accountant.

# APPENDIX No. 10.

STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1869, which are considered as REVENUE.

	\$ 0	cts.
Crown Lands	181,289	60
Woods and Forests	435,397	81
Charges on Settlers' Timber	255	74
Casual Fees.	424	06
Mining Lands	3,170	20
Huron Land Claims.	265	25
Surveyors' Fee Fund	160	00
·		
	\$620,962	66

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,

Accountant.

# APPENDIX No. 11.

STATEMENT of Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands, for the year 1859, exclusive of petty contingencies.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,

Assistant Commissioner

WILLIAM FORD,

Accountant.

# APPENDIX

WOODS AND

GENERAL STATEMENT of Timber, &c., and amounts accrued from Timber

# QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP

NAMES OF AGENTS	Area under License.	Saw 1	Logs.	White	Pine.	Red	Pine.	Oa	k.
AND AGENCIES.	Square miles	White Pine.	Other.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.
A. J. Russell, Agent, Upper Ottawa Territory Jos. F. Way, Agent, Ontario	7652	1001437	389	160080	8968082	57909	2309116	14	492
Territory	2021	576881	60	8977	500369	400	12118	259	8305
Western Timber District Chas. E. Belle, Agent, Lower		297634	1700	8360	488964	1314	65681	822	103479
Ottawa Territory	11	22		336	16550				
Total ,	12066	1875974	2149	177753	9973965	59623	2386915	1095	112276

# GENERAL STATEMENT

# QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP

NAMES OF AGENTS	Boom Tim- ber, Binders	Railway	Cedar Rails.	Shingle and Stave	Shingles.	Cord	wood.
END AULINOIES.	and Floats.	Ties.	Rans.	Bolts.		Hard.	Soft.
A. J. Russell, Agent, Upper Ottawa Territory				Cords.			
Jos. F. Way, Agent, Ontario Territory Western Timber District Chas, E. Belle, Agent, Lower	3767	7541 2412	3500 20000	$\frac{243^{1}_{2}}{18}$		1961	429
Ottawa Territory		9953	23500	661½	166000	830	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$

J. C. MILLER, Chief Clerk.

Woods and Forests,<sup>1</sup>
Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 31st December, 1869.

# No. 12.

# FORESTS.

Dues, Ground Rent and Bonuses, during the year ending 31st December, 1869.

# TION OF TIMBER.

Elm.		Ash.		Tamarae.		Birch and Cedar.		Maple.		Basswood.		Cherry and Chesnut.		
Pi	eces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Fect.	Pieces.	Feet	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	P'cs	Feet.
											-		_	
	118	3357	430	18077	492	15922					123	5461		
	722	19171	291	12770	274	5294	808	21796 с			9	351		
	3838	180459	242	10715	1	29			2	86	29	2165	$\begin{cases} 9\\ 7 \end{cases}$	318 chy. \ 346 ches \
	51	2034			9	275	6	191 b	**********		2	85		
	4729	205021	963	41562	776	21520	814	21987	2	86	163	8062	16	664

# OF TIMBER, &c.—Continued.

## TION OF TIMBER.

Staves.		Miscellaneous.	AMOUNTS ACCRUED.									
West India.	Stand- ard.		Trespass, &c.		Fractions.	Timber Dues.	Ground Rent.	Bonus.	Total.			
			\$	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ ets.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.			
			4845	21	0 30	274345 30	15598 06	796 60	295585 47			
105154	5363	Cedar Posts, 35 cords	5155 13418		0 05 2 43	93896 08 57164 36		5539 0 <sub>0</sub> 27099 50	109081 25 103150 80			
		Ship Knees, 34	244	72		367 61	132 00		744 33			
106154	5333		23664	21	2 78	425773 35	25686 41	33435 10	508561 85			

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Asst. Commissioner.

# APPENDIX No. 13.

STATEMENT, showing amounts of timber revenue received from Woods and Forests in Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively, during the ten years from 1857 to 1866, both inclusive, and from Upper Canada or Ontario during the years 1867, 1868 and 1869.

YEAR.	Upper Canada.	Lower Canada.	TOTAL.
1857	\$ cts. 94,921 15 141,185 90 136,189 33 149,921 22 127,995 88 159,330 86 *197,093 73 121,367 79 183,380 75 197,965 85	\$ cts. 114,023 53 134,476 00 145,745 59 168,330 38 127,849 10 144,321 31 *189,562 80 121,718 52 160,035 23 138,678 04	\$ cts. 208,944 68 275,661 90 281,934 92 318,251 60 255,844 98 303,652 17 *386,656 53 243,086 71 343,415 98 336,643 89 2,954,092 96
Average annual revenue during the ten years	150,935 24	144,474 05	295,409 29
Largest revenue for any one of the ten years (1863)	*197,093 73	*189,562 80	*386,656 53
1867 (half-year to 1st July, date of Confedera- tion)	152,266 60 234,209 85 435,397 81		

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

J. C. MILLER, Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1869.

APPENDIX No. 14

RETURN of the Number of Persons located for Free Grants and Number of Acres located, the Number of Purchasers, and Num-Number of Acres Sold. 133 119 17 100 Zii. 197 Zii. N. N. 31 Number of Purchasers. N. Nil. Nil. Nil ¢1 13 her of Acres Sold to Locatees under the Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868, during the year 1869. Acres located. Number of 3090 2532 278 1515 519 10279 2.438 4684 1383 6156 1361 2991 Nil. Persons located. Number of Nil. 16 9 13 30 100 3 £; 16 3 캢 100 33 District or County District of Muskoka .... County of Peterboro'. District of Muskoka. gency of W. Armstrong. Agency of C. V. Lount. Townships. Chandos Monmouth. Stephenson McDougail Anstruther Muskoka.. Humphrey. Macaulay . Cardiff..... Foley ..... Brunel ..... McLean... Monck .... Cardwell Draper ... Watt .

APPENDIX No. 14-Continued.

RETURN of the Number of Persons located for Free Grants and Number of Acres located, the Number of Purchasers, and Number of Acres Sold to locatees under the Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868, during the year 1869.

${ m Townships}.$	District or County.	Number of Persons located.	Number of Acres located.	, Number of Purchasers.	Number of Acres Sold.
Anson	Count		397	Ni	Nil.
Hindon	Do. County of Peterbore'.	Nii.	Nii. 316	Nil.	Nil. 126
Stanhope	ot S	; <del>-</del>	194	Nil.	Nil.
O Dungannon		₩	406	Nil.	Nil.
Carlow	·:	:5	300	Nil.	Nil.
Monteagle	County of Hactings	4	393	Nii.	Nil.
Herschel		t-	397	Nii.	Nil.
Wicklow	$\frac{\Gamma}{V}$	**	348	Nil.	Nil.
Mayo	=	Nil.	N:1.	Nil.	Nil.
Grattan	County of Renfrew	15	1613	οı	65
Wilberforce	ynn. Do.	9	000	Nil.	Nil.
S. Algona	Do.	¢3	200	Nil.	Nil.
Hagarty	District of Nipissing	11	1200	Nil.	Nil.
Richards	Samu Do.	Nil.	Nii.	Nil.	Nil.
Sherwood	Do	13	1200	Nil.	Zii.

THOS. H. JOHNSON, Assistant Commissioner.

J. C. Tarbutt,

Chief Clerk in charge.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, December 31st, 1869.

## APPENDIX No. 15.

STATEMENT of Mining Lands on the North Shore of Lake Superior, which have been patented, during the year ending 31st December, 1869.

Date of Patent.	1869. 25th March. 1st April. 1st April. 1st April. 1st April. 1st April. 7th April. 7th April. 1sth April.
Area.	Acres 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
NAME OF LOCATION.	1 and 2 Little Pio Bay—Herrick's survey   5 do
	1 1000444444444444444444444444444444444
To whom Patented.	Alexander Cross John Gray Henry D. Thomas Benjamin Young Henry D. Thomas Henry D. Thomas Henry D. Thomas Hone Donald McInnes Hon. John B. Robinson Richard Benner William Brown Pemberton Paterson David Fisher George H. Whitney William J. Akkins William J. Akkins William J. Akkins William J. Akkins Mary V. McIntyre Samuel Taylor John Dewe Glarkes G. Collins Lewis J. Jongprie Peter Mitchell George C. Jones Albert Rudolph John Mercer Daniel P. Waite Humphrey L. Hime Humphrey L. Hime Humphrey L. Hime John Dewe John Dewe John Ackenzie John Dewe John Dewe John McKenzie John Dewe John McKenzie John Mercer John Dewe John MacKenzie John MacKenzie John MacKenzie John MacKenzie John MacKenzie
No. of Des- cription,	200 1056 1056 1056 1050 1050 1050 1050 10

	Ĭ	
22nd April. 15th May. 11th June. 11th June. 11th June. 11th June. 11th June. 12th June.		
170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170	$19361\frac{1}{2}$	
13. E. Thunder Bay—White's survey  14. E. do  9 and 10, E. do  4 . E. do  4 . E. do  6 . E. do  6 . E. do  12. between Thunder and Black Bays - Herrick's survey  2 . do  13. Do do  14. Deart of 21, North of Neebing—White's survey  15. North of Thunder Bay—Lindsay's survey  16. North of Thunder Bay—Lindsay's survey  17. North of Thunder Bay—White's survey  18. North of Thunder Bay—White's survey  19. Survey  10. Savigny's survey  11. Sind, South of Thunder Bay—White's survey  11. Sind, South of Plie Island, McKellar's Island—Wilson's survey  11. Siland, South of Pie Island, McKellar's Island—Wilson's survey  11. Island, South of Pie Island, McKellar's Island—Wilson's survey  11. Island, South of Pie Island, McKellar's Island—Wilson's survey  12. Survey  13. Survey  14. Sullind R. Lake Huron—Weatherald's survey		See Control of the co
John Dewe John Dewe John Dewe Williams John Dow B. Williams John Dow B. Wilson Benjamin T. Rogers John M. Morse Peter Bell Peter McKellar William Armstrong Lewis M. Dickens William W. Spalding Charles E. Montizambert William P. Lockwood John Jowe Simon J. Dawson William P. Lockwood John Dowe John Dowe John Jowe John Jowe Robert Pither Robert Pither Robert Pither Robert Barber John McKellar Joseph Williams		
179 181 181 180 180 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 2		

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

SURVEYS BRANCH.

T. DEVINE,

Surveyor-in-Chief.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

Toronto, 31st December, 1869.

### No. 16, APPENDIX

STATEMENT OF CROWN LANDS SURVEYS completed and closed during the year ending the 31st December, 1869.

No.	Date of Instructions,	Surveyor.	Surveys.	Balances on Surveys.	Acres, &c,, Surveyed.	
-	1 9th June, 1868	Fowlie	Big Island in Lake Rosseau	\$144 93	1045	
C4	2 16th September, 1858	T. Byrne	Township of Medora	2323 94	64366	
6.3	3 3rd September, 1868		Examination of Surveys of Mining locations on Thunder	536 57		
4	4 17th October, 1868 J.	W. Fitzgerald	Township of McKellar, and part of the Township of Fer-	4083 25	70245	
3	5 19th November, 1868 J. (	Frant	Township of Christie	2031 90	48173	
9	6 4th June, 1859		Parts of Lots adjoining the Town plot of Adelaide	112 00	100	
ر 00	7 5th August, 1869	- :	Examination of Surveys at Parry Sound	133 60		
30	8 30th September, 1869 B. Springer		Examination of West Half of Lot A in the 1st Concession	59 00		
0	24th August, 1839	M. Deane	9 24th August, 1839	260 00	39 miles.	
				9685 19	183929	
	The Nun	aber of Acres surveyed, 183,829	The Number of Acres surveyed, 183,829	5.2 cents per Acre.		

100 Acres—Park Lots.....

THOS. H. JOHNSON,

Assistant Commissioner.

Toronto, 31st December, 1869. Surveyor-in-Chief. DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

THOMAS DEVINE,

SURVEYS BRANCH,

22

APPENDIX No. 17.

STATEMENT OF CROWN LANDS SURVEYS in progress, with the amounts advanced thereon up to the 31st December, 1869.

Amounts Advanced.	\$3945 45	1703 00		2700 00	1265 60	00 006	200 00	300 00	725 27			11738 72
Surveys.	1 12th October, 1868 Walter Beatty Townships of Chaffey and Stisted	Township of Mayo	Part of Sunnidale	Township of McIntyre	Township of McTavish	The Limits of Timber Berths, Lake Huron	Township of Hagerman	" Forneri & Kennedy Township of Faraday	Residue of the Township of Anglesca	Peninsula in front of the Township of Brighton for the Department of Marine and Fisheries,	to be paid for by that Department	
Surveyor.	Walter Beatty	Н. О. Wood	II. Creswick	" A. B. Scott	H. Wilson	Walter Beatty	T. Byrne	Forneri & Kennedy	" C. Brady	" A. B. Perry		
Date of Instructions.	12th October, 1868	2 26th November, 1868 H. O. Wood	3 15th January, 1869 III. Creswielc	4 8th May, "	5 29th June, "	6 18th October, " Walter Beatty	7 18th October, " T. Byrne	8 14th Nov., "		10 7th April, "		
No.		67	ಣ	ਧ	70	9	3	œ	6	10		

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

THOMAS DEVINE, Surveyor-in-Chief.

SURVEYS BRANCH,

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Toronto, 31st December, 1869.

## APPENDIX No. 18.

STATEMENT OF MUNICIPAL SURVEYS for which Instructions were issued during the year ending the 31st December, 1869.

SURVEYS.		Lots Nos. 2 to 6 inclusive, in the 7th Concession of Brighton. Line between Concessions 4 and 5, from Lot No. 13 to Lot No. 25, and to plant durable monuments	Lots Nos. 22 and 23, in the 1st and 2nd Concessions, and Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in 12th Concession N D Doutin	To plant permanent monuments at South end of each Concession line on the base line of the Town-	Sind of reast Aussour.  Line between the 3rd and 4th Concessions of Ahwiek, from the Western boundary thereof, to the	Western timit of Lot No. 12, in the Yan Concession, and to plant monuments are rem.  Lots 7 and 8, in the 1st Concession of Pickering, and to plant durable monuments at the front and	rear angles of said Lots.  Part of the line between the 4th and 5th Concessions of Montague, from Lot No. 2 to Lot No. 14	inclusive, and to plant stone monuments therein. Survey Lots Nos. 4 and 5, between Garrison Road, and Lake Erie, in the Township of Bertie, and	plant monuments at the front and rear angles thereof.  Lots Nos. 15, 16 and 17, in the 8th Concession of Darlington, and to plant stone monuments at the	front and rear angles of said Lots.  Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in the 3rd Concession of Uxbridge, and to plant permanent monuments	at the front and rear angles of said Lots.  Lots Nos. 30 and 31, in the 3rd Concession of Uxbridge, and to plant permanent monuments at the	front and rear angles of said Lots.  The Lots in the 7th Concession of Hamilton, and to plant stone monuments at the front and rear	angies thereof.  To plant stone monuments at the South East corner of the Township of Vaughan, and at the North  West someon of the Township of Varle and at the several Concession lines of the	west-content in the townships.  boundary line between said Townships.  The 5, 6, 7 and 8 Concession lines of the Township of Gosfield, and to plant permanent stone monu-	ments therein. Lots 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, in the 2nd Concession of Whitchurch, and to plant permanent monuments	at the front and rear angles of sand Lots.  Lots Nos. 19, 20, 21 and 22, in the 7th Concession of Pickering, and to plant durable monuments at	the front and rear angres of the smul Lots.  Lots Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, in 2nd Concession from Lake Erie, in the Township of Harwich.  Lots Nos. 18 to 23 inclusive, in the 8th Concession of Darlington, and to plant stone monuments at the front and rear angles of the said Lots.
No. and Date of Instructions.	1869.	9th January	16th February	26th February	27th February	18th March	18th March	14th May	21st June	21st June	21st June	11th August	11th August	16th August	21st September	13th October	29th October 16th December
No. a		278 279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	200	291	292	203	294
Surveyor.		T. Nash H. D. Lumsden	E. DeCew	W. G. Wonham	J. Daintry	J. Shier	John Burchell	E. DeCew	C. G. Hanning	10 J. Shier	11 J. Shier	12 E. C. Caddy	13 C. Unwin.	14 E. O. Flynn	15 J. Shier	16 J. Shier	17 W. G. McGregor 18 C. G. Hanning
No.		H 61	ಬ	771	7.3	2	<b>L</b>	æ	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17.

Lots Nos. 3 to 12 inclusive, in the 14th and 15th Concession of West Gwilliambury, and to plant durable monuments at the rear angles of the said Lots, in the 14th Concession, and at the front angles of the said Lots, in the 15th Concession of said Township of West Gwilliambury.

The 10th Concession line of South Norwich, from Middletown line West to the Township of Dereham, Assistant Commissioner. THOS. H. JOHNSON and to plant stone monuments therein.

296 30th December

19 H. Creswick.....

30th December

B. Springer

Thos. Devine, Surveyor-in-Chief. Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, 31st December, 1869.

SURVEYS BRANCH,

## APPENDIX No. 19.

STATEMENT of Municipal Surveys confirmed during the year ending 31st December, 1869.

1869. 8th June. 19th January. 25th May. 3rd March. 24th April. 26th January. 3rd May. 3rd May. 15th May.	9th September. 30th July. 11th July. 11th August. 11th August. 31st December.
s Nos. 1 to 5 in the 1st south- nd in the Township of Scott.	Pebruary   Place permanent monuments at South end of each concession line, on base line Nissouri, East   16th September.   1. 16th Nos. 4 and 8, in the 1st concession of Pickering   1. 1. 16th Nos. 12, 16, and 17, in the 8th concession. Uxbridge   1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
	281 26th February 283 18th March 283 18th May 285 14th May 286 21st June 287 21st June 299 11th August 299 21st September
age	10 W. G. Wonham
	March The South boundary of the Township of North Gwillimbury  1868.  In It is south boundary of the Township of North Gwillimbury  1868.  In It is the fath concession of Pickering  In It is the stand 2nd meridian concessions and Lots Nos. 1 to 5 in the 1st souther are division, and Lots Nos. 1 to 5 in broken front, Etobicoke  August  In It is the stand 2nd and 1 to plant monuments at each end in the Township of Scott.  August  Part of line between concessions A and B, Mara  November  In Nos. 20, 21, 22 and 23, in the 6th concession, Whitby  November  Nos. 5 to 10, in the 3rd concession, Wrighton  Nos. 5 to 10, in the 3rd concession, Brighton  Nos. 5 to 10, in the 12th concession, N. R. Bertie  And Lots Nos. 22 and 23, in 1st and 2nd concessions, Bortee.

THOMAS H. JOHNSON, Assistant Commissioner.

SURVEYS BRANCH.
THOS. DEVINE,
Surveyor-in-Chief.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Toronto, 31st December, 1869

APPENDIX No. 20.

STATEMENT of Letters registered in the years 1868 and 1869.

Returned Letters not called for at address.	152
JionnoO ni srebrO	103
Enclosures.	29500
Names Indexed.	21500
Total.	11900
Transferred to other Departments.	7.1
.e. Commissioner's,	18
Colonization Roads.	233
Surveys.	731
Woods and Porests.	2352
Accounts.	27.46
Late Surveyor General's.	*222
Sales and Free Grants.	9389
Years.	1869

\* Merged in sales branch, February 1, 1869.

27

THOMAS H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

John Morphy,

Registrary

Department of Crown Lands,

Toronto, January 3, 1870.

### APPENDIX No. 21.

To the Hon. S. RICHARDS,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

SIR,—I have to submit the following Report of Colonization Roads operations during the past season of 1869.

The works alluded to embrace some nineteen different localities between Lake Supe-

rior and the Frontenac road.

The total expenditure to the close of 1869, for improvements actually wrought during the season, for balances due on works of 1868, and for Inspection and estimate expenses is \$35,589 94.

A detailed statement of the items of payment is appended to this Report.

The following is a description of the various works and localities:

### 1st. Addington Road.

About eleven miles of this Road have been repaired and rendered passable for moderate loads, extending from Clark's tavern in Barrie to Massanoga Lake.

### 2ND, BRUNEL ROAD.

In Muskoka District, ten miles of this line, under contract last year, have been this season completed, on a specification of a cheap winter road. The work extends from the Muskoka road Eastward through the Township of Stephenson.

A truss bridge, to span the Muskoka river, which crosses the road at the commencement of the 4th mile, is immediately needed to render the Eastern portion thereof available

for settlement.

### 3RD. BURLEIGH ROAD.

Some necessary repairs of crossways, which had been burnt or broken down, have been done on this road.

### 4TH. CARLOW ROAD.

This is a new road leading from the Mississippi road, in the Township of Carlow, northerly to the York River.

It is 13 miles and 15 chains in length, and has been made throughout for an average

cost of \$200 per mile.

### 5TH. FRONTENAC ROAD.

This road has been completed this season to the Madawaska River, where it is intended to terminate it. Six miles have been made this year.

### 6TH. GRANT'S BRIDGE.

The construction of this bridge was let by contract in the Fall of 1868, but was not completed until the month of April last. In June following the work was examined and accepted, and the balance due on account thereof paid. It spans a ravine formed by the Kahshebogamog Creek which intersects the Muskoka Road about 5 miles from Washago.

### 7th. Korah Road,

In Algoma District. The overseer of this road reports certain improvements made on the line, such as the crosswaying and fascining of some long swamps.

The road is between four and five miles long, and is not yet completed.

### 8th. Lake Joseph Road, No. 1 Section.

This section was put under contract in the Fall of 1868. Some work was done upon it at that time but nothing more has been since effected.

The work done has been estimated and paid for at contract prices, and the contract

since surrendered.

Five miles—the distance contracted for—have been chopped and cleared.

### 9TH. LAKE JOSEPH ROAD, No. 2 SECTION.

Five miles, consecutive to No. 1 Section, under contract as above. Considerably more has been done on this Section than on No. 1, but the contract is only a little more than half completed.

### 10th. Lake Joseph Road, No. 3 Section.

This contract embraces 7 miles, extending to the end of the located line. The Section is finished according to specification, paid for and accepted. This road crosses Rousseau River at the Canal Lock, Port Carling.

### 11TH. MACAULAY ROAD.

Ten miles of this road, leading from Muskoka road through the Township of Macaulay, were also let by contract in 1868. The contractor has finished six miles as a winter road and chopped out the remaining four miles. The contract has been surrendered. All the work done has been estimated and paid for. This road has been very injudiciously located at some points, and is thereat quite impassable for vehicles with any load. About \$500 properly expended is absolutely necessary to make the first two miles available for settlers taking in loaded teams.

A bridge is also immediately required over the Muskoka River on the third mile.

### 12TH. MUSKOKA ROAD SOUTH.

This road has been thoroughly repaired from Washago to Gravenhurst.

A new branch road has been made also from Gravenhurst down to the steamboat landing-distance one half mile.

The approaches to the Severn River bridge on either side have been substantially

repaired.

### 13TH. MUSKOKA NORTH.

This part of the above road has been extended from the North-East corner of Stephenson to the Muskoka River in Chaffey. It is reported made passable as a winter road.

### 14TH, MONCK ROAD,

The work on this road was commenced and carried on in two sections this year, viz., from the Bobcaygeon Road and from the Burleigh Road, both works tending Easterly.

That from the Burleigh has been united with the Hastings Road, 15 miles. That rom Bobcaygeon has been produced to a distance of about ten miles.

### 15TH. NORTHERN ROAD.

From Parry Sound to French River, twenty-six miles are now completed, reaching to within about five miles of the Maganetewan River.

Eight miles have this year been made upon contract.

This road traverses on the last six or eight miles some of the best land in the unsettled portions of Ontario.

### 16th, Peterson Road.

On this road the Papineau Creek bridge has been rebuilt at a cost of \$269 55.

An amount of \$20 for compensation to one William Bennett for fencing, rendered necessary by a deviation of the road in 1866, has also been paid.

### 17th. Rousseau Road.

This road has been repaired as far as the same was constructed previous to the past season, 12½ miles.

It has also been produced about 31 miles further as a new road.

There remains now about 14 miles of unmade line to reach Aumick Lake and 18 miles to the site chosen for crossing the Maganetewan River.

### 18th. Victoria Road.

An appropriation of \$600 was made in August last, to be expended in repairs on the above road under the supervision of the County Council.

The above amount has accordingly been laid out upon the section indicated, and vouchers for the expenditure are filed in this Department.

### 19TH. WASHAGO WHARF AND ROAD.

This improvement (the wharf) is merely an extension of the old structure at the end of the Mill Tramway on Couchiching Lake. The object has been to reach deeper water, so that the steamer *Ida Burton* and others may be able to discharge thereat freight and passengers at the low water level.

This end is partly accomplished, but the water is so generally shoal over all the North end of the lake, that a further prolongation of the wharf is needed in order to reach the

deep water channel accessible at all seasons for large steamers.

The road connecting this wharf with the Muskoka Road has been partially made but requires further improvement before it can be considered as completed.

### Respectfully submitted,

J. W. BRIDGLAND,

Superintendent Colonization Roads.

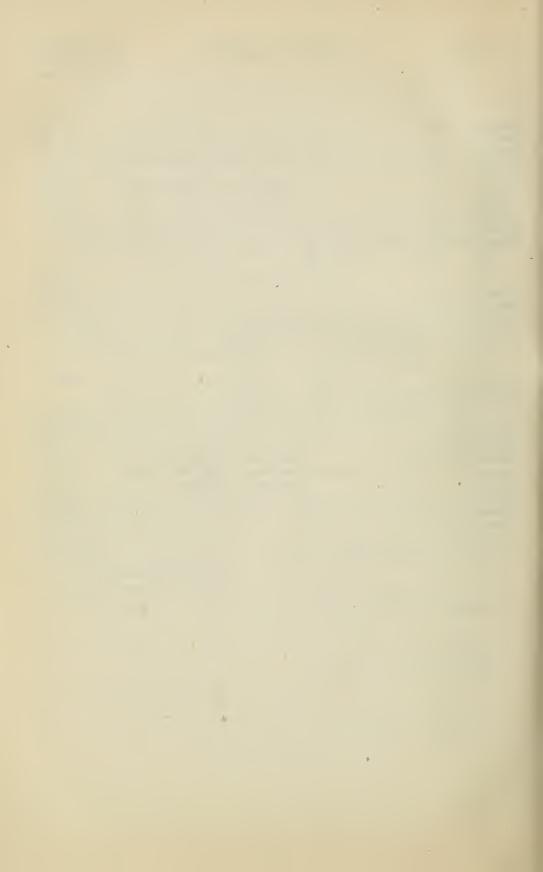
Toronto, 31st December, 1869.

### TOTAL EXPENDITURE UPON COLONIZATION ROADS IN THE YEAR 1869.

Addington Road	\$1006	50
Brunel do	1539	
Burleigh do	186	
Canont do Balance due en account of 1868	98	
Carlow do	2400	-
Frontenac do Balance due on account of 1868	213	
Do. do Expenditure of 1869	2500	
Inspection do	423	00
Korah do	750	00.
Lake Joseph, No. 1 Continued, \$237-50		
Do. No. 2 " 628 25		
Do, No. 2 " 628 25 Do. No. 3 " 1060 11		
	1925	86
Macaulay	431	
Monek		
	10401	91
Muskoka Soath—Gravenhurst to Washago, \$2651-89		
Do. Branch Road to Bay 192 50		
Do. Grant's Bridge 685 00		
Do. Severn Bridge 50 00		
Do. Balance due in 1868 6 78		
	3586	17
Muskoka North—Balance due in 1868 \$19 90		
Do. Appropriation, 1869 300 00		
Tiplophation, 1000 mm. 500 m	319	90
Northern	4800	
	15	
Northern (Great)		
Pembroke and Matawan	166	
Peterson Compensation claim, Wm. Bennett	20	-
Peterson. Papineau Creek Bridge	269	
Rousseau	2857	18
Victoria	600	00
Washago	1000	00
Total expenditure in 1869	\$35589	94
2 out of the result of the res	#00000	-

J. W. BRIDGLAND Supt. Col. Roads

Toronto, 31st December, 1869.



(No. 8.)

RETURN of the amount it has cost each County for advertising in the Ontario Gazette the Sales of Lands for Taxes for each year since July, 1867.—[Not Printed.]



Copy of the Award of the Arbitrators between the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, referred to in the second paragraph of the Speech from the Throne. Transmitted to the Legislative Assembly by the Lieutenant Governor.

Government House, Toronto, December 16th, 1870.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME-

The Honorable John Hamilton Gray, of the city of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, and the Honorable David Lewis Macpherson, of the city of Toronto, in

the Province of Ontario, send greeting:

Whereas by the British North America Act, 1867, it is enacted that the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities, properties and assets of Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be referred to the arbitrament of three arbitrators, one chosen by the Government of Ontario, and one by the Government of Quebec, and one by the Government of Canada;

And whereas, the said John Hamilton Gray was duly chosen under and in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, as arbitrator, by the Government of Canada, the said David Lewis Macpherson by the Government of Ontario, and the Honorable Charles Dewe Day, of Glenbrooke, in the said Province of Quebec, by the Government

of Quebec;

Now, therefore, the said arbitrators having taken upon themselves the burden of the said arbitration, the said John Hamilton Gray and David Lewis Macpherson being a majority of the said arbitrators do award, order and adjudge of and upon the premises

as follows, that is to say:

I. That the amount, by which the debt of the late Province of Canada exceeded, on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, sixty-two mil lions five hundred thousand dollars, shall be and is hereby divided between and apportioned to, and shall be borne by the said Provinces of Ontario and Quebec respectively, in the following proportions, that is to say,—the said Province of Ontario shall assume and pay such a proportion of the said amount, as the sum of nine millions eight hundred and eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars and two cents bears to the sum of eighteen millions five hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty dollars and fifty-seven cents; and the said Province of Quebec shall assume and pay such a proportion of the said amount, as the sum of eight millions seven hundred and seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty-five cents bears to the sum of eighteen millions five hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty dollars and fifty-seven cents.

II. That the assets hereinafter in this clause enumerated shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be the property of and belonging to the Province of Ontario, namely:

 Debt from the Upper Canada Building Fund to the late Province of Canada, (enumerated in the fourth schedule to the said British North America Act, 1867, as "Upper Canada Building Fund, Lunatic Asylums, Normal Schools,")

—Lunatic Asylums \$30,800, Normal Schools \$6000,..........\$36,800 00

2. Debt from the Law Society Upper Canada to the late Province of

Canada...... 156,015 61

		Debts to the late Province of Canada under the Consolidated Muni-	3.
39	5,792,136	cipal Loan Fund of Upper Canada	,
	4,000	Province of Canada	
		Debt from the University Permanent Fund to the late Province of	5.
63	1,220	Canada	
		That the assets hereinafter in this clause enumerated shall be, and	
ely:	ec, name	clared to be the property of, and to belong to the Province of Queb	hereby de
		The debt from the Aylmer Court House to the late Pro-	1
		vince of Canada for six per cent Provincial deben-	1.
		tures issued on account of the said Court House and	
		assumed by the Dominion of Canada, and charged	
		in the debt of the late Province of Canada,	
		of Canada in respect of the said Court House	
70	3,239	and the second s	
		Debt from the Montreal Court House to the late Pro:	2.
		vince of Canada for six per cent Provincial debentures issued on account of the said Court House and as-	
		sumed by the Dominion of Canada, and charged in the	
		debt of the late Province of Canada\$95,600 00	
		For advances made to the said Court House by the	
21	114 596	said late Province of Canada	
24.7	111,000	Debt from the Kamouraska Court House to the late Province of	3.
		Canada for balance of certain charges in respect of the said Court	
27	201	House paid by the late Province of Canada	v
		Debt from the Royal Institution, otherwise the McGill College, to the late Province of Canada, of the balance of a loan made by the	4.
00	7,790	said late Province to that institution	
		Debt under the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund of Lower	5.
97	,939,429	Canada to the late Province of Canada	. с
		Advances made in excess of the Legislative School Grant (described in the fourth schedule to the said British North America Act,	0.
73	28,494	1867, as "Lower Canada Legislative Grant.")	
		Debt to the late Province of Canada under the Quebec Fire Loan.	
		Debt to the late Province of Canada for advances made to or on	8.
		account of certain municipalities in the county of Temiscouta, (described in the said fourth schedule as "Temiscouta Advance	
00	3,000	Account.")	
		Debt from the Education Office in Lower Canada, to the late Pro-	9.
		vince of Canada for the balance unpaid of a defalcation in the	
10	290	said office to the said late Province (described in the said fourth schedule as "Education East.")	
10	-00	Debt from the Building and Jury Fund, Lower Canada, to the late	10.
		Province of Canada for loans and advances made to it by the	
51	116,475	said late Province of Canada	11
		Province of Canada, for advances made to or on the credit of	11.
		that fund (described in the said fourth schedule as "Municipali-	
33	484,244	ties Fund.")	
		Debt from the Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund to	12.
46	234,281	the Late Province of Canada, for advances made from time to time by the said late Province	
		Montreal Turnpike Trust	13.
		-	

IV. And as to the said Montreal Turnpike Trust, the said arbitrators, further find

award and adjudge as follows:

Whereas, the said sum of one hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars is secured by debentures issued upon the credit of the said Trust, and guaranteed by the late Province of Canada, and the said Trust has hitherto met the payments upon such debentures, and the payment thereof has therefore not been assumed by the Dominion of Canada, nor has the said sum of one hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars been charged by the said Dominion in the debt of the late Province of Canada, which charge, if made, would increase by one hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars the excess of the said debt on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, above sixty-two millions five hundred thousand dollars; Know therefore, the said arbitrators, having assigned the said Trust as an asset of the said Province of Quebec, do hereby adjudge and award that the said Province of Quebec shall hereafter indemnify, protect, and save harmless the said Dominion and the said Province of Ontario, against any charge upon, or payment by the said Dominion in respect of the said debentures, or the said guarantee, or in respect in any way of the said Trust.

V. That the following Special, or Trust Funds, and the moneys thereby payable, including the several investments in respect of the same or any of them are, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be the property of and to belong to the Province of Onta-

rio, for the purpose for which they were established, namely:-

1. Upper Canada Grammar School Fund.

2. Upper Canada Building Fund.

3. Upper Canada Municipalities Fund.

4. Widows' pensions and uncommuted stipends, Upper Canada, subject to the payment of all legal charges thereon.

5. Upper Canada Grammar School Income Fund.

6. Upper Canada Improvement Fund.

7. Balance of special appropriations in Upper Canada.

8. Surveys ordered in Upper Canada, before 30th June, 1867.

9. Amount paid and payable by Upper Canada to the Canada Land and Emigration Company.

VI. That the following Special, or Trust Funds and the moneys thereby payable, including the several investments in respect of the same or any of them are, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be the property of and to belong to the Province of Quebec for the purposes for which they were established, namely:

1. Lower Canada Superior Education Fund.

Lower Canada Superannuated Teachers' Fund.
 Lower Canada Normal School Building Fund.

4. Widows' pensions and uncommuted stipends, Lower Canada, subject to all legal charges thereon.

5. Balance of special appropriations in Lower Canada.

6. Surveys ordered in Lower Canada before 30th June, 1867.

VII.—That from the Common School Fund, as held on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by the Dominion of Canada, amounting to one million seven hundred and thirty-three thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars and forty-seven cents, (of which fifty-eight thousand dollars is invested in the bonds or debentures of the Quebec Turnpike Trust, the said sum of fifty-eight thousand dollars being an asset mentioned in the fourth schedule to the British North America Act. 1867 as the Quebec Turnpike Trust) the sum of one hundred and twenty-four thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighteen cents shall be, and the same is herebytaken and deducted and placed to the credit of the Upper Canada Improvement Fund, the said sum of one hundred and twenty-four thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighteen cents being one-fourth part of moneys received by the late Province of Canada between the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, on account of Common School lands sold between

the fourteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and the said sixth

day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

VIII. That the residue of the said Common School Fund, with the investments belonging thereto as aforesaid, shall continue to be held by the Dominion of Canada, and the income realized therefrom, from the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and which shall be hereafter realized therefrom shall be apportioned between and paid over to the respective provinces of Ontario and Quebec as directed by the fifth section chapter twenty-six of the consolidated statutes of Canada, with regard to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in the said section mentioned.

IX. That the moneys received by the said Province of Ontario since the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, or which shall hereafter be received by the said Province from, or on account of the Common School lands set apart in aid of the Common Schools of the late Province of Canada shall be paid to the Dominion of Canada to be invested as provided by section three of said chapter twenty-six of the consolidated statutes of Canada, and the income derived therefrom shall be divided, apportioned, and paid between and to the said provinces of Ontario and Quebec respectively as provided in the said fifth section, chapter twenty-six, of the consolidated statutes of Canada with regard to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in the said section mentioned.

X. That the Province of Ontario shall be entitled to retain out of such moneys six per cent, for the sale and management of the said lands, and that one-fourth of the proceeds of the said lands, sold between the fourteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and the said sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, received since the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, or which may hereafter be received after deducting the expenses of such management as aforesaid shall be taken and retained by the said Province of Ontario for the

Upper Canada Improvement Fund.

XI. The "Crown Lands Suspense Account," amounting to one hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty-three cents, and the Crown Lands Department, amounting to two hundred and fifty-three thousand and eighty-nine dollars and seventy-six cents, being the items so described in the Public Accounts of the late Province of Canada, having been omitted respectively from the statement of the debt of the said Province in such accounts, and from the assets in the fourth schedule to the British North America Act, 1867, the said arbitrators award and adjudge that the said Province of Ontario shall satisfy all claims, and receive all moneys in respect to the said Crown Lands Suspense Account, and the said Crown Lands Department connected with or arising from lands situate in the said Province of Ontario, and that the said Province of Quebec shall satisfy all claims and receive all moneys in respect of the said Crown Lands Suspense Account and the said Crown Lands Department connected with or arising from lands situate in the said Province of Quebec.

XII. As to the Montreal harbour the said arbitrators find that the debt due on account of four hundred and eighty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty seven cents secured by debentures issued by the Montreal Harbour Commissioners has not been charged in the statement of the debt of the late Province of Canada. And they award, direct and adjudge that should the Dominion of Canada hereafter pay anything by reason of the liability of the said Dominion on account of the said debentures, the said two Provinces shall repay to the said Dominion any sum so paid in the same proportions respectively, as the said Provinces are hereinbefore directed to bear and pay the excess on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, above sixty-two millions five hundred thousand dollars of the debt of the late Province

of Canada.

XIII. That all the lands in either of the said Provinces of Ontario and Quebec respectively, surrendered by the Indians in consideration of annuities to them granted, which said annuities are included in the debt of the late Province of Canada, shall be the absolute property of the Province in which the said lands are respectively situate, free from any further claim upon, or charge to the said Province in which they are so situate, by the other of the said Provinces.

XIV. As to all the personal property being the joint property of the said Provinces

of Ontario and Quebec, not hereinbefore specially mentioned, or dealt with and not appropriated by the said British North America Act, 1867, including the library of Parliament at Ottawa, the arbitrators find that it is not expedient to divide the said properties or to divert them from the public purposes for which they are used and required by the Dominion of Cauada. They, therefore, find and award that the value of the said properties is and shall be taken to be two hundred thousand dollars, and that the Dominion of Canada may retain and acquire the same properties on payment to the said Provinces of the said sum of two hundred thousand dollars in the same proportion as is mentioned in the first paragraph hereof in respect to the excess of debt of the late Province of Canada on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixtyseven above sixty-two millions five hundred thousand dollars, that is to say, to Ontario the sum of one hundred and five thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars, and to Quebec the sum of ninety-four thousand four hundred and fifty-nine dollars, and upon such payment the Dominion of Canada shall become the absolute owner of the said properties. But should the Dominion of Canada not so acquire the said properties within two years from the date of this award the Province of Quebec may acquire the said properties by the payment to the Province of Ontario within three months from the expiration of the said two years of the sum of one hundred and five thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars, and should the Province of Quebec not so acquire the said properties within the time aforesaid, the Province of Ontario shall within three months next thereafter pay to the Province of Quebec the sum of ninety-four thousand four hundred and fiftynine dollars, and shall thereupon become the absolute owner of such properties.

XV. That the said several sums awarded to be paid, and the several matters and things awarded and directed to be done by or with regard to the parties to this reference respectively as aforesaid, shall respectively be paid, received, done, accepted and taken as, and for full satisfaction and discharge, and as a final end and determination of the several

matters aforesaid.

In witness whereof, the said John Hamilton Gray and David Lewis Macpherson, two of the said arbitrators, have hereunto set their hands this third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

(Signed) J. H. GRAY, (Signed) D. L. MACPHERSON.

Signed and published the third day of September, 1870, in presence of:

(Signed) Christopher Robinson,

of the City of Toronto, Barrister-at-Law;

(Signed) FREDK. FINCH, of the City of Toronto, Law Stationer.



### RETURN

To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House, a Return shewing the names of the Municipalities which borrowed from the Municipal Loan Fund, the amount borrowed by each Municipality, the principal and interest paid on those loans by each Municipality, the principal and interest now due on those loans by each Municipality, with the amount of Sinking Fund and accrued interest on said fund at the credit of each Municipality.

By Command.

M. C. CAMERON,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Toronto, 19th December, 1870.

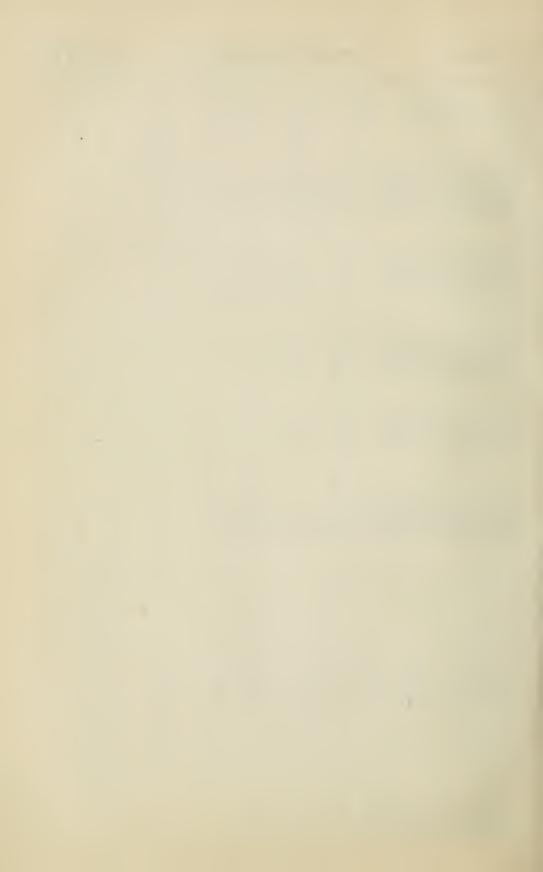
# CONSOLIDATED MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND-ONTARIO,

STATEMENT shewing the Arrears due by each Municipality on its respective loan, up to 30th of June, 1870. Also, the amount at credit of Sinking Fund up to same date.

Amount at credit of Sinking Fund.	cta. \$ cts.  61 303,462 04  35 371,649 70  45 564,211 97  32 43,582 78  84 45,804 97  15 121,760 01  15 7,524 86  7,525 86  7,526 86  7,	24 193,775 08
Interest on Lo	\$ cta 217,677 61 263,954 35 32,746 45 30,395 28 30,395 28 33,963 84 89,461 15 7,212 28 7,212 28 5,5,060 71 436,256 00	138,597
Interest Account. Interest on Loan.	\$ cts. 84,465 32 106,633 93 338 59 106,633 93 2,730 70 12,956 66 12,730 14 32,012 44 32,012 44 12,167 66 12,167 66 164,774 01 164,774 01	54,716 10
Contingent Ex-	\$ cts.  1,319 11  1,061 42  8 40  2,056 34  230 84  120 04  236 42  231 18  23 52  23 52  2171 39  2,110 37	461 74
Amount of Loan.	\$ cts.  20,000 00  50,000 00  50,000 00  112,000 00  50,000 00  50,000 00  15,000 00	200,000 00
MUNICIPALITY.	Bertie. Township of Brantford Town of Brantford Town of Brantford Town of Belleville do Goulty of Coloury Of Middeton and Sherbrooke Townships Of Middeton and Sherbrooke Townships Of Middeton and Sherbrooke Townships Of Middeton Of Middeton Of Coloury Of Townships Of Middeton Of Middeton Of Coloury Of Townships Of Middeton Of Middeton Of Townships Of Middeton Of Middeton Of Townships Of Middet	Norwich Township of Township of

	191	1# 0	6 29
	25,491 64	6,185 41	13,066
65,016 81   70,754 09   871,056 47   89,251 13		101,433 55 84,400 13 98,624 87	92,935 34
29,789 94 50,420 30 600,959 27 63,488 18	18,378 60 129,200 92	71,540 72 56,132 97 69,911 31	67,022 02
34,521 88 20,122 87 207,004 78 24,436 36	10,474 16 50,239 85	29,480 95 27,914 07 28,248 44	25,682 98
704 99 210 92 3,092 42 1.336 59	263 75 44 433 44	411 88 353 09 465 12	230 34
200,000 860,000 288,000 288,000	100,000 100,000 190,000	100,000 00	20,000 00
Ottawe         City of Dps.           Opps.         Township of Townshi	do d	Township of Town of Village of Township of	Town of Township of
ttawa ps ort Hope erth	rescott aris eterboro 5. Catharines		voorthouse to Voodstock Town of Vainfleet Townshii

Those Municipalities which have an amount at their credit in "Sinking Fund," have paid up all interest.



(No. 11.)

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the County of Wellington for the year 1870.—[Not Printed.]

(No. 12.)

STATEMENT showing the amount of Provincial Money on deposit in any of the Banks, with the respective amounts so deposited, and how deposited, whether on interest, and if so, at what rate or subject to call.—[Not Printed.]

### (No. 13.)

STATEMENT of the average number of Lunatics and Idiots in the years 1866, 1867 and 1868, in each of the following Asylums:—1. Toronto; 2. Branch Asylum in the Queen's Park; 3. Orillia; 4. Malden. Also of the number now in 1. Toronto; 2. London Asylum; and the number which can be accommodated in each of these establishments.—[Not Printed.]

### ESTIMATES

OF THE

### PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER,

1871.



Coronto:

PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 86 & 88 KING STREET WEST.
1871.

### SUMMARY

Of the estimated Expenditures of the Province of Ontario, for the Financial year ending 31st December, 1871.

No.	SERVICES.	Page.	To be Voted.
			\$ cts.
I.	Civil Government	3	122,172 21
II.	Legislation	6	146,194 68
III.	Colonization Roads	7	60,000 00
IV.	Administration of Justice	8	196,936 66
v.	Public Works, Capital Account.	10	750,311 37
VI.	Do. Miscellaneous	12	25,300 00
VII.	Asylum Maintenance	13	202,971 32
VIII.	Reformatory	16	21,710 00
IX.	Agriculture and Arts	16	75,100 00
X.	Immigration	17	30,000 00
XI.	Hospitals and Charities	17	40,260 00
XII.	Literary and Scientific Institutions	18	1,350 00
XIII.	Education	18	380,305 00
XIV.	Unforeseen and Unprovided	20	20,000 00
XV.	Miscellaneous	21	34,097 46
XVI.	Municipalities Fund	21	71,365 40
XVII.	Land Improvement Fund.	21	290,386 27
XVIII.	Charges on Revenue	22	134,100 00
	Total		2,602,560 37

### ESTIMATES

OF THE

### PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

### I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

To be voted per Statement (A)......\$122,172 21

1.45-				
No. of Vote.	Α.	Details.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
-2	The Salaries and Contingencies of the several Departments at Toronto?—  Government House, Toronto Lieutenant-Governor's Office Executive Council Office Attorney-General's Office Treasury Department Secretary and Registrar's Office, and Registrar General's Office Department of Agriculture and Public Works Crown Lands Department Miscellaneous	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i)	\$ cts. 3,987 00 2,545 56 1,715 00 8,424 65 11,561 66 19,691 67 13,661 67 40,005 00 20,580 00 122,172 21	\$ cts.  3,234 83 1,565 81 1,691 41 7,427 31 10,606 70 10,776 61 12,641 98 36,292 47 14,233 26
	SERVICE.		To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Gas Fuel Plantin Shelvin Repair Garden Careta	Details.  (a) Government House, Toronto. , including hydrants on grounds  ng  ng  ner's Salary  sker's ''  ntals, clearing snow, &c		300 00 850 00 1,300 00 200 00 200 00 300 00 372 00 365 00 100 00	3,234 33
	(b) Libutenant-Governor's Office.			0,201 00
Clerk's Messer	e Secretary's Salary s salary (\$1000), and arrears, 1870 (\$45-56) nger, salary. ngencies		800 00 1,045 56 400 00 300 00	
		i	2,545 56	1,565 81

### I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Continued.

		1
SERVICE.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
Details.	\$ cts.	\$ ets.
(c) EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.		
Clerk, salary Carctaker, salary	400 00 365 00 250 00	
Messenger, part salary	700 00	
(d) Attorney-General's Office.	1,715 00	1,691 41
Attorney-General (as Premier), salary Chief Clerk, salary, \$1,600, and arrears, 1870, \$74.65	4,000 00 1,674 65 700 00 250 00 500 00	
&c., \$40; and contingencies	1,500 00	5 405 A1
(e) Treasury Department.	8,424 65	7,427 31
Treasurer, salary Chief Clerk, do Accountant, do Book-keeper, Audit Branch, salary. Clerk of Stamps and Licenses, do Clerk of Correspondence and Junior Audit Clerk, salary Messenger, salary One-third of the carpenter's work, tinsmithing, plumbing, gas-fitting, painting,	900 00 1,200 00 700 00	
glazing. bricklayer's and plasterer's work, fuel, water, cleaning, incidentals, and salaries of housekeeper (\$400) and fireman (\$365) for cast wing	796 66 2,000 00	
(f) Secretary's and Registrar's Office.	11,561 66	10,606 70
Secretary's Office.		
Secretary and Registrar, salary Assistant Secretary and Deputy Registrar, salary First Clerk, salary Clerk, do Clerk, do Registrar's Office.	3,200 00 2,000 00 900 00 730 00 500 00	
First Clerk, salary	900 00	
Clerk, do Clerk, do	500 00 400 00	
Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	9,130 00	
Three Clerks, salaries         1,600 00           Books         500 00           Indices         250 00           Schedules, Slips, and Circulars         1,000 00           Remuneration to District Registrars         3,700 00           Disbursements of District Registrars         300 00           Boxes         30 00           Stationery, &c.         200 00           Postages         200 00           Express Charges         200 00           Contingencies and Incidentals         220 00	8,200 00	
Carried forward	17,330 00	
4		

### I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Continued.

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
Brought forward	\$ cts. 17,330 00	S cts.
SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR'S OFFICE—Continued.		
Registrar-General of Births, Marriages and Deaths-Continued.	0	
Messenger	365 00	
glazing, bricklayer's and plasterer's work, fuel, water, cleaning, incidentals, and salaries of House-keeper (\$400) and Fireman (\$365) for east wing	796 67 1,200 00	
(g) Department of Agriculture and Public Works.	19,691 67	10,766 61
Commissioner, Salary Architect and Engineer, Salary (\$400 formerly paid out of P. L. A. Estimates) Assistant Engineer, Salary Secretary of Public Works, Salary	1,600 00 1,200 00	
Secretary of Agriculture and Arts	1,000 00 365 00	
and glazing, bricklayer's and plasterer's work, fuel, water, cleaning, incidentals, and salaries of House-keeper (\$400) and Fireman (\$365) for east wing	796 67 2,500 00	
(h) Crown Lands Department.	13,661 67	12,641 98
(R) CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.		
Commissioner, Salary Assistant Commissioner, Salary Clerk do	3,200 00 2,600 00 1,400 00	
Free Grant and Sales Branch:— Chief Clerk, Salary	1,800 00	
Clerk do Do do	1,500 00 1,100 00	
Do do	100 00 500 00	
Surveys, Patent and Roads Branch :-		
Chief Clerk, Salary	1,800 00 1,280 00 900 00	
Chief Clerk Patents, Salary Clerk do Do do	$\begin{array}{c} 1,400 & 00 \\ 1,200 & 00 \\ 900 & 00 \end{array}$	
Woods and Forests Branch:— Chief Clerk, Salary	1.600 00	
Clerk         do           Do         do           Do         do	$\begin{array}{c} 1,400 & 00 \\ 600 & 00 \\ 450 & 00 \end{array}$	
Accounts Branch:— Accountant, Salary Clerk and Book-keeper, Salary Clerk, Salary	1,800 00 900 00 900 00	
Registrar	1.490 00 . 590 00	
Caretaker Messenger Contingencies	450 00 8,000 00	
Corried forward	38,480 00	

### I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Concluded.

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870
Brought forward	\$ cts. 38,480 00	\$ cts
CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT- Continued.  Repairs to Building, viz:— Carpenter's work, \$150; tinsmithing and hardware, \$80; plumbing and gasfitting, \$130; painting and glazing, \$75; bricklayer's and plasterer's work, \$115; fuel, \$650; water, \$125; incidentals, \$200		36,292 47
(i) Miscellaneous.		
To cover gratuities to public officers whose services may be dispensed with.  Inspector of Prisons, Salary  Do do travelling expenses  Do do salary of Clerk.  Auditor, Salary  Do do of Clerk  Do Contingencies Cost of Official Gazette  Queen's Printer, Salary  Do Contingencies  Inspector of Registry Offices, salary	650 00 400 00 2,000 00 730 00 50 00 4,500 00 1,200 00	2,481 67 2,000 00 736 39 333 75 2,000 00 66 18 4,345 85 200 00 69 42 2,000 00
	20,580 00	14,233 26

### II. LEGISLATION.

To be voted per Statement (A	L)	\$146,194 68.
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No. of Vote.	A	Details.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
1	Legislation	(a)	\$ cts. 146,194 68	\$ cts. 37,487 87
	SERVICE.		To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
-	(a) LEGISLATION.			
Law Cl Clerk o Clerk o	Details.  Details.  Details.  The House, salary		1,000 00 1,400 00 1,200 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 700 00 200 00	
	Carried forward		6,500 00	

#### II.—LEGISLATION—Concluded.

		1
SERVICE.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
Brought forward	\$ ets. 6,500 00	\$ ets.
LEGISLATION—Concluded.  Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. Accountant of the House and Stationery Clerk - Do do Arrears of 1870.  Sergeant-at-Arms. Housekeeper and Chief Messenger Three Messengers, at \$1 per diem each Fireman Night Watchman  Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages Postages, and cost of House Post Office Stationery, including Printing Paper, Printing and Binding Printing, Binding and Distributing the Statutes Expenses of Election  Do Contested Elections. Increase of Library Re-vote of balance of Indemnity to Members, and Mileage (present Session). Indemnity to Members, including Mileage next Session Contingencies.  Repairs: Carpenters' materials and assistance Tinsmithing and hardware Plumbing and gastiting Painting and glazing Bricklayers' and plasterers' work. Smith's work (Vault in Clerk's office) Fucl Gas and other lighting Water. Incidentals	400 00 200 00 200 00 400 00 500 00 1,095 00 365 00 365 00 2,000 00 2,500 00 2,500 00 3,419 68 38,900 00 2,000 00 1,000 00	9,350 00 960 05 1,503 82 11,047 99 1,469 25 341 05 1,107 21 5,480 32 1,919 07 4,309 11
	146,194 68	37,487 87

#### III.—COLONIZATION ROADS.

No. of Vote.	A		To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
1	For construction and repairs.		\$ cts.	\$ cts. 50,000 00

### IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

To be voted per	· Statement	(A)	\$196,936 66
-----------------	-------------	-----	--------------

-				
No. of Vote.	(A)	Details.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
1 2 3 4 5 6	Court of Chancery Court of Queen's Beach Court of Common Pleas Court of Liror and Appeal. Criminal Justice Miscellaneous Justice	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)	\$ cts. 16,766 66 6,610 00 4,410 00 10,050 00 120,000 00 39,100 00 196,936 66	\$ cts. 6,866 71 4,363 66 10,000 00 111,996 77 27,415 58 160,642 72
	SERVICE.		To be voted in 1871.	Paid in 1870.
	Details.		S ets.	\$ ets.
Taxing Clerk. Account I Regist Clerk Do Do Do Referee Clerk. Usher Messer	o do		3,000 00 121 66 1,200 09 1,000 00 2,240 00 200 00 1,840 00 1,000 00 600 00 400 00 2,000 00 450 00 365 00 850 00	
			16,766 66	*

<sup>\*</sup> Note.—As salaries are proposed to be paid to the officials of the Court of Chancery who were formerly paid by fees, the following is the comparison:—

Former Staf.	S ets
Registrar	1,840 00
Clerk, Registrar's Office	
	 E-20 00
70 1	 7 000 00
75	 1 7 000 0.1
70	 600 00
Fees taken by Judge's Secretary	 2,000 00
Secretary's Clerk	 500 00
Usher	 450 00
Messenger	365 00
Fees taken by Accountant	2,300 00
Master	 2,240 00
Taxing Officer	 1.000 00
Clerk	 1,000 60
Do	000 00
	18,025 00
Amount of salaries of present Staff	 15,595 00
	2 400 00
Reduction	 2,430 00

# <sup>4</sup> ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Continued.

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
(b) Court of Queen's Bench.	\$ cts.	\$ ets.
Clerk, salary Senior Clerk, salary Junior do do Clerk of Process, do	1,200 00	
House-keeper and Messenger, do Usher and Crier, do Assistant Messenger, do Contingencies	500 00 160 00 160 00	
(c) Court of Common Pleas.	6,610 00	6,866 71
Clerk, salary Senior Clerk, salary Junior do do Usher and Crier, salary Contingencies	1,840 00 . 1,200 00 1,000 00 160 00 210 00	-
(d) Court of Error and Appeal,	4,410 00	4,363 66
To the Chief Justice and each of the other Judges of the Court of Error and Appeal, for services therein, and as Heir and Devisec Commissioners, ten at \$1,000 each  Usher and Crier.		
(e) Criminal Justice.	10,050 00	10,000 00
Crown Counsel Prosecutions Administration of Criminal Justice Special services	8,000 00 110,000 00 2,000 00	7,089 06 103,315 09 1,592 62
	120,000 00	111,996 77
(f) MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE.  Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas, salaries	12,100 00	12,050 00
Districts of Algoma, Nipissing, Muskoka, Parry Sound and Thunder Bay, and other services Repairs to Osgoode Hall Seals and other contingencies For Registry Offices, Lock-up Houses, and purchase of ground, at Parry Sound and Thunder Bay Registration Books for Muskoka, Parry Sound and Thunder Bay	20,000 00 500 00 1,500 00 4,000 00 1,000 00	15,152 70 93 66 119 22
and Induct Day	39,100 00	27,415 58

### V.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

No. of Vote.	(A)	Details.	To be Voted for 1871.	
	Capital Account.		S cts.	\$ ets.
1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 20 21 22 23 24	Lunatic Asylum, London Lunatic Asylum, Toronto Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville Blind Institute. Reformatory, Pentanguishene Court House and Gaol, Sault Ste. Marie Agricultural College and farm. College of Technology or School of Industrial Science. Central Prison Asylum for Adult Idiots Normal and Model Schools Parliament and Departmental Buildings Lock on Rosseau River, Muskoka. Lock at Young's Point, Peterboro' Lock between Balsam and Cameron Lakes Improvement of Navigation, Scugog River Cut between Lakes Joseph and Rosseau Washago and Gravenhurst Road Improvement of Navigation, Pigeon River. Improvement of Navigation, Sydenham River Improvement of Navigation, Nottawasaga River Kaministiquia River, Thunder Bay Surveys and Drainage of Swamp Lands	(b) (c) (c) (d) (e) (d) (e) (f) (g) (k) (l) (m) (n) (n) (p) (q) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (v)	70,144 29 32,977 17 11,722 75 70,466 06 6,409 05 875 58 100,000 00 150,000 00 12,600 00 12,600 00 12,500 00 16,253 87 439 60 15,833 13 11,959 39 3,205 70 8,296 57 5,000 00 2,000 00 6,000 00 153,628 21 4,000 00	
			750,311 37	
	SERVICE.		To be voted for 1871.	-
	Details.		,	
Storeh	(a) London Lunatic Asylum.  e of unexpended balance (building)  ouse and other outbuildings, planting, sodding, tile draining, &c.  e, unexpended balance (furniture)  nplete furniture, including steam cooking apparatus, steam was ine, steam wringer, mangle, and the carpenters' and masons' w		\$ cts. 28,678 16 20,000 00 3,966 13	& cts.
ch ne	ine, steam wringer, mangle, and the carpenters' and masons' we cted with putting in same (See Appendix A.)	ork con-	17,500 00	70,144 29
Re-vot Ordna Bridge	(b) LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO.  Inplete wings, (construction)  te, unexpended balance, (furnithre).  Ince Lands, 149 acres  Is over Railways to same  for draining and other improvements		6.787 91 1,689 26 21,000 00 2,500 00 1,000 00	32,977 17
	(e) Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville.			
Gas w Layin Re-vo	te, unexpended balance, (building) orks g out and planting grounds, shrubbing, draining, and out-houses te, unexpended balance, (furniture) mplete furnishing (See Appendix B.)		3,088 88 4,000 00 2,000 00 1,133 57 1,500 00	11,722 45
	10			

## V.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—Continued.

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1871.	
(d) BLIND INSTITUTE, BRANTFORD.  Re-vote, unexpended balance	\$ cts. 59,466 06 4,000 00 1,000 00 6,000 00	\$ cts.
(See Appendix C.)  (c) Reformatory, Peneranguishene.  Re-vote, unexpended balance, for workshops and dormitories	409	
Boiler and machinery, and steam heating apparatus for workshops, and locks for cells.  (f) Court House and Gaol, Sault Ste. Marie.		6,409 05
Re-vote, unexpended balance		875 58
Land (500 acres) college building, farm buildings and fencing		100,000 00
Buildings, furniture, scientific apparatus, Books, &c		50,000 00
Land, buildings and walls (for 275 prisoners)  Steam heating apparatus, machinery and furniture.  (See Appendix E.)	120,000 00 30,000 00	150,000 00
(j) Asylum for Adult Idiots.  Construction		10,000 00
Enlarging Model School Propagating house and furnace Store house, tool house, &c.	10,000 00 2,000 00 600 00	12,600 00
(1) Parliament and Department Buildings.  Sewer, filling in, &c		2,500 00
(n) Lock on Rosseau River, Muskoka.  Revote, unexpended balance		16,253 87
Revote, unexpended balance		439 60
Revote, unexpended balance  (p) Improvement of Navigation Scugog River.  Revote, unexpended balance	1,959 39	15,833 13
New vote. Removing timber, snags, &c., and excavating and dredging river between Lindsay and Lake Scugog  Two bridges over river.	6,500 00 3,500 00	11,959 39

### V.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—Continued.

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1871.	
(q) Cut detween Lakes Joseph and Rosseau.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Revote, unexpended balance		3,205 70
(r) Washago and Gravenhurst Road.		
Revote, unexpended balance Improvement of wharf at Washago	7,796 57 500 00	
		8,296 57
(s) Improvement of Navigation of Pigeon River.		
Excavation and dredging, and removing logs, roots, &c.		5.000 00
(t) Improvement of Navigation Sydenham River.		
Excavating and dredging		2,000 00
(u) Improvement of Nottawasaga River.		4
Excavating and clearing out flood wood		6,000 00
(v) Kaministiquia River, Thunder Bay.		
Removal of the bar at the mouth and improving the navigation of the river; excavation, dredging and wharf		6,000 00
(w) SURVEYS AND DRAINAGE OF SWAMP LANDS.		
Revote, unexpended balance		153,628,21
(x) Portage du Fort.		
Towards the construction of a bridge over the Ottawa River at Portage du Fort, to be constructed in accordance with plans to be approved of by the Commissioner of Public Works, and to be paid on his certificate		4,000 00

#### VI.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—Continued.

To be voted, per Statement (A)......\$25,300.

No. of Vote.	Α.	To be vo			
1	Miscellaneous.	\$	cts.	Ş	cts.
3	To encourage the settlement of Free Grant Lands, to be re-imbursed by actual settlers.  Surveys, inspections, arbitrations, awards, and charges not otherwise provided for  Loek-masters at Lindsay, Young's Point and Rosseau River, salaries	20,000 5,000 300	00	25,30	0 00

## VII.—ASYLUM MAINTENANCE.

To be voted, per Statement (A)......\$202,971.32.

No. of Vote.	Α.	Details.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
1 2 3 4 5	Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto Lunatic Asylum, London	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	\$ cts. 80,110 00 56,000 00 47,190 00 21 32 19,650 00 202,971 32	\$ cts. 70,818 <b>75</b>
	DETAILS.		To be voted for 1871.	
	(a) Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.		\$ cts.	
Beer, Butcher Flour. Butter Gener: Beddin Fuel . Gas an Cleani Laund Repair Furnit Farm Miscel	(Estimate for 620 Patients.)  ine and medical comforts.  wine and spirits ers meat.  al groceries and provisions ng and clothing.  di oil ng, brushes, &c. lry trs  cure. and farm tools laneous  es and Wages, viz:— Medical Superintendent  Bursar		420 00 3,000 00 10,500 00 7,500 00 4,000 00 10,030 00 5,000 00 11,300 00 2,150 00 820 00 2,000 00 1,270 00 1,270 00 1,200 00 1,200 00	
	Bursar Assistant Medical Superintendent Clinical Assistant Steward Matron Engineer Assistant Engineer Two Carpenters, employed by the day Tailor Firenan Porter Baker Gardener and Gatekeeper Do Farmer Do Two Night Watchmen Two Supervisors Two do Three Keepers, at \$18 per month Five do \$16 do Four do \$14 do Cook Seamstress		1,000 00 300 00 600 00 300 00 740 00 432 00 1,000 00 264 00 240 00 240 00 192 00 192 00 432 00 480 00 480 00 480 00 648 00 960 00 96 00	
	Two Night Nurses		192 00 74,760 00 i	

## VII.—ASYLUM MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1871.	_
Brought forward	\$ cts. 74,760 00	\$ cts.
PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO—Continued.		
Salurics and Wayes, viz.:  Two Female Cooks One do Two Servants to Cook Assistant Matron One Laundress, Head Five Laundresses, at \$72 each Four Female K eepers, at \$84 each Ten do \$72 do Three Housemaids, \$72 do One Kitchen Maid Eight Attendants, at \$192 Two do do One Female Supervisor	168 00 72 00 144 00 144 00 84 00 360 00 360 00 720 00 216 00 72 00 1,536 00 384 00 84 00	
One Male do Six Female Attendants, at \$72	240 00 288 00	
Assistant Fireman	216 00	
Sundry work in laundry, kitchen, &c.	286 00	80,110 00
(I) Tour man Assurant Tourney		
(b) Lunatic Asylum, London.		
(Estimate for 500 Patients.)		
Medicine and medical comforts	200 00	
Beer, wine and spirits Butcher's meat	1,600 00 5,600 00	
Flour	6,000 00	
Butter Groceries and provisions Groceries and provisions	3,500 00 8,250 00	
Redding and clothing	4,000 00 6,000 00	
Fuel	1,200 00	
Cleaning brushes, &c Laundry	425 00 200 00	
Furniture	200 00	
Farm, feed and fodder	2,000 00 2,025 00	
	2,020	1
Salaries and Wages: Superintendent	2,000 00	
Assistant Physician	800 00 800 00	
Book-keeper	600 00	
Matron Engineer	400 00 740 00	
Stoker	400 00	
Carpenter	500 00 400 00	
Assistant Gardener, at \$18 per month	216 00	
Baker, at \$20 per month Three Chief Attendants, Male	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Five Attendants, at \$18 per month	1,080 00 1,920 00	
One Butcher and Jobber, at \$18 per month	216 00	
Two Male Night Watches, at \$18 do Three Chief Attendants, Female, at \$15 per month	432 00 540 00	
Fifteen Attendants, Female, at \$6 do	1,080 00	
One Head Cook, at \$15 do	180 00 120 00	-
Four Kitchen Maids, at \$6 do	288 00	
One Laundress, at \$12 do	144 00 96 00	
	\$5,112 00.	
Carried forward	11 #8,114 00.	[

## VII.—ASYLUM MAINTENANCE—Continued.

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1871.	
Brought forward	\$ ets. 55,112 00	\$ cts.
LUNATIC ASYLUM, LONDON -Continued.		
Four Laundry Maids, at \$6 per month One Seanstress, at \$10 do One Porteress, at \$7 do One Domestic, at \$7 do One do at \$6 do Two Female Night Attendants, at \$10 per month	288 00 120 00 84 00 84 00 72 00 240 00	56,000 00
(e) Rockwood Asylum.		
(Estimate for 330 Patients.)		
Food, clothing, medical attendance and general maintenance, at \$2 75 per week, or \$143 per annum.	•	47,190 00
(d) Orillia Asylum.		
To pay unpaid accounts		21 32
(e) DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.		
(Estimate for 125 Pupils.)	1	
Food Clothing for orphans Farm feed and Fodder Library and Apparatus Medicine and medical comforts Laundry, soap and cleaning Oil and candles Furniture Fuel Advertising and Printing Amusements and internal ornamentation Incidentals, Officers' and other travelling expenses, postage, stationery, &c. Salaries and Wages Principal 1st Male Teacher 2nd do Mute do 1st Female Teacher 2nd do Physician Steward and Book keeper Matron Housekeeper Engineer Stoker and watch Farmer and Gardener Teanster, &c. Messenger and Attendant Head Cook Assistant do Laundry Two Maids, at \$72 Two do do do Additional	200 00 600 00 240 00 300 00 120 00 120 00 120 00 84 00 96 00	
Additional	332 00	19,650 6

## VIII.—REFORMATORY.

To be voted, per Statement (A)		\$21.710	00
To be voted, per settlement (22)			
No. of Vote.	Details.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
1 Maintenance	(a)	\$ cts. 21,710 00	22,473 36
SERVICE.		To be voted for 1871.	-
Rations (Estimate for 175 Inmates.)  Rations (Clothing and Bedding Farm and Farm stock Hospital Chapel and School House Soap, light and cleaning Furniture, tools and shop fixtures Ordinary repairs Inmates travelling Officers' travelling expenses Postages, stationery and incidentals.  Salaries and Wages: Warden Two Chaplains, at \$800 Deputy Warden, Clerk and Storekeeper Surgeon Steward Trade Instructor, six months. Five Keepers, who combine duties of Trade Instructors, at \$400 Three ordinary Keepers, at \$360 Farmer Stable keeper Two Day Guards, at \$200 Two Night do do Temporary Assistance		1,600 00 1,600 00 1,600 00 400 00 1,600 00 1,600 00 1,600 00 1,600 00 1,600 00 1,600 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 2,000 00 1,000 00 2,000 00 1,000 00	

## IX.—AGRICULTURE AND ARTS.

To be	voted as	per	Statement	(A	)\$75,100 0	0
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No. of Vote.	A.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
- 6	Electoral Division Societies, 73 at \$700.  Do 1 at 550.  Do 7 at 350.  Fruit Growers' Association Entomological Society.  Agricultural Association Mechanics' Institutes	\$ cts. 51,100 00 550 00 2,450 00 500 00 10,009 00 10,009 00	\$ etc.
		75,100 00	66,722 20

#### X.—IMMIGRATION.

To be voted, per Statement (A)......\$30,000 00

No. of Vote.	А.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
1	Appropriation for this Service.	\$ ets. 30,000 00	\$ cts. 32,087 65

#### XI.—HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.

To be voted, per Statement (A)......\$40,260 00

No. of Vote.	А.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	(Upon condition that each Institution shall have returned to the Provincial Secretary such particulars for the year 1870, as may be required in the form furnished by him.)  Details.  Aid to Toronto Hospital	\$ cts. 6,400 00 4,800 00 2,900 00 640 00 640 00 480 00 320 00 320 00 320 00 7320 00 1,000 00 4,800 00	S cts.
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	"House of Industry and Refuge for Indigent Sick, Kingston. Orphans' Home do	2,400 00 640 00 800 00 2,406\00 4,800 00 640 00 1,200 00 480 00 480 00 480 00 480 00 480 00 480 00 480 00	42,510 00

## XII.—LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

To be Voted, per Statement (A) ......\$1.350 00.

No. of Vote.	A	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
1 2 3	Aid to Canadian Institute, Toronto  do Ottawa  Athenæum do	\$ cts. 750 00 300 00 300 00 1,350 00	\$ cts,

#### XIII.—EDUCATION.

To be Voted, per Statement (A).....\$380,305 00.

No. of Vote.	A	Details.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.		
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Public and Separate Schools Poor Schools	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (k) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q)	\$ cts. 175,000 00 6,000 00 5,000 00 13,842 00 6,040 00 70,000 00 35,000 00 3,405 00 1,710 00 6,500 00 3,850 00 2,390 00 4,000 00 22,500 00 7,500 00 12,013 00 4,555 00	\$ cts. 169,952 90 6,000 00 10,862 00 6,307 74 57,500 00 32,414 11 3,066 00 1,417 27 6,500 00 3,671 92 1,800 00 2,000 00 11,813 00 2,582 98 315,887 92		
	SERVICE.	To be voted for 1871.				
(a) Pu	\$ cts.	\$ ets.				
(b) Po	OR Schools		6,000 00 5,000 00			
(c) Fo	c) For the Encouragement of Agricultural Instruction					

### XIII.—EDUCATION—Continued.

SERVICE.	To be ve for 187			-
	\$	cts.	8	cta.
(d) NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.				
Salaries.— Head Master Second " Writing " Drawing " Music " Gymnastic " Master Boys' School. First Assistant do. Second do do. Mistress Girls' School First Assistant do Second do do Janitor, salary and cleaning Gardener Engineer Furnace man, salary and cleaning Assistant Gardener, salary and cleaning Proposed third Master in the Normal School, and two Assistant Teachers in the Model School	400 360 360 336 410 336	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	13,842	00
(e) Normal and Model Schools.  Printing and Binding Books, Stationery and Apparatus Expenses of Grounds Fuel and Light Water Petty Furnishings, and Repairs Carpenter's work Tinsmithing and hardware Smith's work, heating apparatus Plumbing and Gasfitting Painting and Glazing Bricklayers' and Plasterers' work	300 2,250 320 900 300 280 200 100 290 200 800 100	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	6,040	ne.
(f) High Schools		-	70.000	00
(g) LIBRARIES—APPARATUS AND PRIZES		-	35,000	00
Salaries:  Clerk of Libraries Assistant do Despatch Clerk Assistant do Assistant in Depository Do in Packing room Packer and Messenger Laborer and Furnace man  Contingencies: Postages Stationery	150 365 280 *180	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	3,405	00
Stationery Fuel, Water and Light Printing Forms and Catalogues Packing boxes, paper, &c. Furnishings, and petty repairs	*150 400 450 *180 350	00    00    00	1,710	00
		-	-,1.10	

<sup>\*</sup> Note. —These items were not before separately estimated, and were partly paid by the Office Contingencies—

#### XIII.—EDUCATION—Continued.

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1871.	_
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
(j) Superannuated Teachers	11.	6,500 00
(k) Museum (including Fuel)		3,850 50
(1) JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.  Editing Printing and Mailing 5,760 copies per month, at \$130 dollars per month Do, one month in arrear	400 00 1,560 00 130 00	
Postages, Periodicals and Contingencies.	*300 00	2,390 00
(m) High School Inspection		4,000 00
4,500 schools, at \$5		22,500 00
(o) Collegiate Institutes		7,500 00
(p) EDUCATION OFFICE.  Salaries; Chief Superintendent of Education Deputy do do Senior Clerk, Accountant and Registrar. Clerk of Statistics. Clerk of Records. Clerk of Correspondence. Assistant do Junior Clerk Messenger Do cleaning.	1,200 00	12,013 00
(q) Education Office.  Contingencies: Postage Printing Forms, Blanks, and Paper Fuel and Water Stationery and Books Newspapers and School Papers Law and other Reports Printing 12,000 Public School and 500 High School Registers New Edition of 5,000 copies School Law Examination Papers, Circulars, &c Furniture, Petty Repairs and Incidentals	400 00 400 00 300 00 150 00 25 00 1,450 00 650 00	12,013 00

## XIV.—UNFORESEEN AND UNPROVIDED.

To be voted, per Statement (A)......\$20,000 00

No. of Vote.	A.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
1	To meet unforeseen and unprovided expenses	\$ cts. 20,000 00	\$ cts. 8,104 89

#### XV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

То	be	voted,	per	Statement	(A)\$34,097	46
----	----	--------	-----	-----------	-------------	----

No. of Vote.	Α.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
2 3 4	To re-emburse John McLay, for costs incurred by him in re Hammond Towards defraying the expenses of the Volunteers attending the Wimbledon Rifle Match In aid of the Ontario Rifle Association. In aid of the sufferers by the Ottawa fires. In aid of the sufferers by the Saguenay fires.	\$ cts. 1,097 46 1,000 00 500 00 25,000 00 5,000 00	S cts.
6	Expenses of Arbitration—for printing and assistance in making up returns respecting Woods and Forests during the continuance of the Union, and other services	1,500 00 34,097 46	16,120 27

### XVI.—MUNICIPALITIES FUND.

To be voted, per Statement (A)......\$71,365-40

No. of Vote.	Α.	T obe voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870
1	Collections from sales of the Clergy Reserves in 1870 \$88,634 25	\$ cts.	\$ cta.
	Less-20 per cent cost of management	71,365 40	73,332 00

## XVII.—LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND.

No. of Vote.	Α.		To be voted for 1871.	
1	Less—20 per cent. for cost of collection and man- agement 10,04  Moneys collected from the sale of Common School Lands	1 63	40,182 33	
2	between the 1st day of July, 1867, and the 30th day of June, 1870	0 46		
3	to the Land Improvement Fund  to Dominion Government to be added to the Common S Fund	chool	62,550 98	102, <b>733</b> 31 187,652 96
				290,386 27

#### XVIII.—CHARGES ON REVENUE.

To be Voted, per Statement (A)......\$134,100 00.

No. of Vote.	Details.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
1 Miscellaneous 2 Crown Lands Expenditure 3 Boundary Survey	(a) (b) (c)	\$ ets. 3,700 00 115,400 00 15,000 00 134,100 00	\$ cts. 4,627 81 80,465 77 85,093 58
DETAILS.		To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
(a) Miscellaneous.  Expense of collecting revenue arising from the Sale of Law Stamps  Do do Tavern and Shop Licenses  Do do Marriage Licenses  Do collecting Algoma Taxes  Printing and Postage, Municipalities Fund  (b) Crown Lands Expenditure.  Board of Surveyors  Salaries, Commissions, and Disbursements of Agents, Mining Inspect Travelling Agents.  Refunds  Surveys  To meet Claims for Lands twice sold or disposed of, &c	1,500 00	\$ cts.  4,436 41 161 40  30 00  4,627 81  170 00  25,933 07 12,302 70 40,000 00 2,060 00  80,465 77	

## TO COMPLETE THE SERVICES OF 1869 AND 1870.

of	A.	To be voted for 1871.	and the second
-	SERVICES OF 1869.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
	ver amounts expended in excess of appropriations, as per Public Accounts: ce to be provided for in 1871, to complete services in 1869, as per ement No. 24 in the Public Accounts of 1869		4,095 39
1	SERVICES OF 1870.		
Govern	Civil Government.  nment House	819 33 65 81	
1	Miscellaneous.		
Audito	etor of Prisons	86 39 16 18 355 85	•
	Legislation.		
Station	neryy	1,047 99 107 21	
	$Miscellaneous\ Justice.$		
Salary	of Stipendiary Magistrate at Parry Sound	817 77	
	Court of Queen's Bench.		
Cleani	ng, &c	22 65	
Т	Public Works and Buildings. to Lunatic Asylum	2,221 09	
Govern	nment House	4.865 46	
)	Asylum Maintenance.		
Deaf a	and Dumb Institute  lon Lunatic Asylum	219 03 19,145 43	
	Immigration.		
On acc	count of this service	7,387 65	
	Education. al School, Salaries	20 00 457 74	
Deposi Educa		598 27 599 98	
	Charges on Revenue.		
Arbitr Law S	ation stamp Safes	6,120 27 815 00	45,789 1
			49,884 4

## RECAPITULATION.

Votes requi	ared to complete the services of 1869 and 1870	\$ 49,884	40
do	do for service of 1871	2,602,560	37
4	Total	2,652,444	77

### APPENDIX A.

#### LONDON LUNATIC ASYLUM.

DETAILS OF ESTIMATE for new Construction, Ornamentation, &c., \$20,000.

Ct Have divided for description and manifely with	0 ,		
Store House, divided for dry goods, flour, groceries and provisions, with	\$ cts.	8	cts.
meat house and a wine and beer cellar in one half of the basement,			
and a dairy in the other, including plans and general superinten-			
dence		5,000	00
Ice House		200	
Piggery and Hen-house	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		
Root House and Tool House—(The root house required to hold not less	**********	300	00
	1		
than 10,000 bushels)		400	00
House for Gardener, in such position that he will have a watch upon gar-			
den, hot-house, &c	1	1,000	00
Fountain in front of building, and pipes leading to same, and escape pipe		1,000	CO
francis		====	00
from it		700	00
Green House, for propagating plants, early vegetables, and bedding plants,			
and heating apparatus for same		1,000	00
Planting, Shrubbing, and general Ornamentation, say 1,000 fruit trees,			
3,000 ornamental, each 30 cts	1,200 00		
Bedding plants			
Detuting prants	100 00		
Hardwood plants, shrubs and flowers.	400 00		
Wire fence, to divide ornamental portion of grounds from agricul-		1	
tural	400 00		
Labour connected with above, including services for six months of	100 00		_
competent gardener	0=0.00		7
competent gartener	650 00		
	i	2,750	00
Construction of Roads-Gravel and Material for same-Filling in around		1	
building, and sodding and making walks, 800 cords of grand, which		i	
has to be drawn 2 miles, and which cannot be done by lunatic labour,		ļ	
which also includes the employment of extra labour to assist at the			
	1	1	•
same		4,000	00
Tile Draining and permanent Farm Improvements:			
50 M. 2 inch tiles	600 00		
S M. 4 " "	170 00		
8 M. 4 " "	330 00	1	
Cutting main surface drain through farms, in which lunatic labour	300 00		
cannot be altogether used	650 00	1	
Division fences and lumber required for permanent farm fixtures and			
general improvements	750 00		
Extra farm labour, in order to have the farm put in a clean state,	.00 00		
and which is not a fair charge the first year for maintenance;		1	
owing forman I vilandham I transfer and Tor maintenance;			
extra farmer, I ploughman, I teamster, and sundry charges,			
including extra feed for horses	1,000 00		
		3,500	00
Fitting up permanent Shelving, Drawers, fixtures, and other incidentals		0,000	
throughout the Asylum		1 150	00
		1,150	00
		20,000	00

DETAILS OF ESTIMATE to complete Furniture and Furnishings, together with steam cooking, washing, mangling, &c.

To pay Jacques & Hay for bedsteads, mattresses, palliases, pillows, &c., as per contract.  400 quilts ordered from England.  Articles of drapery, and dry goods furnishings to complete.  Carpeting, oil cloth, matting and hair cover to complete.	\$ cts. 610 68 300 00 478 00	\$ cts. 9,446 10
Required to complete furniture and furnishing, in bedsteads, mattresses, pallaisses, pillows, benches, covered benches, arm chairs for women's ward, cane do. for women's ward, 4 hair sofas, and upholstered chairs, bureaus, wash-stands; prints, pictures, and articles of ornamentation and instruction, including articles for the amusement of patients.		1,388 <b>68</b>
Stable furnishings—Sleigh, parcel waggon, robes	200 00 650 00 281 35	
house, plumbing work, piping, &c., connected with steam cooking  Extra plumbing works and carpenter's work connected with same in  Medical Superintendent's residence, and in central building  Shelving, carpenter work, and mason work, by Melville, Hoyt &	990 95 810 79	
Strickland and Christle	1,198 26	
duties on purchases in United States	2,000 00	5,000 00
Less—amount of re-vote asked for		3,966 13
Amount required for 1871	[1	17,500 00

#### APPENDIX B.

DETAILED ESTIMATE for Construction, Ornamentation and Land Improvement of the Belleville Institution.

Ice House Piggery, Hen house and Tool house. Bake ovens and fixtures Covered way from girls' division Shelving and drawers	\$ cts. 150 00 150 00 250 00 200 00 100 00	
Farm improvement and ornamentation: 300 Fruit trees 1,000 Ornamental	90 00 200 00 100 00 300 00 460 00	850 00
,		1,150 00 2,0000 0

DETAILED ESTIMATE of the Furniture, Furnishings, &c., &c., Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belleville.

	-	
Double windows Inside blinds (sash) Tables for work rooms, &c. Lavatory in Dormitories	\$ cts. 300 00 150 00 100 00 120 00 75 00	\$ cts.
Do Wash room School room Furniture, and other articles required to complete furnishing, including Pictures, Ornamentation, &c., &c.  Live stock, 3 Cows, 25 Sheep, Pigs, Hens, &c., &c.  Farming implements Stable, sleigh, robes, harness.	680 00 350 00 200 00	1,425 00 708 57
Less—amount of revote		2,133 57 1,133 57
Water hose for building, and pumps and cistern for lodge		1,000 00 500 00
Required for 1871		1,500 00

#### APPENDIX C.

### INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.

Planting and ornamentation: 1,000 trees, at 30 cts.	\$ cts.	\$ ets.
300 fruit, at 30 cts.  Gravel walk, preparing garden for Spring of 1872, and labour on same		1,000 00

#### APPENDIX D.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY; OR, SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE.

#### ESTIMATE OF COST:

#### I.—The Main Building, (Designed to accommodate 150 Students.)

1.	Principal's Roo	om, or Office	
		for Visitors	
		and Coat Rooms	
4.	Public or Gen	eral Lecture Hall (to seat 600)	
5.	Model Room (	Machinery, &c.)	
6.	Physical Labor	ratory for instruction in Natural Philosophy	
7.	Lecture Room	for Muthematics, Engineering and Surveying (to seat 60)	
		Students)	25,600
8.	Do.	for Chemistry and Metallurgy (to seat 120)	20,000
9.	Do.	for Architecture and Drawing (to seat 60)	
10.	Do.	Geology, Mineralogy and Botany (to seat 60)	
11.	Do.	for Modern Languages (to seat 60 students)	
12.	Geological and	Mineralogical Collection Room	
13 t	to 17. Five Ant	e Rooms for each Professor's Study and Library	
18,	19. Two Attic 1	Rooms for Drawing	
Nor	E Work Shop	, General Store and Heating arrangements in Basement	
		-	

Carried forward ...... 25,000

APPENDIX I	${ m D}Continue c$	l.
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APPENDIX D.—Continued.	
Brought forward	\$25,000·
II.—Detached Building for Chemical Laboratories.	
1. Entrance Hall and Coat Rooms         2. Quantitative Chémical Laboratory         3. Qualitative Chemical Laboratory         4. Assay and Metallurgy Room         5. Balance Room         6. Store Room for Chemicals         7. Private Laboratory for Professor	5,000
III.—Steam Heating and Ventilation.  IV.—Fittings and Furniture of Rooms and Laboratories.  V.—Apparatus and Chemicals.  VI.—Mechanical Models (Machinery, etc.).  VII.—Professional Libraries for five Professors, at \$400.	5,000 6,000 4,000 3,000 2,000
	\$50,000

## APPENDIX E.

### CENTRAL PRISON.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Land	5,000 00	i i
Two Work-shops	85,000 00	
Warehouse. Stone Wall, surrounding part of property	3,000 00	
	15,000 00	119,000 00
Plans and Superintendence		1,000 00
Machinery Furniture and Furnishing	13,000 00	
		30,000 00
		150,000 00

(No. 15.)

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the year 1870.—[Not Printed.]

(No. 16.)

DETAILED STATEMENT of all Bonds and Securities recorded in the Provincial Registrar's Office since the first day of January, A. D. 1870, made in accordance with the provisions of Statutes of Ontario, 32 Vic., cap. 29.—[Not Printed.]

#### (No. 17.)

Statement shewing the several amounts, or approximate amounts received by the Crown Lands Department from the sale or disposal of Timber lying, or growing, or being on the several Road Allowances in the several municipal corporations of, or in, Ontario, during the past three years; the corporations from which the said Timber was for is being taken, and the names of the several parties to whom the same was sold.—[Not Printed.]

# RETURN

To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House copies of the warrants, depositions and other judicial proceedings taken on the arrest of A. Scott and Pere Richot, on a charge of murdering Scott at Fort Garry, and of the judgment given on the application of these persons for a writ of Habeas Corpus.

By Command.

M. C. CAMERON, Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Tuesday, 13th December, 1870.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To Martin O'Gara, of the City of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, Police [L.S.] Magistrate in and for the said City of Ottawa; and Edward John O'Neil, of the said City, Constable in and for the said City of Ottawa.

Whereas we have been informed and given to understand that Alfred Scott is detained in the custody of you or one of you without any lawful enquiry shall be made, and justice be done in the premises, do hereby command you and each of you that you do forthwith bring the body of the said Alfred Scott before the Honourable Thomas Galt, one of the Justices of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, for the Province of Ontario, at the City of Ottawa, together with the cause of his detention in your custody.

Witness, the Honourable John Hawkins Hagarty, Chief Justice of our said Court at Toronto, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

(Signed)

J. FRASER,

Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas in and for the County of Carleton, by virtue, or in accordance with the order of Mr. Justice Galt, endorsed on the margin hereof.

To the Chief Constable and all other Constables of the City Province of Ontario, of Toronto, and to all or any of the Constables or Peace Officers City of Toronto. ( within the county of the City of Toronto.

Forasmuch as Father Richot and Alfred H. Scott, at present residing at Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, have this day been charged before me, Alexander McNabb, Police Magistrate of the said city, on oath of Hugh Scott, for that they, the said Father Richot and Alfred H. Scot', being British subjects, on the fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1870, at Red River, in that part of Her Majesty's British American Possessions, known as the North West Territory, actually aided and abetted in the murder of one Thomas Scott, a British subject, or were accessories thereto.

These are therefore to command you in Her Majesty's name forthwith, to apprehend and bring before me, or the sitting Alderman, at the City Police Office, the bodies of the said Father Richot and Alfred H. Scott, to answer under the said charges, and to be

further dealt with according to law.

Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and Seal at the City of Toronto aforesaid, this 12th day (Signed) A. MACNABB, P.M. of April, in the year of our Lord, 1870. [L.S.]

County of Carleton, One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said City of Ottawa, that the name of A. McNabb, to the within warrant subscribed, is of the handwriting of the Justice of the Peace City of Ottawa. within mentioned, I do therefore hereby authorize Edward John O'Neil, who bringeth to me this warrant, and all other persons to whom this warrant was originally directed, or by whom it may be lawfully executed, and also all constables and other Peace Officers of the said City of Ottawa, to execute the same within the said last mentioned city.

Given under my hand, this thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, at the city of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton.

(Signed)

M. O'GARA, P. M. Ottawa.

Province of Ontario, of Toronto, Accountant, taken upon oath before me, Alexander The information and complaint of Hugh Scott, of the City City of Toronto, To Wir: Macnabb, Esquire, Police Magistrate of the said city, the twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1870.

The said intermant, upon oath, saith :

1. That on or a bout the fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, at a place commonly called Red River, in that part of Her Majesty's possessions, kn.own as the North West Territory, one Thomas Scott, a British subject, formerly a resident of the City of Toronto, was feloniously killed and murdered.

2. That he has reason to believe that one Richot, commonly called Father Richot, and one Albert H. Scott, actually aided and abetted in such murder, or were accessories

thereto.

3. That he is informed and believes that the persons named in last-mentioned

paragraph are British subjects.

4. That he has reason to believe, and does believe, that the said persons lastly referred to, are now temporarily residing at the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.

Sworn before me, at the City of Toronto, this 12th day of April, A.D. 1870. (Signed) A. MACNABB, P.M.

(Signed)

HUGH SCOTT.

Province of Outario,
City of Ottawa,
To Wir:

We, Martin O'Gara, Ponce Magistrate in and for the Ottawa, and Edward John O'Neil, Police Detective for said City, to our Lady the Queen, do most humbly certify that, before the Outer to us directed, and hereunto annexed, coming of the Writ of our Lady, the Queen, to us directed, and hereunto annexed, marked "A," to wit, On the thirteenth day of April instant, A.D. 1870, a certain warrant and information, true copies of which are hereunto annexed, marked B and C respectively, were received through the Ottawa Post Office, by the said Edward John O' Neil, and that on said last-mentioned day, one George T. Denison, Esquire, of Toronto, made proof, upon oath, before the said Martin O'Gara, of the hand-writing of the Justice who issued the said warrant.

And the said same Martin O'Gara did, at said City of Ottawa, on the day last-mentioned aforesaid, make an endorsement on said warrant, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, signed with his name, authorizing the execution of said warrant, within the Jurisdiction of the said Martin O'Gara, a true copy of which endorsement is endorsed on the said Copy of warrant, hereunto annexed, marked "B," as aforesaid. That on the said thirteenth day of April, Alfred H. Scott, in the said Writ mentioned, was, in pursuance of said warrant and endorsement, arrested at the said City of Ottawa, by the said Edward John O'Neil, and was detained by virtue thereof in the custody of the said Edward John O'Neil, at the lock-up in the said City of Ottawa, till the coming of the said Writ of our said Lady, the Queen.

And we do hereby further certify that the foregoing are the warrant, information, and all proceedings against the said Alfred Scott, with all things touching the same, as

fully and entirely as remain in our custody and power.

Given under our hands and seals, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, at the said City of Ottawa.)

made and provided.

(Signed)

M. O'GARA.

Police Magistrate, Ottawa.

[L.S.] (Signed) EDWARD J. O'NEIL,

Detective. [L.S.]

#### GENERAL FORM OF INFORMATION ON OATH.

The information and complaint of Hugh Scott, of the City of CANADA, Province of Ontario, Toronto, Accountant, taken upon oath before me, the undersigned, County of Carleton, the Police Magistrate, in and for the City of Ottawa, and one of To Wir: Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the County of Carleton, at the said City of Ottawa, this Sixteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, who saith that there is reason to suspect and believe, and that he doth suspect and believe that some person or persons, to this informant unknown, on the fourth day of March last past on land out of Canada, to wit: at Fort Garry, in that part of British America, known as the North West, or Red River Territory, did feloniously, wifully and with malice aforethought, kill and murder one Thomas Scott, and that one Richot, known as Father Richot, and Alfred H. Scott, both of Fort Garry, aforesaid, but both now being in the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, aforesaid, and both being British subjects, did advise and abet the said person or persons unknown, in the said murder and felony, contrary to the statute in such case

(Signed)

HUGH SCOTT.

Taken and sworn before me, the day and year and at the place above mentioned.

(Signed) M. O'GARA. Police Magistrate, in and for the City of Ottawa, and a Justice of the Peace, in and for the County of Carleton.

#### WARRANT IN THE FIRST INSTANCE.

To all or any of the Constables or other Peace Officers in the

Province of Ontario, (County of Carleton.

County of Carleton. Whereas information hath this day been laid before the under signed, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for the County of Carleton; For that there is reason to suspect and believe that some person or persons to the informant unknown, on the fourth day of March last past on land out of Canada, to wit: at Fort Garry, in that part of British America, known as the North West or Red River Territory, did feloniously, wilfully and with malice aforethought, kill and murder one Thomas Scott, and that one Richot, known as Father Richot, and Alfred H. Scott, both of Fort Garry, aforesaid, but both now being in the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, aforesaid, and both being British subjects, did advise, aid and abet the said person or persons unknown, in the said murder and felony, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided.

And the informant Hugh Scott, being duly sworn, saith as follows:-

I was informed, about a week or ten days ago, by a Mr. Young, from Red River, that he saw the shooting of my brother at Fort Garry, on the fourth day of March last, and he then informed me that the prisoners, Father Richot and Scott, were leading parties in the murder, and in the insurrection. This conversation occurred in Toronto. I also received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Young, of Fort Garry, in which he alludes to the murder, but it does not mention the prisoners. He said he could not give full (Signed) HUGH SCOTT. particulars.

Taken before me, at the City of Ottawa, this 21st day of April, A.D. 1870.

(Signed)

M. O'GARA,

Police Magistrate, Ottuwa.

Prisoners remanded till Saturday next, at three o'clock, p.m.

Ottawa, April 21st, 1870.

(Signed)

M. O'GARA.

Police Magistrate Ottawa.

I order the prisoners to be discharged, and the charge against them dismissed.

Ottawa, April 23rd, 1870.

(Signed)

M. O'GARA, Police Magistrate, Ottawa.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain CANADA. and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith.

To Martin O'Gara of the City of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, Police Magistrate, in and for the said City of Ottawa, and Edward John O'Neil, of the said City Con-

Whereas, Noel Joseph Richot by his petition, alleges that he is detained in the custody of you, or one of you, without any valid warrant or authority, and without having Therefore, we command you that you have before the Honourable Thomas
Therefore, we command you that you have before the Honourable Thomas
Therefore, we command you that you have before the Honourable Thomas
Therefore, we command you that you have before the Honourable Thomas
Therefore, we command you that you have before the Honourable Thomas
Thomas Therefore, we command you that you have before the Honourable Thomas
Thomas T committed or been guilty of any offence for which he could properly have been arrested.

CANADA.

Province of Ontario,
City of Toronto.
To Wir:

To the Chief Constable and all other Constables of the City of Toronto, and to all or any of the Constables or Peace Officers
within the county of the City of Toronto.

Forasmuch as Father Richot and Alfred H. Scott, at present residing at Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, have this day been charged before me, Alexander MacNabb, Police Magistrate, of the said City, on oath of Hugh Scott, for that they, the said Father Richot and Alfred H. Scott, being British subjects, on the fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord 1870, at Red River, in that part of Her Majesty's British American possessions, known as the North West Territory, actually aided and abetted in the murder of one Thomas Scott, a British subject, or were accessories thereto.

These are, therefore, to command you in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend and bring before me, or the sitting Alderman, at the City Police Office, the bodies of the said Father Richot and Alfred H. Scott, to answer under the said charges, and to be fur-

ther dealt with according to law.

Herein fail not,

Given under my hand and Seal, at the City of Toronto, aforesaid, this 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1870.

(Signed)

A. MACNABB, P. M.

CANADA.

Province of Ontario, Toronto, Accountant, taken on oath before me, Alexander MacCity of Toronto.

To Wit:

The Information and complaint of Hugh Scott, of the City of
Toronto, Accountant, taken on oath before me, Alexander MacCity of Toronto.

Nabb, Esq., Police Magistrate, of the said city, the twelfth day of
April, in the year of our Lord, 1870.

The said informant upon oath, saith :-

1. That on or about the fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, at a place commonly called Red River, in that part of Her Majesty's possessions, known as the North West Territory, one Thomas Scott, a British subject, formerly a resident of the City of Toronto, was feloniously killed and murdered.

2. That he has reason to believe that one Richot, commonly called Father Richot, and one Alfred H. Scott, actually aided and abetted in such murder, or were accessories

thereto.

3. That he is informed and believes that the persons named in last mentioned para-

graph, are British subjects.

4. That he has reason to believe and does believe, that the said persons lastly referred to, are now temporarily residing at the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.

Sworn before me, at the City of Toronto, this 12th day of April, A.D., 1870.

(Signed)

A. MacNabb, P. M.

(Signed)

HUGH SCOTT.

Province of Ontario, City of Ottawa, To Wit: Said City, to our Lady, the Queen, do most humbly certify that, before the coming of the writ of our said Lady, the Queen, to us directed, and hereunto annexed, marked A, to wit, on the fourteenth day of April, A.D. 1870, a certain warrant and a certain information, true copies of which are hereunto annexed, marked B and C respectively, were received through the Ottawa Post Office, by the said Edward John O'Neil, and that on said day one George T. Denison. Esquire, of Toronto, made proof, upon oath, before the said Martin O'Gara, of the hand-writing of the Justice who issued the said warrant,; and that the said Martin O'Gara did then and there duly make an endorsement on the said warrant, signed with his name, authorizing the execution of

such warrant within the jurisdiction of him, the said Martin O'Gara, true copy of which said endorsement is endorsed on the said copy of warrant, hereunto annexed as aforesaid, that on the fourteenth day of April aforesaid, Noel Joseph Richot, in the said writ mentioned, was, in pursuance of said warrant and the said endorsement thereon, arrested at the said City of Ottawa, by the said Edward John O'Neil, and was by virtue thereof detained in custody, at the said City of Ottawa, till the coming of the said writ of our said Lady, the Queen.

And we do hereby further humbly certify that the foregoing are the warrant, information, and all proceedings had before us against the said Noel Joseph Richot, with all things touching the same, as fully and entirely as it remains in our custody or power.

Given under our hands and seals, at the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, this fifteenth day of April, A.D. 1870.

(Signed)

M. O'GARA,

Police Magistrate, Ottawa.

[L.S.]

And oath being now made before me, substantiating the matter of such information, these are, therefore, to command you in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend the said Richot, known as Father Richot, and Alfred H. Scott, and to bring them before me or some one or more of the Justices of the Peace, in and for the said County, to answer to the information, and to be further dealt with, according to law.

Given under my hand and Seal, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundered and seventy, at the City of M. O'GARA, Ottawa, aforesaid.

[L.S.]

Police Magistrate in and fort he City of Ottawa, and a Jutice

Police Magistrate in and fort he City of Ottawa, and a Jutice of the Peace, in and for the County of Carelton.

Province of Ontario, County of Carleton. In chambers, at the City of Ottawa, in said County, this twentends of Carleton. In chambers, at the City of Ottawa, in said County, this twentends of Carleton.

Noel Joseph Richot and Alfred Scott being brought before me, in custody of Edward John O'Neil, of the City of Ottawa, in said county, Constable, by virtue of a writ of Habeus corpus issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Toronto, directed to Martin O'Gara, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the said County, and Police Magistrate, in and for the said City of Ottawa, and the said Edward John O'Neil, and bearing teste the fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1870. Upon reading the said writ and the return thereto, made by the said Martin O'Gara and Edward John O'Neil, and hearing counsel on both sides, I do order that the said Noel Joseph Richot and Alfred Scott, be, and they are hereby remanded back into the custody from whence they were brought, by virtue of the said writ, therein to be kept and detained and dealt with according to law, until thence discharged by due course of law.

(Signed)

THOMAS GALT, J.

20th April, 1870.

COPY OF DEPOSITIONS.

Canada.
County of Carleton,
City of Ottawa.
To Wit:

Squeen vs. Alfred H. Scott and Father Richot, alias Noel
Joseph Richot. On the charge of aiding, advising and abetting
some person or persons unknown, in the murder of Thomas
Scott, at Fort Garry, in the Red River Settlement, on the fourth
day of March, A.D., 1870.

And this deponent, John Black, of Red River Settlement, Judge, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—

I reside within seven miles of Fort Garry, in the Red River Settlement. I knew

one Thomas Scott there last winter. I saw him last, I think, in the month of November last. Of my own knowledge, I know nothing of the alleged shooting of Thomas Scott, at Fort Garry. I was not at Fort Garry the day before the shooting, nor on the day of the alleged shooting; but I was at the town of Winnepeg, the day before the alleged shooting. Winnepeg is within five minutes walk of Fort Garry. I know Alfred H. Scott, but I don't remember seeing him in Winnepeg the day I was there. I saw hims subsequent to the occurrence alluded to; but I have no recollection of any conversation with him in reference to the shooting of Thomas Scott.

(Signed)

J. BLACK.

And this deponent, William Drever, of the town of Winnepeg, in the Red River

Settlement, store-keeper, being duly sworn, saith as follows:

I reside at the town of Winnepeg. I left there on the twenty-second day of February last. I knew one Thomas Scott of that place. He was in goal there when I left. I was in goal myself there in February last. I know Alfred H. Scott one of the prisoners. He resided in the town of Winnepeg. I saw him a short time before I left. I saw him in Cttawa lately. I asked him if he knew anything of the death of Thomas Scott. He said he was present—I asked him no more about it. I don't know if Scott, the prisoner, took any part in the rising there against the authority of the Queen. We were guarded in the gaol. I was five or six days in goal. I see the Alfred H. Scott I knew in Winnedeg, now in Court here. I never saw him in arms at Winnepeg or Fort Garry. I don't know if he was in the employ of Reil at Fort Garry. I don't know the parties at the head of the movement there. I knew one Reil was engaged in the movement. I saw Father Richot there often. I saw him at a mass meeting of the people. I mean both parties, English and French at Fort Garry. I don't know of Father Richot doing anything to excite the people. He spoke at the meeting, held when commissioner Smith came there.

(Signed)

WM. DREVER, Jr.

And this deponent, Frederick Davis, of the city of Ottawa, constable, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—

I know the prisoner, Scott. I heard him say he was present at the shooting of Thomas Scott. That he saw them take him out, and saw him shot. I think Mr. Huber tus was present, and I heard Hubertus, I think, ask the question. Alfred H. Scott was not then a prisoner. He said Thomas Scott was shot outside Fort Garry. He said he saw him fall, and that he was shot at by six persons, who were not far away from him. He said another man, after that, shot him with a revolver through the head. He said it occurred on the third or fourth day of March last. He said he did not see him in his coffin, and that he believed he was dead. The prisoner, Scott, said that when the parties took Thomas Scott out, that he followed at a distance. That he was not with the crowd; but that he followed as he could not resist the temptation of seeing. He said four or five balls took effect.

(Signed)

FREDERICK DAVIS.

And this deponent, Charles Garrett, of Fort Garry, Inn-keeper, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—

I have resided in Fort Garry for about eleven years. I left there the 22nd day of March last. I was there on the fourth day of March last. There was a disturbance then going on against the authority of the Queen. One Riel, Nepine and Donohue took an active part in the leading of the insurgents. I knew one Thomas Scott. I saw him last on the 7th of December last. I and he were taken prisoners. I was released on the 12th of February last. I was looking out of my window towards Fort Garry, I think on the fourth of March last, and I saw a person led out of the north gate of the Fort. He was kept there a short time. I saw the smoke from some guns, but I heard no report. I saw the person fall. One William Millar was with me at the time. I could not tell whether it was a man or a woman. I was within eight or nine hundred yards of the place. I saw nothing after this. I did not see Alfred H. Scott on the fourth of March. I did not see Father Richot there on the fourth of March. The Fort was in possession of

the insurgents on the fourth day of March last. Alfred H. Scott was in the employ of one McKenney last summer, and also last March. He was attending McKenney's store. McKenney was Sheriff, but I believe he resigned about November last. On the seventh of December last I was present and saw Father Richot very active with the insurgents, when the prisoners were taken at Dr. Schultz's house. That was the first arrest of prisoners. I saw him there that day, and he appeared to take an active part. A number were arrested that day—about forty, and among these Dr. Lynch and others were arrested. Father Richot was about fifty yards from Dr. Schultz's house at the time the prisoners were arrested. I did not see Father Richot take any part after this. Whilst a prisoner, I saw the prisoner, Scott, talk with Riel. Father Richot lives about sixteen miles from Fort Garry, towards Pembina. Stinking River is about fifty-five miles from Pembina, There is no fort there. The insurrection was in existence when I left, in March last. I got my pass from Adjutant Nepine. On the seventh of December I was in my own honse when I saw Father Richot outside, and about fifty yards from my house. He appeared excited, but I could not say what he was saying or doing.

(Signed) CHARLES GARRETT.

(Signed) CHARLES GARRETT.

And this deponent, Arthur Hamilton, of the city of Ottawa, Surveyor, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—

I left Fort Garry last January. I recollect the seventh of December last. I was in Dr. Schultz's house, and I was arrested by a party of insurgents, headed by one Riel. The insurgents surrounded the house. I did not see Father Richot there. I saw Riel there. I did not see Alfred H. Scott, the prisoner, there. I did not know Father Richot. I was released on the sixth of January last, and then left the place.

(Signed)

ARTHUR HAMILTON.

And this deponent, Captain Charles Boulton, of Red River Settlement, being duly

sworn, saith as follows :--

I was in Red River last winter. I knew an insurrection took place there. Riel, Lepine and Donohue were the leading spirits of the movement. I was arrested on the eighteenth day of February last. I was living at Portage Laprarie, about sixty miles off, during the winter. I was kept in custody about a month. I was in custody on the fourth day of March last. I knew one Thomas Scott. He was a prisoner on that day. I saw him the day of the alleged shooting in the hall of the prison, where the guards of the prison stand. It was about twelve o'clock in the day. He was taken out of the next room to where I was, by the guards, into the hall. Scott came to my door and bid me good-bye. He was then marched down stairs by some of the guards. It was spoken of there that he was being led out to be shot. When he was taken out I heard a volley fire, about ten or twelve minutes after he left. I could not see what was going on. I did not see Thomas Scott after this. I was released about ten days after this. When Scott was brought out his hands were tied behind his back, and a white cloth hanging behind his head. I knew Father Richot. I did not see him whilst in custody. I went over to Bishop Tache's palace, and I there, for the first time, saw Father Richot. I saw Alfred H. Scott whilst I was in custody. He came in to see me whilst in prison. He did not seem to be in any authority. When I left Fort Garry was in possession of the insurgents. When released I made no enquiries about Thomas Scott. The prisoner Scott said nothing to me about Thomas Scott. The result of my enquiries about Thomas Scott was, that he was shot and dead. I was told one time to prepare for death myself. Riel told me. I was reprieved for twenty-four hours, and afterwards I was told that I was not to be shot.

(Signed)

CHAS. BOULTON.

The foregoing depositions of John Black, William Drever, Frederick Davis, Frederick Davis, Arhtur Hamilton, Charles Garret, and of Charles Boulton, were taken before me, at the City of Ottawa, this 21st day of April, A.D. 1870.

(Signed)

M. O'GARA,
Police Magistrate in and for the City of Ottawa.

#### (No. 19.)

COPIES of any letters of resignation, if any, of the officers of the Court of Chancery, and abstracts of the patents or other warrants of appointments of any persons appointed since last Session.—[Not Printed.]

## (No. 20.)

Copies of all correspondence, reports and papers connected with the Lunatic Asylum at Orillia, and the removal of the lunatics therefrom to London—[Not Printed.]

(No. 21.)

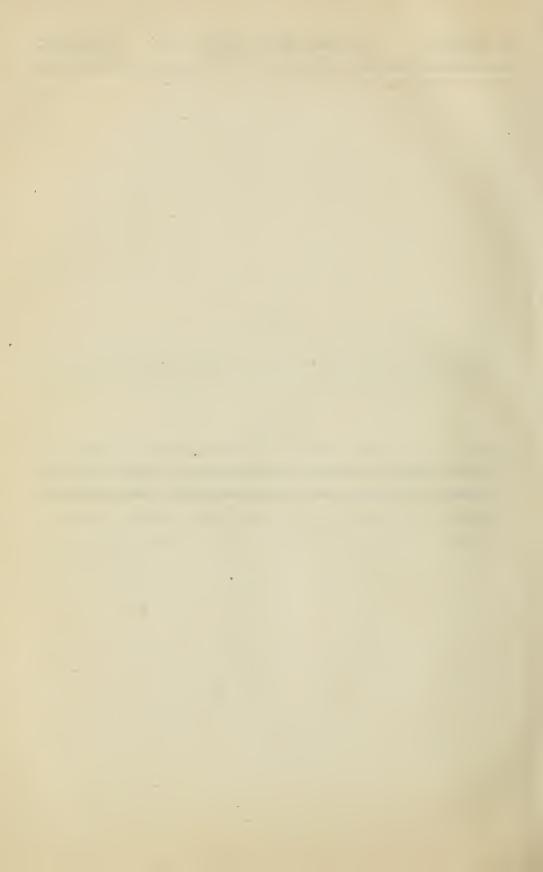
Copies of all correspondence, reports and papers connected with the Malden Lunatic Asylum, and the removal of the lunatics therefrom to London.—[Not Printed.]

(No. 22.)

COPIES of all correspondence, not already brought down, between His Excellency and the Canadian Government; and between the Governments of Ontario and Canada, touching any Addresses of this House, or touching Immigration, or touching the Public Debt and Assets (in so far as the Public Debt and Assets are concerned,—
[Not Printed.]

(No. 23.)

COPIES of all correspondence between the Governments of Canada and Ontario (not already brought down), touching any Act of the Legislature of Ontario, and especially touching the disallowance of the Act granting the Supplies for 1869.—[Not Printed.]



## RETURN

To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, copies of all correspondence, Reports and Orders in Council, and other Papers, not already brought down, touching the Arbitration between the Provinces, with a Statement of the Expenses thereof already paid, and an estimate of those remaining unpaid, if any; (as to Expenses.)

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Toronto, January 9th, 1871.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure on account of the Arbitration between the Provinces, to October, 31st, 1870, with an Estimate of the amounts unpaid.

1868.	D. L. McPherson, services and expenses	\$200	00
1870.	Jan. 13.—Hon. J. H. Cameron, on account of services	300	00
	Feb. 15.— "John Simpson, "	300	00
	Feb. 15.— " D. L. McPherson, "	500	00
	Mar. 31.— " E. B. Wood, " expenses	200	00
	Apr. 16.— " J. H. Cameron, " services	500	00
		100	00
	June 11.—Hunter, Rose & Co. " printing		67
	June 30.—Hon. E. B. Wood, "expenses	300	00
	July 25.— " J. H. Cameron, " services		00
		250	00
	Sept. 5.—Hon. J. Simpson, " "	50	00
	CI I F II TI CI II	5,500	00
	Oct. 4.— " J. H. Cameron " "	2,000	00
	" D. L. McPherson, "	5,500	
	" Christopher Robinson, Q. C., "	250	00
	" 3I.—W. B. Canavan, "	25	00
			00
	" Hon. E. B. Wood, cab hire, &c	5	60

\$16,320 27

E. B. WOOD, Treasurer.

ESTIMATE of the amount yet to be paid on account of the Arbitration between the Provinces:—

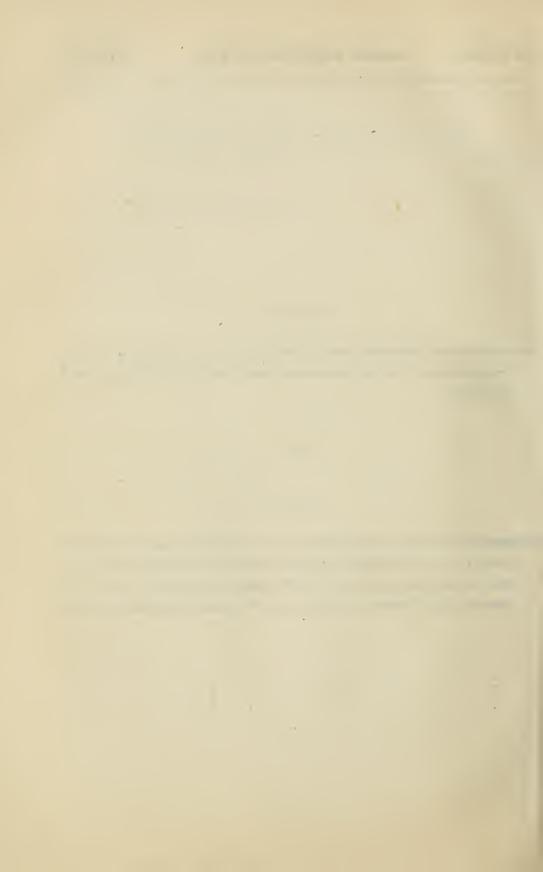
E. B. WOOD, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, TORONTO, January 9th, 1871. (No. 25.)

Annual Return of the Orphans' Home of the City of Ottawa, of the affairs of the said Corporation, and of the real and personal property held by them for the year 1870. [Not Printed.]

(No. 26.)

STATEMENT of the number of persons still in arrears for lands purchased in the Muskoka District; also, of the number of persons, now resident in the District, who squatted upon the lands before the passage of the Free Grant Act, so far as the same can be ascertained by any evidence in the possession of the resident agent.—[Not Printed.]



REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, 30th December, 1870.

To His Excellency the Honorable WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

The undersigned, as required by the Statute in that behalf, has the honor to present his first report upon the registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, for the half year ended December 31st, 1869.

Under the provisions of the Act, Statutes of Ontario, 32 and 33 Vic. cap. 30, section 24, the Registration of vital statistics in this Province was made to commence from the

first of July, 1869.

By other sections of the Act it was provided that the statistical year should commence on the 1st day of January. In any case for practical purposes the year would have had to date from that day, but hence it happened that the first Returns made to the Department were for six months only. If this is a fact to be regretted, it is not one unaccompanied by compensating advantages, for time was thus afforded for the perfecting of the machinery brought into play by the statute, while the inevitably imperfect nature of the first returns made only acted upon a broken period.

The first link in that chain of annual statistics, which for present purposes as well as for the information of posterity should be made as accurate as possible, will in all probability be the record of the current year, 1870, and in any calculations based upon registered returns, those for the half-year now dealt with will, it is presumed, be entirely ignored. They may, however, chance to be of none the less importance in individual cases, where their testimony may be appealed to. The novelty of the enactments in this country, and the consequent ignorance of the new duties imposed upon the public, will fully account for returns which are evidently very defective and short of the true numbers.

The records for the first whole year—1870—will, as is already known to the Department, be more reliable and comprehensive, pains having been taken to give publicity to the Act, and the fullest instructions to the County officers administering it.

While fully admitting the utility of the Registration now inaugurated in this Province, the undersigned cannot but draw His Excellency's attention to the greater and more important benefits which would result from a system of general registration applicable to the entire Dominion. The British North America Act, among the subjects set apart for the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament, enumerates the item "Census and Statistics." Though no objection may exist upon constitutional grounds to each Province at its own expense, informing itself upon the subject of population within its own limits, it is clear, when we view the word statistics in connection with census, that the subject meant to be covered by the item was just the information now being collected in this Province by means of the Registration Act.

Any argument used in favour of the project as applied to one Province will have ten fold force if the question be as to its application to the United Provinces. Impressed with this idea, the undersigned feels it to be his duty, to make the suggestion that the machinery, towards the perfecting of which so much has already been done at Toronto, should be adopted by a Statistical Bureau at Ottawa, and its operation extended to the entire Dominion. As ancillary to the decennial census, the Registrar-General's Annual Reports would be of enhanced value and interest, the comparisons which can now with great advantage be instituted once in ten years, being then annually applicable to the country's growth by natural increase and immigration. Moreover, many enquiries made in respect to births, marriages and deaths occurring here, come from foreign countries and are in the first place addressed to the seat of the General Government of Canada. Under

a divided sytem of registration, this would necessitate in some cases, a reference from Ottawa, to each Province in the Dominion, whereas otherwise the Dominion Department

would be in a position to speak immediately as to the result of a general search.

Registration laws are in force in all European countries, and in the better organized States of the American Union, so that it is fair to assume that ere long the demand for them will arise in our Sister Provinces, and in the absence of a Federal Act, a disjointed system will be put in force, which at this early day, in the opinion of the undersigned, it would be well to anticipate by the necessary legislation at Ottawa.

Passing to the actual number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, recorded for the half

year, the annexed summaries show totals far below the estimated numbers.

In 1860 the total population of Upper Canada was put at 1,396,091.

The recorded Births for that year were, Males, 27,391; Females, 25,877; or a total of 53,268, being about 2.60 per cent. of the population.

The Deaths in 1860 were 10,160, or about 52 per cent. of the population.

Without allowance for the large increase in our population which will undoubtedly be shown by the Decennial Census, now shortly to be taken, the present return falls short of the half-year's estimate, based on the census reports of 1860, by 18,218 births, and 2,304 deaths. The causes to which these results are attributable, have been already alluded to, and the returns except for very limited purposes are valueless. For the same reason any extended analysis and more detailed report of the events of the half-year than will be found in the Appendix to this Report, are rendered unnecessary.

Under one of the amendments to the original Act, Division Registrars are payable

by the Municipal Councils instead of by a fee of ten cents as heretofore.

In the discharge of their duties, Division Registrars are likely to be as active to prove themselves worthy of liberal remuneration at the hands of the Council, as they were when the incentive was the receipt of a fee, while as regards the public, any temptation to evade registration on account of the fee payable, is entirely removed from the poorer classes in the community. When persons come more generally to know that in the presence of a tolerably complete record of vital statistics, the absence of any particular birth, marriage, or death, is likely at some future time to throw very damaging doubt upon allegations made with respect to the occurrence, the requirements of the Registration Act will be

more faithfully fulfilled.

There should be no difficulty in the Division Registrar at the majority of places, informing himself of the occurrences which take place in his Division, and it would seem his duty to keep some record of them, and in default of registration by the proper parties, to take the necessary steps to compel it. Much of the default evident from the present returns would have been obviated by the exercise of more energy and industry on the part of Division Registrars, and it is hoped that the municipal councils called upon to remunerate them will first make inquiry into the results obtained by the several claimants. Certainly no other step that can be taken will so much tend to the improvement of these statistics. At the same time, it must be remembered that a liberal payment for services efficiently and faithfully rendered will be a wise encouragement, while undue parsimony will as surely check the progressive operation of the Act.

The circulars appended hereto will show some of the steps taken by the Department to carry out the Act for the year 1870. The forms, schedules, slips and circulars with respect to registration in 1871 have also been distributed with such changes and additions as have been suggested by past experience. The Books referred to in circular No. 3, appended hereto, have been sent to the several District Registrars, and the returns for the year 1870 will all have been copied into those books and transmitted to this Department by the first day of February next. It will be seen that the first intention of supplying Division Registrars with Record Books has been abandoned, and the local records are to

be made up only in the county towns,

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. C. CAMERON,

Registrar-General.

### APPENDIX.

SUMMARY OF BIRTHS REGISTERED DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1869.

Population.	COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
				<del></del>
4,916	Algoma	36	37	73
32,216	Brant	89	97	186
27,509	Bruce	92	96	188
35,435	Carleton	62	44	106
32,050	Elgin	67	54	121
25,211	Essex	119	107	226
31,480	Frontenac	69	59	128
37,550	Grev	126	151	277
19,397	Haldimand	98	102	200
22,794	Halton	94	93	187
44,900	Hastings	65	52	117
44,632	Huron	144	151	295
37,134	Kent	98	91	189
18,965	Lambton	86	98	184
	Lanark	67	- 66	133
59,938	Leeds and Grenville	150	132	133 282
37,612	Lennox and Addington	49	67	
36,898	Lincoln	82	83	116
	Middlesex	136	120	165
01,010	Muskoka	1 1		256
28,590	Norfelk	116	3	4
78,362	Northumberland and Durham	222	114 185	230
10,000	Nipissing (no return).	222	155	407
41,604	Ontario	130	101	054
	Oxford	192	121	251
15,574	Peel		172	364
38.083	Perth	110	101	211
	Peterboro'	184	166	350
31,177	Prescott and Russell	75	59	. 134
	Prince Edward	58	47	105
20,325	Renfrew	56	43	99
54,089	Simcoe	31	46	77
58,093	Stamport Dundag and Clausers	132	121	253
23,336	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	100	90	190
38,749		56	60	116
20,026	Waterloo	268	217	485
49,200	Welland	94	78	172
50,928	Wellington	237	229	466
104.495	Wentworth	267	224	491
104,495	York	276	261	537
Number	of Births where both name and sex are omitted	4334	4037	8371
. vaimber	or white both hame and sex are unitted	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		45
	Grand total			8416

Summary of Marriages Celebrated during the Six Months ended 31stDecember, 1869.

	WHER	Where Bride and Bridegroom are of the same Religious Denomination.							
COUNTIES.	Episcopalian.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Other Denominations.	Total.	Where bride and bride groom are of different denominations.	Grand Total.
Algoma Brant Bruce Carleton Elgin Essex Frontenac Grey Haldimand Halton Hastings Huron Kent Lambton Lanark Leeds and Grenville Lennox and Addington Lincoln Middlesex Muskoka Norfolk Northumberland and Durham	3 8 2 10 3 8 7 3 3 4 4 11 9 3 6 6 13 7 2 2 6 0 10 23	0 2 14 4 5 0 0 1 6 5 3 8 8 36 5 6 20 0 0 1 7 29 0 0 0 1 1 7 2 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 14 7 1 17 10 16 18 17 60 31 8 11 10 49 18 17 44 43 12 49	5 2 0 2 0 2 9 *3 0 0 1 1 1 8 1 1 0 0 7 1 1 1 8 0 0 1 1 1 1 8 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 8 0 0 1 1 1 1	0   6   1   2   12   4   4   0   1   2   0   0   0   1   1   1   0   0   3   6   6   0   7   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	0 2 1 1 0 0 0 1 2 2 1 0 5 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	11 34 25 20 37 51 28 30 29 26 80 89 28 24 46 68 22 32 117 3 33 106	1 18 19 8 26 17 23 32 27 19 40 20 26 13 34 30 17 22 91 47	12 52 44 28 63 68 51 62 56 45 120 98 39 54 208 87 84 153
Nipissing (no return). Ontario Oxford Peel Perth Peterboro'. Prescott and Russell Prince Edward Renfrew. Simcoe Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. Victoria. Waterloo Welland. Wellington Wentworth York	12 12 5 12 8 4 •1 7 10 7 3 3 8 8 12 45	6 16 4 20 6 1 1 0 24 29 16 4 4 4 5 33 28 24	11 37 18 31 17 4 14 1 23 14 4 12 15 14 22 59	0 4 3 8 1 177 0 25 6 15 0 11 1 1 0 0 15	0 5 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1	3 2 0 12 0 0 0 10 1 1 1 1 33 1 5 2 16	32 76 31 83 32 26 67 69 53 12 65 31 60 65 161	30 56 22 39 24 4 17 16 30 23 22 43 17 39 44 97	62 132 53 122 56 30 32 83 99 76 34 108 48 99 109 258

#### DEATHS

DEATHS.													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
COUNTIES.	Under 3.	3 and under 10.	10 and under 21.	21 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not given.	No. of Males.	No. of Females.	Total.
Algoma Brant Bruce Carleton Elgin Essex Frontenac Grev Haldimand Halton Hastings Huron Kent Lambton Lanark Leeds and Grenville Lennox and Addington Lincoln Middlesex Muskoka Norfolk Northumberland and Durham Ontario Oxford Peel Perth Peterboro' Prescott and Russell Prince Edward Renfrew Simcoe Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Victoria Waterloo Welland Wellington Wellington Wentworth York	14 18 18 19 11 11 11 12 11 11 11 12 13 13 13 14 15 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	2244844334222781339912770216335221332164444466533331315	25571 1024555244 11245 10710 108243 10010 88466 1311	12 9 12 6 4 12 17 13 9 8 4 17 6 13 11 12 5 10 13 13 19 9 14 3 13 19 11 13 11 13 11 13 14 14 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	5 8 1 10 5 6 6 14 4 8 8 8 9 6 6 10 3 5 3 19 3 5 5 6 19 13 8 7 12 0 6 6 3 13 5 6 6 18 12 2 9 28 23	3 6 1 1 5 2 3 6 6 3 3 3 2 4 4 4 4 4 1 2 0 9 8 8 9 10 8 4 3 3 4 4 3 4 4 2 1 8 7 1 4 1 3	0 3 3 2 2 2 5 4 1 1 6 9 4 4 8 5 3 3 6 9 3 3 5 7 0 5 5 6 7 6 5 3 3 5 5 0 2 2 1 3 7 7 9 10 20	$\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 21 & 0 & 21 & 13 & 14 & 14 & 14 & 14 & 14 & 14 & 1$	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 3 3 3 0 0 1 5 3 3 3 5 5 5 3 3 3 3 0 0 9 9 3 3 4 4 20 7 7 10 10 3 12 3 3 3 2 2 0 0 0 15 4 4 2 2 5 5 13 8 8 14	24 35 29 40 15 32 41 34 40 25 24 61 25 25 31 66 27 50 1 68 57 35 52 41 40 68 57 65 24 40 68 57 66 67 67 67 68 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67	15 30 18 37 11 25 22 18 32 29 32 29 32 29 36 20 20 21 38 140 44 42 42 50 35 41 42 57 12 13 13 14 12 15 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	39 65 47 77 26 57 69 57 45 69 57 45 48 88 2 80 112 107 70 938 24 129 122 47 118 129 118 192 224
Totals	875	182	209	442	338	227	207	106	21	166	1542	1234	2776
							English.	Scotch.	Trish.	French.	Swiss.	U. States Am'ca.	Native pl.
Of the Deaths in Column 6								34 33 21 4	49   13 46   33 6   3		0		

Note.—Of these, three are returned as having attained the age of 100 years, viz., Roger Grier, born in Sligo, Ireland, farmer, died 18th November, 1869, in the township of Montague, county of Lanark, Ontario. Assigned cause, old age.

Ann Gilbert, born in England, widow of the late William Gilbert died December 15th, 1869, in the township of Beverley, in the county of Wentworth, Untario. Assigned cause, old age.

Sarah Snider, born in New Brunswick, widow, died 7th August, 1869, in the township of York, county o York, Ontario. Assigned cause, old age.

One is stated to have attained the extraordinary age of 109 years, viz., Sarah Macdonald, born in Dornoch, Scotland, died on 18th July, 1869, in the township of West Zorra, county Oxford, Ontario. Assigned cause old age. cause, old age.

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		Brain Discase.			Stomach.	9 2		Canses not	264
		Congestion of the Brain.	56		To noiteracion		-	Отрыт салыев.	140
	M.	.tdinsanI	ಣ		Ulceration of Bowels.	7		Old Age.	1118
	STE		6	σi	Bloody Flux.	14	SES.	Debility.	8
ı	SSY	Delirium Tremens.		GAN	Hernia.	13	SEA	Decline.	9
	70US	Epilepsy.	9	OR	Gastritis.	36	r DE	Still-Born.	13
	TER	Lockjaw.	-	THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS	Inflammation of Bowels.	19	DIFFERENT DISEASES	Ill-Treatment.	12 1
	TE D	Palsy.	~	GES	I)ysentery.	7.1	FFEI	Cancer.	31 1
١	F TI	Paralysis.	34	I DI	Madrosit		נומ	Abscess.	15
	DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM		08		Indigestion.	11		Hemorrhage,	-6
	EAS]	Convulsions.		OF	Diarrhea.	107		Eruption.	-
	DIS	Apoplexy.	47	DISEASES OF	water/Imoo total	42		Fever.	40
		lo noitemmation of Grain.	33	ISE.	Liver Complaint.			Inflammation.	53
			- 5		Dropsy.	99	TH	Burning	10
		Hydrocephalus.			Bowel Complaint.	23	DE/	the WOOTO T	4
		Intermittent Fever (Ague).	16		Worms	H	DEN	Poisoned,	
		Typhus Fever.	9		Jaundice.	6	SUI	Accidental.	69
	ASES.	Erysipelas.	13	ANS.	Rupture of Blood	10	VIOLENT or SUDDEN DEATH	Drowned.	44
	AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES	Continued Fever.	က	AND CIRCULATING ORGANS	Ulceration of Lungs.	61		Lightning.	4
	RIOUS	Luftuenza.	4	ATIN	Inflammation of Chest.	Ç.J	OF THE TIVE	Spinal Disease.	13
}	ONTA	Cholera.	47	RCUL	Pleurisy.	H	ISEASES OF THE LOCOMOTIVE ORGANS.	-maitsmuədA	21
	ND C	Croup.	18	ND CI	Congestion of Lungs.	53	DISE LOC ORC	Gout.	61
		Whooping Cough.	54		Asthma.	13	RY &	Child-bed.	37
	ENDE	Scarlet Fever.	42	EATH	Disease of the Heart,	87	OF THE URINARY SATIVE ORGANS.	Disease of the Kidney.	18
	MIC, 1	Measles.	18	E BRJ	Consumption.	322	THE U	Disease of the Bladder.	7
	EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC	Small Pox.	4	OF TH	Bronchitis.	24	OF T RATI	Diabetes.	10
	A	Typhoid Fever.	83	DISEASES OF THE BREATHING	Inflammation of	103	DISEASES OF THE URINAL GENERATIVE ORGANS	Gravel and Stone	24
		Syphilis:	67	DISE/	9 Cuinsey & Throat Disease.	12	DISE	Stricture.	67

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#### CIRCULAR TO DISTRICT REGISTRARS.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Toronto, 1st January, 1870.

SIR,—The instructions to division registrars are so explicit, that it seems hardly necessary to address any particular observations on the Act to district registrars.

The Act fully explains the nature of your duties;

First.—To distribute throughout the municipalities in your district the accompanying forms and pamphlets, being guided in your allotment by the population and wants of each particular locality. Additional supplies can at all times be obtained (by return of mail) from this office.

Secondly.—To carry on such correspondence with the division registrars in your district, and to give them such information as your reading of the Act may enable you to do, saying thereby the trouble and delay of communication with the head office.

Thirdly.—To collect and transmit, on the day appointed, the returns from the several municipalities in your district, making them into one parcel of the most convenient shape,

and forwarding them to the Registrar-General, when possible, by express.

Other duties, fully set forth in the Act, will devolve upon you, and it is only further necessary to enjoin upon you the duty of promoting and encouraging the successful working of the Act in your district, by all legal and reasonable means that may suggest themselves to you.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
M. C. Cameron,
Registrar-General.

II.

### CIRCULAR OF INSTRUCTIONS TO DIVISION REGISTRARS

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE, January 1st, 1870.

(N.B.—All previous regulations or suggestions inconsistent with those here below enumerated are superseded.)

1. New schedules for registration of births, marriages, and deaths are now issued for

the year 1870.

2. The late period of the year at which the Act amending the Registration Act was passed during the recent session of the Provincial Legislature, prevented an earlier compliance with its provisions on the part of the Registrar-General's office. It will, however, be the duty of division registrars to transcribe all particulars entered for the year 1870 from the old to the new sheets (see *Ontario Gazette*, 1st January, 1870.)

3. The sheets distributed for use during the past half-year, having been objected to as too cumbrous to be readily handled or preserved in a small office, these smaller forms have been prepared, of uniform size, and with such amendments in headings and distri-

bution of space, as experience has suggested.

4. It is expected that, the sheets being ruled for a fixed number of entries, greater neatness and clearness will be obtained, without the sacrifice of any considerable space. The sheets are in a shape admitting of their being bound up as a whole sheet or in halves, and may therefore be divided previous to a return, where no entries occur upon the second half.

5. The division registrars will number each entry successively, progressing horizontally as in specimen form, No. 1 being the earliest entry in this current month, and commencement being had from a new No. 1, on the first day of every subsequent year.

6. It will be their duty to keep the forms in a place of safety, and to make all entries therein, as required by the Act, returning to the district registrar the sheets used by them,

duly certified, as soon after the first day of January next as possible.

7. Division registrars are requested to remember that the original forms (which, during the year, must never be out of their possession), will be bound into books, to be kept in the office of the Registrar General, and care therefore must be taken that they are neatly filled in with writing as small as is consistent with clearness and legibility, and that they are in no way mutilated or disfigured.

8. The form of entry and, where possible, the handwriting, should be uniform, and care must be taken to keep the matter of each item within the lines of the space allotted to it. When the space is too narrow for recording the whole entry in one line, it will be necessary to continue on a line immediately under, and in no case to write across any of

the boundary lines of a space.

9. One sample copy of each form has been filled up, and is enclosed for the guidance

of those concerned.

10. It is intended to provide each division registrar with three ruled books, in which, before the transmission of the original record to the district registrar, all his entries for the year may be transcribed. By these means, disastrous results from accident or loss in transmission may be partially averted, and each locality will have a record of its own vital statistics, which, though, it be not made by the Act legal evidence of the facts recorded, will be of undoubted use and benefit to those interested in local affairs.

11. In case of necessity, additional circulars, pamphlets, slips, or forms can be pro-

cured from the office of the Clerk of the Peace, upon application.

12. It is expected that the division registrars will inform themselves of births and deaths occurring in their divisions, and, where not voluntarily given, demand particulars from the proper parties. By the Act, division registrars are directed to prosecute parties neglecting or refusing to make the required reports of births, marriages, or deaths, and though some time must necessarily elapse before the requirements of the statute gain entire publicity, yet it is probable that during the past half year the subject has come under the notice of most persons in the community. Their best endeavours must be used to effectually obtain the requisite information, and though it is not desirable that any undue harshness should be shown in the early working of the Act, they must be left to their own discretion as to the means employed to secure the end which the Legislature had in view.

13. All inquiries and correspondence respecting business which may arise under the Act, must be addressed by the division registrars of the county to the registrar of the district, who will, when necessary, place himself in communication with the Registrar

General on the subject.

14. The voluntary co-operation of the clergymen and physicians is relied upon in giving effect to the provisions of the Registration Act. Whether regarded from the point of the material injury which may result to individuals from neglect of its provisions (as in any particular case where the evidence of the record may be essential for the purposes of inheritance or proving legitimacy), or from the higher ground of compliance with the law of the land in which we live, an active and zealous assistance is not too much to expect from members of two of the learned professions.

15. It must be borne in mind that now the only statutory return of a marriage celebrated in Ontario is that taken from the clergyman's slip, filled up immediately after the marriage, and forwarded to the division registrar. It is particularly enjoined upon division registrars to bring this matter under the notice of clergymen in their divisions, and it seems almost unnecessary to remind them of the great importance sometimes attaching

to the production or absence of legal proof of marriage.

16. Division registrars are required to furnish to every medical man and elergyman in their respective divisions a number of slips, commensurate with the probable demand, and one pamphlet copy of the Act and Amendments.

17. The remuneration of a division registrar for service rendered under the provisions of the Act, will henceforth rest with the council of his municipality, the fee of ten cents, heretofore allowed, having been done away with by the recent amendments; it will, however, be noted that no change has been made in the penalty with which neglect of the duty prescribed by the Act is visited, and division registrars are therefore warned to govern themselves strictly in accordance with the statute and the instructions of the Registrar General.

M. C. Cameron,

·Registrar-General.

#### III.

### CIRCULAR TO NEWSPAPER EDITORS IN ONTARIO.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 15th January, 1870.

SIR,—A copy is herewith transmitted for your information, of the Act respecting "Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths," with the amendments passed in the recent session of the Legislature.

It has also been thought well to send you the Circular, Instructions, and specimen Forms issued to the six hundred Division Registrars of the Province; from which will

be more readily seen the proposed working of this important Act.

While it is needless to point out these useful results which must follow from an authentic record of vital statistics, which will at once suggest themselves to the mind of every educated person, it seems possible that the danger resulting from an omission to comply with this Act in at least one particular, (that of the registration of Marriages), may escape general observation.

THERE IS NOW NO OTHER LEGALLY ENFORCED RETURN OF MARRIAGES CELE

BRATED IN THIS PROVINCE.

The importance which may, in all classes of the community, come to be attached to

what were known of old as "Marriage lines," cannot be over-rated.

Under these circumstances, Clergymen have additional reasons for strict compliance with the Act. They have a monopoly as to the celebration of the Marriage Contract, and the Marriage Act authorizes the exaction of a fee for their services. Parties married will therefore do well in their own interests, to see that the officiating Minister makes the necessary return: the blank forms requisite therefor having been furnished to all Clergymen, and in numbers sufficient for their reasonable wants.

In fact the administration of the Act will altogether depend for its usefulness and

success on the co-operation of the public with the department.

In countries where such has been long in force, the following maxims seem to have regulated the conduct of the Government.

1st. Popularize the Act, by freely circulating in newspapers and handbills a state

ment of its objects, provisions and advantages.

2nd. Through the District and Division Registrars, endeavour to secure the voluntary co operation of Clergymen and Medical men.

3rd. Apply a little judicious prosecution to defaulters: 1. Parents. 2. Clergymon.

3. Medical men.

4. Freely supply Blank Forms to all the parties who have returns to make.

It is hoped that the Circular and enclosures now addressed to all the Editors in the Province will effect something under the first head, while it is also in contemplation to post handbills in every Post Office, Court House, and in other places of public resort throughout the Province. Under the 2nd and 3rd heads would come those paragraphs of instructions to Division Registrars, which bear upon the subject of the co-operation of the learned professions, and the prosecution of defaulters.

An immense number of blank forms have been supplied to the District Registrars for distribution; and it is presumed that those officers are well acquainted with the relative

requirements of the several municipalities within their districts.

It has been found in many countries, where an Act of this nature has been brought into force, that the more ignorant of the people resist its provisions, from an ill-founded prejudice connecting the statistics required with something in the nature of a threatened poll-tax.

It is confidently felt that the country people of the Province, so conversant with the working and provisions of the Municipal and other Acts, with which they are almost daily brought in contact, are too enlightened, and well-inclined to observe statutory provisions operating for the common good, for any such impression to gain ground amongst

From the 1st January, 1870, there should be found in the Registrar-General's Office at Toronto, a complete and accurate record of every Birth, Marriage and Death occurring throughout the Province; and in the several Divisions, an equally complete record of the statistics of the several localities. If any editorial remarks upon the subject made in your paper should have the effect of aiding so desirable a result, the public at large will be much indebted to your good offices.

Your obedient Servant,

M. C. CAMERON,

Registrar-General.

IV.

#### CIRCULAR TO DISTRICT REGISTRARS.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

TORONTO, September, 1870.

Accompanying this memorandum will be found cheques for the amount fixed by Order in Council as remuneration (exclusive of disbursements) for services rendered by the several District Registrars during the year ending the 30th June, 1870. This amount has been placed at \$100 in counties, \$50 in the District of Algoma, and \$25 in other Districts.

The nature of the duties to be discharged under the Statute by clerks of the Peace, acting as District Registrars, is fully set forth in the Act and amendments thereto, and has been the subject of circulars heretofore issued from the Registrar General's Office. In addition to these duties it has been decided to impose upon the District Registrars the task of transcribing the Schedules sent into them from the several municipalities, for transmission to Toronto, in books which will be supplied for the purpose. A period of ten days will be allowed for the performance of this duty, between the receipt of the Schedules from the municipalities and their ultimate despatch to the Registrar General's Office, and each District Registrar will be supplied with three books, ruled and printed exactly as the Schedules are. These books will form a local record in each county of the births, marriages and deaths occuring within its limits. The Act probably contemplated that each municipality should be possessed of a record of its own vital statistics; but the plan now proposed appears to be a better one to ensure correctness and facilitate references. The experience of the Department has already shewn that the clerks of many municipalities (or those persons to whom the clerks improperly depute the duties of Division Registrars), make up returns in a very careless and slovenly manner, and it is not desirable to perpetuate in a record errors found in the unrevised sehedules sent in from some Divi-A District Registrar is better qualified and has greater facilities for the preparation of record books from the schedules than the clerks of municipalities generally, while as respects copying the schedules, he is in better position to correct errors and ask explanations from the Division Registrars than the head office is.

The intermediate examination to which the schedules will be subjected, cannot be

unprofitable.

The generally central position of the county town, will place the County Record within easy access of all inquirers, whilst for municipal purposes, it will soon become of considerable value to the councils, having charge of local affairs; for it is hereafter more than now that the benefits of Registration will be felt. Persons wanting legal evidence of births, marriages, or deaths, will still have to get it from the Registrar General's Office. Nine-tenths of the searches made, however, will be for information and not for evidence: and in the absence of a County Record, parties would have to come to Toronto, or communicate with the Department by post. Moreover, a search in the Local Record, will enable even parties wanting certificates from the Registrar General, to particularize their demand, or not to make it at all, if they find no entry in the County Record of which the Registrar General's is a mere transcript.

Now, therefore, while the entries are comparatively few, is the time to inaugurate a

system of County Registration, dating from the 1st of January, 1870.

Also, on the ground of economy, the substitution of 120 books for 2,000, which would be required for records by Division Registrars, is no inconsiderable recommendation of the proposed plan. An immediate outlay of \$10,000 for Record Books, independent of the annual working expenses of the Act, would have formed a very heavy charge

under this head against the revenue of the year.

In the county of York, it is not intended to have any other transcript of the local schedules, than that to be found in the Registrar General's Office. This, however, has not been regarded as any reason for withholding from the clerk of the Peace for that county, the grant of \$100, the large population of the Metropolitan county, entailing upon that officer, services under the Act, more than equivalent to those rendered by many District Registrars who will make the transcript.

A graduated scale of remuneration based either upon population, or the number of municipalities in each county, has been found impracticable, and the payment of \$100 to each District Registrar in counties, of \$50 in Algoma, and \$25 in the other Districts, in which the Act has been in force, has consequently been sanctioned by Order in Council.

The undersigned would take this opportunity of reminding the Officers, upon whom the administration of the Act more immediately devolves, that the Statute makes it imperative on them to prosecute parties neglecting to make the reports required of them.

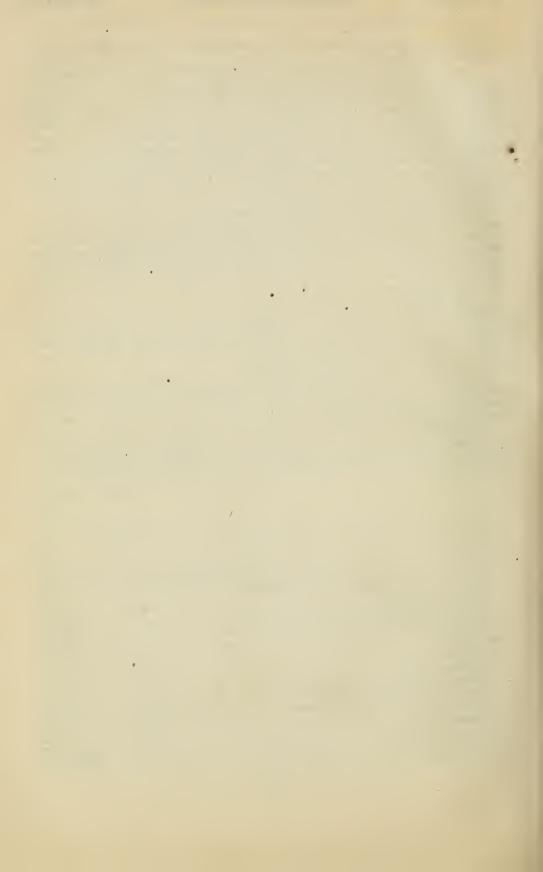
M. C. CAMERON,

Registrar General.

#### V.

## SCHEDULE SHOWING EXPENDITURE IN THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE SINCE PASSAGE OF THE ACT.

Books for the Department	\$ 234	60
Books for the District Registrars	1050	00
Schedules, Slips and Circulars for Division Registrars	1172	17
Copies of the Act	105	00
Postage	195	00
Express charges	112	81
Stationery (charged to Prov. Sec.'s office).		
Remuneration to District Registrars	3700	00
Disbursements to District Registrars	151	61
Boxes	26	64
Clerk's Salary	730	00
Total	\$7477	83



## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Morks

FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

ON

# IMMIGRATION,

FOR THE YEAR 1870.

Brinted by Order of the Zegislative Assembly.



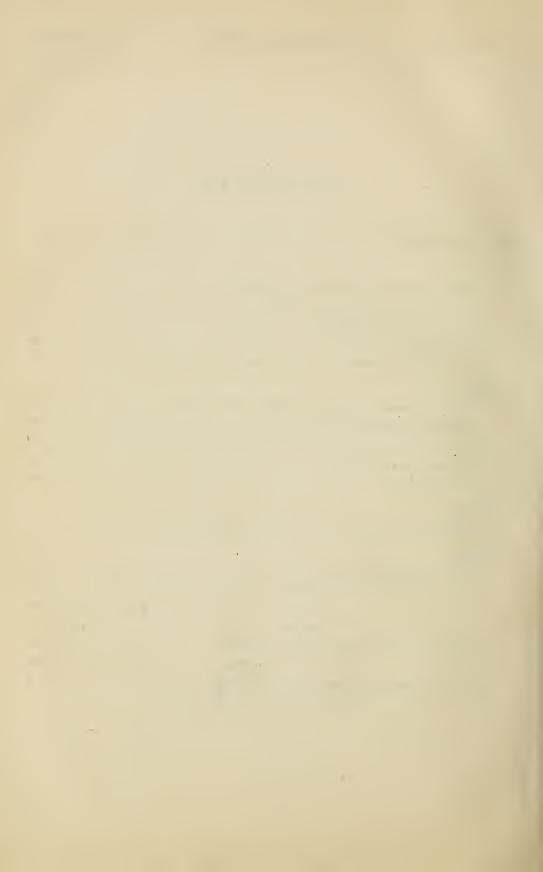
Toronto:

PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 86 & 88 KING STREET WEST. 1871.



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### ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works

OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

ON

## IMMIGRATION,

FOR THE YEAR 1870.

To His Excellency the Honourable William Pearce Howland, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency the following Report, relative to the proceedings during the past year (1870), for the promotion of Immigration to this Province, and for the distribution of the immigrants on their arrival.

The method adopted by me in 1869, of soliciting from each municipality in the Province, a return of the number of agricultural and other labourers required, having been comparatively successful, I carried out a similar plan for the past year, and with equal success. In Appendix A to this Report are copies of the circulars and schedules sent to all the Mayors, Wardens and Reeves in the Province, and copies of the returns received in answer thereto.

The total number of immigrant labourers, of all classes, asked for in the returns from the municipalities, for the year 1869, was:—

Agricultural labourersl	5,125
Mechanics	1,448
Female servants.	6,576
_	

The number applied for during the past year has been :	
Agricultural labourers	14,407
Mechanics	1,192
Female servants	7,203

In addition to the returns thus sent in, applications for many hundreds of labourers, of all classes, were made direct to the several Immigration Agents, of which no account has been taken.

The total number of immigrants that arrived in the Province during the year 1869, as reported by the several agents at Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton, was 15,893. The number reported for the year ending the 31st of December, 1870, is 25,290 showing an increase in favour of the past year, as compared with the year 1869, of 9,397 souls.

In addition to the number of immigrants reported as having arrived at the abovenamed agencies, there has doubtless been a large accession to the Province, of settlers from Great Britain and Ireland, who paid their own expenses out, and of whom, therefore, we These, with the arrivals reported at the have no available record as to their numbers. four agencies, probably sum up to a total of not less than 50,000 souls added to our population by immigration, for the two years, 1869 and 1870. There has, also, certainly been an addition to our population larger than can be accounted for by natural increase, and by the immigration from Europe. In almost every city, town and village in the Province, for the past two or three years, dwelling-houses have been built as rapidly as materials and workmen could be procured to build them; and yet the fact remains that there is scarcely a vacant dwelling-house to be found, especially of the smaller class, such as are required by the working population; and where new houses have been built, they have not unfrequently been rented, and even occupied, long before they were completed. I can account for this want of house accommodation, after successive years of active house-building operations, only by supposing that, in addition to the accession to our population from the Old World, large numbers have immigrated from the United States.

It is doubtless a fact, that many who had been allured from Canada to the United States, by extravagant representations of the easy attainment of wealth amongst our neighbours, have discovered their mistake, and have returned to Canada, the land of their birth or adoption; and many others, as well of native as of foreign origin, have, on account of our commercial and agricultural prosperity, left the United States, and made their homes in this Province. With an economical management of our affairs, an extensive construction of railways and other public works, and a continued agricultural and commercial prosperity, we may expect these influences progressively to operate in our favour. From numbers of Canadians, who left this Province with a view to better their condition in life, and who are now in the Western States and in California, I have received letters, expressive of their disappointment, and urging their fellow-countrymen to stay at home, where employment is more sure, and success more likely to be attained. One of these letters, from Mr. Dent, formerly of the County of Perth, Ontario, will be found in Appendix B.

A greater knowledge of Canada, and a more widely felt interest in this Province, as a field for immigration, now exist in the Mother country, which will no doubt result in insuring a continuous stream of immigrant labourers, and also a goodly number of tenant farmers, with more or less capital at their disposal, who will settle on partially cleared farms in the older townships of the Province; while many of the old settlers, with their grown up sons and daughters, requiring a greater breadth of land, will remove into the Free Grant District and into other new sections, where good farms may be secured and made into happy homesteads for the younger members of their families.

I trust that, during next season, the municipalities will deem it desirable to co-operate more cheerfully and systematically with the Government, in the proper distribution and care of the immigrants who may come to us. The kind of co-operation required, is suggested by the Constitution and Rules of the "Peterborough Immigration Society." (See Appendix A.) As I was convinced that similar organizations are desirable in all the cities, towns, and counties of the Province, I caused a circular and a copy of the Constitution of the Peterborough Society to be sent to all the heads of municipalities, recommending the adoption of means similar to those taken by the people of the town and county of Peterborough.

I also desire to direct attention to the organization of the "Ottawa Immigrant Aid Society," a copy of whose Constitution is also given in Appendix A.

A copy of a letter from the Rev. A. Styleman Herring, (whose visit is hereafter referred to), upon the same subject, and suggesting that aid be afforded to emigrants towards paying their passages out from Great Britain, with a copy of my letter in answer thereto, will also be found in Appendix A.

It is extremely desirable that immigrants, on their arrival here, should be distributed as rapidly and judiciously as possible, instead of being left to congregate at the frontier cities and towns, overstocking the labour Market in those places; while the demands from the agricultural municipalities for labourers remain unsatisfied. The organization of such societies as have just been referred to, will tend to facilitate the rapid distribution so much needed, and to prevent much distress that would otherwise be unavoidable.

In my report of last year I had to express my regret that the Dominion Government had not provided sufficient shed accommodation in Toronto, the central and largest distributing station in the Province. During the year this defect has been remedied, and an excellent depot, with sidings and landing platforms connected with the three leading railways, has been established in the western part of the city, near the Provincial Exhibition Grounds. This depot was opened on the 1st of July last. The grounds attached to it are well fenced in, and comprise about seven and a half acres of land. The buildings are seven in number, somewhat isolated from each other, and are of a convenient and substantial character. The first building, on entering the grounds, is the Agent's office and private room, with second story accommodation for the assistant and caretaker. The next building is the Baggage Warehouse, and immediately east is a large two storey building, divided in both stories by longitudinal partitions, with two rows of bunk floors in each of the four compartments. The next building is the Dining Hall, large enough to seat several hundred persons; and in close proximity is the Cook-house and Cook's apartments. The other buildings are a wash-house and water closets. It is proposed to build

an hospital in the grounds during next season. The depot is in a very healthy locality, and is convenient for the speedy distribution of the immigrants.

All indigent immigrants, on their arrival at the depot, and until they are distributed to stations in localities where their labour is in demand, are supplied by the Ontario Government with good, wholesome meals of soup, meat, vegetables, bread, and tea or coffee, prepared and furnished by the depot cook. Under the system adopted before the new depot was opened, tickets for free meals to indigent immigrants were given upon houses of public entertainment, in the vicinity of the old station. Under the present system, the cost of feeding the immigrants per meal, including all attendant expenses, has been reduced upwards of one-third.

The expenditure on account of immigration, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, of the present year, (including unpaid liabilities, brought over from the year 1869, amounting to \$7,705 00,) has been \$32,087.65. The expenditure in the year 1869, was \$17,595 00, thus making the total expenditure for the two years, 1869 and 1870, \$49,682.65, disbursed thus:—

	1869.	1870.
		Excluding liabili-
	bilities carried	ties brought over
	over to 1870.	from 1869.
Provisions, including the Cook's services, and attendant		
expenses	\$2,993 74	4,797 93
Free transport of Immigrants and their baggage	4,153 80	6,353 10
Medicines and Medical attendance	134 67	601 88
Emigration Commissioner, Special Agents, &c	3,200 00	3,955 00
, ,		<b>'</b>
Emigration pamphlets, placards, printing and advertising, postage and freight, extra Clerk hire, Contingent ex-		
penses of Agencies, &c	14,817 79	8,674 74
	25,300 00	24,382 65
	1	•

Thus, at a cost of about \$1 per head to the Ontario Government, it appears that at least 50,000 persons have been induced to settle in the Province within the past two years; or about \$1 23 per head, estimating only the 40,474 persons distributed from the four Provincial Immigration Agencies.

During the year I have issued and caused to be distributed in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, about 100,000 Emigration Pamphlets; 12,000 copies of Mr. White's Lecture upon "Ontario as a Field for Emigration;" 4,000 copies of Canadian Agricultural Journals, and 16,000 placard advertisements of the Free Grant Lands, and other useful information. These placards were mostly mounted upon card-board, and 2,000 of them were distributed to the several Agencies and other public places in the Dominion, and 14,000 were sent to England, of which the larger portion were forwarded to the Right Honourable the Postmaster-General, who had kindly undertaken to have them distributed and put up in all the Post Offices in Great Britain.

In October last a conference of the Representatives of the Confederated Provinces was held in Ottawa, to consider matters relating to the more effectual promotion of immigration to the Dominion. The methods adopted by the respective Provinces were submitted and discussed. Improvements in the European and home agencies were agreed to, and arrangements were made to endeavour to obtain a reduction in the cost of immigrant passenger fares by the Canadian Mail Steamers, especially when such passages shall be paid by persons resident in Canada, purchasing tickets to send home for the purpose of bringing their friends out from Europe.

On the 22nd of January last, Thomas White, junior, Esquire, was again appointed a Special Commissioner of Emigration, and was instructed to proceed to Great Britain, to advocate the cause of Emigration to this Province. His abilities, both as a speaker and a writer, his thorough acquaintance with the wants of this Province, and the experience gained by him in the performance of similar duties during the previous year, all combined to render him an active and zealous agent in this service. By his communications to the public press, his intercourse with the gentlemen representing the various British and Colonial Emigration Societies, the addressing of large public meetings, the delivery of lectures in many of the leading counties in Great Britain, and securing full reports of several of them in some of the most widely circulated newspapers; and by a very extensive correspondence with persons in almost every section of the United Kingdom, his mission, which occupied about six months, was eminently successful. Mr. White's progress and final Reports will be found in Appendix B.

Having learned that David Wylie, Esq., of Brockville, was about to visit Scotland, his native land, I made arrangements with him by letter, dated the 7th of February last, to deliver lectures there, and to secure the publication in the Scotch newspapers, of articles directing the attention of his countrymen to this Province, and to its facilities for furnishing homes for the surplus population of North Britain. I have reason to believe that his mission resulted successfully, adding many good settlers to our population, and ensuring a larger increase in the future. Mr. Wylie's Reports will also be found in Appendix B.

During the past season Colonel F. C. Maude, R.A., and the Rev. A. Styleman Herring, Vicar of Clerkenwell, London, both active members of Colonial Emigrant Aid Societies, have visited this Province, for the purpose of ascertaining from personal observation, and from intercourse with the large number of emigrants which they had been instrumental in sending out, the condition of such in this their new field of These gentlemen visited the cities and various towns in the Province, and addressed meetings of immigrants in Toronto, Ottawa, and other places, and everywhere received the most grateful acknowledgments from the immigrants for having assisted them to this country, where they are not only able to support themselves and their families, but in many instances already to provide themselves with freehold homesteads in the cities and towns, or in the Free Grant Districts of the Province. In addition to visiting many other sections, these gentlemen made an extended tour through the Muskoka District, with which they expressed themselves highly pleased; seeing in it a section well calculated to furnish homes for the now distressed but steady and industrious working classes of the Old Country. A letter written to myself by the Rev. A. Styleman Herring, and another of a subsequent date addressed to the London Telegraph, in reference to his visit to Canada, are also given in Appendix B.

Mr. Thos. Connolly, a very intelligent working-man, from England, has also spent several months in visiting almost every section of the Province, and in searching out and conversing with immigrants from Britain. His views respecting the important mission with which he was entrusted by his fellow-workmen, in whose behalf he visited this country, are clearly expressed in his letter addressed to me from Ottawa, which is also given in Appendix B.

During October last, this Province was also visited by the Rev. Father Nugent, founder of the House of Refuge in Liverpool, and Chaplain of the Borough Gaol. This Gentleman visited several of our principal cities and towns, and delivered very interesting Lectures and addresses in Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London, upon the subject of Juvenile and Adult Emigration from the United Kingdom; and, with the gentlemen already named, also attended the Immigration Conference held in the City of Ottawa. The Rev. Gentleman advocated an extensive emigration from Britain to Canada of the juvenile poor; not of the dissipated and the depraved, but of such as have been recovered from vicious habits and associations, and placed under careful training in well managed Public Institutions. In one of his public addresses, he said: "It was hard "and sometimes next to impossible, to find situations for those poor children; but they " would prove of advantage to this country. Having no immediate relatives they would "soon grow up as members of the families who first received them. These were the " immigrants wanted in this Country. It was estimated that there were in England and "Wales, at the present time, 350,000 children under the age of 16, who were more or "less a burden upon the parochial rates."

I have no doubt that the reports which will be made in the old country by these gentlemen, and the numerous letters which will be sent home by immigrants settled in Ontario, will induce a very large emigration from Britain next season.

With a view to furnish reliable and cheap information to immigrant tenant farmers, and others, requiring cleared or partially cleared farms in the older townships of the Province, I requested returns to be made of such lands as are for sale, with particulars as to location, the proportion cleared and uncleared, the price, &c. These returns will be found in Appendix C.

The number of acres of Free Grant Lands located for the three years 1868, 1869 and 1870, was 239,732, the number during the past year alone, being 139,233. The total number of settlers upon the Free Grant Lands for the same period was 2021, of which 1080 were during the past year. These numbers as to settlers include heads of families, and others over 18 years of age, but do not include children under that age.

During the past two years I have received from industrious and worthy immigrants, and others, heads of families, many applications for pecuniary assistance to enable them to settle upon the Free Grant Lands, which they have not been able to do from want of means sufficient to put up a small log house, and to purchase provisions until a first crop should be harvested off the land. With a view to render assistance to such heads of families, of good character, and as an experiment in the settlement of the back townships of the Free Grant Districts, I beg to suggest to your Excellency that an

appropriation of money be made, and a township comprising good agricultural lands be surveyed and set apart for the purpose of settlement; and that upon alternate lots the Government make a clearance of from three to five acres of land, and erect thereon a small house, the cost to be a first charge upon the land, to be repaid to the Government in equal instalments, during the 3rd, 4th and 5th years of settlement, or before the patent for such lands shall be issued.

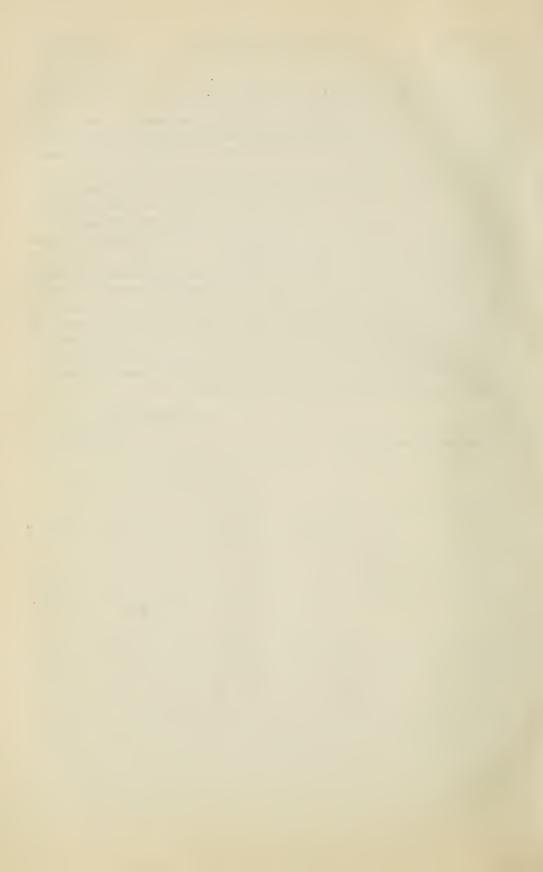
In Appendix D will be found copies of returns made to my Department by the Dominion Immigration Officers, at Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton, showing the arrivals during each quarter, and for the whole year, at their respective Agencies; the number fed and furnished with free transport, and their places of destination; also comparative statements for the years 1869 and 1870.

From the various agencies thus employed for the spread of information, in regard to this Province, throughout the United Kingdom; the comparative success and comfort attained by the immigrants already settled here; the contemplated extensive construction of public works, including several hundred miles of new railways under contract, and others proposed to be put under contract during the year; and from the impulse thus given to many industrial projects, and the liberal provisions to be made for industrial and general education, we have every reason to anticipate, with the blessing of Providence, a prosperous future for our Province, and for the Dominion.

JOHN CARLING,

Commissioner.

Toronto, 17th January, 1871.



### APPENDIX (A).

COPIES OF CIRCULARS AND SCHEDULES SENT TO MUNICIPALITIES, AND ABSTRACTS OF RETURNS THERETO; ALSO CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETIES, RULES OF SUCH SOCIETIES, &c.

### APPENDIX (A).

COPIES OF CIRCULARS AND SCHEDULES SENT TO MUNICIPALITIES AND ABSTRACTS OF RETURNS THERETO; ALSO CORRESPON-DENCE RESPECTING IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETIES, RULES OF SUCH SOCIETIES, &c.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO.

Toronto, January 31st, 1870.

DEAR SIR,-In anticipation of an extensive Immigration last year, under date of 5th April, I issued a circular and blank schedule requesting a return to be made to my Department, of the actual demands for the various descriptions of labour in the different sections of the Province. About one-third of the municipalities thus applied to responded to my request: the returns from which, by sending copies thereof to the several local Immigration Agents, enabled them in almost every instance to distribute the newly arrived immigrants to the various points of demand, without any unnecessary delay -thus saving much valuable time and expense, and inconvenience to the immigrants and

From information already received, I learn that various Societies and Committees are being organized in Britain to promote Emigration to Canada; so that an influx of labourers—even more extensive than that of last year—may be expected during the coming season. To still further promote these emigration movements at home, the Government has again appointed Mr. Thomas White, junior, as Special Emigration Commissioner for the Province, in the United Kingdom, with instructions to impart such information that will secure the classes of emigrants best adapted to the wants of this country.

I trust your Council will see the importance of rendering all reasonable assistance, by transmitting as reliable information as possible in regard to the numbers and kinds of labourers you will probably require during the coming season. I would beg to suggest, also, that in municipalities requiring immigrant labour, an officer or committee of the Council of the municipality should be appointed to receive, advise with, and locate the immigrants and their families. Such action on the part of your Council would facilitate

their settlement, and benefit both them and the municipality.

I am also desirous of obtaining lists of improved, and unimproved lands for sale, and to distribute such lists to the various local Immigration Agencies, for the information of newly arrived immigrants with capital, who may propose to settle in the older townships.

I trust you will be able to furnish reliable information under this head.

You will, no doubt, see the importance of furnishing the information asked for, and at as early a date as may be convenient for you to do so; especially as to the classes and number of labourers that may be required in your municipality; and should no labourers whatever be required, it will be equally important that the information be furnished; as upon such returns, to a large extent, will depend the success, or otherwise, of my efforts to secure immigrant labour to supply the wants of the Agricultural and Manufacturing communities.

I am, Dear Sir, Your obedient servant,

> JOHN CARLING, Commissioner.

To

, Esq., (Mayor, Warden or Reeve). (Copy.)

MUNICIPALITY OF County of

, Ontario,

To the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works,

SIR,—In accordance with the request contained in your circular, dated 31st January. I have the honour to return to you a Schedule of the probable number of Immigrants which may find homes and employment in this municipality during the coming season; and to assure you that my colleagues in the Council and myself will use every effort to obtain employment for Immigrants sent to us, to the extent indicated in the Schedule. I beg also to communicate such information as I have been able to obtain respecting improved and unimproved lands for sale in this municipality.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Reeve or Mayor)

CLASS OF LABOURERS.	Number	AVERAGE	E WAGES.		
CHASS OF LABOURERS.	REQUIRED.	Summer.	WINTER.		
Day labourers to whom continuous employment can be assured during the whole year					

<sup>\*</sup> Cities and Towns will please make their returns distinct from Township Municipalities.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS FOR ONTARIO.

Toronto, June 8th, 1870.

DEAR SIR.—I beg, through you, to bring under the notice of your Municipal Council the important subject of Immigration, now engrossing so much attention in Britain and in this Province.

In the early part of the year, I communicated with the Mayor or Reeve of each Municipality, requesting returns to be made of the number of immigrant labourers required. About one-third of these have responded to my circular, and the returns sent in have enabled the agents to distribute the immigrants to the several localities immediately on their arrival. I have just addressed a second circular to such of the Municipalities as have not responded to the first, hoping that, as the busy season is approaching, they will see the importance of endeavouring to secure an early supply of labourers. The number of arrivals has already been very large, and from information received, I have reason to believe that as large a stream of Immigration will continue to pour into the Province for the whole of this season. In addition to the general services rendered by the Dominion Agents in Great Britain and Ireland, this Government has again appointed Mr. Thomas White as Special Commissioner for this Province. Mr. White is now in Britain, where, by means of the press, by the holding of Public Meetings, and the delivery of Lectures, he is endeavouring to induce a healthy emigration of the classes best adapted to our wants. By such means, and by the distribution of pamphlets, and the posting of placards

in all the Post Offices of the United Kingdom, giving useful information to intending emigrants, I have reason to believe that a greater interest than heretofore is being awakened in respect to Ontario as a Field for Emigration. The large influx of immigrants already experienced, may therefore be expected not only to continue, but to increase. It will therefore be incumbent upon the Government, and upon the office bearers of the several municipalities, to make the best possible provision for them on their arrival, so that their labours may be made immediately available, and suffering on their part, as much as possible, be prevented. Will you have the goodness to bring this subject under the consideration of your Council, with a view to some action being taken? The first and greatest responsibility devolves upon the Government, but if its efforts are not supplemented by the hearty co-operation of the various Municipalities, and of the public generally, no great measure of success can be anticipated.

As suggestive of what may be done by Municipalities, or associations of individuals, to assist in the location and employment of newly arrived immigrants, I beg respectfully to refer you to the appended extracts\* from the constitution of a Society recently organized in and for the County of Peterborough, for the promotion of the settlement of immigrants

in that county.

Subsequent to the adoption of this constitution, office bearers were elected, and a Committee appointed to procure a suitable building for the accommodation of newly arrived immigrants. A large number of placards have also been published and circulated by the Society, making known its objects, and soliciting the practical aid and co-operation of the inhabitants of town and county; and the Committee is already prepared to receive and furnish employment to a large number of agricultural and other labourers. An organization such as the one just referred to not only relieves the Government and Municipalities from much embarrassment, but also tends to the comfort and future well-being of the immigrant. The population of the mother country is overflowing with surplus labourers, while the uncultivated lands of this continent invite them to leave the land of their birth, and settle and make homes for themselves in this new world. If, by the attention and sympathies of the people of this Province towards them, those that arrive succeed in finding profitable employment, and subsequently are enabled to take up Free Grants, or other lands, for themselves and families, they will at once become for us the most effective immigrant agents, in inducing their friends at home to follow their example; and thus assist in rendering the Province of Ontario a cultivated and prosperous country.

I beg herewith to forward you a few copies of the Emigration Pamphlet, for the use

of the members of your Council.

I have the honour to be,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CARLING, Commissioner.

To the of the Municipal Council of the of

\*See page 8.

### MUNICIPAL Returns of Immigrant Labour required for the year 1870.

Adelaide		*				
Adjala	TOWNSHIP.	COUNTY.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Female Servants.	Total.
Adjala		M:111	000			27.0
Admaston	Adelaide			98		
Adolphystown	Admaston					
Alaborough	Adolphustown			2		
Alnwick	Aldborough	Peel		15		
Ameisaburgh	Alnwick	Northumberland				
Arran   Bruce   100   15   100   215   Artemesia   Grey   *50   50   Augusta   Grenville   180   1   50   240   Augusta   Grenville   180   1   50   240   Barric   Frontenac   1   1   1   Bastard   Leeds   150   100   250   Bevetly   Wentworth   50   20   70   Bimbrook   D.O.   250   *10   50   310   Blandford   Oxford   25   25   50   Brant   Brant   Brant   Brant   Brant   Brant   Brighton   Morthumberland   33   30   60   Brooke   Lambton   70   20   90   Canden, East   Addington   50   27   77   77   77   77   77   77   7	Ameliasburgh	Prince Edward		*40		
Artemesia   Grey   *50   50   50   20   67	Ancaster					
Augusta   Grenville   180   10   50   240	Artemesia				1	
Bastard	Augusta	Grenville	180		50	
Bentinck	Barrie		150	1	100	
Beverly	Bentinck			i		
Blandford   Street   Street	Beverly	Wentworth	50			70
Brant				*10		
Brantford				*5		
Brooke	Brantford			10	5	
Calcelon         Peel         400         50         200         650           Carnden         Middlesex         100         50         127         77           Cavan         Durham         150         4         100         254           Cayuga, North         Haldimand         150         30         180           Charlottenburg         Glengarry         200         200         400           Charlottenburg         Glengarry         200         20         400           Charlottenburg         Greson         50         150         150           Collingwood         Greson         50         150         100         200           Collingwood         Greson         50         50         100         200         180         225         225         55         50         100         200         100         200         100         200         100         200         100         200	Brighton	Northumberland				
Camelon East         Addington         50         27         77           Caradoc         Middlesex         100         50         155           Cayan         Durham         150         4         100         254           Cayua, North         Haldimand         150         30         180           Charlottenburg         Glengarry         200         200         400           Charlottenburg         Glengarry         200         200         400           Charlottenburg         Glengarry         200         200         400           Charlottenburg         Glengarry         200         200         200         400           Charlottenburg         Glengarry         200         200         200         400         120         126           Collingwood         Grey         55         50         150         100         260         125         25         125         25         125         25         125         50         120         20         20         20         20         20         20         20         20         20         20         20         20         20         20         20         20         20	Caledon	Peel		50		
Cayan         Durham         150         4         100         254           Cayaga, North         Haldimand         150         30         180           Charlottenburg         Glengarry         200         200         400           Chatham         Kent         75         50         125           Collingwood         Grey         50         50         100           Cornwall         Stormont         150         18         100         286           Cramahe         Northumberland         34         3         25         62         Dalhousie         Lanark         25         25         55         Darlington         Durlam         15         10         25         25         55         Darlington         10         15         10         25         25         50         Darlington         15         10         25         25         50         Darlington         15         10         25         26         25         50         50         20         Darlington         15         10         20         100         100         200         100         200         100         200         100         200         100         20         10	Camden, East	Addington				
Cayuga, North.         Haldimand         150         30         180           Charlottenburg         Glengarry         200         200         400           Chatham         Kent         75         50         100           Collingwood         Grey         50         100         208           Cornwall         Stormont         150         18         100         288           Cramahe         Northumberland         34         3         25         62           Dallousie         Lanark         25         25         55         50           Darlington         Durbam         15         10         25           Davin         Lambton         130         10         50         190           Dereham         Oxford         150         50         190           Dorchester, North         Middlesex         150         50         260           Dorchester, North         Middlesex         150         50         200           Douro         Peterboro'         50         50         100           Dover, East         Kent         150         50         200           Dummer         Peterboro'         50	Caradoc	Middlesex				
Charbotenburg         Glengarry         200         200         400           Chatham         Kent         75         50         125           Collingwood         Grey         50         50         100           Cornwall         Stormont         150         18         100         268           Cramahe         Northumberland         34         3         25         62         Dalhouse         Lanark         25         25         55         Dalhouse         Durliam         15         10         262         Dalhouse         Lamark         25         25         50         Darlington         Durliam         15         10         250         100         Darlington         Durliam         15         10         250         100         Darlington         Durliam         150         10         100         260         Darlington         10         10         100         260         100         100         200         100         100         200         100         200         100         200         100         200         100         200         100         200         100         200         100         200         100         200         100         200<	Cayaga North	Holdinand		1		
Chatham         Kent         75         50         125           Collingwood         Grey         50         50         100           Cornwall         Stormont         150         18         100         268           Cramahe         Northumberland         34         3         25         62           Darlington         Durham         15         10         25           Darlington         Lambton         130         10         50         190           Dereham         Oxford         150         100         250         Dorchester, North         Middlesex         150         100         250           Douro         Peterboro         50         50         100         Dover, East         Keut         150         50         200           Dourner         Peterboro'         50         50         50         100         200         100         300         100         300         100         300         100         300         100         300         100         300         100         300         100         300         100         100         100         100         100         100         100         100         100	Charlottenburg	Glengarry				
Cornwall         Stormont         150         18         100         268           Cramahe:         Northumberland         34         3         25         62         50           Darlington         Durham         15         10         25         50           Darwington         Lambton         130         10         50         190           Dereham         Oxford         150         100         250           Douro         Peterboro'         50         50         100           Douro         Peterboro'         50         50         200           Doumer         Peterboro'         50         50         200           Dummer         Peterboro'         50         50         200           Dummer         Peterboro'         50         50         200           Edwardsburg         Grenville         200         100         300           Ekfrid         Middlesex         70         9         10         89           Eldon         Victoria         50         15         30         95           Ellie         Perth         12         2         12           Ellie         Perth	Chatham	Kent			50	
Cramabe:         Northumberland         34         3         25         62           Dalhousie         Lanark         25         25         50           Darlington         Durham         15         10         25           Dawn         Lambton         130         10         50         190           Dercham         Oxford         150         100         250           Dorchester, North         Middlesex         150         50         200           Douro         Peterboro'         50         50         200           Douro         Peterboro'         50         50         200           Dummer         Peterboro'         50         50         50           Edwardsburg         Grenville         200         100         300           Ellice         Perth         12         20         182           Ellice         Perth         12         10         189 <t< td=""><td>Collingwood</td><td>Grey</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Collingwood	Grey				
Dalhousie         Lanark         25         25         50           Darlington         Durham         15         10         25           Dawn         Lambton         130         10         50         190           Dercham         Oxford         150         100         250           Douro         Peterboro'         50         50         200           Douro         Peterboro'         50         50         100           Dever, East         Keut         150         50         200           Dummer         Peterboro'         50         50         200           Edwardsburg         Grenville         200         100         30           Ekfrid         Middlesex         70         9         10         30           Ekfrid         Middlesex         70         9         10         30           Elline         Perth         12         12         12           Elmisley, North         Lanark         30         20         50           Elmisley         Leeds         12         20         32           Emily         Victoria         100         13         50         163						
Dawn         Lambton         130         10         50         190           Dereham         Oxford         150         100         250           Douro         Peterboro'         50         50         100           Douve         Peterboro'         50         50         100           Doure         Peterboro'         50         50         100           Dummer         Peterboro'         50         50         50           Edwardsburg         Grenville         200         100         300           Ekfrid         Middlesex         70         9         10         89           Eldon         Victoria         50         15         30         95           Ellice         Perth         12         2         12         12         12         12         12         12         12         20         32         20         50         Elmsley         Leeds         12         20         32         20         50         Elmsley         Leeds         12         20         32         20         50         Elmsley         Leeds         12         20         32         22         32         Elmsley         Leeds	Dalhousie	Lanark	25		25	50
Dereham	Darlington	Durham		10		
Dorchester, North	Dereham	Oxford				
Dover, East         Kent         150         50         200           Dummer         Peterboro'         50         50         50           Edwardsburg         Grenville         200         100         300           Ekfrid         Middlesex         70         9         10         89           Eldon         Victoria         50         15         30         95           Ellice         Perth         12         12         12           Ellice         Perth         12         20         32           Elmsley, North         Lanark         30         20         50           Elmsley         Leeds         12         20         32           Emily         Victoria         100         13         50         163           Enniskillen         Lambton         7         2         9           Ernestown         Addington         10         14         24           Essa         Sincoe         150         6         100         256           Fizeroy         Carleton         200         100         100         400           Flauuboro', East         Wentworth         40         15	Dorchester, North	Middlesex	150	1	50	200
Dummer         Peterboro'         50         50           Edwardsburg         Grenville         200         100         300           Ekfrid         Middlesex         70         9         10         89           Ellon         Victoria         50         15         30         95           Ellice         Perth         12         12         12         12         12         12         12         12         20         32         26         150         15         30         95         26         18         12         20         32         22         50         150         16         12         12         20         32         22         150         16         18	Douro	Peterboro'				
Edwardsburg         Grenville         200         100         300           Ekfrid         Middlesex         70         9         10         89           Ellon         Victoria         50         15         30         95           Ellice         Perth         12         12         12           Elmsley, North         Lanark         30         20         50           Elmsley         Leeds         12         20         32           Emily         Victoria         100         13         50         163           Enniskillen         Lambton         7         2         9           Ernestown         Addington         10         14         24           Essa         Sinicoe         150         6         100         256           Finch         Storment         20         3         23           Fitzroy         Carleton         200         100         100         400           Flauboro', East         Wellington         150         *10         50         210           Georgina         York         30         20         50         20         30         20         50         20	Dummer	Peterboro'			50	
Eldion         Victoria         50         15         30         95           Ellice         Perth         12         12         12           Elmsley, North         Lanark         30         20         50           Elmsley         Leeds         12         20         32           Emily         Victoria         100         13         50         163           Emily         Victoria         100         14         24           Emison         Addington         15         6         100         256           Finch         Simcoe         150         6         100         256           Fizery </td <td>Edwardsburg</td> <td>Grenville</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>100</td> <td></td>	Edwardsburg	Grenville			100	
Ellice         Perth         12         12           Elmsley, North         Lanark         30         20         50           Elmsley         Leeds         12         20         32           Emily         Vietoria         100         13         50         163           Enniskillen         Lambton         7         2         9           Ernestown         Addington         10         14         24           Essa         Sinicoe         150         6         100         256           Finch         Storment         20         3         23         23           Fizroy         Carleton         200         100         100         400           Flamboro', East         Wentworth         40         15         55           Garafraxa         Wellington         150         *10         50         210           Georgina         York         30         20         50         20         30         20         50         20           Gower, South         Grenville         75         25         100         40         40         15         55         25         100           Grey						
Elmsley, North         Lanark         30         20         50           Elmsley         Leeds         12         20         32           Emily         Victoria         100         13         50         163           Enniskillen         Lambton         7         2         9           Ernestown         Addington         10         14         24           Essa         Sinicoe         150         6         100         256           Finch         Storment         20         3         23           Fitzroy         Carleton         200         10         109         400           Flamboro', East         Wentworth         40         15         55           Garafraxa         Wellington         150         *10         50         210           Georgina         York         30         20         50         20         50           Gower, South         Grenville         75         25         100         Grenville         75         25         100           Grey         Huroln         30         20         50         150         150         150         150         150         150	Eldon	Victoria			30	
Elmily         Leeds         12         20         32           Emily         Victoria         100         13         50         163           Emily         Lambton         7         2         9           Emily         Lambton         7         2         9           Emily         Lambton         7         2         9           Emily         Addington         10         14         24           Emily         Since         150         6         100         256           Firence         Since         150         6         100         256           Finch         Stornent         20         3         23         23           Fixory         Carleton         200         100         100         400         100         100         100         100         100         100         100         100         100         100         100         100         100         100	Elmsley, North	Lanark			20	
Enniskillen         Lambton         7         2         9           Ernestown         Addington         10         14         24           Essa         Sincoe         150         6         100         256           Finch         Storment         20         3         23           Fizroy         Carleton         200         100         109         400           Flamboro', East         Wentworth         40         15         55           Garafraxa         Wellington         150         *10         50         210           Georgina         York         30         20         50           Gower, South         Grenville         75         25         100           Grantham         Lincoln         100         50         150           Grey         Huron         30         20         50           Griffith         Renfrew         12         12         24           Grimsby         Lincoln         150         5         50         205           Guelph         Wellington         *50         *50         100           Gwillimbury, North         York         47         4         25 <td>Elinsley</td> <td>Leeds</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Elinsley	Leeds				
Ernestown         Addington         10         14         24           Essa         Sinicoe         150         6         100         256           Finch         Storment         20         3         23           Fizroy         Carleton         200         100         109         400           Flamboro', East         Wentworth         40         15         55         55         60         50         210         60         20         50         20         50         20         50         20         50         60         60         75         25         100         60         60         60         75         25         100         60         60         60         75         25         100         60 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>13</td><td></td><td></td></t<>				13		
Finch         Storment         20         3         23           Fitzroy         Carleton         200         100         109         400           Flamboro', East         Wentworth         40         15         55           Garafraxa         Wellington         150         *10         50         210           Georgina         York         30         20         50         60         60         60         60         50         100         60         <						
Fitzroy         Carleton         200         100         109         400           Flamboro', East         Wentworth         40         15         55           Garafraxa         Wellington         150         *10         50         210           Georgina         York         30         20         50           Gower, South         Grenville         75         25         100           Grantham         Lincoln         100         50         150           Grey         Huron         30         20         50           Griffith         Renfrew         12         12         24           Grimsby         Lincoln         150         5         50         205           Guelph         Wellington         *50         *50         100           Gwillimbury, North         York         47         4         25         76           Gwillimbury, West         Simcoe         70         20         90           Hallowell         Prince Edward         40         20         60           Hamilton         Northumberland         50         50         100           Hamilton         Kent         140         5					100	
Flamboro', East         Wentworth         40         15         55           Garafraxa         Wellington         150         *10         50         210           Georgina         York         30         20         50           Gower, South         Grenville         75         25         100           Grantham         Lincoln         100         50         150           Grey         Huron         30         20         50           Griffith         Renfrew         12         12         24           Grimsby         Lincoln         150         5         50         205           Guelph         Wellington         *50         *50         100           Gwillimbury, North         York         47         4         25         76           Gwillimbury, West         Sincoe         70         20         90           Hallowell         Prince Edward         40         20         60           Hamiton         Northumberland         50         50         50         100           Harmiton         Kent         140         50         50         190					100	
Garafraxa         Wellington         150         *10         50         210           Georgina         York         30         20         50           Gower, South         Grenville         75         25         100           Grantham         Lincoln         100         50         150           Grey         Huron         30         20         50           Griffith         Renfrew         12         12         24           Grimsby         Lincoln         150         5         50         205           Guelph         Wellington         *50         *50         100         6         6         70         20         90           Gwillimbury, North         York         47         4         25         76         76         Gwillimbury, West         Sincoe         70         20         90         90         Haldimand         Northumberland         15         2         15         32         Hallowell         Prince Edward         40         20         60           Hamiton         Northumberland         50         50         100         60         100         100         100         100         100         100 <td< td=""><td>Flamboro', East</td><td>Wentworth</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	Flamboro', East	Wentworth				
Gower, South         Grenville         75         25         100           Grantham         Lincoln         100         50         150           Grey         Huron         30         20         150           Griffith         Renfrew         12         12         24           Grimsby         Lincoln         150         5         50         205           Guelph         Wellington         *50         *50         100           Gwillimbury, North         York         47         4         25         76           Gwillimbury, West         Sincoe         70         20         90           Hallowell         Prince Edward         40         20         60           Hamilton         Northumberland         50         50         50         100           Harwich         Kent         140         50         190	Garafraxa	Wellington		*10		
Grantham         Lincoln         100         50         150           Grey         Huron         30         20         50           Griffith         Renfrew         12         12         24           Grimsby         Lincoln         150         5         50         205           Guelph         Wellington         *50         *50         100           Gwillimbury, North         York         47         4         25         76           Gwillimbury, West         Sincoe         70         20         90           Haldimand         Northumberland         15         2         15         32           Hallowell         Prince Edward         40         20         60           Hamilton         Northumberland         50         50         100           Harwich         Kent         140         50         50         190	Georgina.	Cropville				
Grey         Huron         30         20         50           Griffith         Renfrew         12         12         24           Grimsby         Lincoln         150         5         50         205           Guelph         Wellington         *50         *50         100           Gwillimbury, North         York         47         4         25         76           Gwillimbury, West         Simcoe         70         20         90           Haldimand         Northumberland         15         2         15         32           Hallowell         Prince Edward         40         20         60           Hamilton         Northumberland         50         50         100           Harwich         Kent         140         50         190	Grantham	Lincoln				
Grimsby         Lincoln         150         5         50         205           Guelph         Wellington         *50         *50         100           Gwillimbury, North         York         47         4         25         100           Gwillimbury, West         Sinacoe         70         20         90           Haldimand         Northumberland         15         2         15         32           Hallowell         Prince Edward         40         20         60           Hamilton         Northumberland         50         50         100           Harwich         Kent         140         50         50         190	Grey	Huron	30	1	20	50
Guelph         Wellington         *50         *50         100           Gwillimbury, North         York         47         4         25         76           Gwillimbury, West         Sincoe         70         20         90           Haldimand         Northumberland         15         2         15         32           Hallowell         Prince Edward         40         20         60           Hamilton         Northumberland         50         50         100           Harwich         Kent         140         50         190						
Gwillimbury, North         Y ork         47         4         25         76           Gwillimbury, West         Sincoe         70         20         90           Haldimand         Northumberland         15         2         15         32           Hallowell         Prince Edward         40         20         60           Hamilton         Northumberland         50         50         100           Harwich         Kent         140         50         190	Guelph	Wellington		1		
Haldimand         Northumberland         15         2         15         32           Hallowell         Prince Edward         40         20         60           Hamilton         Northumberland         50         50         160           Harwich         Kent         140         50         190	Gwillimbury, North	York	47		25	76
Hallowell         Prince Edward         40         20         60           Hamilton         Northumberland         50         50         100           Harwich         Kent         140         50         190	Gwillimbury, West	Sinicoe				
Hamilton         Northumberland         50         50         100           Harwich         Kent         140         50         190						
	Hamilton	Northumberland	50		50	100
	Harwich		140		50	190

### MUNICIPAL Returns of Immigrant Labour, &c.—Continued.

TOWNSHIP.	COUNTY.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Female Ser.	Total.
Ope	Durham	200	!	50	250
lorton	Renfrew	25		25	50
	Norfolk Kent	$\frac{32}{200}$	44	20 50	$\frac{52}{294}$
	Huron	100	1	100	201
	Do	50		50	100
	Welland	$\frac{6}{130}$	9	12   100	$\frac{18}{239}$
ennebec	Frontenac	50	6	10	66
incardine	Bruce	100			100
1	Do. Lanark	30 5		$\begin{bmatrix} 25 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{55}{9}$
	Leeds	100		25	125
Do. Rear of	Do	16		10	26
	Middlesex	$\frac{60}{125}$		$\frac{25}{50}$	85 175
ondon outh	Lincoln	30		5	35
outher	Wellington	6		2	
	Hastings	50 40		25 20	75 60
	Essex	130	15	100	248
	Essex	45		12	5
	Durham	50		25	7
Aara Aarch	Ontario	*40 300	25	*10 75	40
Jariposa	Victoria	100	20	50	15
Iarkham	York	75	25	50	15
faryborough	Wellington	50 50		100	15
farysburg	Essex	12		20	3:
	Middlesex	75		25.	100
Iiddleton	Norfolk	$\frac{4}{30}$		20	
	Peterboro'	$\frac{50}{12}$		10	5
Moore	Lambton	45		15	6
Iornington	Perth	20		20	4
Morrison	Simcoe Dundas	3 30		12	4
Aurray	Northumberland	120	18	50	18
AcGillivray	Middlesex	45		16	6
1cKillop	Huron	$\frac{25}{6}$		25 12	1 5
AcNab Vassagiweya	Halton	20		20	4
Vepean	Carleton	750	46	300	109
Vichol	Wellington	45		20 20	6
	MiddlesexBrant	$\frac{40}{30}$	5	10	4
Olden	Frontenac	20	4		2
neida	Haldimand	20		10	3
	Brant	35 165	4	$\frac{25}{200}$	36
)ps Orford	Kent	140		40	18
Prillia	Simcoe	20		12	3
Otonabee	Peterboro'	50	4	50	10
Oxford, West	Lanark	50 75	23	40 50	14
Pelham	Welland		20		2
Pembroke	Renfrew	75		*50	12
Pickering	Untario	250 100		200	$\frac{45}{10}$
Pittsburgh	Wellington	150		100	25
Rainham		25		10	3
Raleigh	Kent	150		100	25
Richmond		18 50	3	10	3 9

### MUNICIPAL Returns of Immigrant Labour, &c.—Continued.

TOWNSHIP.	COUNTY.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Female Servante.	
arawak	  Grey	25	1	6	
arnia	Lambton	15			
carborough	York	100 80		30	:
heffleld	Ontario	70	32	40	
ombra	Lamoton	20			
phiasburgh	Prince Edward	65		40	:
afford amford	Renfrew	20 75		10 30	
ephen	Huron	20	1 1.	30	
. Vincent	Grey	52	10	20	
innidale	Simcoe	20		20	
denham	Grey Welland	$\frac{150}{75}$		100	
orold	Kent	30	7	5	
ownsend	Norfolk	8	3	1	1
ickersmith	Huron	50		50	
erulam	Victoria	$\frac{120}{200}$	18	100	
ainfleet allace	Welland	75	10	25	
alpole	Haldimand	50		25	
alsingham	Norfolk	50		20	
arwick.	Lambton	125 80		50 10	
awanosh, East 'ellesley	Huron Waterloo	20		20	
estmeath	Renfrew	100	14	60	
estminster	Middlesex	150			
hitby, West		50		50	
hitchurch Filliamsburgh		150 100	4	25	
illoughby		35		5	
inchester	Dundas	10	10	10	
Volfe Island	Frontenac	50		100	
Tolford Toolwich	Grenville	100 45	25	50 15	
armouth	Elgin	30	20	25	
onge, Rear of	Leeds	10		10	
gin County		50		50	
cities, towns and villages.	Northumberland	30		30	
bourg	Do.			25	
ınnville	Haldimand		3	5	
ort Erie	Welland	40	9.6	6	
derich gersoll	Huron Oxford	40	35	30 30	
ondon	Middlesex	120	165	100	
ount Forest	Wellington			25	
ewcastle		2		10	
kville		20 200		20 50	
terborough	Peterboro'	70	30	50	
trolia	Lambton	20	10	25	
cton		70	70	40	
enfrew nith's Falls		100	73 30	20 20	
rathroy		20	7	20	
. Mary's	Perth	25			
. Thomas	Elgin	50		20	
oodstock	Oxford	20	*10	20	

<sup>&</sup>quot;a Numbers accompanied by the asterisk, in the original returns, were entered as "a good number," a limited number," "a few," &c.

(Copy)

### PETERBOROUGH IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

PETERBOROUGH, May 23rd, 1870.

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed by the Committee of the "Peterborough Immigration Society" to inform you of the formation of the Society, and to solicit your aid in the

carrying out of its objects.

In order that you may fully understand and appreciate the importance of the designs of the Society, I send you herewith a copy of its constitution, and a handbill which they have had distributed throughout the county. I may also state that the Registrar has already received a large number of applications in response to their request; that they have engaged a very suitable building for the use of immigrants on their arrival; and that, for servant girls, they have arranged for their reception at the Peterborough Protestant Home, when unaccompanied by fathers or brothers.

The Committee desiring to fill as speedily as possible the applications received by them, are anxious that you should cause to be forwarded to us with as little delay as

possible the following:

Ten bricklayers and masons,

Five plasterers,

Ten house carpenters,

Five painters,

Fifty farm labourers,

Twenty boys, suitable for farms, stables, &c.,

Fifty servant girls;

And for which they can find immediate and permanent employment.

In order that as little delay as possible may take place on their arrival in sending them to their places, the Committee desire that I may be informed of their despatch to Peterborough, by telegraph.

The Committee would also suggest that, so far as possible, they should be sent in car loads, in which case (if properly arranged) they might come here without change

of cars.

A member of the Committee will always attend at the station to see to their wants

on their arrival.

It will also be observed that the Registrar of the Society keeps a register of lands for sale, and business openings in the county, for the information of those desiring to at once commence for themselves. In addition to this, the Committee will do all in their power to forward the views and render assistance to such persons coming to this county; and they think they may say, that no county in the province offers greater inducements to such persons, than our own.

The Committee propose informing you from time to time of their ability to find employment for immigrants, and trust that none will be sent to this county without due

notice to them.

I have the honor to be Your obedient servant,

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jun., Secretary of the Society.

To the Hon. JOHN CARLING,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Toronto.

CONSTITUTION OF THE "PETERBORO' IMMIGRATION SOCIETY."

"This Society shall be hereafter known as 'The Peterborough Immigration Society,' and shall have the following officers, to be elected annually on the first Wednesday in

May, in each and every year of the existence of the Society, by those present at such annual meetings, viz.; a Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar, Medical Attendant, and a Managing Committee, consisting of five members, and of which Committee the Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and Registrar of the Society shall be ex-afficio members, in addition to the said five members—three of the said Committee to be a quorum.

"The Managing Committee shall have the charge and direction of all business coming within the objects of the Society, and may from time to time direct the payment of such sum or sums of money as may be deemed necessary; such payments to be made by the order of the Chairman (countersigned by the Secretary) on the Treasurer, or in the absence of the Chairman, then by the order of three members of the Committee, countersigned by the Secretary; and the said Committee shall report to the Society their proceedings, and shall carry out such directions as may from time to time be given them by the Society.

"The Society shall meet whenever convened by the Chairman, and at such meetings shall receive reports from the Managing Committee, and transact such business as may, to

them, seem calculated to advance the objects of the Society.

"It shall be the duty of the Secretary to notify members of meetings, keep a record of the proceedings of the Society, and take charge of all papers connected therewith.

"It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all moneys contributed for the benefit of the Society, and give receipts therefor. To hold the same, subject to the order of the Chairman (countersigned by the Secretary), and render an account thereof to the Managing Committee or Society whenever requested so to do.

"The Registrar shall keep a book for the purpose of registering such information as the Managing Committee may from time to time direct. Said book to be furnished

by the Managing Committee at the expense of the Society.

The Managing Committee shall, as soon as practical in each year, ascertain the approximate number of persons requiring immigrant labor (of all classes) in the town and surrounding townships.

The Managing Committee shall procure (at a moderate rental) during the summer season, a suitable place for immigrants on their arrival (more especially for those who are pecuniarily unable to provide for themselves), and shall endeavour to provide employment

for them with as little delay as possible.

The Managing Committee shall solicit the Town Council and other Municipalities in the county (or in any other way they may deem expedient) to contribute funds for the purposes connected with the maintenance and welfare of the Society, and the relief of the destitute immigrant. Such sums to be paid over to the Treasurer.

Your Committee would respectfully suggest the early discussion by the Society, of the most advisable course to be pursued towards advancing the settlement of the lands in

the back townships."

(Copy)

Peterborough, 31st May, 1870.

SIR,—In reply to your circular of the 23rd inst., I beg to say that your circular of the 31st January last was duly laid before the Council, but no action was then taken. About a month ago a public meeting was held, to consider the best means to secure the services of immigrants who will be likely to come here, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements to send immigrants to applicants on their arrival.

The Committee appointed me as Registrar, to take the names of persons wanting servants, and to send them so soon as they arrived to the persons who had made

application.

As yet I have heard of only about half-a-dozen, and they not of the class required. We want farm labourers—men and boys—and servant girls. We could find places for hundreds of these; but, unfortunately, they do not get this far, it they emigrate at all.

As to shopmen, clerks, or factory work hands, very few, if any, are wanted here. If we had single or married farm hands they would find ready employment at good wages.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(signed)

J. EDWARDS, Town Clerk.

Hon. JOHN CARLING.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works,

Toronto.

## OTTAWA IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY.

Office: Aumond's Block, Rideau Street, Established 1870.

Patron—His Excellency Baron Lisgar, G.C.B., Governor-General; President—Honourable Sir Francis Hincks, K.C.M.G., Minister of Finance; Vice-Presidents—Honourable James Skead, Senator, W. H. Johnson, Esq.; Treasurer—James Jarvis, Esq.; Bankers—The Bank of British North America; Honorary Physicians—Dr. Graut, M.P., Dr. Henry, Dr. Beaubien; Secretary—A. J. Christie, Esq.; Assistant-Secretary—Mr. Edward H. Williams.

### EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF THE SOCIETY.

Article 1.—The name of the Society shall be "The Ottawa Immigrant Aid Society."

Article 2.—The objects of the Society shall be :—

1st.—The assisting of the friends and relatives of the members, and others desirous of making this country their home, to emigrate from their present place of residence into Canada.

2nd.—To afford advice and assistance to immigrants on their arrival.

3rd.—To promote the social well-being of immigrants in the city of Ottawa and its vicinity.

Article 3.—Any person of good character, without respect to religion or nationality, may be admitted as a member.

Article 4.—Any person may become an honorary member for one year on payment of the sum of four dollars. .

Article 5.—Any person may become a life member, and entitled to all the privileges of membership, on payment of the sum of twenty-five dollars. The Society shall also have power to elect to a life membership, any person who may have rendered important services to the Society.

Article 6.—The subscription for ordinary members shall be two dollars per annum, payable in advance, quarterly.

Article 7.—Any person desirous of joining the Society shall be proposed and seconded by two members, at a regular meeting, and balloted for at the next regular meeting.

Article 8.—A member shall have the privilege of introducing strangers to the rooms of the Society, for the space of one fortnight.

Article 9.—The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council, composed of President, a first and second Vice-President, a Secretary, an Assistant-Secretary, a Treasurer and a Committee composed of nine other members: the President, Vice-President, Secretaries and Treasurer to be elected annually; three of the Committee to retire quarterly, by seniority, but to be eligible for re-election.

Any five members of the said Council shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Article 10.—The regular annual meeting shall be held on the first Tuesday in September, at which, in addition to ordinary business, the election of officers shall take place.

Article 11.—The regular monthly meetings shall take place on the first Tuesday in each month.

Article 12.—The Council shall, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the Society, give such aid to indigent members as in their judgement may seem necessary: shall pay attention to arriving immigrants, enquire into their treatment, their circumstances and wishes, assist them with advice, and relieve such as may be destitute.

(Copy)

### REV. A. STYLEMAN HERRING,

126 Adelaide Street, Toronto, Sept. 13.

SIR.—The propositions with respect to the promotion of emigration are as follows:—1st.—The establishment of Immigration Clubs throughout the Dominion.

Their object will be-

a. To give advice, show sympathy, and procure employment for all immigrants on arrival.

b. The collecting funds, either by weekly or mouthly payments, by Immigrants, to bring out relatives and friends in Great Britain.

The raising funds by Government, Municipal, or from other sources to promote Emigration.

c. The procuring female domestic servants between the ages of 15 to 35.

d. To cheapen the passage money required from London to Quebec.

2nd.—The procuring the aid of English newspapers at all times to direct public attention to Canada.

The establishing a 1d. newspaper for general information, for intending emigrants,

and the employment of Lecturers to give advice on Canadian matters.

I am of opinion that owing to the terrible war now raging—by reason of large sums being raised for the wounded of both armies—much of the money raised during the past two seasons for emigration purposes will not be forthcoming.

If therefore Canada desires emigrants, she, on her part, must aid them to proceed

hither.

A law might be passed binding upon all emigrants receiving aid to remain 6 months at least in Canada.

Australia and New Zealand are now outbidding Canada for emigrants.

Sydney, Victoria, Queensland and New Zealand pay £15 for each female emigrant.

Victoria voted \$5000 to promote emigration this year. New Zealand when she procured the Civil War Loan, was compelled to set aside \$15,000 per annum for emigration purposes.

Queensland pays half, that is £8, for each suitable emigrant, and so on, throughout

the Colonies.

I am aware that Canada has done very much in this cause during the past two years, but I am of opinion that with a little trouble and expense she might attract many more who would be a blessing to the Dominion.

Passage warrants might be used.

They are procured as follows:—

A relation or friend by the payment of about \( \frac{1}{3} \) of the value, procures a warrant on certain conditions for bona fide settlers.

Could not this be managed?

A contract might be made with Allan's Steamships, whereby the passage of relatives

(if several hundreds were taken), might be procured for, say £4 10s. or £5 each, and these sold by the Government Agent here to approved persons.

Female emigrants might have remitted them a portion of this, say £2, the remainder being either paid by Government, the Municipal authorities, or the families receiving them.

Repayment of such sums might be made; but my experience forbids any expectation

of their entirely fulfilling such promises.

I am persuaded, if representations were made from the Dominion Government to the Imperial, the use of troop or man-of-war ships might be made for the purpose of procuring cheap passages for emigrants. For I consider from 35s. to 40s. each would be sufficient to feed them from Liverpool to Quebec.

Such are my opinions on immigration matters, based upon having assisted directly 1,700 persons, and many more indirectly, to this country—the majority of whom are happy, con-

tented and prosperous.

The Irish in the States annually send large sums to bring their relatives and friends out from Ireland, and why not the settlers in Canada, who, I feel, will not be behind hand

if this matter were fairly brought before them.

I am only actuated by benevolent motives in this matter, and knowing there are tens of thousands of honest, sober, and industrious persons in England, willing and ready to come to Canada. I most sincerely trust this subject will meet with such Government, Municipal, or individual support, as may prove an untold blessing to the community at large.

I have the honour to remain, Your obedient servant,

> A. Styleman Herring, Incumbent St. Paul's, Clerkenwell, London, England.

The Hon. J. Carling,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works,
Province of Ontario.

(Copy)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS, TORONTO, September 20th, 1870.

Rev. And Dear Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, enclosing a series of "propositions with respect to the promotion of emigration" from Britain to the Province of Ontario; and also copies of printed pamphlets, entitled "Emigration for poor folks," and "Emigration to the British Colonies;" and a letter by Sir Francis Hincks on immigration, all which have had my serious consideration.

In reply, I beg to say that in regard to your first proposition, recommending the organization of emigration clubs, I had, by printed circulars, dated 8th June, 1870, called the attention of all the Municipal Councils of the Province to a similar scheme, originated by the Town and County of Peterboro'; a copy of which circular, and a draft of constitution of the "Peterboro' Emigration Society," I herewith enclose. You are, of course, aware that it is neither desirable nor practicable that the Government should organise or attempt to control these societies or clubs; this must be done by Municipal or other local effort. Your second proposition, as to "procuring the aid of English newspapers at all times

Your second proposition, as to "procuring the aid of English newspapers at all times to direct public attention to Canada, the establishment of a 1d. newspaper for general information for intending emigrants, and the employment of lecturers to give advice on Canadian matters," has, in respect to the first and last of these suggestions, been extensively carried out during the past and present years. Although no regular newspaper has been circulated in Britain in the special interest of Canadian emigration, yet I have caused, a very extensive circulation of emigration pamphlets and placards, giving very full and accurate information to intending emigrants.

I am not able, at present, to say how far these methods for the dissemination of information respecting this Province as a field for emigration, may be extended during the next season; but I shall not fail to give my earnest attention to any measures which may

appear to me to be practicable or desirable for the promotion of that object.

You next remark, that if "Canada desires emigrants, she, on her part, must aid them to proceed hither." You will readily perceive that there is one very serious objection to such aid being afforded by this Government, as no guarantee can be given that such aided emigrants when landed here, would remain even for a limited time within the Province; and any law passed with a view to keeping them would be almost, if not entirely, inoperative. With respect to the Colonies referred to in your communication as systematically rendering such aid, their circumstances are very different to ours. Canada has a frontier bordering upon the United States for many hundreds of miles, which in many parts may be crossed in a few minutes; and the mere fact that a guarantee had been required from the emigrants would induce many of them to leave the Province as soon as possible, believing that a golden country lies beyond; and in regard to the repayment by emigrants of any such aid given, you are undoubtedly correct in assuming that "experience forbids any expectation of their entirely fulfilling such promises."

I am pleased to be able to recognise the benevolent motives that have actuated you in the promotion of emigration to Canada, believing that your object has been to benefit the distressed poor of your native land; but still I cannot but draw your attention to this fact, that though the subject of emigration is an important one to this Province, it is also an important one to the Mother country, and I would suggest that the chief burden of assisting emigration should be borne by the country from which it is desirable the poor should emigrate. Estimating that every adult pauper in England is an expense of, say about five shillings sterling per week upon the Parish Poors' Rate Funds, it will readily be perceived that a total payment in advance of from 20 to 25 weeks Parish Relief allowance in one sum, and the emigration of the indigent labourer, must be a permanent relief to the ratepayers of the parish, and a blessing to the poor man. In consideration of the benefits expected from the labourer, this Province takes charge of the immigrant on his arrival, feeds him, gives him a free passage to where his labour is in demand, and if he desires it, a free grant of 100 acres of land for himself, 100 acres for his wife, and 100 acres for each of his children over 18 years of age.

I am convinced, therefore, that in a merely commercial point of view, it is to the best interests of the ratepayers of Great Britain that they should send their superabundant labouring population as assisted emigrants to Canada. The whole expense of passage would not exceed the amount required to forward emigrants to Australia, or New Zealand, over and above the amount contributed by these Colonies for each emigrant landed upon their

shores.

The perusal of the two small pamphlets which you enclosed has given me much pleasure, containing as they do various extracts from letters written to you by immigrants now settled and prospering amongst us. There are, undoubtedly, many hardships and disappointments to be borne by the newly arrived immigrant, but these are fewer than have been experienced by the earlier settlers and immigrants. Sobriety, honesty and perseverance in industry will enable the immigrant to overcome all difficulties, and make for himself and those dependent upon him a prosperous and happy home.

In conclusion, I beg to assure you that I will avail myself, as far as possible, of the suggestions you have made, in carrying out future arrangements for the promotion of immi-

gration to this Province.

I have the honor to be,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CABLING.

Rev. A. Styleman Herring, Toronto.

## APPENDIX (B.)

REPORTS OF MR. THOS. WHITE, JUN., SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF EMI-GRATION FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND; AND THE APPOINTMENT AND REPORTS OF DAVID WYLIE, ESQUIRE, OF BROCKVILLE.

(Copy)

### PROGRESS REPORT.

Canadian Government Emigration Offices, 11, Adam Street, Adelphi, W. C. London, 24th Feb., 1870.

SIR,—In accordance with verbal instructions received from you, I left Hamilton on the 3rd instant, reaching this city on the evening of Friday last. I at once proceeded to make such arrangements, as I hope may result in giving success to the mission with which the Government has intrusted me.

The various organizations in this city, which, during last year, did so much to promote emigration to Canada, are again actively preparing for the opening of the St. Law-

rence navigation, to resume operations.

On Saturday I had the opportunity of meeting a Committee of the British and Colonial Fund. The subject of discussion had relation to the re-payment by emigrants of the advances made to them by the fund, it having been proposed to take from each emigrant a legal obligation for the amount of the advance, with the view of its being enforced against him in Canada, should he refuse voluntarily to re-pay the amount. I strongly opposed this suggestion as impracticable, and as likely to lead to very great embarrassment, alike to the Society here and the settler in Canada; and it was determined to act on the same principle as last year, viz: to take a simple acknowledgement of the sum advanced, leaving it to the honour of the emigrant to repay.

I was particular in impressing upon the Committee the importance of a careful selection of emigrants to be sent out, avoiding the assisting of clerks, highly skilled mechanics, such as engineers, etc., and confining the assistance to such mechanics as, shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, etc., or to labourers fitted to work on the railways in course of construction.

Already the fund has received £9,000, stg., as contributions towards assisting emi-

grants.

The National Emigration League are holding meetings throughout the kingdom.

Their object is to bring pressure to bear on the Imperial Government for a general Government emigration scheme. Their movement possesses interest for Canada, mainly because of the attention it brings to the question. Mr. Torrens, M. P., proposes on Tuesday night bringing the subject before the Imperial Parliament; it is probable the answer of the government will be such as for the present at any rate, to preclude all hope of a general scheme of emigration, under government assistance and direction, being attempted.

Another branch of the League has been organized into a company for the assistance of persons to settle upon land. Col. Maude is the Honorary Secretary, and has already, I understand, forwarded to His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, the prospectus of the company, with a request that the Ontario Government will grant a tract of land, say a

township, by way of experiment,

I have pointed out to Col. Maude certain practical difficulties in the way of his schemes, as at present proposed; and have an appointment for Friday evening to meet a number of gentlemen, among them Lord Monck, the late Governor General of Canada, for a further

conference on the subject.

I have already arranged for lectures in Kendal, in Westmoreland; Rochdale, in Lancashire; and Langholm, in Dumfrieshire; and am in correspondence with parties in other important agricultural counties for lectures. In each case I endeavour toarrange for as full a report as possible of the lecture, in some journal circulating largely among the agriculturists; and in this way I am in hopes of being able to bring under the notice of the class, whom we most need in Canada, the claims of the Province as a field for emigration.

Mr. Dixon is now, and has been for some days, without pamphlets. He has advices of some cases at Liverpool, but they are entirely inadequate to the demand. I would strongly impress upon you the importance of having another large edition printed and sent over at once. The posters in the post offices will be an embarrassment rather than an ad-

vantage, if the agent here is without pamphlets to supply demand.

I forward a copy of the London Times with a letter in reply to one from the Rev. Mr.

Hanson, of Vaughan.

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

Thos. White, Jun., Special Com'is., etc., etc.

To the Hon. John Carling,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.
Toronto, Outario.

(Copy)

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICES, 11, Adam Street, Adelphi. London, 30th April, 1870.

SIR,—I had the honour, on the 24th February last, of reporting to you my arrival in London, and the steps I had taken to promote the emigration of suitable persons to Canada.

On the 3rd March I left London for the north; remaining in this city a sufficient time to make necessary arrangements for meetings. I delivered my first lecture in Kendal in the county of Westmoreland on the evening of the 5th March. Since that time I have lectured in Rochdale, Leeds, Wilton Park, in the county Durham, Langholm, Johnston, a small village about four miles from Paisley, Aberdeen, Elgin, Wick, in the county Caithness; Tain, in Rosshire; Inverness, Stirling. Newcastle, and Darlington; and I have also visited Beverley and arranged for the publication of some letters in the newspapers of that town, which circulate largely in the southern part of Yorkshire.

In each of those places I was fortunate in securing large audiences, and I found every-

where the greatest interest prevailing in the subject of emigration.

In the majority of cases I was also fortunate in obtaining very good summary reports of the lectures delivered, thus securing a very large distribution of the information contained in them.

I was very fortunate in being in the North of Scotland early in the season, as the feeing time, as it is called, that is, the period when agricultural labourers make their arrangements for the year with the farmers, is the 26th May. I have reason to believe

that a large number will go to Canada about that time.

The information I obtained while travelling about, and meeting with the agents of the Messrs. Allan and Co., is to the effect, that the efforts put forth by the Ontario Government during last year, are certain to bear abundant proof during this. While the aggregate emigration from the United Kingdom will not probably exceed that of 1869, the proportion going to Canada, and especially to Ontario, will be far greater.

At the agencies in Scotland the enquiries are this year chiefly for Canada; and of

the North of England the same thing may be said. In view of this feeling, I have everywhere been very particular in describing the agricultural class as that to which the most certain prospect of success, and the greatest inducements on the part of the Government as well, are held out.

Since my return to London, the end of last week, I have attended two meetings, one of a party of emigrants, which went out by the Ganges on Wednesday morning, under the auspices of the British and Colonial Fund; and the other at the residence of Mr. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P. At the first I had the opportunity of seeing the class of emigrants who are this year being selected for the county by the British and Colonial Fund; and I am very happy to report that the care in making the selection appears to be everything that could be desired. Although the party are described as of persons "verging upon pauperism," they are healthy and intelligent looking men and women, many of them young women well suited for domestic service, and the majority of the men being ordinary labourers, some of whom have had experience in agricultural work.

I believe the same care has been exercised with other emigrants who have been sent out by the committee, and I think no difficulty should be found in successfully placing them in Ontario. The second meeting referred to was in the interest of the East of London Family Emigration Fund, of which the Hon. Mrs. Hobart is the chief promoter. Its object was to enlist the sympathies and co-operation of wealthy and influential people in the emigration movement, and was in this respect, as I learn, very successful, a large sum having been subscribed to assist in sending out deserving families, one gentleman

subscribing five hundred guineas, another one hundred, and so on.

Mrs. Hobart has already sent out one party of nearly four hundred. A statement has appeared in the English papers that this party were composed of very wretched and sickly people, unfit for colonial life. I made enquiries concerning this statement, and am assured both by Mr. Dixon and others, that there was no warrant for such a description being attached to the party; and I have since seen an apology from the publisher of the statement in Liverpool, withdrawing the expressions, and attributing them to the fact that the person employed to report the departure of the vessel, was unfit for his duties.

In accordance with the instructions received from you, I caused the Ontario Government advertisement to be inserted in the *People's Journal*, published in Dundee, and the *North British Agricultural*, published in Edinburgh, the advertisements to remain three months in each paper. The former has a circulation of over 128,000, extending over every part of Scotland; and although advertisements published in it cost a large sum, comparatively, they reach a larger constituency than would be the case if they were published in half a dozen other journals. In Ireland, I entrusted the advertisements to Messrs. Moylan and Foy, advising them to use their own discretion in the publication. Mr. Foy has preferred inserting it in three papers in the north of Ireland, for one month each. In England, Mr. Dixon was of opinion that, in view of the fact that the posters are now distributed in the post offices, and that his agency is the only one, specified fully upon them, it would be unnecessary to advertise here. I have, however, inserted the advertisement in a hand-book to the Colonies, for the information of emigrants, now being published in London.

In reference to your instructions to have posters printed in German, for the use of the Continental agent, Mr. Symays, I have on full consideration, deemed it wiser not at this moment to incur that expense. Posters without pamphlets are of comparatively little value, and until the latter are prepared for distribution, the former would only embarrass the agent. I propose, in accordance with your instructions, to put myself in communication with Mr. Symays, to run over to Antwerp, and have a personal interview with him, in relation to the best means to be adopted to promote emigration from the Continent of Europe. I am also in correspondence with some gentlemen in Norway, agents of Messrs. Allan and Co., in relation to the best method of inducing Scandinavian

emigration to Ontario.

The posters have now been placed in the post offices, and the result is an enormous increase in the correspondence of the office. They are certain to do good by directing attention prominently to the inducements held out by the Government of Ontario to suitable emigrants.

16

To cover expenses of advertising and lectures, I have drawn upon you for £200. I am in hopes that the expenses will be kept under that sum, but will account for it on my return to Canada.

I have made arrangements for lectures in the west and south of England, and commence on Thursday next, by delivering a lecture in Taunton, in Somersetshire, following it up by lectures in Devon; and during the next month will be actively engaged in promoting an interest in Canada, in what is regarded as the best part of England.

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

> > THOS. WHITE, Jun. Special Commissioner of Emigration for the Province of Ontario.

The Hon. John Carling, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Toronto, Ontario.

(Copy)

Hamilton, 1st July, 1870.

To the Hon. JOHN CARLING, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.

SIR,—On the 23rd January I received from Mr. Edwards a letter requesting me to hold myself in readiness to leave for England about the 1st February, on a second mission as Special Commissioner of Emigration for the Province of Ontario; and, without waiting for formal instructions, which reached me by the next steamer, I left on the 3rd February, sailing from New York on the 5th, and reaching England on the 19th, after a

very boisterous passage of fourteen days.

On my arrival in London, I found that the subject of emigration was occupying a large share of public attention. My first duty was to correct, in a letter to the Times, some very erroneous statements addressed by a Canadian clergyman to that journal, and calculated, if not promptly contradicted, to work a great deal of mischief to Canada. Indeed, I found, in my travels through Great Britain afterwards, that the opponents of emigration to Canada had taken the greatest pains to circulate the letters of this clergyman, and evidently relied upon them to deter people from coming to this country. I am inclined to think that the prompt replies I was able to give to two subsequent letters of the same reverend gentleman, published in the Times, were influential in dissipating the erroneous impressions sought to be conveyed by them; and that I was thus enabled, through the leading organ of public opinion in England, to state frankly and clearly the claims of Ontario as a field for emigration.

I lost no time on my arrival in making arrangements for some lectures in the North of England and in Scotland believing that, in the time at my disposal, I could do more good by devoting myself to a very thorough dissemination of information in special districts, than in a less thorough effort extending over a wider area. I obtained permission from the Messrs. Allan, of Liverpool and Glasgow, to avail myself of the services of their agents in making arrangements for lectures, and in procuring for me introductions to publishers and other influential people, through whose good offices the objects of my mission were likely to be promoted; and I was also fortunate in renewing the acquaintanceship of editors whom I had met on my previous visit to Great Britain, and to whom I desire thus publicly to express my obligations for the important assistance rendered by them to

my mission.

I was, however, detained somewhat longer in London than I would have desired, owing to the wish expressed by some leading gentlemen—earnest friends of emigration both in and out of Parliament—that I should remain over until after the debate which was to come off in the House of Commons on the subject of State aid to emigration. This debate showed a growing interest in the subject of emigration to the Colonies, and a hearty appreciation of the importance of the Colonial connection. With one or two 17

exceptions, every speaker, whether favourable or unfavourable to the special proposal that the State should aid in the emigration of its surplus population, spoke in the kindest terms of the Colonies generally, and of Canada especially. The chief exception was Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, whose work, "Greater Britain," in its gross perversion of everything Canadian, has done some harm to this country, and who on this occasion ventured, among other extraordinary statements, this one: that the emigration from Canada had been for years greater than the immigration into it. I replied to this statement, through the columns of the Standard, and Sir Charles Dilke having in his rejoinder quoted Martyns Statesman's Year Book as his authority, I was able from that publication to show the statement to have been without the shadow of foundation. This reply was published in the Standard in editorial type, and I was glad to find that the letter was copied into a number of the Provincial newspapers, and that it had some influence in correcting an impression which I found to have been industriously fostered by the agents of American

Land Companies, and others interested in preventing emigration to Canada.

Within a fortnight of my arrival in England I left for the North, and delivered my first lecture in the town of Kendal, in Westmoreland. The principle upon which I acted in selecting points for lectures was to secure as far as possible good reports of the leading statements of the lectures in newspapers having a good country circulation. In this way the facts in relation to Ontario, to its progress in the past and present, and to its prospects for the future, to the special inducements which it holds out to emigrants, and to the special classes most likely to succeed as settlers within its borders, obtained far wider circulation than could possibly have been obtained by any attempt to meet face to face the small audiences that could be got together in English villages and hamlets. The object was, within the time at my command, to cover as much ground as could be covered effectively, and to secure as wide a diffusion as possible, among all classes, of the information which I had to offer. Acting upon this principle, I delivered lectures in the following places :--

County of Westmoreland. Kendal, Rochdale, Lancashire. York. Leeds, Darlington, Durham. Witton Park, 66 Northumberland. Newcastle, 66 Dumfries-shire. Langholm, 66

Roxburgh and Selkirk. Galashiels, 66 Renfrewshire. Johnston, 66

Stirling, Stirling. 66 Aberdeenshire. Aberdeen, 66 Elgin, Morayshire. 66 Inverness, Inverness-shire. " Tain. Sutherlandshire. 66 Caithness-shire. Wick, 66 Taunton, Somerset.

Devon.

Plymouth,

All of these lectures were well attended, in some cases the Halls being filled to over flowing, and at all of them the greatest interest was manifested on the subject. After each lecture I invited questions from those desirous of fuller information, an invitation generally taken advantage of by many of those present, so that in this way specific information, which it was not always possible to anticipate in a formal lecture, was afforded. The lectures were in all cases pretty fully reported in the local papers. In some cases very fully reported. In the People's Journal, for instance, a very long report was given of the Aberdeen lecture, which went through all its editions, making a circulation of upwards of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand copies. The Elgin papers also gave especially full reports, as did the Northern Ensign, published at Wick, and one of the most influential papers in the North of Scotland. The Langholm lecture was not only published in full in the Eskdale and Liddlesdale Advertiser, but was copied in full in two other papers—one published in Carlisle, and the other in Dumfries. So in most of the other towns in which I lectured full reports were given. In some cases the agents of the Messrs. Allan caused these reports to be printed in pamphlet form, for distribution by them to persons seeking information about Canada, in this way giving to the information a still wider circulation.

In addition to thus lecturing in the places named, I addressed several meetings on the subject of emigration in the different districts of London. At these meetings I was especially careful in pointing out that Ontario offered the greatest inducements to agriculturists and ordinary unskilled labourers and mechanics, and that for city clerks and professional men there was not such demand as to justify the hope of speedy or remunerative employment. These latter I invariably discouraged from emigrating, pointing out to them that all the cities, both in the United States and Canada, were already overcrowded with their class. I pointed out, at the same time, however, that even city clerks, if willing to turn their hands to ordinary manual labour, and if vigorous and manly enough to do so, would find employment, which, with their intelligence, might, and probably would, lead to something better. My object everywhere I went, and with whomsoever I was brought into contact, was to deal honestly and candidly with the claims of this country as a field for emigration; avoiding anything like exaggeration on the one hand, or undue depreciation on the other, and endeavouring so to present the subject as to convey a correct impression of the Province, and of the prospects which it holds out to the industrious settler.

In some places I was met with objections by persons opposed to emigration under any circumstances, an increasing class among the employers of labour, or by persons who objected to Canada as offering no sufficient inducement to the emigrant. At Leeds, for instance, after my lecture, the audience was addressed by a gentleman whose mind had been poisoned against Canada, and who regarded the United States as the only country offering hope of solid prosperity to the emigrant. I was pained to find that this gentleman relied chiefly for success upon extracts from Canadian papers, which, in their desire to injure the Government of the Province in relation to its immigration policy, had depreciated the Province itself. Extracts such as these, copied into papers like Reynold's Newspaper or Lloyd's Weekly, do more harm to Canada than can readily be estimated, and are unfortunately but too influential in neutralizing the efforts of the Government and its agents. The fears of people can more readily be played upon than their reason; and when they find ill birds in Canada fouling their own nest, newspaper editors depreciating the country that feeds them, they are apt to assume that the depreciatory statements are more apt to be true than those of Government publications or Government agents.

Besides these lectures and addresses, I visited a number of places, where I had conferences with influential gentlemen, editors of newspapers and others interested in emigration. With this object, I visited York, Beverley, Hull, Sheffield, Exeter, Bristol, Barnstaple, Liverpool, Southampton, Shrewsbury, Carlisle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paisley and Dundee, and procured the publication of letters in the newspapers of some of these places.

setting forth the claims of the Province as a field for emigration.

Shortly after my arrival in England, I received from the Department a letter instructing me to advertise in such papers in the United Kingdom as I might deem of importance; and also to place myself in communication with the continental emigration agency at Antwerp, with a view, if I thought it advisable, of having the posters issued by the Ontario Government translated into the continental languages, and printed for distribution. This letter reached me while in Scotland, and I at once arranged to have an advertisement inserted in the North British Agriculturist, published in Edinburgh, and in all the editions of the People's Journal, published in Dundee. I also communicated with Mr. Foy, the agent of the Dominion Government in Belfast, and with Mr Moylan, the agent in Dublin, both of whom procured the publication of the advertisement in leading Irish papers. Mr. Dixon, I found, had just arranged with the Messrs. Allan, of Liverpool, to have his name and office printed, as matter of reference, at the foot of their advertisements, thus giving him practically an advertisement in one hundred and twenty newspapers. It was deemed, therefore, unnecessary, under these circumstances, to publish any other advertisements in the English papers. The cost of this advertising, together with cost of lectures, is, with the vouchers, hereto appended.

I deemed it prudent, before incurring any expense in printing for the continental agency, to visit Antwerp, and ascertain from personal observation how far such expenditure would be advisable in the then position of the agency. Accordingly, at the earliest moment that I could possibly leave England, I went to Antwerp, being accompanied by Mr. Dixon, who was also anxious to ascertain the state of the agency. We found that Mr. Symays had not thus far been able to do much towards promoting emigration from Belgium to Canada; and I satisfied myself that until the agency was completely re-organized it would not be desirable to incur any expense in connection with it. Indeed, this seemed to be the opinion of Mr. Symays himself, whose views, as to the best method of encouraging emigration from Belgium, I obtained in writing. I give the memorandum furnished to me, simply remarking that it is written by a gentleman but imperfectly acquainted with the English language. So many things, many of them quite impracticable, were considered to be pre-requisites to the circulation of information, that, until a definite policy with regard to continental emigration is determined upon, but small result would follow the publication of pamphlets for circulation by the continental agent. The following is Mr. Symays' memorandum:

- "Summary Memorandum of Hints for a more Practical way of Promoting Belgian Emigration to Canada, suggested by the Continental Agent at Antwerp, 22nd May, 1870.
- "1st. To point out a few townships, or several localities, wherefrom the intending Belgian (German or French respectively) emigrants may for themselves select one,—(the description and particulars to be given generally).
- "2nd. This, once selected, to be a fixed spot where to steadfastly establish the designed Belgian (industrious) colony.
- "3rd. With this prospect, to dress a provisional plan (not a geographical map) of it, showing very minutely geodesical and topographical specifications; nature and exposition of its soil, surrounding ways, accommodations or facilities; rivers, water powers, nearest churches (denominate), mills, markets, post-offices, wharves or railway stations. This plan susceptible of being modified according to tastes, habits, specialities or circumstances, but never to be altered after being confirmed.
- "4th. Said plan to be intrusted to the Continental Emigration Agent, together with legalized or ready signed blanks and sealed forms of an Act, to be filled up according to requisites in favor of each contracting colon, single or married, individually, by which, on showing the duplicate thereof, and duly fulfilling its stipulations, the bearer should be entitled to one of the lots yet undetermined, although designed on said plan, but to be definitely distributed or appropriated on the common induction day, according to qualifications, merits and emergencies relatively.
- "5th. Besides that, the poor Belgian emigrant having been dreadfully excited already, we cannot deny, by Brazil and Mexico's blunders, treason and disappointment, to mistrust and circumspection, and basely cheated by some of those (in Antwerp) called "white slave trading" expeditions, some guarantee or securities should be liberally put forward as to their welcome and future success or happiness in their new (to be provided would be a grand incitement) home to the pioneers.
- "6th. Destitute emigrants only will be the first recruitable, and through their success, if we know how to manage it, the easier class will soon follow. Therefore, the most vigorous impulse to be given to break down the banks which turn the current from our, to be widened, channel, is: free granted passages and temporary assistance (be it reimbursable and exceptionally).
- "7th. This hard trial demonstrates that the recruiting agent should be the leader also, not to leave the first emigrants until their installation and establishment should be completed. It is hard enough to gain the confidence of that kind or category of people once, and it could hardly be wise or safe to bewilder them amongst strangers in a strange country, at every step in the beginning.
- "8th. If these well ripened proposals are agreed upon, every means should be afforded to the Continental Emigration Agent to spread information and to give publicity."

I was most anxious, had time permitted, to have visited Norway, with a view to making such enquiries as might lead to the promotion of Scandinavian emigration to Ontario. Unfortunately, engagements in Britain made it impossible for me to go; and I therefore placed myself in communication with Mr. Sharpe, the agent of the Messrs. Allan, at Christiana. The following reply from him, as containing the views of a gentleman of great practical experience, well acquainted with the people of Norway, and as confirming in some respects the views which I ventured to express on this subject in my former report, I trust will be of interest to the public:—

"CHRISTIANIA, 31st May, 1870.

"THOMAS WHITE, JR., Esq.,

" Special Commissioner of Emigration for the Province of Ontario:

"Canadian Government Emigration Offices, "11, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C., "London.

"Dear Sir,—I duly received your esteemed letter on the 21st instant, and the two pamphlets, which I had great pleasure in perusing. I regret that your projected trip to Norway did not take place; as you would, without any doubt, have found much to interest you in this country, which in summer is peculiarly beautiful.

"The Norwegians will, in time, probably emigrate to, and settle in, Canada; but at present there is far greater attraction in the Western States, where the nationality is already, so to say, established, recognized, and prospering, with almost unlimited room for

extension.

"If it is a point of great interest to urge Norwegian emigration towards Canada, some very tempting offer must be laid before the public.—Passage wholly or partially paid, workmen engaged, a church built or endowed; in fact, some enterprise must be started which the Norwegians have only to say yes to, with an evident prospect of advantage.

"In the meanwhile, it would certainly be quite judicious to have the pamphlets translated into the Norwegian (Danish) language, and cicculated in Scandinavia; and if you should decide on so doing, I shall be happy to assist the operation by all means in

my power

"With all good wishes for a pleasant voyage, and every other success; and always at your service when you may have reason to favour me with further communications,

"I remain,
"Dear Sir,
"Yours faithfully,

"A. SHARPE."

All the information I could obtain in relation to continental emigration, confirmed me in the opinion expressed by me in my former report, that in order to secure a large immigration from the Continental States, special inducements must be held out to the emigrant, and special arrangements be made in this country for the reception and com-

fortable placing of the first party.

Since my last visit to England, the Government of Canada have appointed an agent for Scotland. Mr. David Shaw, whose office is in Glasgow; for the North of Ireland, Mr. Charles Foy, having an office in Belfast; and for the South of Ireland, Mr. J. G. Moylan, with an office in Dublin. The appointment of these agents is a most important step, and is calculated very much to promote a successful emigration to Canada. It is, however, a great defect in their appointment that they have not been placed under one head, as Chief Agent, so that their efforts might be made more systematic and therefore more influential of good results. The agent at London should be made Agent General of the Dominion of Canada; and the others, agents, subordinate to him, and communicating with the Department through him. All matters of account, as well as matters of policy,

connected with any of the sub agencies, should pass through the head office, and in this

way both economy and efficiency would be certain to be promoted.

The different societies to which, in my former report, I referred in detail, have all been actively employed during t'en present season in promoting emigration to Canada. The letters received by these societies from emigrants assisted by them last year to emigrate to Canada have been, as a rule, of the most encouraging kind; and this fact has largely contributed to the success of the various associations. I am inclined, however, to doubt whether this system of assisted emigration can be looked upon as in any respect permanent. It is an exceptional movement begotten of exceptional causes, and will cease to commend itself to the same large extent as in the past two years, to the benevolent sympathies and contributions of the public. This fact renders it all the more important that no effort should be spared to keep before the people of Great Britain and Ireland the claims of the Province as a field for emigration. I would urge, therefore, the continued publication of pamphlets for distribution through the Canadian agencies. The efforts of the Ontario Government during the last two years in this respect have done much towards dissipating erroneous impressions, and promoting a feeling in favour of the Province; and a continuance of the same policy in the future will assuredly produce, even to a greater extent, the same beneficial results.

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

Thos. White, Jun.
Special Commissioner of Emigration for
the Province of Ontario.

MONTREAL, 10th November, 1870.

To the Hon. JOHN CARLING,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Toronto.

SIR,—I have just received a letter from Mr. Thomas Smith, the agent to the Messrs. Allan, at Elgin, in the North of Scotland, introducing to me a young man from that town. The letter contains a sentence which, as showing that the mission with which you were good enough to honour me, was not altogether fruitless of results, I am induced to quote for your information. Mr. Smith says: "You will be glad to learn that your visit in "April last to this district has resulted in my sending out no fewer than 175 persons to "Canada, and all of the class that you most require in your country."

It is very difficult often to establish data upon which the results of such a mission may be determined; and I am therefore the more gratified in being able thus to send you the unsolicited statement of a gentleman to whose good offices I was much indebted in

my recent visit to Morayshire.

Your obedient servant,

Thos. White, Jr.
Special Commissioner of Emigration for the
Province of Ontario.

(Copy)

Immigration Branch,
Department of Agriculture and Public Works,
Toronto, February 7th, 1870.

DAVID WYLIE, ESQUIRE,-

My Dear Sir,—Mr. Thomas White has recently informed me that you are about leaving on a visit to your native land; and the idea suggests itself that, both personally

and by your pen addressing the newspaper press of Scotland, you will be able to render valuable service to this Province in the cause of immigration, by setting forth the natural advantages we possess, and in submitting facts bearing upon the kind of labour most in demand here. For this service I will be able to allow the sum of four hundred dollars, and herewith enclose you a cheque for the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200) on account.

(Signed),

JOHN CARLING.

Commissioner.

DAVID WYLIE, ESQ., Brockville, Ont.

BROCKVILLE, Feb. 8th, 1870.

Hon. Sir,—Yours, dated February 7th, 1870, with enclosure, check for \$200, has been received.

I will start for Scotland as soon as I can arrange, not later than the 19th inst. I

will sail by way of Portland. When all is arranged I will write you again.

I need not say that I will do all I can to direct the attention of my countrymen towards Canada. I have some few statistics in my possession, which I can use; but if you can furnish anything fresh, I will be greatly obliged by your forwarding it per express. I intend to visit all the principal county towns in the west of Scotland, as well as in other directions; believing that the agricultural population should be attended to as well as the manufacturing.

I am, yours truly,

D. WYLIE.

THE HON. JOHN CARLING,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Toronto.

Paisley, Scotland, March 24, 1870.

Hon. Sir.—As soon as I arrived here I waited on Mr. Shaw, in Glasgow, and have been busy at work ever since. I commenced by writing to the Herald, that paper having the largest circulation, about 36,000 daily. I had there a fine congregation to address myself to. My letters, I am happy to say, have been well received. I am daily in receipt of letters from gentlemen asking information. I have also been moving about in the surrounding localties, as you will see by papers I have sent. My first letter turned the tide in favour of Canada in the case of eleven heads of families and their children, nearly 100 in all. They were being sent out to America by a committee of gentlemen in Paisley, some were in favor of the United States; Canada was in the back ground. My letters settled the business, and Canada was chosen. They are just now preparing to leave. Mr. White and I met them, and gave them such information as we thought advantageous, and Mr. Shaw is to meet them with me to-morrow evening for the purpose of locating them, as Mr. Shaw has a list of person who desire assistance on their farms.

I enclose you two letters to show you that my letters in the Glasgow Herald have fixed the public notice on Canada; please preserve them, as they may be useful if enquiry should be made as to what good you have done in commissioning any one to speak in favour of Ontario, in England or Scotland. I can assure you there is work to do here, and I am busy at it every day.

Meantime, I remain, Hon. Sir,

Yours, with every respect,
DAVID WYLIE.

Hon. John Carling,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Toronto, Ontario.

PAISLEY, SCOTLAND, May 4th, 1870.

Hon. Sir.—The bill of exchange for the proceeds of \$200 has been received. One thing let me say, I never worked more eagerly in my own business, than I have worked in the cause of emigration, and I can affirm sincerely that all of the \$400 have been expended on Printing, papers, postage, stationary, railroad fare and board. My labour for three months, the Province of Ontario has received—paying nothing. It has been to me a labour of love, and not a labour for money. I will see you on my return to Canada and explain more fully.

In the meantime, I am,

Yours truly,

DAVID WYLIE.

THE HON. JOHN CARLING, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Toronto.

> Paisley, Scotland, May 5th, 1870.

HON. SIR,—Mr. Edwards' letter of April 21st reached me this afternoon, just too late to be answered by this week's mail. With the letter there was a bill of exchange for \$200 additional. With this I am perfectly satisfied. I did not, by any means, take the work in hand for the purpose of making money; all I want is that I may not be out of pocket, and the additional \$200 sent will prevent this. Thanks, therefore, for your consideration.

I intend visiting several places this and next week. I have for the past few days been unable to travel in consequence of suffering from a severe cold caught in the

I have been compelled to keep my room, but feel much better, and will be off

again on duty to-morrow.

With thanks for your attention—so very different from the Dominion Heads—they leaving their agents here without instructions, almost; at all events without the necessary means to make them useful.

I remain yours respectfully,

DAVID WYLLE.

THE HON. JOHN CARLING,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Toronto, Ontario.

Brockville, Ontario, June 27, 1870.

Hon. Sir,—On my return to Canada, I consider it proper to address you a few lines by way of explaining the nature of the work performed by me in Scotland, in reference

to the subject of emigration.

On my arrival in Scotland, my first object was to bring myself into communication with the editors of the most widely circulated journals, my intention being to bring Canada before the notice of the people of Scotland, through the press of the country. This was a work of greater difficulty than you may think. However, from my position as President of the Press Association of Canada, and the arrangement to purchase a certain number of copies of papers, from 50 to 100, I was successful.

My first series of letters appeared in the Glasgow Herald, a paper which has a

circulation of 36,000 daily, and so well were the letters received that many thousands of them were worked off in job form, for circulation by the Messrs. Allan, of Glasgow.

I also had to watch the letters of parties inimical to the interests of Canada. I also had the use of the columns of the leading papers of Renfrewshire and Ayrshire, and for three full months after my arrival in Scotland my labour was anything but light. I had pamphlets respecting Canada to distribute; I had meetings to arrange, and a large amount of correspondence to carry on with parties who addressed me for information respecting Canada, all of which I did zealously and to the best of my ability; and in the end I have had the satisfaction of learning from several sources that the question of "Canada, a field for Emigration," was never before presented so favor-

ably to the people of Scotland.

In performing the work I had to do I travelled a great deal. I was only a few days permanently located in any locality; consequently, the expenses I was put to were not light. I visited Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, Edinburghshire, Linlithgowshire, Dumfriesshire, Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire, Argyleshire, and the islands of the Clyde, and in every place I went I was employed in distributing pamphlets and in addressing farmers and others whenever opportunity offered. Seed has thus been sown which will eventually benefit Canada largely. Hundreds would willingly have come out from Scotland this season, but want of funds prevented them. Men of means wrote me, also, and I am happy to say some of them are now in Canada. In all my dealings with men, however, either orally or through the press, I always warned the dissipated and idle to stay where they were, as there was no use for them in Canada. Farm and other labourers, as well as a few mechanics, were those I always sought out.

On arriving home I found my finances placed thus:

Paid for Editorial help while absent (four months and five days)	\$170
Passage money, &c.	150
Papers, and Postage in distributing them	
Fares on railroads	
Hotel expenses	200
	\$855
Cash from Mr. Carling	\$600
Out of pocket	\$255

From this you will see that I can, in the face of the world, boldly affirm that I have paid my own passage and something more, and given over three months' labour in the interest of Canada for nothing. And yet not for nothing; for I had the pleasure of visiting my native land once more, a dear mother, and only, alas / a few other friends. I do not ask you to make up the \$255; that I will leave with your Government. But this much allow me to say, the idea of being remunerated fully for my labour has no place in my heart. I have done my duty—that is all I will say.

I am, Hon. Sir, Yours very respectfully,

DAVID WYLIE.

The Hon. John Carling,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works,
Toronto.

(Copy)

45 COLEBROOKE ROW, ISLINGTON GREEN.

DEAR MR. CARLING,—All is now arranged for my starting on Saturday by the good ship "Prussian."

I must tender my very sincere thanks to you for your great kindness, both officially and personally.

My visit to Canada has been one of unmixed satisfaction.

It is, indeed, very gratifying to find my emigrant friends so prosperous, especially in London. They have, physically and socially, much improved for the better; and the Ontario Government, I know, has done everything in their power to establish them comfortably.

With improved agencies, I am convinced Canada will secure many bees from the

great hive of England.

I was very well pleased at the conference, and feel satisfied something good will

result from it.

Mr. Dunkins' assertion, "That the emigrants have behaved reasonably well," was cheering, and will inspire me and others to undertake even greater labours of love for those at home.

Again expressing my gratitude for all that you have done for me,

I remain,
Yours sincerely,
(Signed) A. Styleman Herring.

## IMMIGRANTS IN CANADA.

The following letter was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Herring to the London Daily Telegraph:—

Sir,—I have just set foot again on the shores of old England, after a visit to Canada—undertaken for the sole object of personally ascertaining the present position of

immigrants assisted thither during the past two years.

The great majority are doing comparatively well—some very well. Some have undoubtedly signally failed—but it is through their own misconduct or unforeseen circumstances. About 40,000 have settled in the Dominion since April, 1869. The Hon. Mr. Dunkin, Minister for Agriculture and Emigration, states "they have behaved reasonably well."

I held meetings in Ottawa (2), Toronto (2), London, Hamilton, &c., and invited the men to speak for themselves. Nearly all (after alluding to the necessary inconvenience, &c., of travel) spoke favorably of their present position and encouragingly of their future

prospects.

I visited many immigrants at their homes in the towns, villages, on farms, and in the forests, and found work good—the free school system highly appreciated—the churches well filled, and sympathy shown towards the newly arrived immigrants.

Canada was never so prosperous as at the present time.

All must work and "paddle their own canoe," as self-reliance is a main feature of Canadian life.

Food and the necessaries of life are cheap; house rent reasonable. A family can live for less per week than in England: and as for meat (though not so prime as ours)

most partake of it twice and thrice a day.

The free grants of land (200 acres for married settlers, and 100 for all over 18) are highly esteemed, 100,000 acres being located from April to October this season. These were principally taken up by sons of Canadian farmers, settlers of one year's standing, &c. I accompanied the Premier of Ontario (Hon. Sandfield Macdonald) through the Muskoka district, and found 70 to 80 per cent. profitable land, and the settlers contented with their location.

The Province of Manitoba (Red River settlement) is attracting much public

My emigrant friends did not complain much of the snows and frosts, the nutritious food and suitable clothing defending them from any evil effects.

Investments in undeniable good securities bear 6, 8, and not unfrequently 10 per

cent.

I am, Sir, from personal observation—having travelled 6,000 miles in all parts of Canada, and visited all classes—I say I am perfectly satisfied that emigration has proved a blessing to thousands; that its results amply compensate for the money, &c., expended; that it is the most effective means of permanently benefitting the needy, sober and indu rious; and that England and Canada are alike advantaged by emigration.

My funds, I need hardly say, are—after assisting 1,700 of the worthy poor to emigrate—now exhausted. I purpose (God sparing me) to pursue the same plan next season that has hitherto been so successful. and as £1,000 will be needed (about £6 for each case), I pray the friends of the poor will forward subscriptions and donations to help on this good work and labour of love.

Hoping, on some future occasion, to speak of the wages, house-rent, price of provisions, &c., and expressing publicly my deep gratitude to the Dominion and Ontario Governments, and many valued friends throughout Canada for their sympathy, assistance and proverbial hospitality.

I remain, sir, yours very obediently,

A. STYLEMAN HERRING,

Incumbent of St. Paul's, Clerkenwell. 45. Colebrooke Row, Islington, N.

(Copy)

MR. THOMAS CONNOLLY'S LETTER.

Ottawa, November 30th, 1870.

Dear Sir,—Having left England in September, 1869, with the approbation of my fellow-workingmen, and for their information to enquire into the condition and prospects of the working classes in America. I landed at Boston about the end of that month, and travelled through the United States until the first of June, since then I have been through the length and breadth of Canada from Quebec to Sarnia, and from Suspension Bridge to the head of Lake Rosseau and Parry Sound in the Muskoka district. I have been far up amidst the splendid scenery of the Ottawa River, and in every direction where I could make myself acquainted with the grandeur and resources of this country. I have come into contact with all classes, from the Ministers who govern it to the hardy pioneer settlers in the backwoods, who do so much to build it up, and in justice I must state that every person was extremely civil to me, and anxious to give me all the information in his power, so that if I do not take home some knowledge of the country it will be my own fault, for all were ready and willing to impart it to me. It occurs to me that I ought to thank them, and I do so now greatly, and I thank you, sir, especially, for the facilities you have afforded me to visit the Province of Ontario, which, without doubt, is a splendid country. I question if in all Europe you will find so much good land together as there is from Toronto to Lake Erie, and the Detroit River; but it is quite evident to any person even passing through, that labour enough is not bestowed upon it. Still it is surprising what a couple of generations have done in Ontario, and what wealth they have created. In my opinion, your great want still is a sufficient population to cultivate the soil, but I believe you can have all that you require, if the advantages of Canada as a home for emigrants are fully and continually placed before the people of the British Isles, many, I am sure, would gladly avail themselves of your generous offer to come and settle amongst you. I am quite aware, sir, that a great deal has been done by you, with that object, as Minister of Agriculture and Emigration for Ontario, and that much attention is given to the emigrants on their arrival and until they get employment. Still there is room for further exertion, and I am tempted to make these remarks, when I observe with what ease and dispatch the large num-

ber of emigrants who came out here this season had been absorbed into the population, and contrast it with the fact that your Cousins at the other side of the line, who are well up to the making of dollars and cents, never lose sight of the value of population. I have conversed with many emigrants, some of whom have been out here a considerable time, and others who came out here recently-many of them are men with whom I worked in England—and with very few exceptions, they consider that they have improved their condition, and that they acted wisely in emigrating. My own experience is that a mechanic when in employment here, is better paid than in England or Ireland, and has less competition in the labour market, while his chance to become an employer or the owner of property is much greater from the circumstance that much capital is not needed, and land, which is often bought cheap, is continually increasing in value; and beyond all doubt, the agricultural labourer who works in the old countries for a couple of shillings a day, and often for less, would be better on 4 shillings and 2 pence, or a dollar a day here, where food for himself and family is somewhat cheaper, while at the same time, if industrious, he has a good chance of becoming the owner of land—a position which he could never aspire to at home. And when he arrives here, it will be some encouragement for him to find that the great bulk of the proprietors of land in Canada are men who had nothing but strong hands and stout hearts to begin with, and who are ever ready to advise and assist a new comer, and who feel that there is plenty of room for all. Every man, therefore, who settles down in the country will be adding to its wealth. With an earnest desire that any of my fellow-workmen who have made Canada their home, may prosper and enjoy a happy one,

I remain, sir, yours respectfully,

Thos. Connolly, Stone Mason.

Hon. J. CARLING,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works for Ontario.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 27th, 1869.

HONOURABLE JOHN CARLING, M.P.P.

HONOURED SIR,—I wish to inform you, as Minister of Agriculture, for the benefit of the Canadian people, who are so fond of leaving Canada, and coming to California as I believe there are more people taken in by coming to California than if they went to any other part of the world. In the first place it is no place for a labouring man. There are thousands here who can't get any work. They travel round the country with their blankets on their backs, until their feet blister, for weeks and months looking for work, and no work in the country to be had. The boarding houses all over the State, both in country and city, are full of idle men spending the last dollar they have got; and plenty of them have not a cent, and if they beg there is no compassion for them. It is no place for labouring men, as there are ten here for one that can get work. It is not much better for tradesmen of any poor trade, as the country is full of them, and there is no outlet for them; and capitalists apparently are not satisfied unless they get one dollar out of every two. The railroad work is mostly done by Chinese, and there is not much work in the way of farming, considering the way they scratch the crop in. In harvest time they can get all the men they want for \$2.00 per day, and work them 17 hours. I see Canadians here all over the country, as fine a lot of men as ever left a country. They are capable of doing almost all kinds of work and business, and are counted the best men in the country, and I think it hard to see them go round and nothing for them to do. I see thousands of men who would go home to all the States in the Union as well as to Canada, if they could raise the money, and still the speculators are trying to encourage immigration. I saw a paragraph in a paper here stating that Canada was losing many of their people who were coming to California, and that each one was a gain to them of \$1500, and the same loss to Canada. As to farmers coming here, they will not find it to their advantage, as stock and implements of all kinds are so dear. It would take thousands of dollars outlay before much could be done. I can't find space in this letter or I would lay before the farmers of Canada the price of land and the cost of

working it, and the profit to be derived from it. I have spent over 26 years in Canada, farming for myself; and the most of that time in the County of Perth, C.W. We never could get men in harvest time half as plentifully as they can here. I never saw in my lifetime so much hardship with the working class of men as there is in this country. In fact any State in the Union is better than this is, and I would feel happy if this letter was published in the principal papers in the Province for the good and benefit of the people of Canada. I shall write again frequently on the subject, and say more about the other sources of the business of California.

Dear Sir, Yours most respectfully,

> JOHN DENT. Late of the County of Perth.

P. S.—Sir,—I send you a newspaper containing the proceedings of the Immigrant Union to show you the way in which this set of speculators which calls itself a Board of Immigration, is trying to deceive immigrants from all countries to buy their land for five or ten dollars in gold per acre, which they bought from Government for \$1.25 greenbacks, This is the real history of getting immigration. There is a man in this city who is advertising to sell 200,000 acres of land. Now Sir, if your Government try to keep your people home you have the best men for all purposes of any nation in the world for their numbers. They are here from all parts of the Canadas, east, west, north and south. They are foremost in all kinds of work, and command the highest wages as machinists and labourers, hewers and choppers. I see your Government is trying to encourage immigration from other countries, and your trained Canadians are, every one of them worth three of any other country people who are not accustomed to Canada work, and I think that by my sending letters frequently to the Globe, Leader, and other local papers stating the hardships and poverty of this country it will be a means of preventing them from coming, as I am well-known in Perth, Ontario and in Victoria County. I lived in Perth for 24 years and always voted on the Conservative ticket. Any part of this letter you wish you can give to the press, and put my name to it. T. M. Daly, Esq., knows me well. I am always willing to do any and all the good I can for the benefit of Canada, and by giving full and thorough statements of the difficulties and troubles of California to the working men and mechanics of Canada it will be a means of keeping them there, and it will be a benefit to the country, as California is the place which takes most Canadians from their own country.

My address is,

JOHN DENT, 1325, San Francisco, Cal.

T. M. Daly, R. McFarlane, J. Redford, and nearly every person in the county of Perth knows me.

## APPENDIX (C).

## LIST OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED LANDS FOR SALE IN THE COUNTY OF BRANT.

## TOWNSHIP OF ONONDAGA.

 1	9					7	e	4	+	• •	•			=
Веманка,	Rich clay loan, in good condition; good buildings and orchard.		Initing the village of Inversay.	Part of the village of Invernay. Well finished house in Invernay.		No house; well watered; church and school	New Joseph No. 1 No. 2 No. 1 No. 2 N	New frame house and frame barn; school at	Log house; new frame barn; near school, post	Once and store. Log and frame houses; frame barn and stables;	Log house and stable; near church and school.	LROSS.	1400 00   Peter Reid	
P. O. Address.	Carluke	3.	Arkwright. Invermay. do Tara. Tara.		7.	Langside	op	Holyrood	ор	Langside	Lucknow	THE TWO POLLOWING PARMS FOR SALE ARE IN THE ADJOINING TOWNSHIP OF CULROSS.	Langside Innkeeper, Seaforth	
Owner.	\$ cts. James Chapman Carluke	COUNTY OF BRUCE. Township of Arran.	C. J. Crow W. Diok J. Andrews Thos. Smith	do. W. S. Francis	Township of Kinloss	850 00   Henry Richardson' Langside	750 00 John E. Scott	2500 00 Robert Stewart	2000 00 Robert Johnston	Peter Reid	Samuel Wilson	OR SALE ARE IN THE ADJ	Peter Reid Langside John McKinnon Innkeeper	
Price.	\$ cts. 4500 00		2000 00 4000 00 2000 00 4000 00	3000 00	or production of the control of the	850 00	750 00	2500 00	2000 00	3000 00	2000 00	TING FARMS F	1400 00	
Acres Uncleared	يم		40 60 1120 4	20 44		18	32	15	40	30	55	TWO FOLLOW	92	
Acres Cleared.	95		090 140 78 80 80	8844		35	18	85	09	70	45	THE	30	**
No. of Lot.	22		33, 34 274 33, 34	Pt. 28 Pt. 29		N. \$ 26	S. ½ 26	7	6	S. \$ 25 S. \$ 26	ı		88.83	
Concession.			7.7 88 8.0480	P 9		23	9	7	88	10	ಣ		4.10	
			30											

CARLETON.	RICHMOND.
OF	E OF
OUNTY	VILLAGE

	ots,			1				1
	Fronting on river, with house, \$200 00.  With house and outbuildings, two park lots, 10 acres each.  With house and buildings.	Land in general not good. Good land, and buildings thereon.						
VILLAGE OF RICHMOND.	N. H. Butler   Richmond do	Township March.  Township March	Ō	Unknown Mrs. Mathoch do Unknown Good John Byrne Bell's Corners, Nepean.	COUNTY OF DUNDAS. TOWNSHIP OF MOUNTAIN.	2500 00 (Thomas Baily Inkernau.	COUNTY OF ESSEX. TOWNSHIP OF MADDEN.	Core Atkin   Amherstburg   O
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	Street							
	McBean Street  Maitland  MeBean  Matland  Matland  Queen		31	O. F				

LIST OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED LANDS FOR SALE IN THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.—Continued. TOWNSHIP OF MAIDSTONE.

Remarks.	$\begin{array}{l} \text{Unimproved.} \\ A \ \text{good log house and buildings.} \\ Do \\ A \ \text{good frame house.} \end{array}$		All good soil, and can be easily drained.
P. O. Address.	Maidstone [1] Rochester [2] Maidstone [2] Do [2]		Alexander Cameron   Foronto   Popular    Do
Owner,	Patrick McHugh John Brown James Stow Charles Chittle William Morton	Township of Mersea.	Alexander Cameron   Toro   Do   Do   Do   Do   Do   Do   Do
Price.	\$ cts. 600 00 2000 00 1600 00 2000 00 1800 00		Per acre. About a 2000 O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O
Acres Acres Cleared Uncleared	50 20 50 50		00000000000000000000000000000000000000
Acres Cleared.	24.4 08.03 09.03		99999999999999999999999999999999999999
No. of Lot.	1864 18.4 W. ‡ 3 W. ‡ 15 W. ‡ 15 S. ½ 6		22
Concession.	Lake Shore		

Do D	Saw mill,  Good buildings		Good hardwood land, sell or lease, 171 acress-Good farm, on gravel road and lake shore, mear Meaford.	Excellent farm, on gravel road, 2 miles from Menford.	300 acres, two frame houses, two frame barns, large orchard, will be sold in farms, very	oned, beins casy.  220 acros cleared. (Good buildings, saw mill, with excellent water power, adjoins Meaford, terms casy, price	S.00,000. S.10,000. Will be sedd in park lots, to suit purchasers, on 10 years' credit, excellent land for gardens.	50 acres improvement, splendid orchard, excel- lent house and barn.	75 acres, will be sold cheap. Frame house and barn, 14 miles from Meaford. 50 acres, 25 acres cleared, excellent farm land. \$400 down, balance on time. 100 acres, 50 acres cleared, frame house and barn.	Price \$2,500, within 4 mile of stemmlost landing.
	COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.   TOWNSHIP OF AUGUSTA.   Charles Lane, Esq.   Charleville   Do	COUNTY OF GREY. TOWNSHIP OF St. VINCENT.	-				C. R. Sing, Agent Mewford			
Do Lonn Bergin Trust and Loan Co.	TOWNSHIP Charles Lam Do Do Do Lsaac B, We	COUNTY POWNSHIFF OF					C. R. Sing			
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BRNNNAG STANDARD	1.9 20 F. ½ 26 F. pt. 25		Pt. of 11 Pt. of 2	Pt. of 13 & 14	E. 3 of 12	Pt. of 2 & 3 E. 2 & 3	E. § 14 & 15	Pt. of 16	Pt. of N. A. 424 N. E. 424 Pt. of 33 E. 4 of 17 S. E. 4 3.	N. E. 436
900000 # CO 10	9994		21 00	60	63	ৰ ক	ç	8	91-91-1	-

LIST OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED LANDS FOR SALE IN THE COUNTY OF GREY. TOWNSHIP OF ST. VINCENT.—Continued.

	Кеманкя.	I log house and frame barn, snall orchard, 2½ miles from Macford, terms east, one third down, balance as may be agreed upon, good grain growing farm.  Excellent frame barn, excellent grain farm, 100 acres.  Two acres.  Two acres.  Two acres frame houses and frame barn, also a saw mill (with eirenlar saw), excellent water power of the country, \$600 down balance on time.  Two down miles from Meaford, and one of the best farms in the country, \$600 down balance on time.  Good land and well situated.  Good land and well situated.  Good land and frame barn.  Good land and frame barn.  Log house and frame barn.  200 do  Log do do  200 do	Patented.
	P. O. Address.	Meaford	Ronaldsaydo
The state of the s	Owner.	C. R. Sing, Agent Meaford	Township of Protan.    Soo 00   Joseph McArdle   do do do do do   do do do do do do do do do do do do do
	Price,	\$ cts. 800 00 800 00 1500 00	500 00 400 00
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	Acres Cleared.	3.58 80 80 80 85 35 11 11 11 12 13 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	66666
	No. of Lot.	N. E. ‡ 11 Pt. 11 B. ‡ 31 S. ‡ 12 N. S. ‡ 12 S. ‡ 12 N. S. ‡ 13 S. ‡ 12 S. ‡ 12 N. S. ‡ 13 S. ‡ 12 S. ‡ 12 N. S. ‡ 12 S. § § § ‡ 12 S. § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § §	3.24 4.26 3.34 4.11
	Concession.	€ 8 6886 969 6669 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0	<u>~∞∞</u>

. One instalment made on each.	1. J. Doyle, agent, box 92, Owen Sound.  do do do do do acres in Albenarle   for sale in lots at very 500 Amabel   low prices.	Splendid farm. Good do Very good farm, and well watered. Fair land, well watered. Soil good.	High state of cultivation, stone house, frame barn, frame shed with other buildings—all one log and one frame barn, 2 log houses. Frame house, ly barn, and frame stable. Log buildings.	On shore of Lake brie, 6 miles from Dumville. Excellent situation for mills, schools, church, &c. House, new and commodious. All newseary outbuildings, &c. &c.
Durham	F SARAWAK.  Duntroon. Owen Sound. Owen Sound. Sarawak. Owen Sound. Owen Sound.	M. Speedie Chatsworth Colmistone Speedie Meaford Toronto Speedie Speedie Speedie Speedie Speedie	Township of Beremont.  Henry Wakefield	LND, Denaville
A. McLellan Durbam. J. McArdle, Agent Ronaldsay	Township of Campbell William Lec Andrew Muir Charles Nicol William Roy.	Township of Sydenham Hector McKay James Graham G. A. Campbell H. Reid Beter Fuller Edward Beake, Esq.	Township of Egremont.   Township of Grey.   Henry Wakefield   Varney, Co. Grey.	COUNTY OF HALDIMAND,  TOWNSHIP OF DUNN,  James Blott
100 100 100 100 100 100	100 78 78 128 116	30 Per acre. 35 00 170 30 00 140 8 00 70 170 8 00 140 9 00 170 8 00 170 8 00 170 8 00 170 8 00 170 8 00 170 8 00 170 8 00 170 8 00 170 8 00 170 8 00 170 8 00 170 8 00 170 8 00 170 8 00 170 170 8 00 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170	3300 00 80 300 00 35 2000 00 10 1200 00	CC 623 Per Acre. 40 00
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ND UNIMPROYED LANDS FOR SALE IN THE COUNTY OF KENT.—Continued.	
THE COUNTY	
SALE 1N	OWNSHIP OF THRUBY EAST.
FOR	THEBI
TANDS	WSHIP OF
AND UNIMPROVED	WOT.
LIST OF IMPROVED	
2004	

	НЕМАНКS.			Good new frame dwelling house and frame barn, and a nice young orchard. Good frame barn, 36 by 50, and driving house, 24 by 32; shed, 35 by 18 all new. Shed,	36 Ly 18; good log house, &c. &c.	Situate on banks of liver Thanes, 24 miles		Enquire of James Simpson, Chatham.	The upset price is \$1500. (tood lot, buildings	Birkhall Good bot; buildings poor. Colinville Good bot; excellent buildings; young orchard.
LAST.	P. O. Address.	Valetta, 1 Valetta, 1 Valetta, 1 Valetta, 1		Bothwell		Chatham	Louisville, do do do do	do do Dresden, Wallaceburg.	runna	Birkhall Colinyille
TOWNSHIP OF TILBURY EAST.	Оwпет.	doseph Funston Angus Grant Kalph Macher James McGregor	Township of Zone.	2000 00 John Bishop Bothwell 2000 00 Alexander Cruickshank Thamesville	TOWNSHIP OF CHATHAM.	James Fisher   Chatham.	Thomas Brodic D. A. Willeox Wm. H. Bridgeman John McIsaac Robert Dum	David Pickett Rev. Mr. Painter James Housbon. Mrs. Mallock Dr. J. Langstaff	COUNTY OF LAMBTON. Township of Moore. James Brown	Robert Grant. Alex. Cameron
Town	Price.	\$ cts. 2000 00 1600 00 1600 00 800 00		2000 00	1	4500 00	2600 00 2000 00 1260 00 2400 00		_	1509 00 1800 00 2000 00
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	Concession.	N. M. R. N. M. R. 6th Con. 5th Con.		73 4		7	40376	- t- 00 00 00 00	7	F-30
	Concession.	N. M. R. N. M. R. 6th Con. 5th Con.			36	1	49355	- F- 20 20 20 20		1 2

Good farm, brick house and other buildings, Hard wood, 40 agres fenced and partly cleared. Good land, good buildings, orchard, water, &c. 20 acres orchard, choice fruit, situation excellent, buildings extensive, water, timber, valu-On gravel road. If desired will be sold in lots. Good farm, average buildings, on main road Excellent land, well watered, no buildings. Good farm, buildings nearly new. Good farm, buildings, water, &c. load farm, average buildings. Good buildings, well watered. Good buildings, orchard, &c. On main road to Hamilton. able stone quarry, &c. Good farm and buildings. food farm and buildings. lood farm, well situated. 3 mile from Smithville. Land and water good. Ordinary buildings. good orchard. Good farm. Good land. Good land. Field. Smithville..... Fisher & Nishit ....... Hamilton ...... Grimsby .... Smithville ... Bothwell ... Warwick . Beamsville Beamsville Smithville. Woodburn Smithville Hamilton Warwick. Guelph ... Chinsby 35 00 [Thomas Casy......[Collorne. qo Arkona Arkona POWNSHIP OF ABOLPHUSTOWN, COUNTY OF LENON. TOWNSHIP OF WARRICK, COUNTY OF LINCOLN. H. F. Smith George Nelson... Rev. G. H. Field..... A. Morse, Esq...... Samuel Miller S. & T. Randall
Joseph Fisher Francis Wuddell..... Joseph Pisher John F. M. Halsted. Township of Ghinsby. Lillen S. Nelson ......James Middaugh. Daniel Althouse R. Armstrong ... 3000 00 S. Stephenson 3000 00 J. Debie.... T. Tindall... Morse. 1400 00 10600 00 . 26 00 1400 00 1400 00 1800 00 1200 00 2000 00 Per Acre. : 1 192 5 6 2882 884888 53 2 888888988 2888 98 2882 38 Parts 8, 9, 10
Parts 20, 21
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COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

## LIST OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED LANDS FOR SALE IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX. TOWNSHIP OF WEST NISSOURI.—Continued.

Кемавкя.			A new frame barn, &c., within one mile of	House, barn, and stables, within two miles of	House and stables, near Uffington P.O.	House, barn, and stables.  House McMinray Agent Bracehinder	Ditto	Lownship of Macaulay, District Do Monck	Do Muskoka do	Do Oakley	, and the same of	Situated in Peterson Road; 6 acres in grass;	Situated in Peterson Road: partly in grass;	Situated in Peterson Road; good hardwood	Hardwood, Colose to County Town, Brace- linidos plossanfly situated on Musicles	Lake shore; sandy loan. So acres and 25 acres clay, balance 5 acres broken creek on lot 26 in 9th; hardwood and pine mixed.
P. O. Address.	Thorndale Buffalo, U. S. St. Marys.	KA.	Bracebridge	ор	do	do	do do	do do do	Muskoka Falls	op	NSON, RYDE AND OAKLE	Uffington	Toronto	Uffington	Bracebridge	Alpart P. O
Owner.	W. Camstock J. Scatcherd G. Black	DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA TOWNSHIP OF DRAFER.	1600 00 [Thomas McMurray Bracebridge	ор	ор		R. J. Bell	w.m. Halqıten	R. Chapman Murray Ruskoka Falls. Rhomas McMurray	F. Dowell	PER, MACAULAY, STEPHE	200 00  R. J. Bell Uffington	D. Bell	Josephine Bullivant	3000 00 H. J. McDonaldBracebridge	270 00 A. H. BrowningAlport P. O
Price.	\$ cts. 3500 00 7000 00	[Q	1600 00	1,500 00	00 006	88	888				HIPS OF DRA	200 00	200 00€	00 008	3000 00	270 00
Uncleared	200		194	134	7.5	439	2000	02	8.8	<u></u>	TED TOWNS	88	88	78	09	110
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							-					
	A good log house and barn: splendid farm. A good frame house and log barn; mill site or	premises. A good frame house and log barn. A log house and barn. A good frame house and log barn; good view	Orchard; little rock; good house, barn, and accessary buildings; clear deed.		Under good cultivation; 2 orchards; grafted fruit; 2 frame houses; barn 50 by 65; sheds &c.: 3 wells, and a stream abounding with	Good state of cultivation; 2 frame houses; 3 frame barns and other outbuildings; 2 good wells; orchard of grafted fruit, about 3 acre-	extont. Frame barn and big house. No buildings.		Limestone gravelly loam; well watered. Sandy, with black muck; watered. Do do look and woollan fortows chinal.	mill. Limestone gravelly loam. Well watered.		
	Severn Bridge	do do do	ор	K. LLE.	Lynedoch		Walsh. St. Williams.	χ,	land	do do	.м.	Port Rowan. Silver Hill.
TOWNSHIP OF MORPISON	C. H. Madden	James Charles. John McGuire Hugh Monaghan	Thomas Cooper	COUNTY OF NORFOL		Wm. Cowan	A. & J. McCall D. A. McCall	TOWNSHIP OF MIDDLETON	Peter Wyatt James Cowan J. Severn	do	OWNSHIP OF WALSINGHA	2000 00  R. Richardson   Port Rowan. 2000 00   John McQueen   Silver Hill.
	600 00 400 00	Easy terms, do	1500 00	, 1.	\$ 7000 00	00 0002 {	00 000		Per Acre, 40 00 10 00 5 00	50 00	ı,	1200 00 2000 00
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	25 10	30 15 25	66		200	100	215		20.00	30		55 52 55 55
	32.	22 22 23	13, 14		8 N. 3 of S. 411	N. E. 3 9 S. 3 10 N. E. angle 11	W. 3-9 W. 3-1		Part 44 & 43	44. 74.		P 18 P 20
	havel road 6	ত ক'ৰ	M		1000	111	<b>1-0</b>		2111 2222 22222 22222	1 N. T. R.		II to
	Township of Morpison,	32   25   75   600 00   C. H. Madden   Severn Bridge   A. C. Boyd   A. C. Boyd	3   32   25   75   600 00   C. H. Madden   Severn Bridge   4   30   15   35   35   35   35   35   35   35	3   32   25   75   600 00   C. H. Madden   Severn Bridge   33   30   70   Easy terms, James Charles   30   4   32   25   35   35   36   40   40   McGuire   40   40   40   40   40   40   40   4	3   32   25   75   600 00   C. H. Madden   Severn Bridge   33   30   70   Easy terms. James Charles   4   32   25   35   35   400 00   A. C. Boyd   4   4   32   25   35   400   Thomas Charles   4   4   32   178   1500 00   Thomas Cooper   4   4   4   4   4   4   4   4   4	3   32   25   75   600 00   C. H. Madden   Severn Bridge   32   33   30   70   Easy terms, James Charles   do	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10   N. ½ of S. ½ 10   20   30   30   30   30   30   30   3	10   N. L. augle 11   10   15   15   15   15   15   15	10   N. ½ of S. ½ 1   10   10   N. £. 316   10   10   10   10   10   10   10	10   13, 14   22   170   20   20   20   20   20   20   20	10   N. P. arget 1   10   10   10   10   10   10   10

39

LIST OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED LANDS FOR SALE IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—Confd.|

Owner, P. O. Address, REMARKS.	\$ cts.   Splendid farm; large house; good barns and outbuildings; orchard of grafted fruits; never-tailing spring brook. 4 miles from Brighton.	Township of Percy.	60 Fords Brother	8 00 Elie Jervaise	Township of Murray.	00 J. L. Bigger	COUNTY OF ONTARJO.  Township of Pickering.  1300 00 John Wright	COUNTY OF PEEL. Township of Brampron. 4000 00   Bank of Upper Canada Toronto
Price.			Per Acre. 20 00 12 00 30 00			D   W ac. 13 00 0   C 6 00 0   C 6 00 0   1800 00 0   2400 00	1300	5   400
Acres Uncleared	12		130 224 60	30 440		200 80 80 80	•	
Acres Cleared.	89		50	70 60 120		60 40 40 80 120	90	98
No. of Lot.	9		5 & 6 15 15	W half 10 S F 23 S E 3 13		E half 20 SEquarter 22 SWquarter 22 Part 13 & 14	15	v
Concession.	च-		1116	9 T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T		\$200mm	41	1 W.
				40	l			1

20   3700 00   John Newhouse   Caledon   do Caledon   Galoconto   10   1600 00 J. Murphy   Caldwell   do Caledon   do Crorotto   2500 00 J. P. Clark (Agent), Brampton   do Caledon   do	COUNTY OF: PERTH.	Township of Logan.  18   4000 00   Robert Jones Mitchell     Good farm and out-buildings, excellent brick	40 3000 00 do	30 3000 00 William Thompson do	3000 00 James Wood   Barnholm   Barnholm   B   2000 00 Alexander Stewart   Monkton   G   G	27½ 2500 00 John Aikens Mitchell G	30 2600 00 John Coveney do do W	Township of Wallace.	70   5000 00   George Pollis   Gowanstown	98 cash1200 00 C, M. Hensworth Shipley	COUNTY OF PETERBORO: Township of Dodro.	S0   4400 00   William Mohn   South Douro   Centre of township.   Centre of township.   S0   600 00   Fassulivan   Centre of township.   Centre of towns
8 7 70 0 4 7 70 0 4 7 70 0 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		0.2	98	02	60 50 50	7.0	6.7 SS		80	27.22.22		120 160 70 40 40
E. 31 N. E. 112 N. E. 115 N. E. 115		15	W. 4 30	11	¥66	13	63 년 - 48 - <u>설</u>		N. \$ 21 & 22	25 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		E. 3 of W. 355
1 con. W. East ½ 6 W. H. S. 1 E. H. S. 3		-jr	10	2	e = 12	∞	<b>८८ २</b> १		9	13 च च		70 th 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10

# LIST OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED LANDS FOR SALE IN THE COUNTY OF PETERBORO'.-Continued.

TOWNSHIP OF OTANABEE.

	1	G1 &	s, 8, ng, ng,				ů l
	Remarks.	Subject to 3 years' lease, 2 divisions and 2 barns.  Good store and granary, and 2 good dwellings.  2 dwellings and good garden.	TOWNSHIF OF MINDEN.  100 00 Willett J. Austin		Good clay soil and black mould. Alluvial soil. Black mould and black clay bottom.		Nearly clear of timber. Cleared and partly under cultivation. This lot is much broken with rock. Under good cultivation; frame barn & house. Well fenced; good house and harn. Well fenced and cultivated; good buildings.
	P. O. Address.	Keend do do do do do	Ingoldsby P. O	TT. genet.	Fournier Riceville Vankleekhill Fournier	SW.	Douglas: Admaston Admaston Shamoolk Admaston Admaston Admaston
	Оwner.	\$ cts. 4800 00 George Read. 150 00 do 1500 00 do 900 00 do	TOWNSHIF OF MINDEN. 500 00   Willett J. Austin	COUNTY OF PRESCOTT. TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH PLANTAGENET.	James H. Molloy	COUNTY OF RENFREW. TOWNSHIP OF ADMASTON.	John Murphy John Campbell George Brown Peter McGrath Dudley Moore John Campbell
	Price.	\$ cts. 4800 00 150 00 2600 00 1500 00 900 00	200 00	Tow	4000 00 2600 00 1500 00 2000 00	Ö	1000 00 400 00 600 00 1000 00 500 00 3600 00
	Acres Acres Cleared. Uncleared	40			192 130 190 100		110 100 120 60 65 65 100
-	Acres Cleared.	061 			140 70 10 50		40 30 35 60 100
	No. of Lot.	29 Pt. of 10 Pt. 18 & 19 St. pt. 3 & 4	18 & 19		1 11 S half 3 and SE quarter 4		30 4 4 4 122 77 4 4
	Concession.	Keene B. P. Do .	4. 3. 5. 70		111111111111111111111111111111111111111		20 21 11 18 8 16 8
		1	1.0	l	1		

Township of Westment.   Township of Westment.   Beschburgh   Bast Muskrat Lake.   20   Abel Beach   20   Abel Beach	Township of Horton.   Renfree.   House 20 by 24.   1600 00   Do	Township of Stafford.  140   3200 00   Richard Young	100   150 00   James B. Greenshields London, England	COUNTY OF SIMCOE.  Township of Sunntdale.  50 2500 00 Archibald McNeil  Sunnidale.  70 2500 00   Do	10   10   10   10   10   10   10   10
<u>తేబ</u> త్త	98 ng	02		30 30	100
6 & 7 11 1 & half 5	Bagot 7 10 W half 13	E half 7 & 8	E half 6   W half 20   W half 8   H half 19   W half 20	N half 13 E of Road N half 9	E half 16 W half 10
10-11-		21.12	<b>ε</b> υ⊢ααα	01 11	- 1 tu

## LIST OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED LANDS FOR SALE IN THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE.—Continued.

Α.	
RILLI	
OF O	
SHIP	
TOWN	

Remarks.	Small log house, log barn, &c., 4 miles from Orillia. Small frame house, frame barn, stable and wood-shed, 4½ unles from Orillia; \$600 down; balance on fime.		225	With good buildings and good orchard. Wi h good buildings. With good dwelling-house, barn and orchard. With dwelling-house. Good harn, stables and house. Good frame barn and dwelling house. With good buildings.			This farm is beautifully situated on the Victoria Road, 25 miles north of Lindsay, good	mildings, &c., &c.		
P. O. Address.	Orillia	NT.	Berwick do do do	tho do Crysler Crysler Grysler Grantley Berwick! South Finch	IA.		Carden P. 0	do do		Omenice.
Owner.	\$ cts. 2500 00 Patrick Coleman	COUNTY OF STORMONT. POWNSHIP OF PINCH.	A. James Cockburn Berwick Alexander Cockburn do William Lewis do	James Alexander do do do Jacob Mackie (Trysler Thomas Russell (Crysler Crysler Thomas Russell (Crantley Hugh McPherson Berwick)	COUNTY OF VICTORIA.	TOWNSHIP OF CARDEST.	1709 00   James Carlin  Cerden P. O	doJames Holland	Township of Emily,	Per Acre. 35 00 J. StevensonOmenice.
Price.	\$ cts. 2500 00 1400 00	90	4000 00 1800 00 4500 00	1500 00 1500 00 1400 00 1000 00 2200 00 2200 00	0		1700 00	300 00		Per Acre.   35 00
Acres	50		170	160 160 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20			120	04 Ki		-05
Aeres Cleared.	20	-	100	044748833 0000000000000000000000000000000000			20	10		80
No. of Lot.	W ½ 6 E ½ of lot 1		N ± 14 16 15 ± 14	E WE S N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	2		7	W ½ of W ½ 10 W ½ 13		五 元 元 元
Concession.	H 50		999	12 C 27 C F O 4			10	86		9

								_			
		or, Richard Graham, Port Eric. One mile from village. Three miles do Two miles	Mrs. M. Harris, Administratrix.  Apply to R. Graham, Excentor.  R. Graham, Fort Eric, Excentor.		Beautifully situated on Niugara River, 6 miles above the Falls.  Good land and good buildings.		5	To Bertie 5 miles from Buffalo, lime kiln, good	definition of missers of the state of the st	on tayer we thand.  Dwelling house and barn, good, with 4 acres	
6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ND.	Fort Erie Port Erie Port Erie Toronto	Fort Brie Fort Brie Fort Brie Black Greek	37.	Chippawa Netherby		, Drunnmondville	ор	do do	Stumford	op
W. Cottingham Do	COUNTY OF WELLAND.	Township of Bergie. John Wintenete John McConnell. William Anderson Bank of Upper Canada.	S. D. AL. Oun.  Estate of W. Dunn.  Estate of Peter Noolan.  James S. Grallan  Win. Forsyth's Estate	Томхянг ог Уплоссиву	35 00 P. Snider	TOWNSHIP OF STAMPORD,	John Malone	John A. Orchard	olo	Joseph Wynn Stamford	2500 00 John Wynn
2000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	9	2000 00 11 00 000 11 00 000 11 00 000 11 00 00		Ä	Fer acre. 35 00 F	-	7000 00 J	3500 00 J	, 00 000₽	3500 00 3	2500 00 1
<del>2</del> 6552883		20 8 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	22555		00.00		500	10	10		
100 50 50 200 100 100 50		8888	288288 		0.2		1111	06	98	95	40
N W M S E   19 W N W S E   19 W N W   17 T   17 W N W   19 W N W N W N W N W N W N W N W N W N W		3. 4. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5.	25 % % 52 13 13 65 67 44		12 & 13		172 127	:	9	Part 60	09 ,,
44498811		ř	N. K. 180 C FOSS CO. N. R. 3. K. W. 3. L. E. 2 & 3. L. E. 2 & 3. N. R. 6 N. R. 1 & 2. K.	4.5	p-1 }-		:	:	:	9 9	:

# TOWNSHIP OF GARAFRAXA.

LIST OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED LANDS FOR SALE IN THE COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.—Continued.

Acres Acres Acres	23 85 15 2800 0 Shasie, Merchant [Guelph	80 20 3800 00 John Halley Garafraxa	COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.	Township of West Flamboro.	2 About 1 Charles Durrant West Flanboro	2 5 x 6 20	COUNTY OF YORK,	Township of Scarboro.	D 18 60 60 6000 0 Joseph M. Secor	TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GWILLIABURY,	Concession.	No. of Lot	Acres  Cleared.  85 90 80 80 80 47 47 3			Owner.    Ralph Morden	Address.	Fergus P. O., excellent farm, within six mile of a good market.  A first-class farm, nearly clear of stumps. Fergus P. O., this is a good farm in good order excellent overland and barn. Fergus P. O., an excellent farm, good bar and log house.  Stove shops, foundry, &c., can be bought bargain. Includes creek, two or three water privilege can be bought very low.  Half mile from tawn of Keswick, on shore that mile from tawn of Keswick on shore that mile from tawn of from
	18 80 15 3000 )	18 80 15 3000 00   Ralph Morden	18   80   15   3000 00   15   3000 00   25000 00   25000 00   25000 00   2	2 18 80 15 3000 00   Ralph Morden   Garafraxa   Sacotom   Garafraxa   Cfor cash   Sacotom   Sacotom   Cfor cash   Sacotom   Sa	Solution   Solution	Same control   Same	2 18 80 15 (on evedit)	2 18 80 15 3000 00	2 18 80 15 (an equit) (an equit) (for eash) 2500 00 (blam Vronan	2   18   80   15   300 00   15   550 00   15   5200 00   15   52	Concession.	No, of Lot.	Cleared.	Uncleared	Price.	Owner,	P. O. Address.	KEMARKS.
Ano, of Lot. Cleared Trice, Owner, I. U. Address.		23 85 15 28000   Massie, Merchantl   Guelph	23 85 15 2800 00   Charsie, Merchant    Charafraxa   Charafraxa   Sano 00   Sano 00   Charafraxa   Charafraxa   Charafraxa   Sano 00   Sano 00   Charafraxa   Cha	17   20   20   15   2500   20   250	17   80   20   3800   50   19   17   80   20   3800   50   19   10   10   10   10   10   10   1	3   23   85   15   2500 00   Massie, Merchant  Guelph   Garafraxa   17   80   20   3800 00   Elam Vroman   Garafraxa   Garafraxa   17   80   20   3800 00   John Halley   Garafraxa   Ga	3   23   85   15   2500 00   — Massie, Merchant  Guelph   Garafraxa   17   80   20   3800 00   Eham Vroman   Garafraxa   Garafraxa   17   80   20   3800 00   John Halley   Garafraxa   COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.   Township of West Flanboro   Garafraxa   Garafraxa	3   23   85   15   2500 00   — Massie, Merchant  Garafraxa   17   80   20   3800 00   Elam Vroman   Garafraxa   Garafraxa   2500 00   Elam Vroman   2500 00	3   23   85   15   2500 00   — Massie, Merchant  Guelph   Garafraxa   Garafraxa   17   80   20   3800 00   Eham Vroman   Garafraxa   Gar	2500 00   Ralph Morden	67	18	08	15	\$ cts.			Rungiy D O avaallant fama mithin eix milus
2   18   80   15   3000 00   200   3800 00   15   15   15   2000 00   200   3800 00   15   15   15   2000 00   200   15   15   2000 00   200	2 3 About 1 Township of Werthanson.  2 5 5 6 20 COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.  Township of West Flanboro.  Charles Durant.  COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.  West Flanboro.  Josiah Babbington, Agent Dundas.  COUNTY OF YORK.  Township of Scriborough.  Township of Scriborough.  Township of North Gwildingens,  Highland Creek.  Township of North Gwildingens,	2	About 1   Charles Durrant   West Flanboro   Charles Durrant   West Flanboro   Charles Durrant   West Flanboro   COUNTY OF YORK   Township of Scarborough   COUNTY OF Scarborough   COUNTY OF Scarborough   COUNTY OF Scarborough   County   COUNTY OF Scarborough   County   COUNTY OF Scarborough   County   Count	5 x 6   20   Nest Flanboro	5 x 6   20	18 8 47 8 47 50 8 23	18 8 8 47 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	18 60 8 47 50 9 9 3 23	Township of North Cwillambury,		2063		328		4000 00	Hugeborthanns, december		Half mile from town of Keswick, on shore of Lake Sinces.

		Within 1 mile of P. O., school house, churches,	Lake Simcoe. This lot is on the mail road from Newmarket	to Satton, and also situated on the lake shore, where there is the best of fishing and shoot-	ing, time given for part.
		:	:		
Bell Haven.	Barrie.	Keswick	do		
:		:			
6000 00 E. Prossen	1400 00 Dr. E. Morton	2400 00 A. Barber	6000 00 W. B. Terry		
00	9	9	9		
0009	3 1400	5400	0009		
	120	20	125		
500	20	20	75		
15	15	12 & 13	9		
10.50	ake 11	60	33		
	l.a		2 &		

## APPENDIX (D.)

REPORTS OF IMMIGRATION LOCAL AGENTS, AND SUMMARY STATE-MENTS OF ARRIVALS AND DISPOSITION OF IMMIGRANTS.

#### OTTAWA AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Ottawa Agency for the Three Months ending March 31st, 1870: and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

('OUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.	Number who went to Province of Quebec, Upper Ottawa.
England		38 2 1	38 2 1	37 2 1		13 1 1	5 1 1	1
Total		41	41	40		15	7	1

WM. J. WILLS,

Agent.

#### OTTAWA AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Ottawa Agency, for the Three Months ending June 30th, 1870; and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Anrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.	Number who went to Province of Quebec, Upper Ottawa.
England Ireland Scotland Germany Total	616 201 29 84 ————	36 17 2 23 78	652 218 31 107 1008	593 169 25 54 841	19	87 21 1 11 120	88 45 1 8 142	59 49 6 34 148

Remarks.—The demand for agricultural laborers and servant maids this season was larger than any former year, and the rates of wages much in advance of other seasons. A good many English dock-yard laborers reached this Agency, and were disposed of in a

most satisfactory manner, considering everything. Some few proved recreat, and would not accept of my counsel, and proceed into the country parts, where employment awaited them, but have remained in the city, to work as common laborers. I must say that there was a very great demand for city laborers, and those who remained in this town are constantly employed at present. How it may be with them during the winter, is hard to say. But they cannot blame me if they are out of work during winter; they refused to accept of constant employment for the term of one year, which was offered to them.

W. J. WILLS.

#### OTTAWA AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Ottawa Agency, for the Three Months ending September 30th, 1870; and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of descination.

				-		Photographic State of State Co. Ph.		
COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence,	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Prec Passes.	Number who went to Province of Quebec, Upper Ottawa.
England Ireland Scotland Germany Other Countries.—France	318 94 10 10 3	2 1 18	318 96 11 28 3	274 93 10 28 3		64 36	135 32 2 11 3	44 3 1
Total	435	21	456	408		106	183	48

WM. J. WILLS,

Ageni.

#### OTTAWA AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Ottawa Agency for the Three Months ending 31st December, 1870, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions and with Free Passes by Railways or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the U. States.	Тотац.	Renained in the Province of On tario.	Went on to the U. States.	No. assisted with provisions.	No. assisted with free passes.
England Ireland Scotland	14 12 3 29	3 2 10 15	17 14 13 44	17 14 13		14 1 6	11

W. J. WILLS,
Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE, 2nd January, 1871.

#### OTTAWA AGENCY.

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Ottawa Agency, for the Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1870; and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arriva's via the United States.	T'otal,	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.	Went to Upper Ottawa, Province Quebec.
Quarter ending March 31st " " June 30th " " September 30th " " December 31st	930 435 29 1394	41 78 21 15	41 1008 456 44 1549	40 841 408 44 1333	19	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 120 \\ 106 \\ 21 \\ \hline 262 \end{array} $	7 142 183 11 343	1 148 48 ———————————————————————————————

#### OTTAWA AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Ottawa Agency, for the Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1870.

MONTHS.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via the United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	No. distributed by Free Passes.
January February. March April May June July August September October and November December	72 386 472 207 149	27 7 7 39 30 9 12  4 11	27 7 7 111 416 481 216 161 79 32 12	2 6 7 12 40 68 48 1 57 10 11	1 6 1 27 102 110 58 27 7 4

#### OTTAWA AGENCY.

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes, for the Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1870.

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
Via Steamboat, Fitzroy, Co. Carleton  Arnprior, Co. Renfrew Fanell's Wharf Sand Point Gould's Wharf Pembroke Westmeath Via Railway, Kenptville, Co. Grenville Prescott (Town) Kingston Torouto Lancaster, Co. Glengarry	$egin{array}{c} 34 \\ 50 \\ 3 \\ 7 \\ 80 \\ 1 \\ 18 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$	Stage to Aylmer  " to Huntley " to Aylmer " " " " " " " "	35 15 33 50 4 7 7 79 1
Total via Railways	233 210 224 457		

W. J. WILLS,
Agent.

#### KINGSTON AGENCY.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE, Kingston, 30th Sept., 1870.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 24th inst., and, in compliance therewith, beg to enclose the following statements, viz.:

Ist, Statement A, showing the number of Immigrants arrived at this Agency for the three months ending 31st December, 1869, and their nationality; the number assisted with provisions and with free passes by railways and steamboats from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

2nd, A similar statement, for the three months ending 31st March, 1870.

3rd, ,, ,, ,, ,, 30th June, 1870. 4th, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 30th Sept., 1870.

5th, Statement B, showing the total number of immigrants arrived and remained to be dealt with at this Agency for the three months ending 31st December, 1869.

6th, A similar statement for the nine months ending 30th September, 1870.

7th, Statement C, showing the number and destination of immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes for the three months ending 31st December. 1869.

8th, A similar statement, for the nine months ending 30th September, 1870.

The total number of immigrants dealt with during the year amounted to 2,500 souls, who were in a healthy state, and in general gave but little trouble; of course there were occasional cases of dissatisfaction, which must be expected, but not of any magnitude.

There has, no doubt, also been a large number arrived in this district via the United States, of whom I have, as yet, not received returns usually obtained from the different collectors of Customs at the various ports within this district, after close of navigation.

The demand for agricultural laborers and female servants was very great, and could

not be nearly supplied.

It has been found very difficult at times to get sufficient lodging accommodation for distitute immigrants, the necessity of shed accommodation being greatly felt here.

The expenses incurred for meals and lodgings have been \$156 59: for transport, 9310 60; and incidental expenses (cartage, luggage, telegrams, &c.), \$7 83; making a total of \$475 02 for the year, all of which is respectfully submitted.\*

Your obedient servant,

W. MACPHERSON, Acting Immigration Agent.

W. Edwards, Esq., Secretary, Department of Public Works. Toronto.

#### KINGSTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency, for the Three Months ending 31st March, 1870: and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England		29 7 3 	29 7 3 39	24 7 2 33	6	14 1 2 17	13 1 3 

#### KINGSTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency, for the Three Months ending 30th June, 1870; and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Outario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England. Iroland. Scotland. Germany Total.	382 22 60 57 521	13 6 2 4 25	395 28 62 61 546	390 28 62 61 541		278 22 62 4 366	209 28 23 5

<sup>\*</sup> Similar statements for quarter ending 31st December, 1870, subsequently received.

#### KINGSTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency, for the Three Months ending 30th September, 1870: and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency, to their respective places of destination

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario,	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passos.
England Ireland. Seotland Total	234 24 16 274	6 9  15	240 33 16 	$ \begin{array}{r} 207' \\ 33 \\ 16 \\ \hline 256 \end{array} $	27	55 10 10 75	121 20 10 151

#### KINGSTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency, for the Three Months ending 31st December, 1870, and their nationality, the number assisted with provisions and with free passes by railways or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the U. States:	Total.	Remained in the Province of On-	Went on to the U. States.	No. assisted with provisions.	No. assisted with Free Passos,
England Lreland Scotland Total	38 1 12 51	6 3	$ \begin{array}{r} 44 \\ 4 \\ 12 \\ \hline 60 \end{array} $	33 4 3 40	5	19 5 5 	25 3 18

REMARKS.—1,406 settlers from the United States arrived within the limits of this Agency, as per entries made at Custom Houses, \$60,521 being the value of their effects; this is for the year 1870.

#### KINGSTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency, for the Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1870, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

-	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario,	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Frue Passes.
Quarter ending 31st March	274	39 25 15 9 1588 ——————————————————————————————————	39 546 289 60 1588 2522	33 541 256 40 1588 2458	27 5 38	17 366 75 29  487	17 265 151 46 

#### KINGSTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Kingston Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1870.

MONTHS.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via the United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	No. Distributed by Free Passes.
January February March April May June July Angust September October November December	60 129 332 107 130 37 25	19 8 12 17 4 4 10	19 8 12 77 133 336 117 135 37 30 19	6 3 8 67 45 254 10 65 	8 6 3 68 53 144 65 62 24 24 12 10
Total		88	934	487	479

REMARKS:—In addition to the above there has been 1,588 Immigrants, via St. Lawrence, located at different points within the District, having been forwarded direct to destination from Quebec, to supply applications sent by me to Mr. Stafford.

MEM:—The total number of arrivals, as per above given monthly returns, include those who passed on to the United States. The number remained in Ontario was 870, which, added to the 1,588 above referred to, gives a total of 2,458.

#### KINGSTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1870.

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
Montreal Toronto Ottawa. Belleville. Fredericksburg. Bath Brockville. Hamilton Napance. Picton. Adolphustown Mill Point. Port Hope. Cobourg Anherst Island. Gananoque Colborne Prescott. Cornwall.	$\begin{array}{c} 20\frac{1}{2} \\ 31 \\ 10 \\ 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 43\frac{1}{2} \\ 13 \\ 13 \\ 10 \\ 41 \\ 37 \\ 19 \\ 13\frac{1}{2} \\ 34\frac{1}{2} \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{array}$	[In addition to those in first column the following were located within this District, having been sent direct from Quebec, to supply applications forwarded by me to Mr. Stafford.]    Cornwall	
Total	$325\frac{1}{2}$	Total	1588

#### TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Toronto Agency, for the Three Months ending March 31st, 1870: and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario,	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England Ireland Scotland Germany Norway Total	555 120 10 170 20 875		555 120 10 170 20 875	480 80 10 	75 40  170 20 305	432 70 6  508	466 29 10  505

#### TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Toronto Agency, for the Three Months ending June 30th, 1870; and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England Ireland Scotland Germany Norway Total	6795 675 721 3530 4511 16232		6795 675 721 3530 4511 16232	6275 665 721 11  7672	520 10  3519 4511 8560	5648 599 650 7 	4086 203 146 22  4457

Remarks.—All healthy, and will make good settlers.

#### TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Toronto Agency, for the Three Months ending September 30th, 1870; and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

					-		
COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with free Passes.
England	2656 481 388 520 5866 9911		2656 481 388 520 5866	2656 481 388 10  3535	510 5866 6376	2390 450 354 8 	2627 153 46 19  2845

Remarks.—All healthy, and a good class of settlers.

#### TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Toronto Agency for the Three Months ending December 31st, 1870, and their Nationality, the number assisted with provisions and with free passes by railways or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the U. States,	Total.	Remained in the Province of On- tario,	Went on to the U. States.	No, assisted with provisions.	No. assisted with Prec Passes.
England	1114 275 110 1260		1114 275 110 1260	1099 270 110	15 5	1187	669
Total	2759	•	2759	1479	1280	1187	669

#### TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Toronto Agency, for the Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1870; and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes
Quarter ending 31st March 30th June 30th Sept 31st Dec	875 16232 9911 2759		875 v16232 9911 2759	570 7672 3535 1479	305 8560 6376 1280	508 6904 3202 1187	505 4457 2845 669
Total	29777		29777	13256	16521	11801	8476

#### TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Toronto Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1870.

Via St. Lawrence.	Via the United States.	Total.		Number Fed.	No. distributed by Free Passes.
150		150	1	<b>F02</b>	160
				508	117
895		895	15		375
3670		3670	1>	6904	2066
			13		2016
1323		1523	il	3202	838
800		800	1)		569
				3307	342
355 I	1	570 355	1}	1187	215 112
10020			-	11001	8476
	150 210 210 210 895 3670 3107 1412 1323 800 554 570	150	St.         Lawrence.         United States.         Total.           150         150         210           210         210         210           895         895         895           3670         3670         3107           3107         3107         1412           1323         1523         800           554         554         554           570         355         355	St. Lawrence.         United States.         Total.           150         150           210         210           295         210           895         895           3670         3670           3107         3107           1412         1412           1323         1523           800         800           554         554           570         570           355         355	St. Lawrence.     United States.     Total.     Fed.       150     150     210       210     210     210       895     895     895       3670     3670     3107       1412     1412     1412       1323     1523     3202       800     800     554       570     570     570       355     12956     12956

#### TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes, for the Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1870.

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes
Allandale	1	Brought forward	5110
Appin	4	Mimico	8
Angus	14	Mitchell.	12
urora	74	Montreal	1
Srampton	230	Norval	14
Berlin	53	Newbury	223
Bowmanville	18	New Lowel	5
Belleville	65	Newcastle	16
Bradford	75	Newmarket	54
Barrie	201	Niagara	179
Bracebridge	122	Oshawa	107
Bell Ewart	55	Oakville	50
Bothwell	1	Orillia	104
Bronte	6	Owen Sound.	41
Baden	15	Ottawa	14
Satteaux	24	Port Credit.	26
Brantford	25	Prescott	4
Brampton	31	Port Hope.	38
hatham	65	Parry Sound	
arlton	16	Port Carling	
hippawa	2	Portland	
linton	73	Paris	
obourg	14	Port Union.	1 3
ollingwood	125	Richmond Hill	1 4
raigville	5	Quebec	
Oundas	35	Roche's Point.	16
Davenport	6	St. Catharines	
lora	9	Scarboro'	
orest	5 •	St. Mary's.	5
oderich.	166	Stratford	157
uelph	251	Stayner	
falt.	78	Sarnia	153
ilford	38	Seaforth.	38
eorgetown	55	Sunnidale	
rimsby	6	St. Thomas	6
rafton	4	Strathroy	
Iamilton	1949	Suspension Bridge	
Iamburg	1	Thornhill	
ngersoll	91	Thorald	28
Kingston	84	Weston	
King	78	Wellington Square.	
ondon	754	Woodstock.	2
indsay	28	Whitby	
ime House	37	Wyoming .	
mean	15	Windsor	
efroy	9		
Ialton.	99	Washago	
	00		733

#### HAMILTON AGENCY.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE, Hamilton, 2nd December, 1870.

Sir,--I herewith submit as required, for the information of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works and Immigration, complete returns, showing the number of Imigrants who have arrived at this port during the twelve months ending 30th September, 1870; how they were disposed of, and the number who received assistance at this agency.

Notwithstanding the large number of arrivals and more than the usual amount of sickness among them, I am happy to state that not a single case resulted fatally, although during the hot summer months, dysentery in its worst form was very prevalent, alike

among the grown up people and children. Two cases of *small pox* occurred, but as soon as they were discovered the patients were removed to the hospital. I adopted stringent measures, having the bedding of the infected thoroughly washed and the sheds sprinkled with chloride of lime. I feel convinced that this had the desired effect of staying the spread of the noxious disease, as no symptoms appeared among those remaining in the building.

The expenditure for the period mentioned has been:—In transport \$802.70, and provisions \$1,150.04, making the sum total defrayed one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two dollars and seventy-four cents, by which 2,386 souls, equivalent to 1837 adults, were temporarily assisted at an outlay of a little under 82 cents per head, and a fraction over \$1.06

for each adult.

I may remark that the demand for the summer season for good agricultural hands was far in excess of the supply; and it extended even to common labourers who were willing to give their attention to farm work, the latter could find plenty of employment both summer and winter in the country, provided they are inclined to work.

It is to be regretted that greater exertions are not made to induce numbers of good domestic servant girls to emigrate next season, as they could procure much higher wages

here than they are receiving in the old country.

From the numerous railways in course of construction, together with the general prosperity of the country, I consider the prospects most encouraging for those who may arrive next year, as I have no fear that plenty of employment can be procured for them if they are of the right class.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obed't servant,

R. H. RAE.

Immigration Agent.

W. Edwards, Esq., Secretary Department of Public Works, Toronto.

#### HAMILTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Hamilton Agency, for the Three Months ending March 31st, 1870, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Romained in the Pro- vince of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with. Free Passes.
Bngland. Ireland. Scotland. Germany. Norway. Other countries.	103	931 53 77 871 871 3 575	1034 57 81 871 3 576	383 36 68 53 	651 21 13 818 3 182	9	58
Total	112	2510	2622	934	1688	9	58

Remarks:—Merely Provisions, 9 souls = 9 adults; partially in Provisions and Transport, 58 souls = 53\frac{1}{2} adults.

R. H. RAE, Immigration Agent.

#### HAMILTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Hamilton Agency, for the Three Months ending June 30th, 1870, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

	DO PROPERTY OF THE						
COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Pro- vince of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England Ireland Scotland Germany Norway. Other countries	1635 119 199  2350	2032 227 185 4776 517 2466	3667 346 384 4776 2867 2466	2279 185 302 179	1388 161 82 4597 2867 2090	597	755
Total	4303	10203	14506	3321	11185	597	755

Remarks :—Merely in Provisions, 597 souls = 453 adults; partially in Provisions and Transportation, 755 = 551 adults.

R. H. RAE, Immigration Agent.

#### HAMILTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Hamilton Agency, for the Three Months ending September 30th, 1870; and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

		-	100				THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN
COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England. Ireland. Scotland. Germany Norway Other Countries. Total.	1212 53 69 4 620 10	1241 123 57 1377 25 839 3662	2453 176 126 1381 645 849 5630	1728 97 116 79 344 2364	725 79 10 1302 645 505	301	595

Remarks.—Merely in Provisions, 301 souls = 263 adults; partially in Provisions and transport, 595 souls =  $452\frac{1}{2}$  adults.

R. H. RAE,
Immigration Agent.

#### HAMILTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Hamilton Agency, for the Three Months ending December 31st, 1870, and their Nationality, the number assisted with provisions and with free passes by railways or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the U. States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the U. States.	No. assisted with provisions.	No. assisted with free passes.
England Ireland Scotland Germany Norway Other Countries Total	507 3 10 520	1228 75 48 889 153 788 3181	1735 78 58 889 153 788 3701	1014 37 41 57 475 1624	721 41 17 832 153 313 2077	20	164 1 11 1 1 177

#### HAMILTON AGENCY.

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Hamilton Agency, for the Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1870; and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes,
Quarter ending 31st March	112	2510	2622	934	1688	9	58
	4303	10203	14506	3321	11185	597	755
	1968	3662	5630	2364	3266	301	595
	520	3181	3701	1624	2077	20	177
	6903	19556	26459	8243	18216	927	158

#### HAMILTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Hamilton Agency, for the Twelve Months ending December 3t1s, 1870.

MONTHS.	Via St. Lawrence.	'Via the United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	No. distributed by Free Passes.
January	21 76 192 879	547 556 1407 2652 3523	$562 \ 577 \ 1483 \ 2844 \ 4402 \ \}$	9 597	58 755
June. July August September. October. November	$\frac{246}{200}$	4028   1775   1123   764   1330   1213	7260 ) 3044 ) 1511 } 1075 } 1576 1413	301	595 65 90
December	6903	19556	$\frac{712}{26459}$	927	1585

Remarks,—Of the above total arrivals, 8243 remained in Ontario, and 18216 passed on to the United States.

R. H. RAE,
Immigration Agent.

#### HAMILTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number and destination of İmmigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes, for the Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1870.

Brought forward   56½	STATIONS.	ADULT PASSES.	STATIONS.	ADULT PASSES.
Wildest	G. W. R.  " Clifton	56½	G. W. R.  " Clifton 15  " Suspension Bridge. 4½  " Thorold 17  " St. Catharines 47  " Beamsville 2  " Grimsby 5  " Winona 5  " Waterdown 3  " Wellington Square 2  " Toronto 45½  " Dundas 10  " Harrisburg 1  " Branchton 2  " Galt 8  " Hespeller 1  " Guelph 35  " Paris 122  " Princeton 5  " Eastwood 1  " Woodstock 15  " Ingersol 15  " Dorchester 6  " London 68  " Strathroy 2  " Sarnia 3  " Petrolia 8  " Thamesville 2  " Thamesville 2  " Chatham 20  " Chatham 20	56½

#### STATEMENT, &C .- Continued.

STATIONS.	ADULT PASSES.	STÂTIONS.	ADULT PASSES.
QUARTER ENDING 30TH JUNE—CON'TD, and number brought forward 538 Included in foregoing.  G. T. R.  "Brantford "Mitchell Clinton Clinton Dunnville Fort Erie.  L. & P. S. R. R., St. Thomas.  STAGE Nantisake 1 WAGGON Ancaster 2  "Ancaster 3 STAGE Caledonia 2 WAGGON Alberton, near Ancaster 5  Total.  QUARTER ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER.  G. W. & G. T. R.  "Clinton 7  "Suspension Bridge 1  "Thorold 13  "St. Catharines 46  "Grimsby 6  "Winona 1  "Wellington Square 4  "Port Credit 1  "Port Credit 1  "Toronto 21  "Harrisburg 1  "Branchton 1  "Galt 3  "Preston 7  "Elora 1  "Guelph 21	561 551	Brought forward   134   " Paris   75½   " Woodstock   11   " Ingersol   14   " London   97   " Watford   6   " Petrolia   5   " Newbury   7   " Chatham   34   " Windsor   65     Windsor   65     Clifton   1   Thorold   1   St. Catharines   8   Toronto   9½   Galt   3   Guelph   1   Paris   13½   Woodstock   2   Ingersoll   5   Indoon   36   Strathroy   1   Newbury   2   Thamesville   1   Chatham   8   8   Windsor   4     Stage Caledonia   4     Total   4	607½ 448½
Carried forward 134	6075	Total for the 12 months	11931

R. H. RAE.
Immigration Agent.

## OTTAWA, KINGSTON, TORONTO AND HAMILTON AGENCIES.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the above-named Agencies, for the Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1870; and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, to their respective places of destination.

	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.	Sent to the Upper Ottawa from Quebec,
Ottawa Kingston Toronto Hamilton	1394 846 29777 6903	155 1676 19556	1549 2522 29777 26459	1333 2458 13256 8243	19 38 16521 18216	262 487 11801 927	343 479 8476 1585	197
Total	38920	21387	60307	25290	34794	13477	10883	197

# OTTAWA, KINGSTON, TORONTO, AND HAMILTON AGENCIES.

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the abovenamed Agencies for the Twelve Months ending December 31st 1869, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Pro- vince of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions and Free Passes.
Ottawa. Kingston. Toronto. Hamilton  Total.	607 389 28894 5784 35674	145 12 148 24920	752 401 29042 30814 61009	756 381 9174 5592	6 20 19863 25222 45111	58 196 5655 1489 7398

#### COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Total number arrived and remained in the Province of Ontario, for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1870	25 200
Total number reported as above, for the twelve months ending December 31st,	20,200
1869	15,893
_	
Increase in favour of the year 1870	9,397

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works

FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

ON

# PUBLIC WORKS,

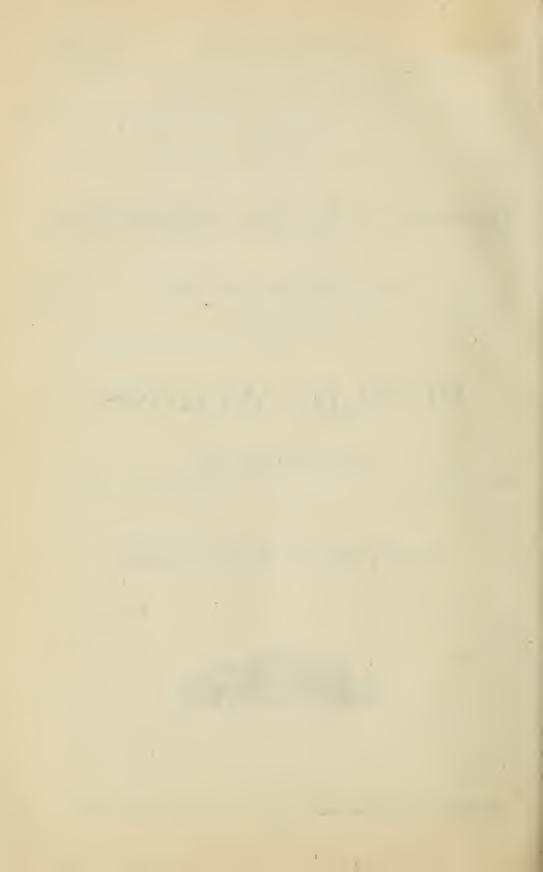
FOR THE YEAR 1870.

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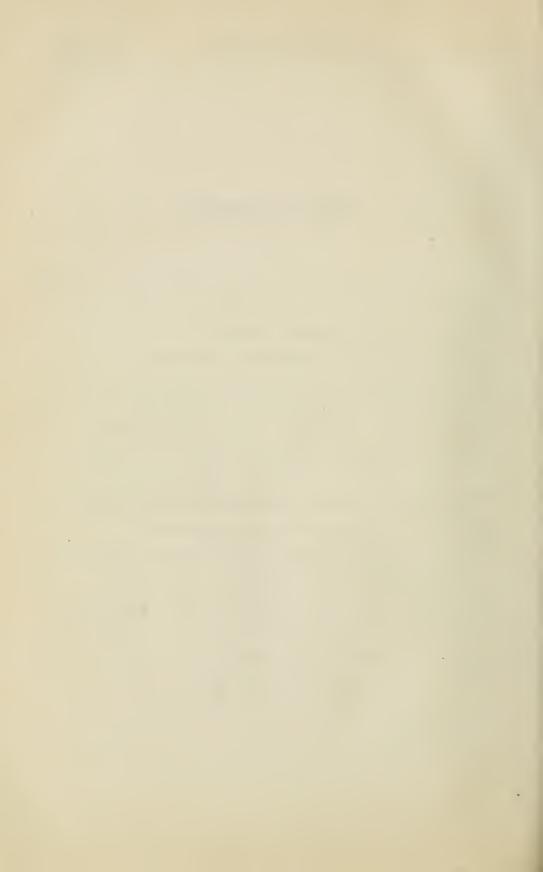
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1871.



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## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works

FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

ON

# PUBLIC WORKS,

FOR THE YEAR 1870.

To His Excellency the Honourable William Pearce Howland, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The following Report is presented in compliance with the 18th section, chap. 28 of 32nd Victoria, intituled "An Act respecting the Public Works of Ontario," and contains records of the transactions respecting the works under the control of the department, and a statement of the expenditure during the past year.

The progress made in the erection of the several public buildings, and the details of the construction of the various public works, for which appropriations were made by the Legislature, are fully explained in the reports of the Architect and Engineer, the Assistant Engineer of the department, and the Architects of the Lieutenant-Governor's Residence and the Upper Canada College buildings, in Appendices Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

The statements of the Accountant, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, contain the expenditure on account of construction and repairs, suspense account for drainage works, and lists of the property purchased by the department, and of the contracts and bonds, relating to public works, entered into with Her Majesty, during the past year.

#### LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE.

The buildings were commenced in the month of June, 1868, and the laying out of the grounds in October, 1869; and the whole of the works were completed and ready for occupation on the 15th of June, 1870.

By reference to the final Report of the Architect, it will be observed that sundry additional work was considered absolutely necessary for the proper completion of the

building. This additional work, with incidental and other unforeseen expenses, caused an outlay beyond the amount of the appropriation, although every care was taken to keep down the expenditure.

The heating apparatus cannot be properly tested until the further experience of the present winter, but a guarantee bond has been given by the Contractors, as explained in the Report of the Architect.

Taking into consideration the large amount, and the superior character, of the work done, and the accommodation afforded, the expenditure is remarkably low, much lower indeed than that at which other buildings of a similar character have been constructed.

#### LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The Report of the Architect and Engineer as to the progress made by the several contractors engaged in the construction of the buildings at London and Toronto, gives full details respecting those works.

The patients at the Orillia and Malden Asylums were removed in the latter part of November, and safely conveyed to London, the new building being sufficiently completed to receive them. The works connected with the construction of the Lunatic Asylum at London, for which contracts were made, are reported complete, and have been taken off the Contractors' hands, the re-vote of the unexpended balance of the appropriation being sufficient to pay all demands on account of construction.

Further improvements in the way of additional out-buildings, and in planting and ornamenting the grounds, are still required, and an appropriation to cover the estimated cost is recommended.

The wings and hospitals of the Toronto Lunatic Asylum, which were commenced by the late Province of Canada, in 1866, have at length been completed, and the west wing was ready for occupation in August last.

Appropriations will be required to pay the balances due to the Contractors, and for other expenses which were caused by the stoppage of the works by Messrs. Worthington and Co., as explained in the Report, Appendix No. 1.

As the Institution will now afford accommodation for 650 patients, an additional quantity of land is urgently needed; accordingly, negociations have been opened with the Dominion Government for the purchase of a portion of the Ordnance Reserve, adjoining the Toronto Asylum grounds. The price asked is \$21,000, for which amount an appropriation will be required. A survey has been made of the land, and it has been ascertained to contain nearly 150 acres. In order to gain access to it without danger to the patients, bridges will have to be constructed over the Grand Trunk and Northern Railway tracks, the estimated cost being \$2,500. A further sum of \$1,000 for tile drains and farm improvements is also required, and both of these amounts are recommended, to be included in the Estimates.

#### DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

This building was occupied in October last, and the works under contract, which were fully reported on last year, are now nearly completed, and the expenditure will

not exceed the amount of the appropriation. A re-vote of the unexpended balance, \$3,088.88, is recommended.

In order to complete the furniture and furnishing, to provide for the supply of gas, and also for ornamenting and planting the grounds, further appropriations will be necessary. The amounts required are recommended to be included in the Estimates.

#### BLIND INSTITUTION.

An appropriation of \$75,000 was made last Session for the purchase of the land and the construction of the buildings. It was decided to erect the Institution in Brantford, and sixty-five acres of land were purchased adjoining the western boundary of the town, which will afford every convenience for the wants of this institution, as fully described in the detailed report.

The plans and specifications were prepared by the officers of the department, and the contract was let to Messrs. C. W. and T. L. Kempster, for the sum of \$65,000, which will be sufficient to complete the building. Further appropriations for the supply of gas and for furniture, are recommended.

#### REGISTRY OFFICE BUILDINGS.

During the last two years the inspection of these buildings has been under the control of this department. As this arrangement was reported by the Hon. Provincial Secretary to be inconvenient, it was decided that for the future all matters connected with these buildings should be referred to the Inspector, to whom the approved plans and specifications would be furnished as required; appeal to the department being only necessary in case of disagreement as to the quality or execution of the work.

The proceedings connected with the inspection of the buildings, &c., up to the time of the transfer from this department, are fully reported in the Appendix No. 1.

#### PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY.

The sum of \$8,000 having been appropriated for work-shops, water supply and dormitorics, I directed the Architect and Engineer to accompany the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., to Penetanguishene, in the early part of last year, for the purpose of determining the position of the buildings, and to make arrangements for their construction. The recommendations contained in the report, which will be found in Appendix No. 1, were approved by me, and the works, as reported, have been constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications.

The dormitory connected with the main building is not yet finished, some internal work being still required, which will be completed this year.

As the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., reports that it is necessary to construct machinery in the new workshops, for the manufacture of sundry articles which will render the labor of the boys more remunerative, a further appropriation of \$6,000 is recommended for that purpose.

#### COURT HOUSE AND GAOL, SAULT STE. MARIE.

The necessary works connected with the drainage of the building and lot were done

during last season, and sundry repairs made as reported. A re-vote for the unexpended balance of the appropriation is recommended, to complete the repairs and to supply the necessary furniture for the Court room, &c.

#### UPPER CANADA COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

The reports of the Architect and Engineer, and of the Architect employed by the Senate of the University of Toronto, give full details as to the restoration of these buildings.

In order to ensure the proper execution of the work according to contract, I appointed a Clerk of the Works, under the directions of the Architect, and supervised by the Officers of the department; and with the exception of some delay in completing the buildings, the work has been progressing in a satisfactory manner.

As the amounts necessary to restore the buildings are provided by the Senate of the University of Toronto, with the approval of the Government, appropriations are not required.

LOCKS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

1 have inspected the works in the Muskoka District, and the locks at Young's Point and Lindsay, and have also examined the navigable portions of the inland waters, consisting of Buckhorn, Chemung, Pigeon and Sturgeon Lakes.

Details of the progress of the works, are given in the reports, Appendices Nos. 1 and 2.

The lock at Lindsay and the other improvements of the Scugog River navigation are nearly completed. Further improvements, however, are necessary, as explained in the reports, for which appropriations are recommended.

It was represented to me that by means of certain excavation and dredging in Pigeon Creek, the navigation could be improved so as to permit small steamers to pass from Pigeon Lake to Omemee, which would be a great advantage to that improving town. I directed the Assistant Engineer to make an examination of the Creek, and it is recommended that an appropriation be placed in the Estimates for the required improvements.

The works in the Muskoka District have been carried on in a satisfactory manner with the exception of the lock and dredging on the Rosseau River. The Assistant Engineer reports that the contractors for these latter works have been frequently notified as to the delay in their completion. The difficult character of the rock excavation and the scarcity of labor have caused some unavoidable delay, but notwithstanding this, the work should have been completed last year. However, arrangements have been recently made by the contractor for the completion of the lock, which I am assured will render it available on the opening of navigation this year.

The cut between Lakes Joseph and Rosseau, the advantage of which was pointed out in last year's Report, was available last autumn, and the works will be completed early in the spring so that the land round Lake Joseph will obtain the same advantages from navigation as that round Lakes Rosseau and Muskoka. This will no doubt induce a large influx of settlers on the Free Grant Lands surrounding the Lake.

The works connected with the improvement of the road between Washago and Gravenhurst have been carried on in a satisfactory manner, as reported. Owing to the discovery of several gravel pits near the line of road, a much greater distance has been constructed of a more substantial character than was originally intended, the details showing that plank has been laid for less than five miles, the remaining nine miles heing either macadamised or gravelled.

A new bridge has also been constructed over the River Severn, and the approaches have been raised sufficiently high to avoid any future damage from floods.

Some obstructions in the Channel to the wharf at Washago have been removed, and further improvements are recommended which will facilitate the ingress of settlers to the Free Grant Lands. A re-vote of the unexpended balances of the appropriations will be required to complete the works.

#### DRAINAGE WORKS.

By the Drainage Act, 33rd Victoria, chap. 2, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars was authorized to be expended in improvements in the way of drainage, under the provisions of the Public Works Act.

In furtherance of the provisions of those Acts, printed circulars were sent to the Reeves of the several Municipal Councils of the Townships in which marsh lands are situate, requesting information as to the approximate number of acres and the quality of the land, for the purpose of making the necessary examinations and surveys, should the information be found to justify the expense. Favorable replies were received from several Townships and 1 directed the necessary examinations and surveys to be made, the details of which are given in the Report of the Assistant Engineer. A large quantity of land now quite useless can be improved by drainage.

In cases where examinations and surveys had been previously made, circulars, enclosing the Drainage Act and printed forms of application to provide for the repayment of the outlay in case the improvements were carried out, were addressed to the Reeves of the Townships. On the receipt of the applications in the stipulated form, and after due advertisement, tenders were received and contracts were entered into with various parties to construct the necessary works in the several Townships, to the amount of \$125,759.80 as detailed in the Reports.

As some misconceptions have arisen respecting the meaning and application of certain clauses of the Drainage Act, an Act to amend them is now being prepared and will be submitted during the present Session of the Legislature.

A re-vote for the unexpended balance of the appropriation is recommended and will be sufficient to meet the expenses of the present year.

#### REPAIRS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Report of the Architect and Engineer gives details of the repairs to the several buildings, and the amounts expended are given in the statement of the Accountant. Appendix No. 9.

Sundry repairs of the usual ordinary character are required to the Parliament Buildings, and also some improvements to the grounds, the cost of which is stated in the Report, Appendix No. 1.

The suggestion contained in the above Report that the ordinary repairs of Lunatic Asylums, of the Reformatory, and of the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind Institutions should be placed under the control of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c. has been approved by me, with the understanding that in cases of alteration in the construction of the buildings, or in the drainage, heating, ventilation, or water supply, reference should be made to this department.

Application having been made by the Superintendent of Education for alterations in the Model Schools and sundry other improvements, I directed an estimate to be made as to the cost, and an appropriation is recommended to be included in the Estimates. Sundry works required for the repairs of these Buildings are also reported necessary, the cost of which is estimated at \$1,600.

The repairs to the stone work of the monument to Sir Isaac Brock, at Queenston, have been done as recommended in the Report last year, at a total cost of \$981.10 according to details in Report, Appendix No. 1.

The vote for Public Works and Buildings required for the present year, 1871, will be somewhat in excess of last year, in consequence of the proposed construction of several important and costly works.

The expenditure for drainage though a charge on the Province for the present, will eventually be returned to the Treasury by assessment on the improved lands, the value of which will be much increased, so that the outlay will eventually be a source of profit to the owners, besides improving the healthiness of the localities in which the works have been constructed.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN CARLING,

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO, Toronto, January, 1871.

# APPENDICES TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Morks

FOR THE YEAR 1870.

# APPENDIX No. 1.

# REPORT

OF THE

# ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO, Toronto, December 30th, 1870.

Hon. John Carling, M.P.P. Commissioner of Public Works, &c., &c., Ontario.

SIR,-

I have the honor to report on the several Public Works and Buildings under the control of the Department.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, LONDON.

The contractors for the erection of the main building used every exertion, in the early part of this year, to push on the works, in order to have them completed on the 1st of November last, according to contract.

The brick work and roofing were completed in good time, but there was some delay in the internal finishing, plumbing work, heating apparatus, &c., which are now nearly

finished.

When the amount of work done in the short space of eighteen months is taken into consideration, it will be admitted that the contractors are entitled to some credit for their exertions to fulfil their agreement.

Amongst the various items of work done during the above period, the following may

be mentioned as an indication of the extent of their contract:

4,000,000 of bricks laid in the walls. 360,000 superficial feet of plastering. do roofing and flooring. 170,000 do do do painting. 72.00060.000 do do slating. steam pipe for heating. 20.000 lineal do

Four steam boilers for heating, and two pumping engines.

The closing of the Malden and Orillia Asylums this year, and the consequent removal of the patients to the London Asylum, called for additional exertion on the part of the contractors, and the wings were occupied by the Orillia patients, 120 in number, on the 18th of November, and by the Malden patients, about 250 in number, on the 23rd of November.

The rooms in the centre building, which are intended for the assistant physician, matron, and attendants, were not completed at the above periods; but they have since been occupied, and the whole of the building is now completed, warmed with steam, and supplied with gas, water and other requisites.

The contractor for the erection of the kitchen, laundry, workshops, bakery, store and

other outbuildings, has nearly completed the several works.

The kitchen and laundry, which are connected with the main building by a passage 50 feet in length and 10 feet in width, are now completed, and in full operation. The apparatus for cooking by means of steam kettles, on the "Morse principle," and heating the water for washing purposes by jets of steam from pipes, are alterations from the original arrangement, and have caused some delay in the completion of the contract.

The contractor for the Medical Superintendent's residence, main drain, airing yard walls, avenue and lodge entrances, has fulfilled his agreement in a very satisfactory manner, though not within the time specified; the works, however, were in a sufficiently forward state to be available when the main building was occupied, and the whole of the

work contracted for is now fully completed.

The contractor for the fencing, &c., lost several months of valuable time before commencing the work, but since then the work has been pushed forward with much energy, and the outside fencing round the farm is now nearly completed, so as to render the grounds quite secure against trespassers, who are more to be feared than the chances of the escape of patients.

The coal and wood sheds have been recently completed, and the only portion of the contract which remains unfinished is some fencing in the interior of the grounds, which

cannot be completed until next spring.

In order to enable the patients on the male side of the building to see over the airing yard walls on the south and west sides, it was found necessary to raise the ground in the centre. Some filling had also to be done to form the terrace in front, and to raise the surface of the yards on the north side.

The completion of the terrace, the levelling of the yards, and the necessary planting and ornamentation of the grounds, will be done next year, and when fully completed, will

add much to the appearance of the buildings.

As stated in my report last year, the buildings were originally designed for 500 pa-

tients, the cost to be within \$250,000, on the basis of \$500 per patient.

In consequence of the erection of the residence for the Medical Superintendent, it has been found that 50 additional patients can be accommodated in the main building, the apartments originally intended to be occupied by the Medical Superintendent and his family being available for the purpose. On the basis of \$500 per patient, the sum of \$25,000 would be available for the erection of houses for storing goods in large quantities, and other buildings, as recommended by the Inspector of Asylums, &c., and fully explained in his report. Should the recommendation be adopted, the further sum of \$25,000 should be included in the estimates for 1871.

As it will require sometime to make out the final certificates in favour of the Contractors after the works are completed it will be necessary to procure a re-vote for the

balance of the appropriation for the present year amounting to \$28,703.90.

New appropriations for furniture, and to complete the steam cooking, will be required

if the recommendation of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., is adopted.

As the proper heating of the building, the supply of water and attention of the baths, water closets, &c., will be under the care of the Engineer, it will be necessary to provide two assistants and a fireman to enable him to discharge his duties in an efficient manner. When it is considered that there are now five steam boilers in full operation, two in each boiler house for the purpose of heating the building and pumping water daily, and one attached to the kitchen and laundry for steam cooking, washing, and drying, the risk of explosion is considerable if left only to the care of one person, assisted by some of the patients which has heretofore been the case; the Inspector of Asylums, &c., has been notified of the necessity of having one responsible sane person in each boiler house all the time, to prevent accident, and to attend to those duties which will be pointed out to him by the Engineer. Unless this provision is made in the estimates for the maintenance of

the Institution, there will be a continual danger to the inmates and buildings, which under the care of skilled persons cannot occur, as the steam heating has been constructed on the low pressure principle. With the above mentioned assistance the Engineer should be able to attend to the future repairs of the pipes, taps, &c., as well as to exercise the necessary supervision over the assistants in the discharge of their duties, and for which he should be held responsible.

In my last Report for 1869, respecting the supply of water to this Institution, the question was so fully explained that it is unnecessary to repeat the calculations, the experience of another year and the occupation of the buildings have furnished additional

proofs that the supply will be ample for every purpose.

As the east well is seventy feet in depth, and the west well fifty feet in depth, in order to provide for pumping out all the water in each well in case of a dry season, when it might be required, two lift pumps have been placed over the wells as sanctioned by you in addition to the steam pumps attached to each boiler house, which would only pump about thirty feet of water out of each well.

These pumps are now in good working order, and will supply the buildings with all

the water that may be required.

The steam pumps attached to each boiler house, which supply the boilers with water are also connected with the wells and the laundry tank, so that in case the rain water should fail in the large brick cisterns, the laundry tank can be filled with water from the wells.

The drains connected with the building have been completed, the works connected with them have been constructed according to the plans and specifications, with some

slight alterations.

#### LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO.

As stated in last year's Report the east wing was occupied in the month of October 1869, and during last winter the heating and ventilation of this wing was fully tested and

considered satisfactory in every respect.

The west wing was roofed in and the building completely enclosed before the winter set in as reported, so that the carpenters were able to proceed with their work preparing this building for plastering early in the Spring, the iron pipes and furnaces for the heating apparatus and plumbing work were also constructed during the winter. In the construction of the east wing I reported in favour of altering the flooring of the corridor and recesses in the ground floor from stone flagging to wood, the alteration was approved, and the Contractors for the carpenter work tendered for the construction of flooring two inches in thickness on joists nine inches by three inches for the sum of \$1,152, which being considered reasonable was accepted.

Early in February last Mr. John Boxall, the Contractor for the bricklayers and stone cutters work of the west wing, which was left unfinished by Messrs. Worthington & Co., stopped the work, and the securities, Messrs. Greenlees, Armstrong and Bills, having been notified, they completed Mr. Boxall's contract, and the work was done in a satisfactory manner under the personal superintendence of Mr. Greenlees, without any further delay or loss, though the stoppage of the work created some inconvenience at the time.

According to the times specified in the agreements, the bricklayers' work was to be completed on the 1st of September last, and the plumbers and gas fitters work on the 1st of October—in both instances the work was finished before the specified time; on the 30th of July it was reported that the west wing would be ready for occupation on the 13th of August, and this wing was partly occupied by some of the attendants at

that time.

The wooden partition in the main building adjoining the wing was removed, and the space built up with brickwork, the iron doors were also constructed across the openings, and other work done, in accordance with the report made last year, for which an appropriation was made. Nothing was done towards the removal of the coal and wood sheds, or the construction of the iron tramway, for which, appropriations, amounting to \$3,000, were made this year; as the Inspector of Asylums recommends the construction of the coal sheds of brick, to the south of the laundry, with iron tramways to each wing

and the rear entrance of the main building, if this arrangement is carried out a new appro-

priation of \$2,000 will be required, in addition to the former appropriation,

When the contractors for the mason work, &c., Messrs. Wortlington & Co., stopped the works in December, 1868, as reported last year, a large quantity of materials, with sundry tools and implements, remained in the premises, also a steam boiler, engine, hoisting apparatus, rubbing bed, &c., on which an advance of \$1,250 had been previously made. On the completion of the brick work of the west wing, the contractor, Mr. Boxall, having had the use of it, according to agreement, it was decided on consultation with the Inspector of Asyluns, and with your approval, to send the steam boiler, engine and hoisting apparatus to the Reformatory, Penetanguishene, as it would be suitable for driving the proposed machinery in the new workshop; this was accordingly done, and the sum of \$1,000 was advanced from the appropriation for the dormitory and workshops of the Reformatory, Penetanguishene, and credited to the Lunatic Asylum Wings, Toronto, as a refund for advances made.

The rubbing bed and frame, along with other tools and implements formerly belonging to Messrs. Worthington & Co., still remain, but as they are of little use, except to contractors who require such articles, it may be some time before they can be disposed of,

and even then they will not bring a large amount.

The difference, \$250, between the advance and the amount realized by the transfer

of the boiler and engine, will be debited to Messrs. Worthington & Co.'s contract.

On the completion of the wings, the railway switch by which the materials had been brought to the buildings was no longer required; in accordance with the recommendations in this year's report, the iron rails and ties were, with your approval, removed and sold, and the sum of \$1,121.27 was realised, which was paid to the Honourable Provincial Treasurer, as a refund for advances on the Lunatic Asylum Wings, Toronto.

As I stated in my former report, these two amounts, in all \$2,121.27, will have to be credited to Messrs. Worthington towards defraying their indebtedness to the Govern-

ment for the large amounts expended in the completion of their contract.

I have been engaged for some time in making up the accounts of the several contractors engaged in the construction of the wings, in order to prepare a final statement, but owing to the complicated nature of the accounts, extending over five years, I have been unable to complete them in time for this report, but shall be able to do so before the estimates for the ensuing year are prepared.

At the close of the year 1868, the sum of \$27,359.16, the unexpended balance of the first appropriation made by the Legislature of Ontario, viz., \$75,000, was not included in the estimates for 1869, as it was presumed that this amount would be available in addition to the second appropriation of \$75,000, estimated to complete the wings and to

meet all outstanding claims of every description.

When it was ascertained that, according to new arrangements in the Finance Department, the above balance had lapsed on the 31st December, 1868, it was then decided to permit the balance to remain until the contracts were closed, as it would not be required until that time, rather than to include it in a supplementary estimate along with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, which had lapsed in a similar manner, but was revoted for 1869.

As the works connected with the building of the Wings and Hospitals are now fully completed, an appropriation will be required to pay the balances due to the contractors, and for other expenses connected with the completion of the East Wing. The additional expenditure has been incurred in reletting the mason work, &c., included in Messrs. Worthington & Co.'s contract, and for which their securities are liable. The report on Messrs. Worthington & Co.'s contract will be made as soon as possible after the accounts

connected with the other contractors are determined.

According to your instructions a survey has been made of the ordnance land adjacent to the Asylum grounds proposed to be purchased from the Dominion of Canada, and the quantity was ascertained to be nearly 150 acres, this includes the land between the Grand Trunk and Northern Railways on the northern side, and the Great Western Railway on the southern side; excepting the land now occupied by the Grand Trunk Railway switch to the Queen's wharf, the boundary on the eastern side being within 180 feet of

Strachan Avenue, not including the Steel Works. The land immediately west of the western wall of the Asylum grounds, containing ten acres, is also included in the above

mentioned proposed purchase.

The land has been fenced in as you directed. As the fences along the Railways were generally in good order, the only additional fencing required was constructed along the western City boundary, the posts and lumber being supplied on requisition, and the carpenters employed at the Asylum constructed the fence with the assistance of some of the patients. In order to prevent accidents to the patients crossing the Railways, it will be necessary to construct high bridges across the tracks, the cost of which would be \$2,500. An appropriation will also have to be made for the purchase of the land.

According to the Report of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., the following improvements are recommended for which, if adopted, amounts should be placed in the

estimates for 1871:-

"1st. The erection of cut stone steps, columns and covered porch at the front, so that the principal entrance to the Asylum may be through the second story, in place of in the basement or cellar as at present, a mode of entrance which is calculated to create a very unfavourable impression upon strangers and visitors, besides being very inconvenient to all." If cut stone steps and balusters are constructed of a simple character, with an entrance to the basement in the centre, and a covered porch for winter, this improvement would be very desirable.

2nd. "The removal of the present inflammable wood-sheds from the quadrangle in the rear, and the erection of brick structures in rear of the laundry, for coal and wood, to be connected by a tram railway with the east and west wings and the rear entrance to the main building." An appropriation of \$3,000 was made last year for this purpose. A re-vote for this amount, and a further appropriation of \$2,000 would, if approved, be

required for this purpose.

"3rd. The removal of the present heating furnaces (17 in number) from the main centre building, and the substitution of two large steam boilers to be placed under ground in the rear, so as to enable that part of the Asylum to be heated by steam, which I am of opinion will effect a saving of from \$4,000 to \$5,000 per annum." If steam-heating is substituted for hot water, the present circulating pipes would be available with the additions of coils in the corridors and on the staircases. The steam boilers should be in a convenient position, in the rear of the main building, near the laundry.

"4th. The erection of a central kitchen, in which steam cooking can be introduced.

"4th. The erection of a central kitchen, in which steam cooking can be introduced.

"This service is now performed in six kitchens, with six cooks and assistants, each kitchen drawing its own stores and supplies, upon which no efficient check can be had. The steam

boiler used for cooking would also do the steam washing, mangling, &c., &c."

A steam cooking apparatus with washing and mangling machines could be introduced in connection with the boilers for steam heating, as stated in the Inspector's Report; the kitchen should be constructed in connection with the present laundry and boiler house with a covered passage from the main building, for which, if approved, appropriations would be required.

It is also recommended in the Report of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c. "The corridors of the centre building would be made much more attractive and cheerful by the erection of large bow windows in the rear similar to the east and west wings, which could be used for sitting rooms. At present the corridors are seldom used for that purpose."

Instead of constructing bow windows as recommended where they are hardly required, as the windows of the corridors open to the rear, it would be much better for the patients if recesses were made in the front of the building in the centre of the projections on each wing which are now used as stair cases, really not required, as there are others alongside of them, and by constructing arches over the openings a cross ventilation and light would be secured as well as additional sitting rooms; this would correspond with similar improvements made in the front wards at the New York State Asylum at Utica, where they were first introduced, but without bow windows.

Should a brick farm house, barn and other improvements, as recommended by the Inspector of Asylums, &c., be approved, appropriations for these improvements should be in-

cluded in the estimates.

### DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, BELLEVILLE.

The carpenter work of this building was prepared during the winter, and the plastering was done early in the summer, so as to have the institution ready for occupation at as early a date as possible

The fencing and out-buildings were also proceeded with during the summer, in order

to have them completed previous to the occupation of the building.

An engine-house and steam pump were constructed on the shore of the bay, and the necessary iron pipe laid for the purpose of supplying the buildings with water, as previously reported and approved, in place of a brick barn and two wells, the lofts over the stable, &c., being considered sufficient for the storage of the farm produce for the present. The expense of sinking the wells has been saved, as it was proved that no water could be procured from the limestone rock which forms the substratum of the land.

On the recommendation of the Inspector of Asylums, &c., the proposed wood shed in the farm yard, and the play sheds near the main building were dispensed with, and combined play and wood sheds were constructed on the north sides of each of the yards, affording more shelter for the yards in the winter, the wood sheds being also more convenient for the pupils, who are expected to assist in sawing and splitting the wood required

for the kitchen, laundry and steam boiler for heating the building, &c.

This institution was formally opened by His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor on the 20th of October, the Hon. Attorney-General McDonald, and the Hon. Mr. Wood being present; the building having been previously occupied by the Principal, Dr. W. J. Palmer,

his assistants, and several pupils.

The contractors have not yet completed the work, as there are some minor matters to be still attended to before the building can be taken off their hands. In consequence a final certificate cannot be given to the contractors, and in order to afford the requisite time to measure up the work for additions and omissions, it will be necessary to re-vote the unexpended balance of the appropriation, amounting to the sum of \$3,088.88.

An experienced engineer has been appointed to take charge of the steam boiler and heating apparatus, and being a skilled mechanic he will be able to attend to the usual repairs and improvements that are constantly required, and thereby avoid the necessity of

employing other mechanics at considerable expense.

The Inspector of Asylums, &c., reports that gas should be supplied to the building, instead of the present mode of lighting by means of coal oil lamps. The cost of construct-

ing the necessary apparatus and buildings would be \$4,000.

The Inspector of Asylums, &c., also reports that the grounds should be planted and otherwise ornamented, an appropriation for which, if approved, should be included in the estimates.

### BLIND INSTITUTION, BRANTFORD.

Previous to the preparation of the plans of the proposed institution, according to your instructions, I proceeded with Mr. Langmuir, the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., on the 3rd of March last, to Batavia, to inspect the New York State Institution for the Blind, for 150 pupils, which has been built there at a cost of \$245,000; not including fifty acres of land which was given by the citizens of Batavia, valued at \$10,000.

Having called on Dr. Clarke, the physician of the institution, to whom we had a letter of introduction from Dr. White, of Buffalo, he went with us to the institution, and introduced us to the Superintendent, Dr. Asa D. Lord, who accompanied us over the

building, and explained the various details of construction and management.

As the contemplated institution for the blind for Ontario must, of necessity, be on a much smaller scale, the appropriation being only \$75,000, including land, it was evident that, except in matters of detail, the plans of so extensive a building would not be available. From the information so liberally afforded by the Superintendent, who also permitted me to copy the plans, I was enabled to design a building which will, I trust, be suitable for the intended purpose, and constructed within the amount of the appropriation.

The Government having decided to build the Blind institution at Brantford, in com-

pliance with the usual advertisements, several tenders for the land were sent in, and the

offer of Dr. Henwood was accepted.

The land purchased consists of over sixty-five acres, adjoining the western limit of the town, and convenient to the railway station. The western portion of the land is considerably elevated above the town, and commands a fine view of the adjacent country; an unfailing spring of water, from which, it is probable, a sufficient supply for the institution can be procured, is on the premises, and during the next season this spring can be fully tested, a reservation for a road leading to the Grand river will afford the necessary outlet for drainage and access to the water, in case it should be required.

In addition to the visit to Batavia, the Inspector of Asylums, &c., visited other In stitutions for the blind in the United States, and on his return Mr. Langmuir reported in favour of detached cottages, for the residence of the pupils, surrounding a central building for educational purposes, with dining-rooms and provision for cooking and wash-

ing, &c., in the rear.

On consultation and with your approval, it was decided that the central building should be erected, affording accommodation for 100 pupils, as well as class-rooms and apartments for the Principal and Assistants, the detached cottages to be constructed at a future time as the number of the pupils increase; the central building can be then used

for educational purposes.

The building was designed in accordance with this understanding, and the plans were prepared and submitted for public tender early in September. The tender of Messrs. C. W. and T. L. Kempster, the contractors for the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belleville, being the lowest, was accepted for the sum of \$65,000, including out-buildings, fencing, water supply, drainage, steam heating, gas fittings, &c., and a contract was entered into with them on the 21st of September for the above amount, the foundations to be built this year, and the whole of the works to be completed on the 1st of November, 1871.

Mr. John Turner, an experienced Superintendent of buildings at Brantford, was approved of by you as Clerk of the works, and he has superintended the building operations since they were commenced, having been previously engaged sinking trial-pits on the site,

and in charge of the plans at Brantford when submitted for tender.

The position of the buildings was determined by yourself on the ground, on the 22nd of September, and staked out by me, the contractors being present, and possession

of the ground was given to them to proceed with their contract.

I inspected the work recently, and found everything progressing favourably. I gave instructions to the Clerk of the works and the Contractors to cover the foundation walls for the winter. The foundations of the buildings are now nearly completed as specified, and a large supply of materials is on the ground for the purpose of proceeding with the superstructure as early next season as the weather will permit.

According to your instructions engravings and a description of the building are attached to the Report, Appendix No. 12, and are drawn on a scale to correspond with

the engravings appended to the Report on Public Works for 1869.

A re-vote for the unexpended balance of the appropriation, viz: \$59,466.06 will be required to complete the buildings.

### LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE, TORONTO.

According to your instructions early in April last arrangements were made for constructing roads and to complete laying out the grounds, planting, &c., round the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, and as soon as the weather permitted the work was commenced. The roads, sodding, planting, tile draining, &c., were completed in three months under the directions of Mr. Latham, a practical gardener, and the work has been very satisfactorily and economically done.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor moved into the residence on the 14th of June,

the works connected with the buildings having been completed at that time.

Further details respecting the construction of the Lieutenant-Governors residence are given in the final report of the Architect, Appendix No. 5.

### Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene.

On the 5th of May, by your directions, I accompanied Mr. Langmuir, Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., to Penetanguishene, to determine the position and arrangement of the proposed new dormitory and workshops, for the erection of which the sum of \$8,000 was appropriated, to supplement the material on hand for the purpose, estimated at \$8,000 in addition, with the further assistance of the labor of the boys during the construction of the buildings.

In my last report, the propriety of pulling down the old stone barracks, without the consent of the Ordnance Department, was questioned, but as the whole of the wood-work was destroyed by fire on the 6th of March last, owing to an accident caused by a defective chimney-flue, this objection has been removed, and on our arrival at Penetanguishene, we found the boys were engaged taking down the stonework, cleaning and piling it for use, according to previous instructions.

The loss of the wood-work, which was estimated would be available in the construction of the new buildings, to replace which cannot be less than \$400, will, as a matter of course, affect the estimated cost by this amount; but it is expected that with economy no

further addition to the appropriation will be required.

On consultation with Mr. Langmuir and the Warden, it was decided to recommend for your approval that a new dormitory 67 feet in length, 44 feet in width and 27 feet in height, and connected with the main building on the north side by a covered passage 20 feet in length, 14 feet in width and one story in height, the plinth to be built to correspond with the rock faced ashlar of the front, the external face of the walls above the plinth to be built of the stone taken from the old barracks, the inside to be lined with brick, and the roof covered with slate.

This building will afford room for 76 separate cells of the same dimensions as the present dormitory, the iron doors having been prepared some time ago at the Reformatory.

It was also decided to recommend for your approval, that a separate workshop 100 feet in length, 38 feet in width and 23 feet in height, with a coopers' shop and boiler house in the basement, should be built on the south-east corner of the grounds, the basement to be of rubble stone work and the superstructure of brick, the roof to be slated.

The framed workshop on the north-east corner of grounds, at present used as a dormitory, was also to be lined with brick on the outside and the interior plastered, though

this work was not included in the estimate.

I also visited Quarry Island, about nine miles distant from Penetanguishene, with Mr. Langmuir and the Warden to ascertain whether cut stone of the required dimensions for the work could be procured. The examination proved satisfactory in this respect, and an agreement was made with Mr. Columbus to quarry the necessary stone according to-

given dimensions.

I ascertained also that a sufficient quantity of cut stone for the external face work of the dormitory and workshop and a large quantity of brick for the inside work could be procured from the old barracks. To complete the brickwork, it was computed that 70,000 new bricks would be required this year, which the Warden undertook should be supplied by the labour of the boys. It was decided also to recommend that the large wood store house near the bay which is now useless, should be pulled down and the materials used in the construction of the domitory and workshops, as it was ascertained on inspection by Mr. Langmuir, the Warden, the carpenter and myself, that a large quantity of the material was perfectly sound and would be suitable for the construction of the new buildings.

On my return to Toronto, the result was reported to you, and according to your instructions, the necessary plans and specifications were prepared and forwarded to the Warden, to be carried out, with instructions that the labor of the boys should be made available as much as possible, the necessary bricklayers and other mechanics to be em-

ployed and paid by the Department.

I further recommended that the carpenter of the Reformatory should be employed as foreman of the works, at the rate of \$2 per day for the additional duty, which was also approved.

The works have been in progress during the summer, and an inspection of the build-

ings was made on the 8th of October, when I found everything proceeding in a satisfactory manner. Since that time, the walls of the dormitory have been built and roofed, and the workshop completed, and ready for the reception of the machinery.

The windows of the dormitory have been boarded up, and the building otherwise protected for the winter. The brick cells in the interior, and the covered passage, yet re-

main to be built during the next season.

The total expenditure for the year, has been \$7,590.95, including \$1,000 which was paid for a boiler aud engine recently used in the construction of the new wings of the Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, and which was considered suitable for drawing the machinery of the new workshops. When this amount is restored to the appropriation, it is estimated that the balance \$1,409.05, will be sufficient to complete the dormitory; a re-vote for the unexpended balance \$409.05, would be required, and a new appropriation of \$6,000 for machinery, steam boiler, locks for cell doors, and for steam heating in the workshops, would be required, as recommended by the Inspector of Asylums, &c.

### COURT HOUSE AND GAOL, SAULT STE. MARIE.

An appropriation of \$2,500 having been made for the construction of drains, alteration of iron doors, furniture, &c., as recommended in the Public Works Report for 1869, specifications were prepared for the construction of a drain from the river St. Mary to the Gaol, at a sufficient depth to carry off the water from the foundations and to permit the basement to be occupied. After due advertisement the tender of Mr. Damp, the former contractor for the erection of the building, being the lowest, namely \$1,200, was accepted on the 29th of June, an agreement having been entered into by him. The work was carried out as specified, and has proved to be satisfactory in every respect.

As I was unable to go to Sault St. Marie to inspect the work done by the contractor, Mr. Price, who had been engaged as clerk of works in Belleville, was directed to make the necessary inspection in September, and having reported favourably, the balance due on the contract was paid. Mr. Price also recommended that other works were necessary, and with your approval, as there is some difficulty in superintending work so far from Toronto, the Sheriff was requested to have the work done to the extent of \$200, and he has

not yet reported.

In order to complete the work and provide furniture, a re-vote for the balance of the appropriation (\$875.58) will be required.

### UPPER CANADA COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

In June last the residence of the Principal and one of the Master's houses were so much injured by fire, that it was necessary to incur a large expenditure to restore them. The Senate of the University of Toronto had made arrangements to restore the buildings, having procured plans from an architect and advertised for tenders, the tender of Mr. Moulds for \$14,200 was reported as accepted, and the necessary bonds and agreements

were drawn up and executed by the contractor.

According to your directions the work has since been done under the supervision of the Department. As there was some delay on the part of the contractor in commencing and continuing the work, the necessary notices were served on him by the Architect, and the contractor is now under a penalty for the non-completion of the contract in the specified time, namely, on the 28th of October for the Master's house, and the 1st of December for the Principal's residence. It will be some time yet before the buildings are completed, as the plastering of the Principal's residence cannot be done during the winter. The contractor, according to agreement, is responsible for any damage caused by the delay.

For further details of the progress made by the contractor, I have the honor to refer

you to the report of the Architect, Appendix No. 6.

In order to secure the proper performance of the work, a clerk of works was appointed, and the Architect agreed to pay him out of his commission of five per cent on the cost of the buildings.

### IMMIGRANT SHEDS.

When the Dominion Government decided to construct the necessary buildings for the accommodation of immigrants, in accordance with your instructions, every assistance was given by the officers of this Department in forwarding the work. The sheds were built on the Ordnance lands, in the western portion of the city, on Strachan Avenue, convenient to the Great Western, Northern and Grand Trunk Railways.

As there was a difficulty in procuring the necessary supply of water, by your permission a pipe was connected with the water supply pipe from the pumping engine house of the Toronto Lunatic Asylum, and during the summer an abundant supply of water was

procured for the use of the Immigrants without any additional charge.

The Grand Trunk and Northern Railways have constructed switches on the Northern side of the grounds, to facilitate the arrival and departure of the Immigrants, and a transway connects with the Great Western Railway to the south, to convey the baggage from the sheds.

The arrangements have been very satisfactory—having supplied accommodation that was much required. Some further improvements are still necessary which will be carried out next season.

### REGISTRY OFFICE BUILDINGS.

Copies of plans and specifications were forwarded by the Department for the erection of new buildings at Port Hope, for the West Riding of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, on the 28th of March, 1870; at Cayuga, for the County of Haldimand, on the 2nd of March, 1870; at Walkerton, County of Bruce, on the 3rd of February, 1870. Applications having been made by the Superintendents of the Registry Office Buildings at London and Port Hope, respecting the details, satisfactory explanations were given, and those buildings are now nearly completed. Some inconventence having arisen in consequence of the double reference to the Inspector, and the Department of Public Works, respecting the plans and specifications, on the report of the Hon. The Provincial Secretary, it was arranged with your approval, that for the future, all matters connected with the erection of Registry Office Buildings, should be under the sole control of the Inspector, except in cases of disagreement with the County or City authorities, when reference could be made to the Department.

In accordance with this arrangement, fifty lithographed copies of the approved plans, and printed copies of the specifications were deposited in the Provincial Secretary's

Department, to be forwarded to the Inspector.

The above mentioned arrangements having been made during the summer, none of the new buildings reported as being in progress last year, or for which plans were issued this year, have been inspected by this Department.

### LOCKS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

In the report of the Assistant Engineer of the works at Lake Muskoka, Young's Point, Balsam Lake, Seugog River, Lake Joseph, and the new road between Washago and Gravenhurst, full details of the progress made by the contractors are given, and are satisfactory with two exceptions—namely, the lock on the Rosseau river, Lake Muskoka, and the lock between Balsam and Cameron Lakes, which should have been completed during the season of navigation.

The contractors for the former work have made arrangements for proceeding with it during the winter, and it is expected that the lock on the Rosseau river will be ready for the opening of the navigation on Lake Muskoka, and the Contractor for the lock between Balsam and Cameron lakes has been notified that the work will be completed by the De-

partment, a large quantity of materials being on hand for the purpose.

I have inspected the several works, with the exception of the lock between Balsam

and Cameron lakes, and found the progress satisfactory except as above stated.

The locks at Young's Point and Lindsay are now completed, and can be used on the opening of navigation next season.

The cut between the Lakes Joseph and Rosscau was opened this autumn, and will be available for the purposes of navigation next spring.

### DRAINAGE WORKS.

During last winter several marshes were examined and surveyed, the details of which are given in the Report of the Assistant Engineer. As before reported, and as directed, examinations and surveys will be continued until the extent of the lands in the Province requiring drainage is ascertained, and it is expected that before the close of the next

season a full report will be submitted.

According to your instructions copies of the Drainage Act of last Session, with extracts from the Act respecting Public Works in Ontario, forms of application and circulars were addressed to the several Municipal Councils in which marsh lands were situated, and also where examinations and surveys had been made. Some delay necessarily occurred in the receipt of replies and formal applications, which prevented the issue of the advertisements for tenders to contractors. Notwithstanding the unavoidable delay, by reference to the report of the Assistant Engineer, it will be observed that contracts have been made for the construction of 120 miles of open drains, which will unwater a total area of 120,000 acres, at a cost of \$125,759.80.

Some of these contracts have been completed, and the remaining portion will be finished during next season. A re-vote for the unexpended balance of the appropriation

will be required to carry on these works.

### REPAIRS.

### PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

During the last year, several repairs of the usual character were made, the cost of

which is stated in the public accounts.

As the carpenter is constantly employed about the Parliament Buildings, with few exceptions, when his services may be required at the Normal School buildings, or at Osgoode Hall, I would recommend that provision should be made in the monthly pay list for the payment of a salary of \$624 a year, or \$52 per month, being at the present rate of

\$2 per day.

In accordance with your instructions, arrangements were made for constructing a reflector and ventilator in the Post Office and Wardrobe of the Legislative Assembly. A tender was made by Mr. S. Meadows, patentee, to take down the reflector in the chamber, refit and place it in the Post Office, and construct a new one on a similar plan, to be fitted up in the chamber, for the sum of \$400, the amount of the appropriation, which was accepted, and the work has been done in a satisfactory manner.

These reflectors, taken in conjunction with the "Griffith ventilators" on the roof, are admitted to be great improvements in the lighting and ventilation of the chamber and

Post Office.

On the 17th of March last the roof of the drill shed, east of the Parliament Buildings, fell in with the weight of snow after a severe storm, and as the Militia authorities piled up the debris of the lumber on the ground outside the building, it was reported to you that it endangered the Parliament Buildings in case of fire, to which it would be subject during the summer months. The proximity of the magazine on the north-western part of the grounds was also reported as dangerous, and though the necessary representation has been made to the Dominion Government on the subject, the piles of lumber have not-been removed. I understand the militia authorities propose removing the remains of the drill shed early in April; in the meantime the debris of the lumber still remains, and though not so liable to accident now as in the summer months, it is still dangerous in case of fire.

The planking of the drain which runs through the Drill Shed gave way in several places, stopping the passage of the water and creating a nuisance, the obstructions were removed by the labourer employed at the east wing, and there is no inconvenience now from the breaking in of the covering of the drain. When possession is given of the

grounds on the removal of the Drill Shed, it will be necessary to construct a suitable brick or stone drain across the grounds, as a continuation of the drain from the Government grounds.

When the drill-shed is removed, in order to make the surface correspond with the adjacent grounds, the space occupied by the drill-shed should be filled in and levelled.

A detailed estimate of the above improvements has been made, amounting in all to \$2,500, for which an appropriation would be required in addition to the ordinary remains

The amount of \$200 for a vault to protect the documents of the Legislative Assembly being unexpended, as the basement was not considered suitable by the Clerk, this amount should be included in the estimates to complete a vault on the ground floor near the

Stationery Department.

OSGOODE HALL.

According to a recent legal decision the ordinary repairs to this building have to be done by the Law Society, consequently a very small portion of the appropriation—\$500, has been expended in procuring furniture and furnishings for the Court of Chancery, the amount of which is stated in the Public Accounts.

With respect to the future provision for the supply of furniture and furnishings, an amount of \$500 for these purposes should be included in the estimates for maintenance

and repairs of public buildings.

### LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The usual repairs, consisting of plumbing and gas-fitting, carpenters, tinsmiths and bricklayers' work have been attended to on requisition. The materials for the carpenter work were purchased and the repairs made by the carpenter belonging to the institution.

The cut-stone eaves of the entrance lodges were lined with galvanized iron, according to tender; the original lining of tin being quite corroded, causing several leaks, which

injured the walls and plastering.

The brick-work of the furnaces for the heating apparatus, in the main building, east wing, and east and west hospitals, thirty in number, was taken down, the pipes cleaned, and the brick-work re-built, by the bricklayers usually employed, and the heating apparatus throughout is in good order.

One thousand lineal feet of extra-strong iron pipe was ordered on requisition, and is

now on hand for the repairs of the furnace coils, in case the same may be required.

The old pumping engine at the lake, which has been in constant use for nearly twelve years, being out of order, has been thoroughly repaired and put into good working condition, and can now be used as an auxiliary engine in case of accidents to the new pumping engine.

The new pumping engine, which was constructed according to contract, has been

working well during the last twelve months, and is creditable to the contractors.

The water supply to this institution is in an efficient condition, and, except in cases

of accident, will not require any further expenditure for some time.

In addition to the ordinary repairs to the carpenter work, which have occupied only about half the time, the carpenters, whose time was included in the pay-lists, have been employed constructing furniture for the new wings; also, fencing on the Ordnance land proposed to be purchased from the Dominion Government, and in other matters of construction, such as sheeting up the verandahs, work on smoke-house, &c., for which some of the materials were provided and charged to repairs. This will account for the excess of the amount appropriated for repairs, for last as well as this year, and as long as the custom continues the apparently large item for repairs will also continue. For the future it would be more advisable to separate matters of construction, furniture, &c., from what are strictly repairs, so as to ascertain the exact cost of repairs, which for some years past appear out of proportion to the original cost of the buildings.

As many objections and complaints have been made by the Superintendents of Asylums, &c., that the control of this Department over the repairs interferes with the internal management and responsibility, I would respectfully suggest that the ordinary repairs of

Lunatic Asylums, the Reformatory, the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind Institutions should be placed under the control of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., with the understanding that in cases of alteration in the construction of the buildings, drainage, heating, ventilation, or water supply, reference should be made to this Department.

### NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The ordinary repairs of these buildings have been made on the usual requisition from the Superintendent of Education. During the vacation the wood-work of the Normal and Model Schools was painted inside and outside, the ceilings whitehed and the walls colored. Specifications were prepared and tenders received for this work according to notice. The tender of Mr. A. Hamilton being the lowest was accepted, and the work has been done in a satisfactory manner. The yards round the Model Schools were gravelled, as recommended in last year's Report.

The wood work of the museum and corridors, stair-cases, &c., in the second floor of the front building has also been grained and varnished, and in order to complete the front building the wood-work of the corridor on the ground floor should also be grained and

varnished to correspond with the upper floor.

The City corporation having made some improvements on Gerard and Church Streets, it was necessary to alter the fences over the sewer on those streets, as they projected over

the sidewalk. The alterations were made as required.

The steam boilers and heating apparatus were thoroughly examined, tested and put in good working order, and all other repairs in carpenter work, tinsmithing and hardware, plumbing and gasfitting, painting and glazing, bricklayers' and plasterers' work included in the appropriation of \$2,000 were done as required.

The Deputy Superintendent of Education requires a glass screen in his office, and four other screens, the cost of which has been estimated and is included in the items

of repairs for the ensuing year.

### BROCK'S MONUMENT.

The stone work of this monument was repaired as noted in last year's Report Public Works; the pointing of the cut stone on the outside has been done, and the plastering repaired on the inside.

Iron handrails and wire rope covered with leather have been fastened to the stonenewel in the centre, so that visitors can now ascend and descend the stone steps without

fear of accident.

The ground round the monument, inside the enclosure, being two feet lower than the outside, as previously reported, the frost forced the walls inwards, it was decided to fill up the space inside of the enclosure to the same level as the ground on the outside, and to construct the gravel walks and sodding as before. This has been done, and is a great improvement to the appearance of the monument, and visitors can now see over the walls of the enclosure, an advantage which has been appreciated.

The cut stone of the walls has been taken up and reset where necessary, and the stone helmet repaired, the stone steps and flagging have also been reset, and all other work round the monument has been repaired in the most complete and substantial

manner

The entrance lodge and iron gates have been repaired and painted, the fence has also been examined throughout and repaired, and the principal fence along the main road to the entrance has been twice coated with water lime and oil to preserve the wood.

These repairs have been done under the direction of Mr. George Ellison, builder, Ni-

agara, who has performed his duties in a very satisfactory manner.

The total cost of the repairs, as above mentioned, has been \$981.10, being \$18.90 under the amount appropriated.

I inspected the work on two occasions, and found everything proceeding in a satisfac-

tory manner, in accordance with the previous instructions.

Some provision should also be made for taking care of the monument and grounds. The present caretaker, Mr. Playter, charges certain fees which are collected from visitors,

and much dissatisfaction has been expressed with respect to this custom; if the caretaker was paid by salary instead of by fees, and a moderate scale of fees were established, to be collected by him, and accounted for to the Government, a sufficient amount would be collected annually to pay the salary of the caretaker, and keep the grounds in order, without any further appropriation after the improvements as above stated have been completed.

GENERAL REMARKS.

By reference to the statements of the accountant, Appendices Nos. 7 and 9, it will be observed that during the year the sum of \$405,733.19 has been expended on Public Works and Buildings, Capital Account, and \$16,272.21 for repairs, &c. According to the record of certified accounts which have passed under my personal supervision, the sum of \$356,209.06 has been expended, including the sum of \$6,225.88 for repairs. The purchase of land, furniture and incidental expenses charged to Public Buildings and Works, which have not been certified by me will account for the excess of the Accountant's statement over that certified, and as a portion of the maintenance of the Government House, Parliament Buildings, &c., such as fuel, water and other incidentals, are included in the statement, the excess in the item of repairs may also be explained.

During the last year all plans and specifications of Public Buildings and Works have been prepared in the Department, with the assistance of Draughtsmen who have been occasionally employed when expedition was required.

The extended character of the surveys connected with the drainage of marsh lands and drainage works also required additional assistance and supervision, which will have to be continued until the works are completed.

> I have the honour to remain, sir, Your obedient servant.

> > KIVAS TULLY, Architect and Engineer.

## APPENDIX No. 2.

## REPORT

OF THE

# ASSISTANT ENGINEER

ON

# PUBLIC WORKS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, TORONTO, 30th Dec., 1870.

To the Hon. John Carling, Commissioner of Public Works.

SIR.—I have the honour to report to you on the progress made in the construction of the following works, viz: Lock and Channel at Young's Point; Lock and dredging between Lakes Muskoka and Rosseau; Channel between Lakes Joseph and Rosseau; improvement of the Washago and Gravenhurst road; Scugog river works; and Balsam river works.

### LOCK AT YOUNG'S POINT.

This work was commenced in June, 1869, and is now finished, with the exception of the foundations of the coffer dams, used in construction, which are not properly removed, and for which a small amount is held over until that work is done, and the channels are given the proper depths at those points.

The works include a lock, a swing bridge, piers, and a channel connecting the head of the lock with the Otonabee river above the dam. The lock is built of stone, and the work is well executed; the gates are made of solid timbers, and have two valves in each leaf. The swing bridge spans the lock and is well built, and substantial, and turns easily, and the channel and pier works are well finished.

The contract for the lock, channel and bridge, was made with the Messrs. McDonell and McDonald, for the sum of \$25,050 00, and additional works were afterwards let to them, amounting to \$1,850 00, and consisting of the following details:—

Pier work at both sides of the lower entrance to the lock extended 100 feet on the

east, and 50 feet on the west side.

Lowering the upper mitre sill 18 inches, to meet the extreme low water above the lock last summer.

Material deposited in rear of the dam to tighten and strengthen that work.

Stop logs and additional snubbing posts for use on the works.

Payments have been made to the contractors amounting to \$26,653 50. A small balance is retained until the foundations of the coffer dams are removed, and the whole will be finished within the estimate.

### LOCK AND WORKS ON ROSSEAU RIVER, MUSKOKA.

This work was commenced in July, 1870, and from difficulties in connection with the blasting of the rock, high water, and other causes, has progressed very slowly, but I have reason to hope it will be ready for the navigation of Lake Rosseau early next season; the excavations of the rock are far advanced; the material is all on hand and ready for the platforms, mitre sills, side walls, gates and other details; and preparations are now in hand for laying down the upper mitre sill and platform, and for building the walls of the upper recesses and wings, The sides of the chamber of this lock will be formed of the natural rock, which will have longitudinal and upright timbers, bolted on to protect vessels in passing from striking any roughness or projections of the rock. The walls forming the quoin piers, recess walls, and wings will be built of timber crib-work, filled with concrete, stone and puddle; they were to have been built of rubble masonry, of the stone coming out of the chamber, but this has been found unsuitable to dress for the purpose, and no other stone is to be obtained around the lake, and therefore this part of the work has been changed.

The entire expenditure on this work, is as follows:

Payments to contractors on materials and work	\$12,750 00 3,450 90
Total	\$16,200 90

Dredging and the removal of rocks in the river approaching the lock, and in the Muskoka river leading up to Bracebridge, form parts of the details included in the appropriation for these works, and the following amounts have been expended thereon:

Dredging on Muskoka and Rosseau Rivers	\$2,046 8 523 5	
Total	\$2,569	70

The unexpended balance of the appropriation will be sufficient to complete the unfinished portions of these works.

### CHANNEL BETWEEN LAKES JOSEPH AND ROSSEAU.

This work is designed to connect the navigable waters of Lakes Joseph and Rosseau, and is being excavated through a sandy neck of land between the two lakes. The work was let to Mr. George Blain, on the 5th of February, 1870, for the sum of \$7,865, for the excavation of the channel, dredging at both entrances, and crib-work piers at each end; and \$1,500 for retaining walls of crib-work throughout on each side, to meet the piers at each entrance The whole crib-work rests on a stratum of hard clay, which gives an excellent foundation.

The crib-work along the entire north side of the channel is built up above water surface, and has a length of 350 feet.

The crib-work along the south side is laid for a length of about 200 feet to above the surface of the water, and requires about 150 feet to complete its length, and on both

sides the walls require finishing up to their permanent level.

The excavation of the channel connecting the lakes, between the crib-work, is nearly finished, and the waters are connected; but the dredging, especially in Lake Joseph, requires to be done, and this, as well as the crib-work, will be finished early in the summer of 1871.

The expenditure on this work is as follows:—

to contractor on works		
Total	6.794	30

The whole will be finished within the estimated cost.

### ROAD FROM WASHAGO TO GRAVENHURST.

The improvements on this road were commenced by letting a contract for the formation and planking of a part of the road to Mr. Kirkpatrick, at the rate of \$1,637.00 per mile. Tenders for gravelling were taken at the same time, but all those received

were at such high rates that none was accepted.

In April, in consequence of an unprecedentedly high flood in the Severn River, the approaches to the bridge were carried away, and the bridge itself was in great danger of being swept off, and work was commenced, at first to protect the bridge and then to rebuild the approaches. While this was being done, means were provided by which the traffic could be passed across the river. This being the second or third time that the approaches to the bridge had been injured by the floods, it was determined to rebuild them higher, and of open trestle bridging instead, as heretofore, of raised crossway, which, having very small openings underneath, impeded the flow of the flood waters, and hastened their own destruction. The bridge itself having to be raised five feet to make it secure against such a flood as that of last spring, was found too much decayed to bear raising without the renewal of all its timbers, and in consequence the cost of this part of the road improvement was increased beyond what I had originally estimated. The entire length of the new structure now nearly finished is 650 feet, and previous to the renewal of the part over the river, a floating bridge was constructed to convey the passing traffic without interruption from the works in progress.

In June, contracts were made with Messrs. Symington & McClelland for forming and gravelling a part of the road between lot 19 and Beaver Creek, a mile in length, for \$1.50 per rod for formation and \$3.00 per cord for gravel delivered; and with Mr. Blackwell for delivering gravel at \$4.00 per cord north of, and \$6.00 per cord south of the Severn bridge, the differences in price per cord arising from the length of hauling; and in July an a rement was made with the contractor for the plank road, to form and gravel the part from Gravenhurst Wharf to south of Cornell's Inn, at the same rate as he

received for the formation and planking.

The following expenditure has been made on the works:—

7 miles of road formed and gravelled  3\frac{3}{4}\text{ miles of road formed and planked.}  Renewal of bridges and culverts  Blasting channel at Washago  Inspection, superintendence, &c.	4,800 1,944 364	00 43 00
Total	17,203	43

The part of the road between Washago and Gravenhurst has  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles on which nothing has been done except hauling stone, which is to be broken and spread when the road surface can be prepared for it in the spring. When this is done it will make an excellent road. There are detached portions of road still ungravelled, amounting to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile between Severn Bridge and the Half-way House, and about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile still to be planked north of Beaver Creek. In addition to these there are several parts of the road on which more gravel is required, and where some defective planking is to be removed. When this is done, and the ditches and off-take drains are finished, the road will be placed in excellent condition.

At Washago some blasting was found necessary, to enable the steam-boats to approach the wharf, and some sunken rocks forming the obstruction were successfully

removed.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation for this work will be sufficient to complete the unfinished portions of the road referred to.

#### SCUGOG RIVER WORKS.

These works, which are on the Scugog river at Lindsay, consist of the reconstruction of a lock, a new swing bridge to replace a part of the fixed bridge, dredging in the river below the lock, and some small works necessary in connection with the lock. The con-

tract for the lock and bridge was let to Mr. Thos. Walters in February, for the sum of \$14,400; the dredging was let to him at the same time at rates per cubic yard for the

excavation and removal of material from the bed of the river.

After the work was commenced it was found necessary to build a new fish-way, the former one having been made inside the wall of the old lock, and a part of the dam which had to be opened out was found decayed and required rebuilding. These works together with some additional work at the foundation of the lock were let to Mr. Walters for the sum of \$1,597.63. The lock and swing bridge are finished and well executed, and require only the removal of the coffer dams to become available.

The fish-way, the repairs to the dam, and the dredging are still incomplete, but the fish-way and dam will be finished before the spring freshets, and the dredging will be done soon after the ice breaks up. All the works are well executed and substantial. The

expenditure to the end of the year is as follows:-

Lock and Swing Bridge	\$14,155	00
Fish-Way, Dam and Sundries	1,190	00
Dredging 1,243 cubic yards of rock	2,400	00
Do 1,206 do of gravel and mud	320	00
Surveys and Superintendence	975	61
Total	819 040	61

The balance of the appropriation will be sufficient for the completion of the works.

### BALSAM RIVER WORKS.

These works embrace the construction of a lock, a dam and a swing bridge on the Balsam River, and were let by contract to Mr. Wm. Whiteside, in September, 1869, and should have been finished before the end of the past season. The work done to this date consists of the following details, showing a large amount of materials on hand:—

10,859 lineal feet of square and flatted pine, delivered.

21,000 " " hemlock and cedar, delivered.

1,788 cubic feet of squared oak, delivered. 57,300 feet B. M. of planking, delivered. 3,344 lbs. of wrought iron, partly worked.

822 cubic yards of excavation made in the lock-pits, space cleared off for the works, and a part of the materials counter-hewed, as well as the necessary shanties, plant and tools, which are on the ground near the works. The contractor, having suspended operations, has been notified that, unless he recommences and pushes the works vigorously, they will be re-let. The work being principally timber crib work and framing, a large quantity of the framing can be done during the winter, and before the close of next season the whole can be finished.

The expenditure to the close of 1870 has been as follows:—

Payments on work and materials	\$2,720 00 592 95
Total	\$3,312 95

The balance of the appropriation will be required for the work in 1871.

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

T. N. Molesworth,
Assistant Engineer.

# APPENDIX No. 3.

## REPORT

OF THE

# ASSISTANT ENGINEER,

ON

# DRAINAGE WORKS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO, 'TORONTO, 15th December, 1870.

Hon. John Carline, Commissioner of Public Works, Ontario.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report on the Drainage Works now in progress in the Townships of Mosa, Ekfrid, Dunwich, Brooke, Grey, Raleigh, East Tilbury and Russell.

TOWNSHIP OF MOSA, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

The survey of the wet lands in this Township was made by Mr. T. W. Dyas, C.E., in March and April of the present year, the drains being laid out in the lowest grounds with such courses as will give the greatest benefit to the largest areas of wet lands around each drain.

No. 1 drain is located in the 1st concession, extending from the town line of Ekfrid to the west side of lot No. 5, and has two outlets, to which the bottom is graded each way. The eastern outlet is into a drain in Ekfrid, and the western into No. 2 drain. The dimensions of the drain are as follows:—Length 728 rods, average depth 3½ feet, bottom widths 3 to 4 feet, top width 9 to 14 feet. Total fall from head 18 feet, and least grades 5.3 feet per mile. The lands through which the drain passes are partly cleared, and partly wooded; the soil is rich, and only wants drainage to make it productive. The area that will derive benefit will be about 1,100 acres.

No. 2 drain discharges into a stream at the south-westerly end of lot No. 5, in the 1st concession, and its head is at the allowance for road between the 3rd and 4th concessions in lot No. 4. Its length will be about 866 rods, average depth 3 to 4 feet, bottom widths 5 to 9 feet, top widths 12 to 14 feet, and bottom grades averaging 6 feet per mile. This drain will receive the water from a tract of 1,600 acres, part of which is cleared, and part wooded land, but all so flat as to render the work a most valuable auxiliary in making it available for good farm lands.

No. 3 drain has its outlet at a stream in front of lot No. 7, in the 1st concession, and its head in lot No. 7, on the 3rd concession. Its length will be 588 rods, its depth will

average from 3 to over 5 feet, its bottom width will be 3 feet, its top widths will vary from 9 to 14 feet, and its bottom grades will average 3 feet per mile. This drain will benefit 1,000 acres of land which suffer from water lying over the surface, but which will now become valuable.

No. 4 drain and branch are situated in the 1st and 2nd concessions, north of the Longwoods road, on lots Nos. 9, 10 and 11, and discharge into a stream which crosses the Longwoods road and leads into the River Thames. The drain and branch have an entire length of 564 rods, the depths vary from 3 to over 5 feet, the bottom width of No. 4 varies from 3 to 4 feet, and its top width from 10 to 14 feet. The bottom of branch A will be from 2 to 3 feet wide, its top widths will vary from 8 to 13 feet, and the bottom grades will average 4.75 feet per mile. These drains will relieve and improve an

area of 1,000 acres now injured by standing water.

No. 5 drain extends from its head, at the front of the 1st concession, in lot No. 13, to the 4th concession, in lot No. 19, at the boundary of the Township of Euphemia, where it discharges into a stream leading into Bear Creek. The length of this drain is 1,207 rods, its bottom width at the head 5 feet, and at the outlet 7 feet, its depth varying from 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and its top widths from 12 to 14 feet, with bottom grades averaging 8 feet per mile. About 2,100 acres of wet lands will be drained by this work, a large part of which is now a marsh entirely unfit for any useful purpose, but which will become valuable farm land when the drain is finished.

No. 6. This drain has two outlets, one into the head of No. 5 drain, on lot 13, in the 1st concession, and the other into a stream on lot No. 7, in the 2nd range from the Longwoods road. Its length will be 788 rods, its bottom width 3 feet, its depth varying from 3 to over 4½ feet, and its top widths from 9 to 12 feet, the bottom grade will average 2.6 per mile. This drain will unwater and drain a very wet tract of tamarack swamp, which is now an impediment to the progress of the settlement of that part of the

township, and covers an area of 1,100 acres.

No. 7 drain is situated in lots 12 and 13, in the 1st concession, north of the Longwoods roal, and discharges into a stream leading into the river Thames, its length is 255 rods, bettom width 3 feet, depths from 3 to 3\frac{3}{4} feet, top widths 9 to 11 feet, and bottom grade 15 feet to a mile. This drain will carry off the water from an area of 400 acres, consisting of wet marshes now worthless, but capable of making good lands when relieved of surface water.

The contract for the excavation of these drains was let on the 3rd of September to Messrs. Grant & Yorke, at prices per lineal rod amounting in all to \$9,670.00, and an extension of No. 5 drain, 237 rods long, was let to Mr. A. Armstrong, for the sum of \$533.25, on the 15th of the same month. The whole work comprises 16\frac{1}{3}\$ miles of drains, improving an area of 8.300 acres of wet, swamp and marsh lands, by at least \$4.00 per acre over their present value.

About 3,880 rods, or 12 miles of these drains were excavated at the end of November, but a great part of this length is still to dress up and finish. The amount paid to

contractors to the same date was \$6,908.25.

### TOWNSHIP OF EKFRID, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

The survey of marsh lands in this township was made by Mr. Dyas, C. E., in March and April. In laying out the drain lines, they were extended into parts of the townships of Caradoc and Metcalf, some of the lands in which are also benefited by the proposed work. The chief part of the drains Nos. 1 and 2, and branches, were laid out to drain a large marsh of about 5,000 acres, bordering on and extending into Caradoc

and Metcalf, while No. 4 and branches drain a separate set of marshes.

No. 1 drain, at its head, commences on the town line between Ekfrid and Caradoc, in the 2nd concession of Ekfrid, enters Caradoc in the 4th concession of that township, re-enters Ekfrid in the 4th concession, and following the course of a stream through the marsh to the north-east corner of the township, enters Metealf, and follows the course of the marsh to its outlet in Steer's Creek at the front of the 12th concession. The dimensions of this drain are, length 1,690 rods, bottom width from outlet to 4th and 5th concession line of Ekfrid, 8 feet, with depth of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and top width of 15 feet; from

4th and 5th concession to No. 1 branch, a bottom width of 6 feet, from thence to No. 2 branch, 4 feet, and from that to its head, 3 feet, with depths varying from 3 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet. The total fall from head is 20 feet, and the inclination 5:30 feet per mile.

No. 1 branch enters the main drain No. 1, in lot No. 1, in the 4th concession, and extends through that and the 3rd concession of Ekfrid to its head, at lot 5, its entire course being through the marsh; it has a bottom width of 3 feet throughout, and an average depth of 4 feet, with grades 2.50 feet per mile; its length is 612 rods.

No. 2 branch enters No. I main drain on lot No. 1, in the 4th concession of Caradoc, and its course throughout is in that township; its length is 410 rods, and its general size

similar to No. 1 branch.

This drain and branches are designed for carrying off the water from the marsh referred to as being on the borders of the townships of Ekfrid, Caradoc and Metcalf, and partly in each, and the whole will drain an area of 4,000 acres of which 1,800 acres are

in Ekfrid, 1,400 acres in Caradoc, and 800 in Metcalf.

No. 2 drain having a length of 1,270 rods, has its outlet in a stream at the rear of the 1st concession north of the Longwoods road in Lot No. 4, its head terminates at the north-west angle of Lot No. 4 in the 2nd Concession, and its entire course is in the township of Ekfrid; its bottom width at outlet is 6 feet narrowing to 4 feet at the head, its depths vary from 3 to 5 feet. Its total fall from the head will be 30 feet, and its general inclination 7.50 feet per mile. This drain also serves as an outlet for the waters of a part of the marsh to be drained by No. 1 and its branches, and will improve an area of 1,900 acres.

No. 4 drain and branches are laid out in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions, the outlet being on Lot No. 16 in the 1st concession, and the head of the east branch on Lot No. 13 in the 4th concession; the entire length of main and branch drains is 1,527 rods; the main drain and east branch will have a bottom width of 5 feet at the outlet and 4 feet at the head, and will have an outlet at each end; its depths will vary from 3 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet, its top widths from 11 to 13 feet, and its general inclination will be 4.75 feet per mile. This drain and branches will pass through some heavy swamps; the lower portion runs along an old water-course, which was once before located by the Township Council, who at one time intended to have excavated it; it will improve and drain 2,200 acres of land.

Contracts were let for the excavation of these drains on the 13th September to Mr. William Barnum for No. 1 and 2 drain and branches, and to Mr. John Seaton for No. 4 drain and branches, the whole contracts amounting to the sum of \$11,647.

The whole works will consist of 171 miles of drains, improving an area of 8,100 acres of

marsh lands to an extent of not less than \$4 per acre over their present value.

About 2,400 rods or  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles of these drains have been excavated to this date, but are not entirely finished, requiring slope dressing and other details. The amount paid to the contractors this year is \$4,845.

### TOWNSHIP OF DUNWICH, COUNTY OF ELGIN.

In March and April Mr. B. Springer, C.E., made a survey of themarsh in this township and Aldborough, which is situate in the Gore, 5th A, and 5th south concessions, extending from Lots 1 to 14 in its extreme range, with an area of about 7,500 acres in Dunwich and 1,400 acres in Aldborough, and he states that "about 4,500 acres of this quantity in "Dunwich are vacant and unfit for occupation, and about 2,000 acres are entirely worthless, "not even having timber of any value; but if the swamp is drained, for which there are "very good facilities, the land will be excellent for grazing purposes."

Three lines of drains were laid out in Dunwich and one in Aldborough, all having good descending grades, and so placed as to act as main drains for the whole of this swamp.

Those in Dunwich which are now in course of construction, are as follows:—

No. 1 drain, 1,284 rods long, commences at its outlet into a stream in lot No. 9 in the 5th concession south, it extends northerly up that lot and lot No. 9 in concession A, to a point where it spreads into two branches, the easterly one having its head at the northerly end of concession A on the limit between lots 9 and 10, and the westerly branch having its head at the limit between lots No 2. and 3 on the line of road between lots 2

and 3. Its dimensions are, bottom width 3 feet, depths 3 to 5.69 feet, top widths 9 to 15 feet. Total fall from head 6.50 feet, and general inclination 2 feet per mile. The

quantity of earthwork in excavation is 24,415 cubic yards.

No. 2 drain, 970 rods in length, commences at a stream at the concession road between the 6th and 7th concession on lot No. 5; it extends up along the line between lots No. 4 and 5 to the road allowance in front of concession A, thence along that concession to near the limit of lot No. 3, and thence diagonally in a westerly direction to the limit between lots 2 and 3, which forms the head of the drain. Its dimensions are, depths from 3 to 7.65 feet, bottom width 3 feet, top widths from 9 to 18 feet, general inclination 4 feet per mile, and containing 23,214 cubic yards of earthwork.

No. 3 drain, 600 rods long, has its outlet at a stream in lot 9, in the 4th concession; it extends thence southerly to the road allowance south of that concession, which it follows to near the boundary of lot No. 8, thence its course is southerly through lots 9, in the Gore, and 5th concession, north to its head in that lot. Its dimensions are, depths from 3 to 5.50 feet, bottom width 3 feet, top widths from 9 to 14 feet, general inclination

3.75 feet per mile and earth excavation 10,152 cubic yards.

These drains will unwater and improve the marsh and wet lands extending over an area of 7,500 acres, a large part of which is now useless, an impediment to the progress and prosperity of that part of the township, and a hindrance to communication between the surrounding settlements. The lands surrounding this marsh are rich, well settled and productive; the marsh lands where the drainage is finished will become valuable as meadow and pasture lands, and the allowances for roads can be dried up and formed, and communication be established throughout, from one part of the township to the other. I estimate that the value of these lands will be increased by at least \$4 per acre after the works are finished.

The contract for the excavation of these drains was let on the 26th August to John

A. Philpott for the sum of \$9,018.64.

The whole works embrace 9 miles of drains, improving an area of 7,500 acres of marsh

lands to an extent of not less than \$4 per acre over their present worth.

About 1,330 rods, or over 4 miles of these drains, are excavated to this date, but not completed, and \$3,434 has been expended on the works this year in payments to contractors.

### TOWNSHIP OF BROOKE, COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Surveys for the drainage of the swamps and wet lands in this township were made in 1869, but before the contract for the works was let this year, some additional surveys were undertaken, for the purpose of seeking another outlet for the waters from that part of the swamps north of the 9th concession, so as to lessen the large quantity of water which would otherwise have to pass down the main drain No. 1. This object has been attained by finding an outlet into Enniskillen for No. 4 drain on the 10th and 11th concession line, and for the drains to the north of that line.

In August the contract was let to Mr. George Blain for a large part of the drains in

this township, comprising the following works:

No. 1 main drain, 2,560 rods long, having its head at the line between the 9th and 10th concessions, and following the line between Lots 3 and 4 to the rear line of the 1st concession, which it follows to a stream in Lot No. 7, which forms the outlet into Bear Creek. This drain has a bottom width of 5 feet, depths varying from 3 to 6 feet, top width from 12 to 17 feet, grades of 1.6 feet per mile, an effective area of 50 square feet, a mean velocity of 150 feet per minute, and a discharging capacity of 67 millions of gallons in each 24 hours. The estimated quantity of earthwork in this drain is 63,000 cubic yards, and the contract price for the work is \$10,880.

No. 2 main drain, 1,091 rods long, having its head at the road allowance between the 6th and 7th concessions, and following the line between Lots 12 and 13 to the front of the 2nd concession, where it discharges into a stream leading into Bear Creek. This drain has a bottom width of 4 feet, depths varying from 4 to 6 feet, top widths from 12 to 16 feet, grades of 3 feet per mile, an effective area of 26 square feet, a mean velocity of 180 feet per minute, and a discharging capacity of 40 millions of gallons per

diem. The quantity of earthwork in this drain will be 25,000 cubic yards, and the contract

price for the work is \$4,265. 81.

No. 3 main drain, 1,152 rods long, discharges into No. 1 main drain where it intersects the north side of the allowance for road between concessions 8 and 9. It will extend along the line of these concessions on both sides of No. 1 drain, and will grade each way from both its heads to its discharging point at that drain. This drain has a bottom width of 3 feet, depths varying from 3 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and top widths from 9 to 12 feet, grades of 2.8 feet per mile, an effective area of 18 square feet, a mean velocity of 135 feet per minute, and a discharging capacity of 21 millions of gallons per diem. The amount of excavation will be 14,000 cubic yards and the contract price for the work is \$2,211.84.

No. 4 main drain, 1,091 rods long, discharges into a stream in Enniskillen leading into Bear Creek. Its course will be along the nort. Since of the allowance for road between concessions 10 and 11, and its head will terminate at the allowance for road between lots 9 and 10. This drain has a bottom width of 4 feet, depths varying from 3 to 5 feet, top widths from 10 to 14 feet, grades of 5.8 feet per mile, an effective area of 21 square feet, a mean velocity of 220 feet per minute, and a discharging capacity of 40 millions of gallons per diem. The amount of excavation will be 17,000 cubic yards and the contract price for

the work is \$2,792.96.

Branch drain A, 364 rods long, discharges into No. 1 main drain. It will be along the north side of the road allowance between concessions 4 and 5 as far as lots 6 and 7; its bottom width is 3 feet, average depth  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet, inclination 3 feet per mile, quantity of excavation 4,400 cubic yards. The contract price for the work is \$698.88. A part only of this drain is now under contract and it is either to be extended as far as No. 2 drain or a drain is to be carried up the line between lots 9 and 10 in its stead. Examinations are now in hand as to which line will confer most benefit.

Branch drain B, 364 rods long, discharges into No. 1 main drain, and will be along the north side of the road allowance between concessions 6 and 7, as far as lots 6 and 7. Its bottom width is 3 feet, average depth 3 feet, top width 9 feet, inclination 5:3 feet per mile, and effective area 18 square feet, the quantity of excavation will be 3,600 cubic yards, and the contract price for the work is \$546.00. This drain also is to be

extended as far as lot No. 10.

Branch drain C, 715 rods long, is situated on the same concession road line as branch B, but discharges from both ends into the head of No. 2 drain. It will extend along the concession line from lots 9 to 16. Its bottom width will be 3 feet, its average depth  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet, average top width 10 feet, and bottom grade 3 feet per mile. The quantity of earthwork will be 7,300 cubic yards, and the contract price for the work is \$1,072.50.

The total length of these drains now under contract in this township is nearly

23 miles, and the whole contract price amounts to \$22,467.99.

About 10 miles of additional drains are required to complete the drainage of the 30,000 acres embraced in the whole area of the wet lands of the township, as described in my report last year, but I think the whole cost will not exceed the estimate then given for these works, namely, \$31,399.

The contractor has not made much progress with the works, but he is now increasing his force, and hopes to push the works during the winter, especially after the frost sets in and assists in drying the surface, which has been very wet during the fall months,

and has impeded the works.

The exeavations extend over half a mile of No. 1 main drain at its heaviest cutting, and nearly the same distance on No. 2, and \$1,785.00 has been paid to the contractor on the works this season.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY, COUNTY OF HURON.

Surveys of the swamp lands in the townships of Grey and McKillop were made in February and April, by Mr. Weatherald, C.E., and comprised an instrumental survey an levels of the Beaushaw Creek, and four lines for drains, two of which were in Grey, and two in McKillop leading into one of those in Grey, and thence having an outlet in Beau

shaw Creek. The swamp lands embraced in this survey are situate in the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th concessions of Grey, from lot 11 to lot No. 35, and in the 12th, 13th and 14th concessions of McKillop, from lots 1 to 10, and embrace an area of 7,000 acres, of which 4,300 acres are in Grey, and are now being improved by the works under contract in that township. This area of swamp forms part of a larger tract extending into the townships of Elma and Logan, surveys for drain lines in which, as well as in McKillop, have been made, and will be referred to in another report.

The lands forming the area to be improved in Grey are extremely flat and wet, and without natural outlets for drainage, the soil is a good clay loam, capable of making the best farming lands, but the settlers who have clearings along the line of No. 1 drain, on concessions 15 and 16, have been very much disheartened with their farming operations, on account of the want of outlets for their drains. On No. 2 drain line there are no settlements, and it extends through a flat surface covered with black ash, tamarac and

cedar, the soil being a black muck over clay.

No. 1 drain discharges into the Beaushaw Creek, on lot No. 11, in the 15th concession, and with some deviations, follows the line of road between concessions 15 and 16, to the centre of the front of lot 29, and will be 1466 rods in length. Its bottom width at the outlet, will be 4 feet, contracting to 3 feet at the head; its depths will vary from 3.50 to 7.36 feet, and its top width from 10 to 19 feet; its total fall to outlet, will be 31 feet, and its grade per mile will be 7.73 feet; it will contain 25,000 cubic yards of excavation, and the contract price for the work, is \$3,987 52.

The Beaushaw Creek which will be the out-fall stream for this and No. 2 drain, has a fall of 3 feet per mile from where the drains discharge, to its junction with the river Maitland, and its average breadth is 25 feet.

No. 2 drain discharges into the Beaushaw Creek, where it crosses the road allowance between the 17th and 18th concession, and the drain will be formed along this road to the limit between lots 29 and 30, and will be 640 rods in length. Its bottom width of 4 feet at the outlet, will contract to 3 feet at the head, its depths will vary from 3 to over 6 feet, and its top width from 10 to 16 feet. Its total fall to outlet, will be 10 feet, and its grade per mile will be 5 feet. It will contain 11,000 cubic yards of earth work, and the contract price for the work, is \$1,958 40.

The contract for these works was let on the 30th day of July, to Mr. George Blain, for the sum of \$5,945 92, for the whole work, embracing over 61 miles of drains, and

the cost of surveys and superintendence to this date, is \$683 54.

The area that will be improved by these drains, will be lots 13 to 29, on the 15th concession, and lots 16 to 29, on the 16th concession on drain No. 1, amounting to 3000 acres; lots 22 to 29, on 17th concession, and lots 21 to 29, on the 18th concession, on drain No. 2, amounting to about 1300 acres, or about 4300 acres in all, which will be increased in value as farm lands, by not less than \$4,00 per acre.

The contractor has not yet commenced No. 2 drain, but has done work on No. 1, extending over a length of 450 rods, and \$1,360.00 has been paid him on these works

this year.

## TOWNSHIP OF RALEIGH, COUNTY OF KENT.

Surveys for drainage of wet and marsh lands in this township, were made in May and June, by Messrs. McMillan and McDonell, Civil Engineers. The surface of this township is very flat, but has a general inclination from the rear of the lots fronting on lake Erie, to the plains; these are nearly level, but east of lot 6, have a gentle descent from their southern extremity, to the Great Western Railway, with a rise of surface from that to the river Thames. This will be seen from the levels taken for the line of drain No. 1, which give the following results:

	of Lake Shore range		water of the	Thames	67.43 f	eet
Height of midd	le road,	Do.	Do.		48.00	66
1 ight of plain	s at road between t	he 6th and 7th co	oncession,	Do	9.34	66
	at Great V				4.85	6.6
Do. of surfa	ce at River road ov	er low water of t	he Thames		13.00	44

The plains west of the road line between lots 6 and 7 are still lower, so much so, that

the greater portion cannot be drained by gravitation.

The lands in the township are naturally very rich and fertile, but large tracts of them are injured by the extreme flatness of the surface, and the crooked and obstructed nature of the natural waterways. The plain lands, the richest of the whole, have by natural waterways and artificial channels and improvements on waterways, been used as the receptacle for the surplus rainfall over the entire township south of them, as well as for some of the waters from adjoining townships; and to remedy this, as well as to drain the wet lands south of the middle road, and large tracts lying between that and the plains, the system of drains now in course of construction were laid out as the most serviceable plan of main drainage that could be adopted to improve the whole.

The drains located are two in number, but are divided into three parts in con-

nection with the services they are intended to perform, as follows:

No. 1 drain, south of the 6th and 7th concession line, has its head at the rear of the range of lots fronting on Lake Erie, and extends along the side road line between Lots 12 and 13, through the centre of the township, to the head of No. 1 drain north, at the line of the 6th and 7th concession, into which it discharges, and it will serve as a leading main drain for all that part of the township south of the 7th concession which can be drained into it, as the outlet, by means of lateral and branch drains. This drain will be 2,424 rods or over  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length; its bottom width will be 4 feet at the head and 10 feet at the outlet; it will vary in depth from 3 to 6 feet, and its top width will range from 12 to 18 feet. The entire fall from the head will be 58 feet and the average inclination will be 5.3 feet per mile. The average effective area of this drain will be 30 square feet, its mean velocity 246 feet per minute, and it will have a discharging capacity of 63 millions of gallons per diem. There will be 55,000 cubic yards of excavation in the work, and the contract price will amount to \$9,938.

No. 2 drain is chiefly intended to act as a catch-water drain for receiving and carrying off the large quantity of water brought down to the plains east of the Drake road, and it will have two outlets, the eastern part of the drain discharging into the north part of No. 1 drain, and the western part into Jennett's Creek. This drain will be 2,030 rods or 61 miles long; its bottom width will vary from 8 to 15 feet, its depths from 4 to 61 feet, and its top width from 15 to 25 feet. The entire fall from the head will be  $1\overline{2}$  feet, and the average grade  $2\cdot 0$  feet per mile. The average effective area of the west part of this drain will be 45 square feet, its mean velocity 156 feet per minute, and its discharging capacity 63 millions of gallons per diem. There will be 65,000 cubic

yards of excavation in this work, and the contract price amounts to \$11,165.

No. 1 drain north commences at the outlet of No. 1 drain south, at the line of the 6th and 7th concession, where it receives the waters of the east part of No. 2 drain as well as No. 1 drain south, and will act as the discharging outlet of those drains. In addition to this service it will most materially assist in the drainage of the valuable area of plain lands east of the Drake road, amounting to about 9,000 acres, and the greater

part of which cannot be unwatered by any other outlet.

The course of this drain is along the allowance for road between Lots 12 and 13; it passes under the Great Western Railway embankment, where a new culvert has to be constructed, and passing under the river road, where a bridge and floodgates are in course of construction, will discharge into the river Thames. The lowness of the surface along the south side of the railway and its rising from that to the river causes a heavy excavation near the Thames, the depth of cutting at one point reaching 13 feet. This drain will be 1076 rods or over  $3\frac{1}{3}$  miles long, and will contain 56,000 cubic yards of excavation. Its bottom width throughout will be 14 feet, it depths will vary from 3 to 13 feet, and its top widths from 20 to 40 feet. The entire fall will be 7 feet, the inclination 2 feet per mile, the effective area 60 square feet, the mean velocity 170 feet per minute, and the discharging capacity 92 millions of gallons per diem.

This drain will be the discharging outlet for 30,000 acres of land in the township of Raleigh, and it will also, in conjunction with No. 2 catchwater drain, unwater and improve over 9,000 acres of plain lands, that will eventually become the richest and most

productive in the township.

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The contract price for this work is \$10,222. In conjunction with the excavation of No. 2 drain, a length of 4,000 feet of Jennet's creek has to be cleared out and widened, and this is under contract for the sum of \$500, and 8 culverts of various sizes, including a railway culvert, and a bridge under the river road in connection with a flood-gate at

that point, are necessary in connection with these works.

The contract for the excavations in the whole drains and Jennet's creek was let to Mr. John Elliott on the 27th August, at prices per rod amounting to the sum of \$31,325 for the whole works, exclusive of the culverts, and \$10,450 has been expended on excavations, of which 72,000 cubic yards have been completed by the contractor. He is constructing the bridge under the river road, and the Great Western Railway Company are constructing the culvert for the outlet under the railway embankment. In estimating the benefit and increased value to property which will result from these drains, I consider that 9,000 acres of the plain lands will be increased in value by not less than \$10.00 per acre, and 10,000 acres to which No. 1 drain, south, will give facilities of drainage, will be improved in value by \$4.00 an acre, in addition to which main discharge-drains will be supplied to over 20,000 acres not otherwise benefited, but which now inundate the plains with their surplus water, partly by means of natural and partly by artificial water courses.

### TOWNSHIP OF EAST TILBURY, COUNTY OF KENT.

Surveys for drain lines were made in this township in May and June, by Messrs McMillan and McDonell. The surface of the township is very similar to that of Raleigh in its general configuration, except that the height of land is lower on its west side, and the plain lands are flatter, with a less rise between them and the river, the general surface of the plains being only 1.50 feet above ordinary water of the Thames.

Levels taken on No. 1 drain line and on the west side of the township, give the fol-

lowing results :-

### On No. 1 Line.

Height of rear of Lake Shore	e range of Lots over	low water of T	names	52.50 feet
Height of middle road,	Do.	Do.		
Height of plains at	Do.	Do.		1.56 "

### On the west boundary of the Township.

Height of south-west angle on the to	own line over low	water of the T	hames	28.39 feet
Height of middle road,	TO			15.68 "
Height of southern edge of plains at	D.	Do.		1.66 "

The height of land between Lake Erie and the River Thames, and Lake St. Clair, being so near Lake Erie, makes it a matter of necessity for all land north of the lake range of lots to discharge the surplus water into the plains and thence to the Thames, but the extreme flatness of the surface, and want of well defined natural water courses, makes this discharge so slow that large blocks of these lands are unfitted for cultivation during the whole season for growth; and one block of over 13,000 acres, south of the middle road, is entirely unsettled for this reason, and north of that road, in many parts, the settlements are thin, roads badly opened, and agricultural progress depressed from the same cause.

The result of the drainage surveys in this township has been the laying out of three main lines of drains south of the middle road for the purpose of draining the 13,000 acres of wet lands in that locality, and two main outlets therefrom, which, in their course to the waters of Jennett's and Baptiste Creek, drain an area of 10,000 acres more of land

suffering from the same cause.

No. 1 drain has its head at the rear line of the Lake Erie range of lots, in the line between lots 9 and 10, and follows that line to the middle road, where it takes the general line of a stream, which it follows to the boundary of Raleigh, and theree through that township to Jennett's Creek. Its length is 3,424 rods, or 10<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> miles nearly. Its bottom width will be 4 feet at the head, and 12 feet at the outlet. Its depths will vary

from 3 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and its top widths from 10 to 18 feet. The entire fall from the head of the drain to its outfall into Jennett's Creek will be 49.50 feet and the average inclination will be 5.3 feet per mile, the mean effective area will be 33 square feet, the mean velocity 246 feet per minute, and it will have a discharging capacity of 70 millions of gallons per diem. There will be 63,000 cubic yards of excavation in the drain, and the contract price for the work will amount to \$10,717.12.

No. 2 drain has its head at the rear line of the 13th concession, on the line between lots 12 and 13, and it follows that line to the middle of the 10th concession, from which it follows a depression formed by a water run to the 8th concession, where it forms a junction with No. 3 drain line, and both then take the same outlet to the lake. This drain is 1,515 rods, or  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles long, its bottom width will be 3 feet at the head and 5 feet at the outlet, its depths will vary from 3 to 4.6 feet, and its top widths from 9 to 14 feet. The entire fall from the head of the drain to its outfall will be 19 feet, and its average grade 4 feet per mile. There will be 18,700 cubic yards of excavation in the drain, and the contract price for the work will amount to \$4,741 95.

No. 3 drain will have its head at the line of the southern boundary of the township, on the line between lots 15 and 16, which it follows to the 8th concession, and forming a junction with No. 2 drain, both discharge into the outlet drain, which conveys their waters into Baptiste creek. This drain line is 1212 rods long, or over  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles. Its bottom width will be 3 feet at the head and 5 feet at the outlet. Its depths will vary from 3 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and its top widths from 9 to 14 feet. The entire fall from the head of the drain to the outfall, will be 15 feet, and its average grades 4 feet per mile. There will be 18,000 cubic yards of excavation in the drain, and the contract price of the work will amount to \$3,793.56. The outlet drain for No. 2 and 3 drains, will be 1200 rods long, having 8 feet width at bottom, and is let for the sum of \$5,400.00.

The contract for these drains, was let to Mr. John Elliot, for the sum of \$24,652 00, for the excavation of the whole works, embracing 23 miles of open drains, and these will unwater and improve a tract of 13,000 acres of wooded unsettled lands south of the middle road, possessing a good soil, and only wanting drainage to make the lands good for agricultural purposes, and a tract of 5300 acres on the outlet to No. 1, and 4700 acres on the outlet to Nos. 2 and 3 drains, of the same quality, the value of which will be improved by at least \$4,00 per acre over their present value.

The contractor has only got 1500 cubic yards of excavation done on these drains, and to the close of November, \$204 00 has been paid to him on the works.

### TOWNSHIP OF RUSSELL, COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

Surveys of a part of the swamp lands in this township, were made in March and April by Messrs. Gordon and McMahon, C. E., the area examined and surveyed being on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th concession from the Castor river to the northern boundary of the township, and from lots 10, in each of these concessions, to lots 21. The whole tract is an unbroken swamp, covered with small pine and tamarac on concessions 6 and 7, with some large pine on the 8th and 9th concessions; there is about 2 feet of black soil on the surface, under which is blue clay, and the whole area surveyed, amounting to about 9000 acres, has a firm bottom capable of making good farm land when drained.

Two drains were laid out in this tract—No. 1 having its head at lot 21, on the line of the 6th and 7th concessions, and following that line to its outlets, one of which is in Cook's creek, and the other in a stream flowing into the Castor river on lot No. 10. This drain has a length of 1327 rods, over 4 miles; a bottom width of three feet, an average depth of 4 feet, and an average top width of 11 feet, its greatest depth being 5 feet. Its entire fall from the head to Cook's creek is 11 feet, and its average grade 4 feet per mile; it contains 21,700 cubic yards of excavation. This drain will give a main outlet to lots Nos. 10 to 21, on the 6th and 7th concessions, amounting to 4400 acres.

No. 2 drain commences at its head at lot 21, in the line between the 8th and 9th concessions, and it follows that line to its outlet, into a stream flowing into the Castor river; this drain has a length of 1400 rods, or  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Its bottom width will be 4 feet, average depth 4 feet, greatest depth 5.80 feet, average top width 12 feet Its entire fall from head to outfall, 16 feet, and its average grade, 3.6 feet per mile, and the excavation

will amount to 29,000 cubic yards. This drain will give a main outlet to lots Nos. 10 to

21, on the 8th and 9th concessions, covering an area of 4,400 acres.

The contract for the work was let in September to Mr.W. Kingsford, for the sum of \$10,500, and the excavation on No. 1 drain will be nearly finished by the close of the year.

On No. 2 drain a large part of the surface has been cleared and grubbed, and I think

there will be no difficulty in finishing the whole before the spring.

There has been \$4,165 00 paid to the contractor for work done.

These works have a length of 8½ miles of drains, and will unwater an area of 8,800 acres, so as to make the land fit for settlement by draining the fronts of the lots, and giving outlets to the farm drains which should be made by the occupiers as the lands are cleared of timber, back from the concession lines, when their value will be increased \$4.00 an acre by drainage.

SUMMARY.

The drainage works in progress in the eight townships will have a total length of 120 miles of open drains, which will unwater or act as discharge drains to a total area of 120,000 acres. The contract prices for these works, amount to \$125,759.80.

> I have the honor to remain, Your obedient servant.

> > T. N. MOLESWORTH. Assistant Engineer.

## APPENDIX No. 4.

## REPORT

OF THE

## ASSISTANT ENGINEER,

ON

# DRAINAGE SURVEYS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Toronto, 18th December, 1870.

To the Hon. John Carling, Commissioner of Public Works, Ontario.

SIR,—In addition to the surveys of marsh lands referred to in my report on drainage works in progress, surveys were made during the present year in the following townships:—Luther, Proton, McKillop, Elma, Logan, Douro, Cumberland, Westmeath, Hay, Moore, and Gloucester; and examinations were made of swamp lands in Cavan, Monaghan, Ellice, Reach, Bromley, Portland, Camden, Sunnidale, Flos, and Vespra, in connection with the Nottawasaga river, Stephen, and part of Enniskillen, and I have the honor to lay before you the information I have compiled as the results of these surveys and examinations.

## TOWNSHIP OF LUTHER, COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

A survey of marsh lands in this township was made in February and March by Mr. Bailey, C. E., and levels were commenced in the township of Arthur from the level of a stream leading into the river Maitland, thence to the boundary of Luther, and along the allowance for road between the 6th and 7th concessions of that township to the allowance for side road 18 and 19; thence westerly to the line between the 8th and 9th concessions, and thence down a branch stream to the Grand river, and again from side road 18 and 19, at the front of concession 7, along that side road to the front of concession 4, and thence along concession 4 easterly to the Grand river again, at a point about 5½ miles down stream from the first point touched, showing a descent in that distance of 32 feet, the river having a gravelly bottom with a good current, and an average width of 90 feet between those points.

The levels taken in all were 30 miles, and were required for defining the relative heights of the tracts of swamp in connection with the streams which must eventually become the leading outfalls for the discharge of the various main drains, which will, in the course of time, become necessary for the drainage of the wet lands in this township,

which, in its present condition, is almost a vast wilderness, with very few of the lines for roads opened up, and some of those that are available only capable of being used for winter tracks. The settlements are few and scattered, and the settlers are disheartened as a general thing by early frosts, caused by the wet soil and large mass of wooded swamps, and know little of any part of the township except just in their own locality or concession, by reason of the want of communication of one part with another. The levels show that all drain lines to be constructed west of the line between lots 12 and 13 must seek their outlets into branches of the Maitland and Saugeen rivers, flowing in westerly directions, and all, or nearly all, east of that line must obtain outlets into streams flowing easterly into the Grand river, or southerly into the Boyne.

The levels taken indicate plenty of fall from the level tracts of swamp to the various streams, but the swamps are interspersed by small hills or islands, which in many cases intersect the allowances for road lines through them, and make it impossible, without large cost, to lay out any system of drains which shall at the same time assist in the opening up of road lines by being excavated along them; but it will be quite practicable to lay out drain lines following the curves of the low grounds, which will fulfil all the requirements for main drains, at a cost not in excess of that for draining the wet lands in

other townships.

The chief swamp in one body in the township is situate in concessions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, extending at extreme east and west points from lots 13 to 25, and having an area of about 12,000 acres, in which there are some of the hillocks referred to as "Islands in the swamp." Some of this swamp is pretty open, with scrubby tamarac and spongy surface, other parts are covered with tamarac, cedar, whitewood, birch, balsam, and hemlock, beech and maple on the small hillocks.

The soil is a deep black mould over blue clay, except at and around the small lake on lot 20 in the 4th and 5th concessions, where the ordinary water is 5 feet deep over 20

feet of black mud, and a sandy bottom beneath.

The levels show that this marsh can be drained by two outlets; one by a considerable stream called the "west branch" of the Grand river, leading into that river in let 26 in the 10th concession, and having a descent of 43 feet from the surface of the marsh to the Grand river, in a course of about  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles. This stream, where it leaves the marsh, is 15 feet wide and 3 feet deep, and is surrounded for some distance by beaver meadows, after which the banks become high, and there is good land on each side to its confluence with

the Grand river, where it is about 50 feet wide.

The other is a stream leading into the river Boyne, which I propose to tap by a discharge drain from the intersection of the 4th and 5th concession line with side road 21 and 22, and which is marked as No. 1 on the plan of the township. This discharge drain will receive two branches at its head, called Nos. 2 and 3 drains, while two other drains, Nos. 4 and 5, will discharge into the west branch, which will require some clearing out west of side road 21 and 22, and must be freed from all jambs, logs, roots, and fallen timber which now obstruct its course. No. 1 drain will have a length of 8,000 feet, a bottom width of 5 feet, an average depth of  $4\frac{70}{100}$  feet and a total fall of 8 feet, and will contain 9,000 cubic yards of earthwork. It will discharge into a stream on lot 26 on the 3rd concession, which has its outfall into the Boyne. Its head, at the front of the 5th concession, will receive the waters of Nos. 2 and 3 drains.

No. 2 drain, having its outlet at the head of No. 1, will be 9,000 feet long, having a bottom width of 4 feet, and an average depth of the same, it will extend upwards through lots 21 in the 5th and 6th concessions, avoiding the hillocks on the side road line, but keeping nearly parallel thereto, to its head at the front of the 7th concession. It will

have a total fall of 3 feet, and will contain 10,700 cubic yards of earthwork.

No. 3 drain, having its outlet at the head of No. 1 also, will have a bottom width of 4 feet, an average depth of 4 feet, and a length of 2,900 feet to its head at the small lake in lot 20, which it is intended to lower and partially drain, so as to keep its flood waters from spreading over the surrounding marsh. This drain will have a fall of 2 feet, and will contain 3,500 cubic yards of earthwork.

No. 4 drain will be along or near side road allowance 18 and 19, having deviations where hillocks occur, its head being at the 4th concession, and its outlet into the west

branch in the 7th concession. Its length will be 11,000 feet, its bottom width 4 feet, average depth 4 feet, total fall 8 feet, and the excavation will amount to 12,100 cubic

vards.

No. 5 drain.—The general course of this drain will be along the line of the road allowance between the 8th and 9th concessions from its head at side road allowance 15 and 16 to its outfall into the west branch in lot No. 20, and its length will be 8,000 feet, having a bottom width of 4 feet, and an average depth of the same, and the quantity of excavation will amount to 9,500 cubic yards.

The west branch outfall will require to be cleared out and freed from brush logs, roots, and fallen timber, from the side road between lots 15 and 16 to its discharge into the Grand river. When this is accomplished and the drains Nos. 1 to 5 excavated, main drainage will be given to an area of 12,000 acres of marsh which is now of no value except for any timber it may contain, but which will make meadow and pasture lands of considerable fertility, and worth about \$4 00 an acre more than their present value.

I estimate the cost of the works as follows:-

Total excavations, 44,800 cubic yards - - \$8,960 00 Clearing and improving the west branch - - - 3,500 00 1,246 00 \$13,706 00

The construction of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway through the 1st concession of Luther will make this land easier of access, the timber will first become of value, and then the lands will be sought after for settlement, and drainage will become a matter of necessity.

TOWNSHIP OF PROTON, COUNTY OF GREY.

A survey of a part of this township was made by Mr. Holwell, C. E., in March and April. The work comprised a traverse, levels, and soundings of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles of the Saugeen river from the boundary of Egremont to lot No. 23, above the second mill pond, and 25 miles of levels taken on various lines in the southerly part of the township, between the Egremont boundary and the Grand river and the 4th and 12th concessions, so as to ascertain the various heights of the surface and the best outfall for discharge drains. The spring thaw set in before all the levels could be taken, and therefore I am unable to give plans and estimate in detail for all the drains required in this section of the township; but I here submit the information I obtained as far as the work progressed.

The tract of land comprised between the boundary of Luther and the 12th conces-

The tract of land comprised between the boundary of Luther and the 12th concession of Proton contains 48,000 acres, of which about one-half is swamp, and the remainder, high dry lands covered with hardwood timber, and possessing good soil, but the settle-

ments on which are detached and broken by intervening tracts of swamp.

The main outfalls for the discharge of the rainfall on these lands are the Saugeen and the Grand River. The first named has a water shed of 42,000 acres extending from the Egremont boundary to the side road between lots 37 and 38; and the latter a watershed of 6,000 acres only, in this part of the township. The Saugeen river may, therefore, be looked on as the main artery for receiving the surplus rainfall of the whole.

The survey of this river from the boundary of Egremont to lot 23 shows it to be very tortuous. It is rapid below the mill dam at Cedarville, and the surface of the water at the town line is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet below the water above the dam. From the dam at Cedarville to the foot of McDonald's dam there is a rise of 20 feet, and from that to above the dam in the mill pond a rise of 5 feet, making the total rise from the town line to that point 30·50 feet. Considerable injury appears to result from the high water in flood time caused by the dam at Cedarville, and also from jambs, logs and drift wood obstructing various parts of the water way. The width of this river along the line of survey averages 40 feet with a general depth at low water of 3 feet, and if the obstructions to the water way were removed, the river with an average inclination of 3 feet per mile from lot 23 to the town line, should form an ample discharge drain for its entire watershed.

There are four streams on the north, and three streams on the south side of the Saugeen, all discharging into the river, and unwatering a considerable part of the adjoining lands, and these I would propose to deepen, straighten and clean out and free from brush, logs and driftwood and make them serve as main drains, when they would unwater tracks of wet lands in the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th concessions, amounting in all to nearly 7,000 acres, and some of these improved streams could be made use of in the further extension of drainage works, as discharge drains for unwatering the adjoining tracts by the excavation of lines of drains leading into them as outlets.

A further survey making traverses and taking levels up these streams and on the proposed lines for drains leading into them will be necessary before I can give any detailed estimates for the cost of the works; but judging from the information received so far, I consider that the larger part of the 24,000 acres of swamp in the township can be

drained at a cost not exceeding that in any other township.

### TOWNSHIPS OF MCKILLOP, LOGAN AND ELMA.

The swamp, a small part of which will be unwatered by the two drains now being excavated in Grey, extends into the townships of McKillop, Logan, and Elma, having areas of 2,000 acres in McKillop, and nearly 10,000 in Logan; besides the large area west of the gravel road in Elma, referred to in my report of last year. The greater part of this swamp in Logan and McKillop is covered with black ash and pine, and in some parts with spruce and tamarac, the soil being black mould over reddish clay. A survey was made in McKillop in conjunction with that of the swamp in Grey, in March and April, but the outlet to No. 4 drain in McKillop not being satisfactory for want of fall, a further examination and survey was made in June, when lines were extended into Logan were laid out so as to drain a large part of the swamp in that township, while serving as discharge drains to No. 4 in McKillop, and Nos. 5, 6 and 8 in Elma. The conformation of the whole swamp is such as to render this combination of drains of the different townships necessary; thus in McKillop No 3 drain will have to discharge into No. 2 drain in Grey, and No. 4 drain will discharge into No. 2 drain in Logan, and Nos. 5, 6 and 8 in Elma will discharge into No. 1 drain in Logan.

These drains and their dimensions may be thus described :-

No. 3 drain McKillop.—The head of this drain is at the south-east angle of lot 6 in concession 14, its length is a little over 1½ miles, its grade 2 fect per mile, its course along the allowance for side road between lots 5 and 6, to the boundary of Grey where it passes through concession 18 to its outlet in drain No. 2. It will have 3 feet bottom, an average depth of 3:60 feet, and will contain 7,000 cubic yards of earth work, and drain 900 acres of land in McKillop.

No. 4 drain, McKillop.—The head of this drain commences near the north end of the 14th concession, on or near the limit between lots 1 and 2 and continues on that limit to the road allowance between the 12th and 13th concessions of McKillop, where it diverges to the head of No. 2 drain in Logan at the boundary of that township. It will have a bottom width of 3 feet, average grades of 1 foot per mile, an average depth of 4 feet, a length of 2½ miles, will contain 12,900 cubic yards of earth excavation, and drain an area

cf 1,000 acres.

No. 1 drain Logan.—The head of this drain will be at the boundary line of Elma, at the outlet of No. 5 in that township. Its course will follow the line between lots 26 and 27 in Logan to the rear of the 14th concession, where it will deviate westwardly, and with a somewhat curved line have its outlet in a branch of the Thames in the 9th concession. It will be 5 miles long, have a bottom width of 5 feet, an average depth of 4 feet, a grade of 6 feet per mile, an excavation of 31,500 cubic yards, and besides acting as a discharge drain for Nos. 5, 6 and 8 in Elma will unwater an area of 5,000 acres in Logan in the 10th to 16th concessions.

No. 2 drain Logan.—The head of this drain will be at the boundary of McKillop in lot 35, in the 12th concession of Logan, where it will receive the water from No. 4 drain in McKillop. It will extend diagonally across the lots to its outlet about the middle of

lot 29 in the 10th concession of Logan, will be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, and will have a bottom width of 4 feet, an average depth of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet, a grade of 1.60 feet per mile, and an excavation of 12,500 cubic yards, and besides receiving the water of part of No. 4 drain in McKillop will unwater and improve an area of 1,700 acres in the 11th to 16th concessions of Logan.

Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 drains in Elma.—Additional surveys in this township were made by Mr. Kirk, C.E., in March and April, so as to secure a better outlet for part of No. 5 drain referred to in last year's report, so as to be of more general service, and also to lay

out some additional drains.

No. 5 drain as now located, is along the line between lots 1 and 2 in the 14th to 18th concessions, its head being in the 14th and its outlet in the 18th concession at the boundary of Logan. Its discharge will be into No. 1 drain Logan, and thence to a branch of the Thames. Its length will be  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles, bottom width 4 feet, average depth 4 feet, excavation 13,400 cubic yards, grade 1.60 per mile. This drain will unwater the lands in lots 1 to 5, in the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions, having an area of 2,000 acres.

No. 5 drain is a branch leading into No. 5 on the line between the 15th and 16th concessions from lot 6 to No. 5 drain. This drain will have a bottom width of 3 feet, an average depth of 3:50 feet, and will contain 3,200 cubic yards of excavation. It will form an outlet for the lots from Nos. 6 to 16 on each side of the concession road, the fall on which is from 16 downwards to the head of this drain, and is the only outlet the water from these lots can have; it will thus unwater 2,000 acres in conjunction with No. 5 of which it forms a part, whenever a tap drain is constructed along the concession for that purpose.

No. 7 drain is on the same line as No. 5 between lots 2 and 3, having its outlet at the river Maitland, and its head at the rear of the 11th concession. It will be over  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, will have 3 feet bottom width, an average depth of 3 feet, a grade of 5.3 feet per mile, the excavation will be 8,000 cubic yards, and it will improve an area of 1,000

acres of swamp.

No. 8 drain will be on the boundary between Elma and Logan in front of lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, in the 18th concession of Elma, and will benefit about 1,400 acres partly in Elma and partly in Logan. These lands are low and wet and need drainage very much. This drain will be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, having a bottom width of 3 feet, a depth of 3 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet, a grade of 5.85 feet per mile, and an excavation of 8,200 cubic yards.

The estimated cost of the drains laid out in the townships of McKillop, Logan, and Elma and referred to here as connecting with each other as outlets for the drainage of the mass of swamp extending into Grey, McKillop, Logan, and Elma is as follows:—

Nos. 3 and 4 drains McKillop, 4 miles long, containing 19,900 cubic yards, will cost \$3,720 00, for the unwatering and improvement of 2,300 acres of swamp lands, the value

of which will be improved \$4 00 an acre by the works.

Nos. 1 and 2 drains Logan,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, containing 44,000 cubic yards of excavation, will cost \$9,680 00, and will unwater an area of 6,700 acres of wet swamp lands, which will increase in value \$4 00 per acre by these works, which will also act as outlets for drains in McKillop and Elma. Nearly the whole of this tract is the property of the

Canada Company.

Nos. 5, 6 and 8 drains in Elma, 5 miles in length, containing excavations of 24,800 cubic yards, will cost \$4,640 00, and will discharge the surplus water from an area of 5,400 acres, of which about 700 acres will be in the township of Logan, along the line of No. 8 drain, and 2,000 acres will lie east of the head of No. 6 branch, and will require a tap drain to be constructed into the outlet. The value of this land will be increased by \$4 00 an acre for 3,400 acres, and 2,000 acres by \$2 00 an acre, in connection with the proposed works.

### Township of Douro, County of Peterborough.

A survey of Buckley's Lake and Marsh was made in February and March, by Mr. Strickland, C. E. This lake and marsh contain an area of 1,350 acres, in lots 16, 17, 18, in the 4th concession; lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, in the 5th concession; lots 12, 13, 14,

15, 16, 17, in the 6th concession; and lots 12, 13 and 14, in the 7th concession of Douro. The greater portion of this area is composed of a bed of marl, covered by a few inches of water during the dry season, increasing to a foot or eighteen inches during the spring and fall; this is caused by an obstruction in the bed of the outfall known as Sawer's Creek, and the accumulation of water arises chiefly from Buckley's Lake and Marsh, being the receptacle of the waters of Long's and Beaver Creeks, which flow in faster than the outlet will admit of their escape.

The result of the survey is that a plan has been made for the drainage of this marsh, by the excavation of a deeper channel through Sawer's Creek to its discharging point in

the Otonabee River.

This channel would be nearly 21 miles in length, and would contain 15,000 cubic yards of excavation, and its depth would be increased by from 4½ to 5½ feet, so as to give an even grade of 2.12 feet per mile from above the old mill dam to the bed of the lake, with a descent of 6.50 feet from the site of the dam to the river, a distance of 500 feet.

The excavation of this channel and the draining of the area of 1,350 acres would improve its value by \$6 00 an acre, as it is in the midst of a well-settled and fertile distrite, and the land reclaimed would be in demand, while the township would be enabled to open a leading road allowance, now obstructed by the marsh.

### TOWNSHIP OF CUMBERLAND, COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

A survey of a tract comprising about 15,000 acres of swamp lands in the township of Cumberland, was made in June, July and August, by Mr. H. O. Wood, P. L. S. The survey comprises a traverse, levels and soundings on the Bearbrook, from the 3rd concession to the township of Gloucester, 111 miles in length and 21 miles for drain lines, some of which include traverses of streams made use of as discharge drains. The following lands are included in the area that would be improved by these works:—

	0			_ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
In the	4th	Concession,	Lots	18, 19, and 20 80	acres.
66	5th	"	"	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20	66
"	6th	66		15, 16, 17	66
66	7th	66	66	15, 16, 17 600	66
66	8tlı	66		15 to 26, inclusive	66
66	9th	66	44	11 to 28 " 3,600	66
66	10th	66	"	9 to 28 "	66
66	llth	66	66	8 to 28 " 3,630	66
	7	Cotal		14 760	66

In addition to 1,000 acres in Gloucester, which will be unwatered by No. 3 drain and outfalls.

The obstructions to be removed in draining these lands are—

1st. The removal of bars and shoals, and grading and deepening the bed of the Bearbrook, from the boundary of Gloucester to the 3rd concession of Cumberland.

2nd. The opening up of certain streams by deepening and clearing out, to serve as

discharge drains.

3rd. The excavation of drain lines to obviate the ridges which now rise between the areas of these swamps and the natural waterways, and to provide for the passing off of the surplus water.

The details of these works are as follows:-

No. 1, the Bearbrook.—Length of works, 11½ miles, containing 40,000 cubic yards of excavation, 15 feet wide in bottom, cuttings through shoals and bars, so as to give a uniform grade of one foot per mile. Estimated cost, \$8,000 00.

No. 2 drain.—21 miles in length, in front of lots 11 to 16, on the line of the 10th and 11th concessions, containing 8,000 cubic yards of excavation, having 5 feet bottom width, 3 feet average depth, and grades of 3.20 feet per mile, receiving the water of No. 6 drain and discharging into No. 4, and thence to Bearbrook. Estimated cost, \$1,760 00.

No. 3 drain. -11 miles in length, along the boundary of Gloucester, in part of lots

21, 22, 23 and 24, in Cumberland, containing 4,900 cubic yards of excavation, having 3 feet bottom width, 3 feet depth, and grades of 4.20 feet per mile; discharges into No. 9 drain, and thence, via McVeigh's Creek, and No. 8, to Bearbrook. Estimated cost, \$1,078 00.

No. 4 drain, 13 miles in length, will have its outlet into the Bearbrook in a stream called "the North-branch," and its upper portion will be along side road 15 and 16 to its head at the discharging point of No. 2 drain, which it receives; it will have a bottom width of 6 feet, average depth of 3 feet, grades of 3 feet per mile, and will contain 7,000

cubic yards of excavation; estimated cost \$1,540.

No. 5 drain, 2 miles in length, will discharge into No. 4 near its outlet at Bearbrook, and will follow the line of the allowance for road between the 9th and 10th concessions to its head, where it will receive No. 7, McKinnon's Creek, which will be cleared out only above that point. No. 5 drain will have a bottom width of 5 feet, an average depth of 3.5 feet, grades of 6.80 feet per mile, and will contain 6,000 cubic yards of excavation, and is estimated to cost \$1,320.

No. 8, McVeigh's Creek.—This work will consist of clearing out and deepening about one mile of the creek which passes through an alder marsh, where the stream becomes lost, and this stream will form the discharging outlet for Nos. 3, 9, 10 and 11 drains. The width of bottom will be 10 feet, average depth 2.5 feet, grade per mile 6.36 feet, and it will contain 7,000 cubic yards of excavation, and is estimated to cost \$1.540.

No. 9 drain,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles long, commences in McVeigh's Creek, on lot 24, in the 7th concession, follows the line of the creek upwards to the 10th concession in lot 25, and then takes a diagonal course to the boundary of Gloucester on the S. W. angle of lot 24 in the 11th concession, where it receives the water from No. 3 drain. The dimensions of the drain will be, bottom widths from 6 to 10 feet, depths from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to four feet, grades 3.50 feet per mile, excavations 19,800 cubic yards. Estimated cost \$4,360.

No. 10 drain, 2 miles long, will discharge into No. 9, and will be along the road allowance of the 10th and 11th concession in front of lot 22 to 27. It will have a bottom width of 3 feet, depth from 3 to four feet, grades 3 feet per mile, excavations 8,000 cubic

yards, and the estimated cost is \$1,760.

No. 11 drain, 2 miles long, will discharge into No. 9 drain, and will be along the road allowance of the 9th and 10th concessions, in front of lot 23 to 28. It will have a bottom width of 3 feet, average depth of 3 feet, grades of 3 feet per mile, excavation

8,000 cubic yards, and estimated cost \$1,760 00.

With regard to the areas to be improved by these drains, Nos. 2, 4, 5 and 7 drains, will unwater and act as main drains to a tract of 4,000 acres north of Bearbrook, in concessions 9, 10 and 11, and in lots 9 to 16; a part of this tract merges into the "Mer-bleu" swamp, in which there is a peat bed from 20 to 40 feet deep in the 11th concession. The average improved value by drainage is estimated at \$4 per acre, the cost of the works in connection with these drains being estimated at \$5,100.

Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 3 drains will act as main drains for an area of 7,600 acres south of the Bearbrook, in lots 18 to 26, in the 8th concession, lots 22 to 28 in the 9th concession, lots 21 to 28, in the 10th, and lots 20 to 28, in the 11th concessions of Cumberland, besides 1,000 acres in Gloucester along drain No. 3, and the average improved value of these lands by drainage is estimated at \$4 per acre. The cost of the works necessary for

these drains is estimated at \$10,500.

The improvements to the Bearbrook referred to as No. 1, are not essential to the drainage of the areas proposed to be unwatered by the other drains, as the surface of those tracts is sufficiently high above the flood waters of Bearbrook, but there is a tract of flat lands along the margin of this stream which would become very fertile and valuable, if the removal of the bars, and deepening of the bed of this stream could be effected. The amount of excavation necessary for the properly grading of this stream over a course of 11½ miles, I estimate at 40,000 cubic yards, and the cost at \$8,000, and it would relieve an area of 4,160 acres, and improve its value by \$5 an acre.

## TOWNSHIP OF WESTMEATH, COUNTY OF RENFREW.

and 6th concessions of Westmeath from lots 13 to 19, covering an area of 2,800 acres. The locality in which this marsh is situated is well settled, and the land valuable. The surface of the swamp is composed of black mud or vegetable mould over clay, and the timber is chiefly tamarac and cedar. The whole is now worthless for farming lands, but if drained would become valuable for pasture and grass lands, and would increase in value by \$4.00 an acre. One main drain will answer this purpose. Its head being on lot 19, in the 6th concession, and its outlet on lot 15, in the 3rd concession, discharging into Fraser's Creek; its length will be  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles, bottom width 3 feet, depth 3 to 4 feet, and excavation 14,400 cubic yards, and its estimated cost is \$3,200 00.

### TOWNSHIP OF HAY, COUNTY OF HURON.

An examination and survey for drainage purposes was made in the township of Hay, by Mr. Weatherald, C. E., in the months of July, August and September. He found the principal marsh to be a large tamarac swamp, extending north and south across the township, and about a mile into Stanley on the north, and continuing into Stephen on the south. At the boundary between Stephen and Hay, the principal timber is black ash, and this swamp extends across into the 4th concession, joining with the tamarac swamps at lot 16, concessions 6 and 7, and continues north through concessions 4, 5 and 6, an average width of half a mile. This swamp receives the water from the higher land all the way to the east boundary of the township.

Surveys have been made for three lines of drains to relieve and unwater these swamps, which extend over an area of 8,000 acres, the whole of which is now unfit for farming

purposes.

The land, north of side road between lots 15 and 16, through which No. 1 drain will pass, is very good, being composed of black muck to a depth of from 2 to 4 feet, over clay. This, as it now stands, is useless for agricultural purposes, but, if effectually drained, would sell for from \$15 to \$20 per acre, over an area of 2,600 acres, and I estimate its improved value, if drained, at \$10 per acre. The land south of side road 15 and 16, is light and sandy, covered with hemlock, and is also worthless and unsaleable at present, but would make good pasture land if drained; if all these drains are carried out there will be 4,000 acres of this quality of land improved by unwatering to an extent of about \$4 an acre.

In addition to these lands, there is an area of 1.400 acres along both sides of No. 2, on Black Creek, which will be drained by the clearing out and deepening of that stream. It is good in quality, and would be improved to an extent of \$10 per acre.

The position and extent of the proposed drains are as follows:-

No. 1 drain 6 miles long, will have its head at the town line of Stanley, about the middle of the 8th concession of Hay, and, taking a diagonal course, its outlet into the Black Creek, or No. 2, in lot 9 in the 6th concession. It will have a bottom width of 3 feet at the head, increasing to 5 feet at the outlet, depths from 3 to 4.80 feet, average grades of 4 feet per mile, an excavation of 21,000 cubic yards, and is estimated to cost

\$3,927 00, and will drain an area of 3,500 acres.

No. 2 drain, or Black Creek, is 9½ miles in length, and the work consists in clearing out and deepening part of Black Creek for an outlet or discharge drain, as well as making it the outfall for No. 1 drain; and also in the excavation of a drain having 3 feet bottom width, from where the stream turns off in lot 20 to the town line of Stanley. This drain will discharge a part of its waters into Black Creek, and a part into the Bayfield River, into which it will have to be carried along a small stream, the bottom of the drain being graded each way from lot 25. The whole fall, from the head of the drain in lot 25, to the boundary of Stephen, is 27 feet; and when the drain is cut and the stream cleared out it will give main drainage to an area of 4,000 acres. There will be 14,200 cubic yards of excavation in this drain, besides the clearing out and deepening bars on the stream, and the whole is estimated to cost \$5,500 00.

No. 3 drain having its outlet at the Aux Sables river, will pass along the east side of the swamp to its head at lot 9 in the 4th concession, and will act as a catchwater drain for receiving the water from the high lands east of the swamps; its length will be 13

miles, its bottom width 3 feet, average depth 4 feet, total fall from head to the Aux Sables River 7 feet, and excavations 6200 cubic yards. Its estimated cost will be

\$1,054 00, and it will drain an area of 600 acres.

These drains, having a total length of 17 miles, will unwater a total area of 8,000 acres of swamp land, crossing the centre of Hay, and the works will improve the communications between the eastern and western parts of the townships, as well as increase the value of the lands to be drained.

### TOWNSHIP OF MOORE, COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Mr. C. James, C. E., has nearly completed a survey of the southern part of this township, in which there is a tract of 13,000 acres of wet and swamp lands.

There have been  $29\frac{1}{2}$  miles of levels taken to the present time, and the remainder will be taken after the surface freezes, and are required chiefly on outlet streams leading

into the township of Sombra.

The profiles of the proposed drains not being ready, as Mr. James has only just returned from the field work, I cannot as yet estimate the cost of the required works, but submit the following extracts from his report:-

"My surveys up to the present time have been confined to that portion of the township laying between lots 11 and 28, in the first four concessions adjoining the township of Sombra.

"It was at first proposed to open ditches along the concessions and side roads, but on examination I found that in order to get efficient outlets and avoid deep cuttings, these outlets could be best obtained by following the natural water courses.

"All north and south lines in this part of the township may be considered outlets, that being the natural course of water, the east and west lines being the feeders or catch-

water drains for those outlets.

"The lines Nos. 1, 3 and 9, as shown in the accompanying tracing, may be considered under the latter heading. On these lines the difference of level from east to west is almost nominal. This can, however, be improved by deepening the outlets sufficiently to admit of an increased fall being given to the ditches and raising the gradient at such points as

may be deemed best suited for that purpose.

"Line No. 1, on the 4th and 5th concessions, commencing about the centre of lot No. 11, and terminating at the line between lots 27 and 28, a distance of  $319 \frac{32}{100}$  chains, has a fall only of  $3\frac{19}{100}$  feet, this being obtained by a ditch cut at the west end, following almost the contract the contract of t following along the concession to the St. Clair River. This ditch is not of sufficient depth to be of any service, and the Council object to its being opened, the fall being so abrupt on reaching the bank of the St. Clair, that in a few years the whole road allowance and part of the adjoining lands would be carried away.

"Line No 3 commences at Cameron's Creek on lot 15, extending along the allowance for road between 2nd and 3rd concessions to the line between lots 27 and 28. On this line a much better fall can be obtained, there being a difference of level between Cameron's Creek and the first swamp reached, of 11.50 feet, in a distance of 12.20 chains; from this point to the line between 27 and 28, distance 237.09, several points are crossed, giving a fall of from 3 to 5 feet to the mile, which can be increased as suggested in report

on Line No. 1.

"Line No. 9, the town line of Sombra, is still more favorably situated for drainage. Commencing at the north branch of Bear Creek, the survey follows a ravine a distance of 6.91 chains to the town line, the fall from this point to high water mark on Bear Creek being 23.64 feet; from this point to the line between 15 and 16, distant 23.33 chains, there is a rise of 1.38 feet, and thence to the crossing of Houghton's Creek, distance 36.16 chains the fall is 1.19 feet; from this point, Clay Creek is reached at a distance of 143.95 chains, the high water mark on that creek being  $5\frac{5}{100}$  feet lower than at the crossing of Houghton's Creek, the whole distance being  $210\frac{35}{100}$  chains.

"On each of these surveys an extensive open marsh is crossed, studded with wooded ridges and extending south through Sombra, embracing the whole of lot 20 and parts of lots 19 and 21 in the four first concessions of Moore. I consider a ditch through the centre of this marsh indispensable. An outlet can be obtained by continuing a ditch through the same marsh in Sombra until Indian Creek is reached. I have not seen this creek, but am informed that a good outlet can be obtained at a distance of about two miles from the town line. This ditch would drain about 1200 acres of marsh in Moore, and probably 600 or 800 acres of marsh in Sombra, which, if drained, would make excellent meadow and pasture lands.

"Of the other lines surveyed I would recommend the opening of lines Nos. 4, 5, 10,

11, 13 and 14, all being outlets.

"No. 4 follows the allowance for road between lots 18 and 19 from the line between 4th and 5th concessions to the town line, distance  $178\frac{22}{100}$  chains. On this line a ditch has been cut for a distance of  $116\frac{46}{100}$  chains, but not of sufficient size to be of any use to the land through which it passes, its whole capacity being occupied by water flowing from the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, the fall on this line being  $8\frac{55}{100}$  feet, and running mostly through swamp lands, it will make an excellent outlet. I have connected this line at stake 148 by survey with Houghton's Creek, the fall to this point being  $8\frac{40}{100}$  feet.

"Line No. 5 commences at the 4th and 5th concessions; following the allowance for road between lots 12 and 13 to Morris Creek, a distance of  $86\frac{47}{100}$  chains, with a fall of  $7\frac{37}{100}$  feet from the starting point on a ridge, but taking the swamp level reached at a distance of 22 chains, we have a fall from there to the junction with Morris Creek of  $6\frac{66}{100}$  feet in a distance of  $64\frac{47}{100}$  chains; from that point south in a distance of  $17\frac{26}{100}$  chains we have an additional fall of  $7\frac{27}{100}$  feet, which increases as it approaches the north

branch of Bear Creek to which it is tributary.

"Line No. 10 I consider the best outlet in that part of the township, it being the natural course of water to Clay Creek, both branches of that creek having their source in the swamp lands on the 7th and 8th concessions. This survey commences on lot 27 at the line between 4th and 5th concessions, running diagonally across lots 26, 25 and 24 to the first concession where it unites with the east branch of that creek about the centre of lot 24 in the 1st concession, and passes into Sombra at the line between lots 24 and 25 of Moore. This survey has not been completed owing to the depth of water, but in order to ascertain whether sufficient fall could be obtained by opening the channel through to the town line, I carried the levels along the ridge to that point, which gives a fall of  $14\frac{66}{100}$  feet to high water mark, the bed of creek being  $4\frac{26}{100}$  feet below that level. The survey has been made to the forks of Clay Creek, distance  $174\frac{53}{100}$  chains, but owing to the depth of water the levels terminate in the creek at  $141\frac{20}{100}$  chains from the starting point, shewing a fall of  $15\frac{7}{100}$  feet at that point, therefore, in order to make the drainage of that creek efficient, the work will have to be extended into Sombra.

"Line No. 11 commences at stake 148 on line No. 4, crossing the town line, distance  $40^{\frac{67}{100}}$  chains, the fall being  $1^{\frac{72}{100}}$  feet, and terminating in Houghton's Creek, a distance of  $80^{\frac{82}{100}}$  chains from starting point, with a fall on the entire length of  $12^{\frac{19}{100}}$  feet. This creek will make a good outlet from the town line ditch, and can be made a good outlet

from line 18 and 19 by connecting these lines as proposed by this survey.

"Line No. 13, in the east branch of Clay creek, commences on 2nd and 3rd concessions following a ditch already cut on road allowance between 21 and 22, distance,  $7\frac{3.6}{1.00}$  chains. This ditch will require to be enlarged for that distance in order to carry off water conveyed by line No. 3, which it crosses. This survey terminates for the present at  $12\frac{1.6}{1.00}$  chains from starting point, the water being too deep to admit of a survey being continued; it will unite with line No. 10 at its present termination, and follow the same course through Sombra until a sufficient fall is obtained. This survey will probably extend one and a half miles into Sombra

"Line No. 14 commences at a distance of 10 chains from the starting point of line No. 3, and will save the cost of cutting through a high clay ridge to obtain an outlet on Cameron's creek. Its entire length is  $14\frac{96}{100}$  chains, with a fall of  $13\frac{93}{100}$  feet from its starting point, or  $10\frac{83}{100}$  feet from bottom of ditch now crossing the line near that point.

"Line No. 2 I have also surveyed, but cannot recommend any expenditure, its only recommendation being that it follows the allowance for road between lots 24 and 25. A portion of this ditch is already opened, and the balance under contract; but too narrow to be of much service. It is not a natural water course, and I consider the opening of east

and west branches of Clay creek would be far more effective. I have made a survey connecting this ditch with west branch of Clay creek, a distance of  $3\frac{31}{1000}$  chains, showing a

fall from bottom of ditch to bed of creek of  $1\frac{20}{100}$  feet in that distance.

"Line No. 12 commences at 2nd and 3rd concessions, following the allowance for road between 15 and 16, to the town line. This ditch would only benefit the lands on either side for a distance of a few rods, as the road will have to be opened by the municipality. I think the opening of this ditch may be left to them.

"I have not made any survey east of Bear creek, my whole time being occupied with

the lines here reported on.

"The town line between Sombra and Moore, extending from Bear creek to the river St Clair, has been a disputed point for many years. In connection with Mr. Francis, P. L. S., of Sarnia, I have established that line by straightening it between the side roads. The original survey seems to have been made from each end, terminating in lot 17; but not connected. I have put a swing of 20 minutes south at line 15 and 16, and 6 minutes south at 18 and 19. I believe if this survey was made according to the original intention, by a line from the river St. Clair, south 88° east, it would take a large slice off of Sombra.

"The whole area to be drained I estimate at 22,000 acres; of this, about 13,000 acres are now considered swamp lands, though not actually so, fully two-thirds being ridge, which is at present inacessible, except during the winter, when the swamps are frozen. The soil is clay, well suited for agricultural purposes. Some of the swamps and marshes show a deposit of from one to four feet of peat. The ridges have been well timbered with oak, but the lumberer has selected the greater portion of the best timber; still, a large quantity of valuable oak remains. There is also a large quantity of good timber for ties and cordwood, for which a good market can be found at any point on the St. Clair river, all of which would give employment to a large number of men if the country was operfied to settlement.

"The present value of these lands is from three to four dollars per acre; when drained.

they would sell readily at from eight to fifteen dollars per acre.

"The Council have expended a large amount of money from time to time in cutting ditches along the road sides, especially in the north part of the township, the effect of which has been to flood the portion now proposed to be drained, so that in calculating the size of ditches required for the drainage of these swamp lands, it will also be necessary to

provide for the water flowing through these ditches from the north.

"About eight years since, the Council employed an engineer to take levels over several of the lines I have now reported on; his report was adopted in Council, but never acted on to the full extent. He recommended the opening of concession lines being made a special tax on the lands benefited; the outlets on north and south lines to be a tax on the municipality. These outlets have not been opened. In my opinion, no fairer assessment could be made, seeing that both north and south had been taxed for years to convey the waters from the north, and then leave it to flood the unsettled lands of the south. A few settlers have courageously undertaken to build up a home in this land of wood and water, and I think, in justice to them and all land owners in these four concessions, that the municipality should now contribute liberally to the drainage of those lands."

### Township of Gloucester, County of Carleton.

An examination of the low lands in this Township was made by Mr. W. H. O. Wood, P.L.S., in March, and an outline and list of swamp and wet lots was furnished, which covers a total area of 35,336 acres, of which the following is a brief detail:—

In	Concession	1,	Rideau Fron	t, 12	lots,	containing	359	acres of	swamp.
	66	2,	cc	27	"	"	2,092		"
	"	3,	66	31	66	66	2,454	44	66
	44	4.	"	26	46	66	2,409	66	66
	"	5.	46	26	46	44	2,075	66	66
	44	6.	"	22	44	46	3,138	66	44
	66	Cto	me "	17	66	66	804	46	66

In Con	cession 2.	Ottawa Fr	ont. 10	lots.	containing	390	acres	of swamp.
(			27	67	"	3,704	66	44
6	4		20	66	4+	2,780	66	4.
4	5	6.	18	66	66	2,518	66	6.
4			20	66	66	2,600		. 6
6	7.		20	66	66	2,756	6.6	4.
4	. 8.		20	6.6	66	2,842	**	6.6
6.	9.		20	6 .		3,747	11	6.
In Jun	ction Goi	e,	16	6.6	4+	668	6.6	64
					-			

Total area of swamp lands .......... 35,336 '

A survey is now being made on a part of these lands in the 7th, 8th and 9th concescessions of the Ottawa Front, and drain lines will be marked out and levels taken, after which I shall be able to furnish details as to the cost of the proposed works, and the estimated quantity and increased value of the lands, if drained.

## Townships of Cavan and Monaghan.

In the early part of the summer, Mr. W. Strickland, C.E., made an examination of the swamp lands in the Townships of North and South Monaghan and Cavan, in the Counties of Peterborough, Northumberland and Durham, and I submit the following extracts from his report thereon.

"The area of swamp land requiring drainage in North Monaghan is about 4,000 acres, lying between the 1st and 12th concessions, in a direction north-east and southwest, being almost parallel with the Otanabee River, and extending on an average about

11 miles back from its banks.

"The surface generally is flat, with a slight fall in a southerly direction, the greater part of which is covered with standing timber, composed of cedar, black ash, tamarac, and swamp elm; the remaining portion has been burnt over, and is now grown up with underbrush.

The soil is generally of a sandy nature, but in some places of clay.

It is, to a certain extent, subject to periodical inundations from the overflow of the Otanabee River, during the spring freshets, and from the overflow of several small streams which run through it on their way to the river. The largest of these streams cross the swamp at the south end, and is known as Goodfellow's Creek; it is about 20 feet wide but shallow, and would probably require deepening in places, and all obstructions, such as logs and brushwood, removed. The other two small streams are not more than four or five feet wide, and irregular in their course. These streams might, upon instrumental examination, prove available for drains.

The Midland Railroad traverses the swamp in a straight line from the north-east end to the south-west, and about midway between the western limit of the swamp and the river, forming an embankment along the surface of the swamp. It will doubtless be advisable to construct a drain along the west side of this embankment, connecting with

the streams and existing culverts.

It would also be necessary to construct drains on the 8th, 9th and 10th concession

lines, to connect with the proposed drain along the railroad embankment.

The east side of the embankment could, from the 9th concession line northwards, be drained direct to the river, and south of that line it would probably be necessary to continue the drain on the 8th concession line to the river.

There is a narrow belt of swamp along the railroad from Goodfellow's Creek to the town line between this Township and Cavan, which will probably form the line of a

drain from part of the Cavan swamp.

The whole of this swamp, if properly drained, would become very valuable from its favourable situation with regard to communication with the town of Peterboro', and from its proximity to it, and would, in my opinion, be increased in value at least \$4.00 or \$5.00 per acre.

The swamp and flooded land in South Monaghan is of such a nature as to be im-

practicable for draining.

The flooded land is rendered so from the water of Rice Lake being raised above its natural level by the dam at Hastings, and unless it was lowered, nothing in the way of drainage could be effected. The swamp land is in isolated localities, and the cost of drainage would exceed the increased value of the land. I have not been able to visit all of the swamps and flooded lands in this Township, and am basing this part of my

report upon information gathered from parties acquainted with the locality.

The swamp land in Cavan is divided into two distinct swamps, one being situated in the north part of the Township, and the other between the 4th and 10th concessions; the latter is a continuation of the North Monaghan Swamp, and after extending into the quarter line between lots 18 and 19 in the 7th concession, branches off in a north-westerly and south-westerly direction, terminating in both cases at the centre road. The northwest branch does extend beyond the centre road westward, but is only a narrow strip along the course of the creek, and could not be drained without removing a dam at the centre road at a village called Cavanville.

A portion of the swamp in the 9th concession is rendered wet by the raising of the water of the creek which runs through it, by a dam situated in lot 2 in 8th concession of Monaghan. It will be necessary to remove this dam, and as it is of very little benefit

to the neighborhood, might be accomplished without much cost.

The most expeditious, and probably the most effective way to drain this swamp would be to clean out and deepen the streams which run through it, and that portion situated between the creeks by one drain connecting with the 9th concession creek, and another with the stream through the south branch. This swamp is well timbered in some places, principally cedar; the north branch is principally swamp-elm and tamarac. The soil is in some places clay, and other places sandy loam, and would make very good land when drained. Most of the concession lines and quarter lines through it are open.

I consider that these swamps would increase in value at least \$5 per acre, being situated in the heart of a fine farming country, the adjoining lands being on an average

worth \$40 per acre.

The stream which runs through the south branch of this swamp has a dam across it, on lot 20, in 6th concession, owned by Mr. Nudler, who has a fine grist mill and saw mill on it.

This dam deadens the current of the stream above it for a distance of about half a mile, and to a certain extent affects the swamp. It would be necessary to lower the dam and construct a sluice-gate in it to let off the freshets. These mills are required for local accommodation; and to make any change in the present height of the dam would probably entail more expenditure than the ultimate improvement to the swamp would warrant.

The swamp in the north part of the township is situated in the 12th, 13th and 14th concessions, extending in a south-westerly direction from the town line, between this township and North Monaghan, to lot 9, in the 12th concession. The timber is small tamarac, in some places very thick, and in others open, with scattered clumps of short

growth tamarac.

The surface is very flat and wet, the bottom being composed of a peat bed, and apparently of considerable depth. I have been informed by some of the farmers in the neighbourhood that a rod has been sunk as much as 25 feet. A stream flows through it and is about a rod wide and sluggish, a gravel bar extends across this stream, in lot 2 in 12th Monaghan, which has the effect of keeping the water back upon the surface of the swamp. Two roads cross the swamp, the principal one being the Centre Road, which forms an embankment across it; this would require a culvert.

The other road is on the 12th concession line, which also forms a dam across that

portion of the swamp south of it.

As in the case with the other swamp the most practical way of draining this would be to make such improvements upon the stream as would give a sufficient fall for the water, this can only be effected by removing a sufficient portion of the gravel bar which crosses it, and clearing out all logs, brush, &c., &c., and bringing the bed of it to a proper grade. This swamp contains about 2,000 acres, and would become very valuable if drained.

The land adjoining is very well cultivated, the average value being about \$50 per acre. I think the increased value of these lands when drained would be about \$4 per acre.

The swamps in the centre of the townships contain about 4,000 acres, which with

that in the north part would make a total in Cavan of 6,000 acres.

Of existing drains there are two which have been constructed in North Monaghan by the Municipality, they are situated in the lines between lots 12, and 13, and 13 and 14 discharging into the Otonabee River, and have proved very effective, and are so still, but have become somewhat filled up from the falling in of the sides from action of the frost and want of proper side slope."

TOWNSHIPS OF ELLICE AND NORTH EASTHOPE, COUNTY OF PERTH.

In February, Mr. Kirk, C.E., made an examination of some swamp lands in the townships of Ellice and north Easthope, on lands chiefly the property of the Canada Company. In marking the outlines of these swamps on the plan only the worst parts are shown. These cover an area of 9,500 acres in Ellice, and 2,500 acres in north Easthope.

The outlets for the drains will be nearly as follows:-

1st. All south of the 10th concession of Ellice the water will run towards the south, and the natural outlets will be the Black Creek south and a small stream behind Stratford, falling into the Avon. Drain lines between side road 10 and 11 in the 5th, 6th, 7th 8th and 9th concessions, and on the line between the 4th and 5th concessions, in front of lots 11 to 18, and uniting at the south-east angle of lot 11 in the 5th concession in a discharge drain leading into the stream in rear of Stratford, will unwater this part of the swamp.

2nd. The swamp on lots 1 and 2 in the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions of Ellice, and lots 32 to 42 in the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions of North Easthope, can be unwatered by a drain having its head about lot 32 in the 8th concession of north Easthope, and going thence to the boundary of Ellice at the blind line between the 7th and 8th concessions should follow that line to its discharging point on the drain along side road

10 and 11 in Ellice, whence the water will flow into the Avon.

3rd. In all the swamp land north of the 9th concession of Ellice the water runs northerly into the Black Creek north, and a leading drain along the side line between lots 10 and 11, having its head at the south of the 10th concession, and its outfall in Black Creek about lots 7 and 8 in the 16th concession, in the boundary of Mornington, with side drains in the rear lines of the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions would, in my opinion, and judging from Mr. Kirk's report, unwater this part of the swamp and improve a large part of the townships as well. The timber on these swamp lands is pine, black ash and tamarac.

An instrumental survey of these lines of drain has not yet been made, but would be desirable, to ascertain their cost.

### TOWNSHIP OF REACH, COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

The marsh lands along the Nonquon river in this township were examined by Mr. Shier, C.E., and a plan prepared showing their approximate outline, and they appear to include the following lands:—

Lots 13 and 14 in the 6th; lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 in the 7th; lots 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 in the 8th; lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 in the 9th; lots 15, 16, 18, 19, 20 in the 10th; lots 18, 19, 20 and 21 in the 11th; lots 19, 20, 21 in the 12th; and lots 19, 20, 21 and 22 in the 13th concessions, covering an area of about 5,000 acres.

Mr. Shier thinks there is sufficient fall in the 12th and 13th concessions to afford ample drainage; from the 7th to the 12th there is but little fall. In the 12th and 13th concessions the average depth of the river is from 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and through the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th concessions the depth will average 5 or 6 feet, and the width 50 to 60 feet.

A considerable part of the land on each side of the river is covered with shrubby alders, the remainder of the swamp is covered with cedar.

An instrumental survey will be necessary before any estimates of the cost of drainage or value of improved lands can be given.

### TOWNSHIP OF BROMLEY, COUNTY OF RENFREW.

Early in September I made an examination of a part of the Snake River in the township of Bromley, above and below Osceola, to ascertain if the meadow land along the river and around Lake Dore could be drained by the removal of obstructions in the waterway, and so effected by the lowering the surface of the water above Osceola.

At Osceola I found two mill dams with a fall of about 13 feet, and about 200 feet above the second dam a rocky bar extending across the stream, with only 2 feet of water over it. About half a mile above this there is another rocky ledge across the river with deep water on each side, above and below. About a mile above Osceola there are meadows containing under 1,000 acres, which are flooded by the river, and rendered unfit for cultivation, and before the erection of the dams at Osceola these lands were flooded in consequence of the rocky ledges in the river.

There are other meadows along the river below Osceola covered with water when it is high in Musk Rat Lake. Around Lake Dore the land is mostly high, but there are some meadows on a stream discharging into that lake; and there are also meadows on Mink Lake branch, but these are not so large as the meadows above Osceola.

All these meadows are flooded by high water in the Snake River and Musk Rat Lake. but I think their areas are not large enough to compensate for the cost of the works which would be necessary for their reclamation at the present time, and I have, consequently, had no instrumental survey made.

### TOWNSHIPS OF PORTLAND AND CAMDEN.

At the end of September I went to Sydenham, and from there, accompanied by Mr. S. O. McGuin, P.L.S., made an examination of the drowned lands in the townships of Portland and Camden, in the counties of Frontenac and Addington. These are situated along the branches of the Napanee River, above the small village of Petworth, and are said to be overflowed in consequence of the height of the dam at that village, and of a ridge of limestone rock about half a mile above the dam, which is apparently about 600 feet long, and at the time of my visit appeared just above the surface of the water; but Mr. McGuin informed me that when the brackets are on the dam he has measured 36 inches of water over this rock. Above the rocky ledge there is a shoal of boulders which had an average of 1 to 2 feet of water over it at the time of my visit, and from this the river is deep up to Verona. The whole area of drowned lands appears to be about 5,984 acres in Portland, and 4,681 acres in Camden, or 10,565 acres in all.

In the township of Camden the drowned lands extend along the streams which are the outlets to Vardy and Mud Lakes, crossing the leading roads from Petworth to Moscow, Moscow to Colebrook, Moscow to Enterprise, and Enterprise to Centreville. In the township of Portland the drowned lands extend along the outlets to the streams from Vardy and Mud Lakes, as well as the stream from First Depot Lake, through Napanee Lake, around Silver Lake, and up as far as Rock Lake, and cross the leading roads from Moscow to Bell Rock, Bell Rock to Verona, and Verona to Hartington and Harrowsmith, and do great injury in spring freshets to all those roads at the points where they pass through the submerged lands, and on parts of the Frontenac colonization road the water sometimes lies 4½ feet over the surface. When this occurs it cuts off all communication with the Madawaska River tract, some 90 miles north, until the waters subside, and thus causes serious injury to business in that district.

The quality of the soil over the greater part of the flooded land is very good, having a greater depth than on the high lands adjoining, which are all settled with well cleared farms and good buildings, and the landowners are, therefore, very anxious to reclaim what they consider will become the best lands they possess. They have held

meetings on the subject, and are most anxious that these lands should be reclaimed, under the provisions of the Drainage Act.

The results of the examination I have made of these lands, and the discharging

water-ways, are as follows:

The dam at Petworth raises the water 7 feet, and brackets are said to be put on at

times, which raise the water 3 feet higher.

The surface of the ridge of rock above the dam is about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet higher than the water surface below the dam; consequently the brackets sometimes raise the water 3 feet higher than this rock.

In consequence of these obstructions the water is thrown back over the submerged lands, and in spring freshets is from 2 to 4 feet deep over parts of the leading roads

mentioned.

The effective means of relieving the whole area of drowned lands will be to remove the dam and cut a channel 60 feet wide and 4 feet deep through the rock and gravel shoals above the dam, and thus lower the ordinary level of the water throughout the channel and basins above. The cost of the required works would consist in the excavation of the channel and removal of the dam, and would include any compensation paid to the proprietors of the mill property for doing away with the water power.

It is estimated that the submerged lands, which are now entirely worthless, will be

worth \$10 an acre when they are reclaimed.

An instrumental survey will be necessary before preparing plans for this work.

### TOWNSHIPS OF SUNNIDALE, VESPRA, AND FLOS.

Part of the Nottawasaga river has been examined recently by Mr. Creswick, C.E., and myself, with the object of devising means for lessening the periodical floods which submerge and cause great injury to a large part of the lands in the townships of Sunnidale and Vespra in the County of Simcoe. Between Jack's Lake and the town line of Essa, the river is deep and sluggish with a very tortuous course, and is obstructed by jams of timber formed of drift wood, roots, logs, and all the accumulated debris which is carried down the stream in the spring freshets, and becomes fastened into, and increases the extent of the jams; and to improve this part of the stream these jams and all timber obstructing the water way should be removed, and a cut at the Oxbow, now partly done, should be finished. This cut is only about 60 feet in length, and would shorten the river at this point nearly three-quarters of a mile, and do away with three or four very abrupt bends.

Below Jack's Lake the river becomes more rapid, and there is a shoal about lots 7 and 8, in the 14th concession of Sunnidale, on the north side of the channel the water being only 2 feet deep. On the south side it is deeper, and the current rapid; and at this part of the river some excavation should be done.

From lots 7 and 8 to Bernie's old saw mill site, the river has considerable current,

and depths varying from 8 to 12 feet.

At Bernie's old mill dam, which is now gone above water, there is a shoal with only 2 feet of water on the south side of the channel, and there is a fall of 1.10 from this point to the site of the old mill. It will be necessary either to remove the remains of the old dam or cut a new channel at this place. The works that I would recommend at present for the improvement of the waterway in the Nottawasaga river are therefore the following:

1. Clearing out and cutting away all jams and other timber obstructing the water-

way throughout the river, from the boundary of Essa downwards.

2. The completion of a new channel, partly excavated at the Oxbow, the excavation in which would be 1,200 cubic yards.

3. The deepening of the bed of the river at the shoal on lots 7 and 8, concession 14, Sunnidale.

4. The removal of the old dam at Bernie's Mill, and deepening the river at that

point.

These works would give an unobstructed waterway throughout to the shoals below Bernie's Mill, where there is fall enough to convey the water off, and would assist in lowering the level at low water, and I consider that \$6,000 would be sufficient for the work.

The obstructions in the river being removed, an opportunity will be given for the drainage of the large tracts of wet land in Sunnidale, Vespra and Flos, for which the Nottawasaga will be the main artery. In Sunnidale these lands cover an area of 14,000 acres, extending through parts of every concession, from the 1st to the 10th, and having the Nottawasaga, the Mud River and other streams to use as discharging outfalls; and in Vespra they cover an area of over 17,000 acres, extending through parts of every concession, from the 4th to the 15th, with the Nottawasaga as the main outlet. In Flos I have not as yet obtained the outline or areas of the swamp lands, and in all these it will be necessary to make surveys for ascertaining with accuracy the practicability and cost of draining, under the provisions of the Act.

### TOWNSHIP OF STEPHEN, COUNTY OF HURON.

An examination of the wet and swamp lands in the township of Stephen has recently been made by Mr. Weatherald, C. E., and a survey for drain lines will be organized as

soon after the commencement of 1871 as the cold weather permits.

The chief part of the swamp lands in the township is west of the 12th concession, and covers an area of nearly 20,000 acres, of which the Canada Company holds about 17,000 acres, unoccupied, and 3,000 on lease to occupants. Most of these lands, as they are now situated, are unfit for settlement for agricultural purposes, on account of their being so wet; and some of the settlers for the last two years have been unable to get back even the seed they put in. The soil is a good clay loam, and the land would be good if drained.

There is a swamp containing 2,500 acres, extending along the Aux Sables, from lots 4 to 19, which cannot be drained unless a new outlet is made for the Aux Sables to the lake. This could be done by a cut of about a quarter of a mile, which, it is said, would give a

fall of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the surface of the river to the surface of the lake.

The other parts of the swamp lands appear to have sufficient fall to the river to drain them into it without reference to any improvement of the river itself; this will be ascertained when the results of the survey are known.

### TOWNSHIP OF ENNISKILLEN, COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

An application having been made by the Council of this township to have certain drain lines surveyed, an examination of the lands has been made by Mr. McMillan, C. E., who reports that the general run of the water in the township is in a south-westerly direction, and that a drain along the side line, between lots 24 and 25, would collect the water from the east and bring it to the three streams which cross it, namely,

1st. The north branch of Bear Creek.

2nd. Durham Creek, which crosses about the middle of the 10th concession.

3rd. Black Creek, which crosses on the front of the 3rd concession.

The opening of a discharge drain along this line, with branch drains on the concession lines leading from the Brooke boundary, as proposed by the Council of the township, would be a great benefit to the land in the easterly part of Enniskillen, which is now useless from want of drainage, but which possesses an excellent soil, similar in character to the land in the Brooke Swamp, of which it forms a part.

The area that would benefit from these drains is over 16,000 acres, and the increased value would be the same as that in Brooke, and I think an instrumental survey should

be made when the swamps get frozen.

### SUMMARY.

The following is a brief summary of the results of the surveys and examinations referred to in this report:—

Township of Luther, drainage lines laid out for 12,000 acres by 12 miles of drains, at an estimated cost of \$13,706, and giving an increased value of \$48,000 to the lands.

Township of Proton, a survey and examination of 24,000 acres of swamp lands, but no plan of drainage or estimate of cost of works given, as further survey is necessary.

Townships of Logan and McKillop, drainage lines laid out for 9,000 acres by 11½ miles of drains, at an estimated cost of \$13,400, and giving an increased value of \$36,000 to the lands.

Township of Douro, drainage of Buckley's lake marsh by 24 miles of drain, at an estimated cost of \$3,300, for unwatering 1,350 acres, and giving the whole an increased

value of \$8,100.

Township of Cumberland, drainage lines laid out for unwatering 15,760 acres by 28 miles of drains, at an estimated cost of \$23,600, and giving an increased value of \$52,800 to the lands.

Township of Westmeath, drainage lines laid out for unwatering 2,800 acres by 33 miles of drains, at an estimated cost of \$3,200, giving an increased value of \$11,200 to the

lands.

Township of Hay, drainage lines laid out for unwatering 8,000 acres by 17 miles of drains, at an estimated cost of \$10,481, and giving an increased value of \$56,000 to the lands.

Township of Moore, a survey, nearly finished, for unwatering 13,000 acres by drain lines, which will give an increased value to the whole area of not less than \$52,000.

The examinations referred to in the townships of Gloucester, Cavan, Monaghan, Ellice, Reach, Portland, Camden, Sunnidale, Vespra, Stephen and Enniskillen extend over areas of swamp, marsh, wet and submerged lands, amounting in all to 140,000 acres, the greater part of which can be drained and rendered fit for agricultural purposes, and improved in value by rates varying from \$3 to \$10 per acre.

In districts where the drained lands have a good general inclination, as in Raleigh and East Tilbury, where there is considerable fall on the leading discharge drains, these can be made use of for purposes of irrigation as well as drainage, but it will be some

years before any works of this nature will be required.

I have the honour to remain, Your obedient Servant,

> T. N. Molesworth, Assistant Engineer.

### APPENDIX No. 5.

# REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE.

Toronto, June 23rd, 1870.

The HONOURABLE

The Commissioner of Public Works.

Sur. In sending in the final accounts connected with the erection of the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, in this City, I have the honor to report that the works are now complete.

In conformity with the instructions impressed upon us by yourself and the other members of the Government, the Plans and Specifications were made as complete as

possible, so as to avoid any extras over the contract.

But, notwithstanding the very great care taken by my late partner and myself, to secure this end, it was found necessary, during the progress of the work, to make some constructional changes, with a view to improve the appearance and efficiency of the building. These changes will be found classified under their proper heads in the statement of accounts herewith annexed.

Some further changes than those already mentioned, were requested by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and sanctioned by yourself, which were carried out.

These will also be found under their proper heading in the annexed statement.

Some additional work was involved by furnishing, and by the decorations, &c. appearing under their proper heading.

In addition to the main contract for the erection of the residence, minor contracts were entered into for the erection of stables, lodge, vinery, fencing, &c., which have all

been completed, the amounts for which appear in the detailed statement.

It affords me pleasure to be able to say that, although the contracts were taken at a low figure, the work has been done in a manner creditable to the contractors, and meeting with the approval of the public, to whom the building has been an object of much interest.

I have the honour to be. Sir, Yours obediently,

HENRY LANGLEY.

Architect.

### ADDENDA.

The contract provides for retaining one-third the cost of the heating, until it has been tested, so as to heat the building to a temperature of 70° Fahrenheit, when the thermometer indicates an ontside temperature of 20°, on account of the building being, during the last winter, in the possession of the contractors, no satisfactory opportunity offered for testing the heating powers of the apparatus. The proportion to be retained amounts to \$1000; and, if meeting your approval, it might be sufficient to take a guarantee from the plumber to make the work satisfactory in case of any failure. The plumber offered to give satisfactory bonds, so as to enable him to get the balance at once.

H. L.

### APPENDIX No. 6.

REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE RESIDENCES OF THE PRINCIPAL AND MASTERS OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Toronto, 31st December, 1870.

To the HONOURABLE

The Commissioner of Public Works, Ontario.

SIR.—The restoration of the residences of the Principal and Masters of Upper Canada College, situated on the west side of the College building, are rapidly approaching completion.

The two easterly houses, those of the Masters, will be ready for occupation in about

eight weeks, and the Principal's house, in about ten weeks.

The walls of the Principal's house were found. on examination, to be useless, and were therefore taken down and rebuilt, using in the old materials, making it, as far as appearances go, an entirely new structure.

There have also been some minor alterations, which will not materially increase the

expense, which facts account, in some measure, for the delay.

The contract time for finishing the buildings was the 1st of December instant, which time was not sufficient to complete the several works required.

The buildings are roofed in and enclosed, ready for plastering.

The stables and outbuildings are completed. I have to express my satisfaction as to the manner in which Mr. James Price, the Clerk of Works, has performed his duty.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. STIBBS.

Architect.

# APPENDIX-No. 7.

during 1870, and total cost on construction to 31st December,	
Ontario	
Works,	
y the Department of Public	Account.)
by	7
DITURE	(Capita
EXPEND	1870. (
	4

NAME OF WORK.	Outlay to 31st Desember, 1869.	Expenditure for 1870.	Total Outlay to 31st December, 1870.
rent House (saylum, 1 T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	67,470 45 75,161 07 75,161 07 185,133 35 41,443 25 10,788 43 10,788 43 10,788 43 10,788 43 10,788 43 10,788 43 10,788 43	7.5 7.6 1.1 1.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2	221,688 83 221,688 83 221,688 83 202,033 77 203,033 77 20,033 77 20,035 64 20,035 64 2
1) Townships Suspense Account (see Statement No. 5)	1,732 0.0	2,115 24	2,115 24
Total	393,223 01	405,733 19	798,956 20
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,	H	F. T. JONES,	

Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF FUBLIC WORKS, TORONTO, 31st December, 1870.

### No. 8.—Drainage Suspense Accounts to 31st December, 1870.

		Expenditure for 1869.	Expenditure for 1870.	Total to 31st Dec., 1870.
		S cts.	\$ cts.	S cts.
Township of	of Aldborugh		120 50	120 50
do	Bromley		37 00	37 00
do	Camden		16 50	16 50
do	Caradoc		27 31	27 31
do	Cavan		38 00	38 00
do	Cumberland		734 05	734 05
do	Douro		194 75	194 75
do	Ellice		39 00	39 00
do	Elma	554 91	361 00	915 91
do	Enniskillen		62 37	62 37
do	Gloucester		387 65	387 65
do	Greenock	1,177 14	)	1,177 14
do	Hay		678 00	678 00
do	Logan		178 85	178 85
do	Luther		873 37	873 37
do	McKillop		103 00	103 00
do	Monaghan, North		27 00	27 00
do	Moore		832 49	832 49
do	Portland		46 25	46 25
do			826 77	826 77
do	Proton		91 85	91 85
, do	Stephen		88 90	88 90
	Sunnidale		11 75	11 75
do	Vespra			241 90
do	Westmeath		241 90	241 90
	Total	1,732 05	6018 26	7,750 31

N.B.—The above amounts are for expenses of examinations and surveys of Swamp Lands in those Townships where drainage works have not yet been undertaken, and the amounts are therefore not yet chargeable against the respective Townships.

F. T. JONES, Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, TORONTO, 31st December, 1870.

No. 9.—Expenditure for Repairs, &c., by the Department of Public Works during 1870. (Part of Maintenance Account.)

NAME OF WORK.	Expenditur for 1870.
Government House  Executive Council's Office  Attorney-General's Office  Treasury Department	\$ cts. 3,234 33 352 36 333 75
Treasury Department Secretary and Registrar's Office Department of Agriculture and Public Works Crown Lands Department Parliament Buildings	711 75
Parliament Buildings. Osgoode Hall, Toronto. Lunatic Asylum, Toronto. Normal and Model Schools, Toronto.	2,818 50
Total	

F. T. JONES,
Accountant.

# No. 10.—Property Purchased by the Department during 1870.

	a in Priec.	\$ cts. 8,462 50	8,462 50	NES,	g 1870.	Amount	S cts.  1,669 00  1,669 00  1,650 00  1,855 00  1,400 00  1,400 00
	For what purpose Area in used.			F. T. JONES,	Ier Majesty, durin	Surcties in bonds.	William Elliott and James Edwards. Ty John White & Henry Taylor George Crandell and George Brownley. Robert Smith and George Dawson. Tr. M. Robinson and Dugald Brown.  Carried foreard
)	Description of Property.	Parts of lots 26, 27 and 28, in the 3rd concession, and part Institute for the of lot 28, in the 4th concession of the Township of Brant-Blind, Brantford. ford, in the County of Brant, and part of the allowance for road between the said 3rd and 4th concessions.			D BoxDs relating to the Public Works of Ontario, entered into with Her Majesty, during 1870.	Contractors.	i i i i i
	Descriptio	Parts of lots 26, 27 and 28, of lot 28, in the 4th conceford, in the County of Bi for road between the said			the Public Works of O	Subject of Contract.	Papering, decorating & paint-John Edwards
	To whom sold.	Her Majesty	0	Works, December, 1870.	conds relating to	rk.	Joseph and Rosset Road
	By whom sold.	Reginald Henwood		DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC W	No 11.—Contracts and B	Work	January 20 Government House, Toronto  Tebruary 3 Scugog River Works  Channel between Lakes Joseph seau  " 21 Washago and Gravenhurst Road  Lunatic Asylum, London
	Date of Deed, 1870.	August 4Reginald Henwood		ДЕРАКТМЕ	No 11.—C	Date of Contract and Bond.	.Jamuary 20

Toronto, 31st December; 1870.

No. 11.—Contracts and Bonds relating to the Public Works of Ontario, entered into with Her Majesty, during 1870.— (Continued.)

Amount.	\$ cts. 52,233 00	8,425 00 1,260 00	5,945 92	22,467 99	9,018 64	30,325 00 24,200 00 9,670 00	2,842 00	533 25	8,805 40	10,500 00	65,000 00	14,200 00	267,352 20	
Sureties in bonds.	Brought forward	Joseph McCausland and John	Hugh Miller and Joseph Righ Allon	William Hewitt and Hugh	James Philpott and George	James Weyms & James Tutt. do do John J. Hull and William H.	Scott. Angus D. Black and John	English John Armstrong, William Armstrong and Hugh Arm-	strong John McDougall and Neil	Frank Shanly and George A.	J. E. O'Reilly, John Bell and	Ebenezer W. Batenian William Thomson and John Burns		F. T. JONES,
Contractors.	Locuson & How	Jacques & Hay John Damp	George Blain	George Blain	John A. Philpott	John Elliott. do Grant & Yorke	John Scaton			William Kingsford	:	William Moulds		
Subject of Contract.	Padetoode mottaneer &co	Loudon Detaylers, Inactive Sees, &c. Jacques & Hay London Bault Stc. Marie Drains and drainage works John Damp	Whole work	Township of Brooke Drains 1, 2, 3, 4, A, B and C. George Blain	Dunwich Drains 1, 2 and 3 John A. Philpott	Raleigh Drains 1, 1 north, and 2 John Bliott do Tilbury East. Drains 1, 2 and 3 do do Mosa Whole work, except drain, Grant & Yorke	branch A. Drain 4 and branchesJohn Scaton	Drain branch A Alexander Armstrong	Ekfrid, Cara-Whole work except drain 4 William Barnum	Whole work	Whole work C. W. & T. L. Kempster	Residences of Principals and Masters		
, Work.	Innatic Acolum Powarto	London. Gaol, Sault Stc. Marie	Drainage Works, Township of Grey	3 Drainage Works, Township of Brooke	Do do Dunwich	Do do Raleigh Do do Tilbury East. Do do Mosa	Do do Eldrid	Do do do	Do do Bkfrid, Cara-	Russell	21 Institute for the Blind, Brantford	23 Upper Canada College		DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.
Date of Contract and Bond.	1870.				26	" 27 September 3	13	15	19	14	31	23		DEPARTME
Date	May	July	33	August	3	Septe	3 52	3	3	3	3	ä		

### APPENDIX No. 12.

# INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND,

BRANTFORD.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING, SITE, &c.

The site of this building adjoins the western limit of the town of Brantford, south of the Grand Trunk Railway, from Goderich to Buffalo, and contains sixty-five and

a quarter acres of land, known as Digby Place.

This site is probably the most convenient and picturesque that could be chosen in the Province for the intended purpose. It commands a most extensive view to the west and south, and overlooks the town, the principal buildings of which are south-east of the site, about one mile distant. Immediately below the elevated plateau, on which the building will be erected, an unfailing spring of water will be available for water supply to the Institution, and access to the Grand River is secured by a road thirty-three feet in width, along which the drains from the building and lot can be made. On the bank of the river there is an acre of land for the erection of any buildings that may be required.

The foundations of the institution have been built in the centre of the plateau, and the principal entrance will be on Saint George's Road, opposite Palmerston Avenue, at

which a brick lodge will be constructed, inside the gates.

From the front entrance, opposite Palmerston Avenue, to the building, the approach will be by a gravelled, circular road, forty feet in width, with side-walks ten feet in width on each side.

The road will extend in a curve round the western end of the building, to connect

with the farm road and the rear entrance on North Dumfries Street.

The building is designed in the "Tudor style," adapted to modern requirements—a style which now prevails in England, the only innovation being the application of the "Mansard" roof, by which more convenient rooms will be available in the third storeys,

and afford additional height in the centre building and the wings.

The front will have a south-eastern aspect, will be two hundred and twenty feet in extent, divided into a centre building and wings. The centre building will be seventy feet in depth, fifty feet in width, and three storeys in height. The centre projecting tower will be seventeen feet square and four storeys in height, ninety five feet from the ground line to the cornice, and forty-rive feet to the top of the iron vane—in all one hundred and forty feet.

Each wing will be seventy feet by forty feet, and two storeys in height, connected with the centre by intermediate buildings, forty feet in length and fifty-four feet in depth,

and three storeys in height.

The front building will contain the reception, matron's, steward's, teacher's, and class-rooms, libraries and lavatories on the ground floor; Superintendent's apartments, teachers' class-rooms and dormitories, baths and water-closets, in the second floor, and the music hall, dormitories, tank-rooms, &c., in the Mansard roofs, as before stated, on the third floor. The dormitory accommodation will be sufficient for one hundred pupils.

A staircase will be constructed for visitors to gain access to the fourth storey of the

tower, from which an extensive view of the surrounding country can be obtained,

The rear building will consist of a centre building, seventy-five feet by thirty-three feet, and wings fifty feet by twenty feet—the whole will be three storeys in height, with a basement, being connected with the main building by a passage thirty-two feet in length

by fifteen feet in width—the above being external dimensions.

The rear building will contain boiler, store and fuel rooms, water-closets. •On the ground floor will be the kitchen, laundry, scullery, ironing, drying and store rooms, staircases, &c. The dining-rooms, pantries, and wash-rooms will be on the second floor, and servants' apartments and tank-rooms on the third floor. Convenient lifts will connect the dining rooms and kitchen, which will be directly under the male dining-room, the laundry being under the female dining-room.

The chimney in the centre of the rear building will be seven feet square, exterior dimensions, and seventy-five feet in height, the smoke flues from the boilers being of tile pipes, fifteen inches in diameter, in a space five feet square, will rarify the air drawn from under the floors and through the hollow spaces in the walls, from each apartment. By these means the whole of the main building, class-rooms, &c., will be thoroughly ventilated.

The water-supply can be procured from a copious spring on the premises, and the water will be forced into two iron tanks in the main building, which will contain five thousand gallons, and two iron tanks in the rear building, which will contain seven thousand gallons—in all twelve thousand gallons. From these tanks the water will be conveyed in iron pipes to each bath, wash-room and water-closet, kitchen, laundry, boilers, &c.

The rain-water from the roofs will be conveyed in tile pipes to two brick cisterns, to contain twelve thousand gallons each, from which the water can be pumped to the laundry

tanks for washing purposes.

The building will be heated by steam, on the low-pressure principle, passing through circulating pipes round the outside walls, with coils in the large class-rooms, music hall, &c. Arrangements will also be made for steam-cooking in the kitchen, on the "Morse" principle. Steam will also be used for washing and drying purposes, in the laundry.

The building will afford accommodation for one hundred pupils, which is considered sufficient for the present, and, when increased accommodation is required, it is intended to construct separate dormitory buildings, on the cottage system, the centre building to be then used only for educational purposes.

### OUT BUILDINGS.

The out-buildings will consist of play-sheds, stables, wood-sheds, entrance lodge, ashpit, &c. The play-sheds, in the rear of the building, to be sixty feet in length, fifteen

feet in width, with latrines at the north end of each shed.

The stable will be ninety feet in length and twenty-three feet in width, the centre portion to be thirty-three feet in length by twenty seven feet in width, two storeys in height, and basement for a root-cellar. The wings to be one storey and a half in height, with lofts. The ground floor will contain stalls for six cows and four horses, harness-room, carriage-house, &c.

The wood-shed will be sixty-eight feet in length by twenty feet in width, each end to be enclosed for shelter in winter. The yards in the rear of the building will be enclosed

by a picket fence.

The entrance lodge will be thirty-two feet in length, twenty feet in width, and a storey and a half in height, and will contain four rooms. A wood-shed to be constructed in the rear, with a fence enclosing the yard, &c.

The whole of the lot will be enclosed by a picket fence, six feet in height, with gate

entrances on Saint George's Road and North Dumfries Street.

The buildings will be erected of white brick, and cut-stone dressings to the windows and doors. The walls will be built hollow, being stronger and dryer than if solid, besides, the hellow space will afford means for ventilation, as before described.

The contract, which includes main and out buildings, fences, &c., has been let to Messrs. C. W. and T. L. Kempster, of Hamilton, for the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars, the whole to be completed by the 1st November next.

KIVAS TULLY, Architect and Engineer, 34 Victoria.

# RETURN

To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House, a return of the number of persons who, since the first day of November, 1869, have settled on Free Grant Lands, with the number of acres located, and the names of the townships in which such persons have settled.

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON.

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, January 20th, 1871.

Draper	Township.	District or County.	No. of persons located.	No. of acres located.	Number of purchasers	
Rolph.         15         1,534         6         224           Wilberforce.         9         1,045         2         150           Wylie.         5         675         Nil.         Nil. <td>Brunel Draper Macaulay McLean McGean Medora Monok Muskoka Stephenson Watt Cardwell Humphrey Christie Ferguson Foley McDougall McKellar Anstruther Cardiff Chandos Glamorgan Monmouth Minden Snowdon Stanhope Anson Hindon Carlow Dungannon Herschel Monteagle Mayo Wicklow Alice Algona, S Buchanan Fraser Grattan Head McKay</td> <td>District of Muskoka  District of Parry Sound  County of Peterboro'  County of Victoria  County of Hastings</td> <td>54 74 100 52 127 32 30 87 49 15 32 24 40 28 71 Nil. 4 3 3 Nil. 11 18 4 18 5 10 22 Nil. 19 2 2 Nil.</td> <td>  located.                                      </td> <td>purchasers  3 14 11 7 10 7 3 Nil. 1 2 4 3 9 Nil. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "</td> <td>8 195 1,065½ 52 288 209 318 Nil. 189 90 55 17 61 32 23 222 Nil. "" "" "" 200 Nil. 13 223 222 Nil. "" "" 11 13 223 81 223 Nil. 183 Nil. 183 Nil. 183 Nil. 77 31</td>	Brunel Draper Macaulay McLean McGean Medora Monok Muskoka Stephenson Watt Cardwell Humphrey Christie Ferguson Foley McDougall McKellar Anstruther Cardiff Chandos Glamorgan Monmouth Minden Snowdon Stanhope Anson Hindon Carlow Dungannon Herschel Monteagle Mayo Wicklow Alice Algona, S Buchanan Fraser Grattan Head McKay	District of Muskoka  District of Parry Sound  County of Peterboro'  County of Victoria  County of Hastings	54 74 100 52 127 32 30 87 49 15 32 24 40 28 71 Nil. 4 3 3 Nil. 11 18 4 18 5 10 22 Nil. 19 2 2 Nil.	located.	purchasers  3 14 11 7 10 7 3 Nil. 1 2 4 3 9 Nil. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	8 195 1,065½ 52 288 209 318 Nil. 189 90 55 17 61 32 23 222 Nil. "" "" "" 200 Nil. 13 223 222 Nil. "" "" 11 13 223 81 223 Nil. 183 Nil. 183 Nil. 183 Nil. 77 31
Hagarty     4     439     Nil.     Nil.       Richards     Nil.     Nil.     "     "       Sherwood     1     200     "     "       Stisted     36     4,907     1     29       Abinger     County of Addington     2     247     Nil.     Nil.       Denbirh     11     1172     "     "	Petewawa		15 15 9 5	1,576 1,534 1,045 675	2 6 2 Nil.	224 150 Nil.
	Hagarty. Richards. Sherwood. Stisted. Abinger	County of Addington	Nil. 1 36 2	Nil. 200 4,907 247	Nil. " 1 Nil.	Nil.  29 Nil.

## RETURN

To An Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House copies of all communications between the Judges of the Court of Chancery and the Government, touching the proposed measure in respect of the Court of Chancery.

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Toronto, 25th January, 1871.

TORONTO, 30th December, 1870.

My Dear Attorney General,—The legality of the orders in Chancery under which Mr. Taylor has for the past four years, by the name of Judges' Secretary discharged certain duties in Chambers, having been lately brought publicly into question. I beg leave to offer to you a few observations on the subject.

When the Court was constituted in 1837 (by Statute 7, William IV cap. 2), a part of its organization was two Masters—reduced by a subsequent Statute to one. By Section 9 it was enacted that the officers to be appointed under this Act should in addition to the duties usually performed by the like officers in England be liable to perform such other

duties as should be assigned to them by the Court.

Although the Act authorized the appointment of two Masters one was only appointed, and no duties were at that time assigned to him under Section 9; nor was it necessary, as the hearing of certain applications in Chambers was then part of the duties usually performed by the Masters in Chancery in England. By 3 and 4 William IV, cap. 94, Sec. 13, it was enacted that the Masters should hear and determine all applications for time to plead answer or demur and for leave to amend bills, and for enlarging publication, and all such other matters relating to the conduct of the suits in the Court as the Court by general orders directs. This was of course in addition to the ordinary duties of the Masters taking references, taxing costs and the like.

Upon the passing of our Chancery Act in 1837, the duties enumerated in 3 and 4 William IV, and any other duties assigned by the Court to the Masters under the Act were duties properly pertaining to the Masters' office and might properly have been taken by the Master simply upon his appointment, but the business of the Court being light those duties were in this Court discharged by the then Vice Chancellor, until by general orders of 2nd February, 1846, they were assigned to the Master and they were discharged by

him until after the reconstruction of the Court in 1849.

By a general order passed in 1853, it was provided that one Judge should sit daily in Chambers for the transaction of a certain class of business which is defined in the order; and being business of a class that under 3 and 4 William IV, and the large powers given to this Court by the Acts of 1837 and 1849 might properly have been assigned to the Master.

The Judges continued to sit in Chambers until 1866, when a Judges Secretary was appointed. During all that time the Judges had in addition to their ordinary and judicial

duties discharged a class of duties properly pertaining to the Masters office.

In 1866, the business of the Court had increased to such dimensions that it became necessary for the Judges to confine their duties to the business of the Court which could not be properly assigned to an officer of the Court, and it became necessary of course to make some provision for the future transaction of the class of business which had been

theretofore transacted by the Judges in Chambers.

By an order in Court, all that class of business might have been transferred to the Master. It would have been little more than restoring to the Master's office a class of business proper for the Master, but which so long as the Judges had time for it had been transacted before them in Chambers. But the business in the Master's office was at that time beyond the ability of the then Master to perform. The imposing upon him of additional duties was out of the question. If there had been a second Master it would have been to him that the duties theretofore discharged by the Judges in Chambers, would have been properly assigned, but the Statute of 1849 having reduced the number to one the remedy had to be sought in another shape.

The Statute of 1857 "for further increasing the efficiency and simplifying the proceedings of the Court of Chancery," authorized the appointment from time to time upon the application of the Judges of an additional Clerk or Clerks, provided that such Clerks should perform such duties as the Court should from time to time direct and appoint.

The then Judges of the Court, the late Chancellor, Mr. Mowat, and myself, joined in an application to the Government for the appointment of a Clerk, a part of whose duty it should be to sit in Chambers, and perform such duties as had theretofore been performed in Chambers; and an order in Council was passed authorizing such an appointment. It was under these circumstances that Mr. Taylor's appointment took place, and he was for the

sake of convenience designated Judges' Secretary.

The Judges have not conferred upon the Secretary any duties which under 3 and 4 William IV., and our own Statutes to which I have referred, they might not properly have assigned to a Master of the Court. There has been no delegation to him of judicial duty such as is proper for a Judge of the Court, and not for an officer of the Court to perform, and it is comparatively recently—certainly within the last twelve months—that I have heard it objected that in assigning to the Secretary such duties, as have been assigned to him, the Judges had exceeded their powers.

I have heard lately that exception has been taken to such duties being assigned to the Clerk; that while assigning such duties to a Master would have been legal, the assigning them to a Clerk is not so. I confess I fail to see the force of this objection. It is rather an objection to the Statute, than to the Act of the Government and the Judges. Statute directs that the Clerk or Clerks appointed under it shall perform such duties as the Court shall direct. The language is unrestricted; but assuming for a moment that the meaning is that the person so appointed shall perform such duties, clerical in their nature as the Court should assign to them, at that very time officers with the same designation only with the prefix of chief were discharging duties of a similar character in the High Court of Chancery in England, under the Statute 15 and 16 Victoria cap. 80. Further the Masters in Chancery themselves were anciently called Clerks; and the Chief Clerk of the Masters, before the passing of the 15 and 16 Victoria performed, under the supervision of the Masters all the duties which it was competent for the Masters themselves to perform. The term "Clerk" appears to have been used in the Statute as a general comprehensive term, under which persons might be appointed to do any duty (with the exception of course of such judicial duties as shall be discharged by the Judges only), which the Judges might think it conducive to the ends of justice to assign to them. Such was the view taken by the then Judges of the Court, as well as by the Government, and Mr. Taylor, a gentleman, who had been several years at the Bar, and of good standing in his profession was selected.

Upon the question of legality, the question which I have proposed to discuss, I still think that the Judges were right; and experience has shown that the choice of the officer

was a good one.

Exception has also been taken to the mode in which under the general orders, business has been conducted in Chambers.

I am concerned chiefly in vindicating the legality of what the Judges have done in this matter, and will trouble you with very few observations upon any other point, but I may say that I think it will be found that there is no good ground of complaint as to the mode in which the business is conducted.

In the first place it is to be observed that under the orders, it is the right of every practitioner to apply to a Judge to hear his application instead of to the Secretary; the Secretary hears only such applications as the parties may choose to bring before him.

Further, the orders afford every facility for transferring to a hearing before a Judge any matters that it is thought may be more conveniently disposed of before him, and appeals to a Judge are simple and inexpensive. The practical working of the business before the Sccretary is that he himself, without reference to a Judge disposes of very nearly the whole of the business brought before him, and in a way that I judge to be satisfactory to the profession, inasmuch as there have been very few appeals from his decision. Where questions before him are new or doubtful he has been in the habit of mentioning them to a Judge, and taking his directions as to the proper order to be made. The system has worked well, and is in my judgment not open to the objections that have been made to it.

The points which I have desired to establish are 1st. That the business assigned as Chamber business to the Judges Secretary is a class of business which is of a character that is not necessarily performed by the Judges of the Court, but is business that they may properly assign to an officer of the Court. 2nd. That the assigning these duties to a person appointed upon the application of the Judges under the Statute of 1857 was within the powers of the Judges. 3rd. That the order passed in September, 1866, assigning these duties to a person so appointed under the designation of Judges' Secretary are not illegal. 4th. That the amount of business in the Court is such that it is necessary for the Judges to give their time and attention to the judicial work that is proper to be discharged by them only, and not by an officer of the Court; and that it is impossible for them in addition to this to transact the Chamber business of the Court. I believe no one will be found to question this last proposition.

But while holding that the Judges have not exceeded their powers, that they have done nothing but what is legal, it is in the highest degree desirable that the class of business which has been transacted by the Secretary should be placed upon a footing which is beyond question. I incline to think that upon the whole, it would be more satisfactory if the organization of the Court were changed by authorizing the appointment of a second Master with authority to the Judges to assign to him by general orders, or otherwise from time to time such duties as the Court may think fit. Primarily I think that his duties should be to transact the Chamber business of the Court, to act as referee and inspector under the Quieting Titles Act, and to take any references which the Court may think fit to send to him.

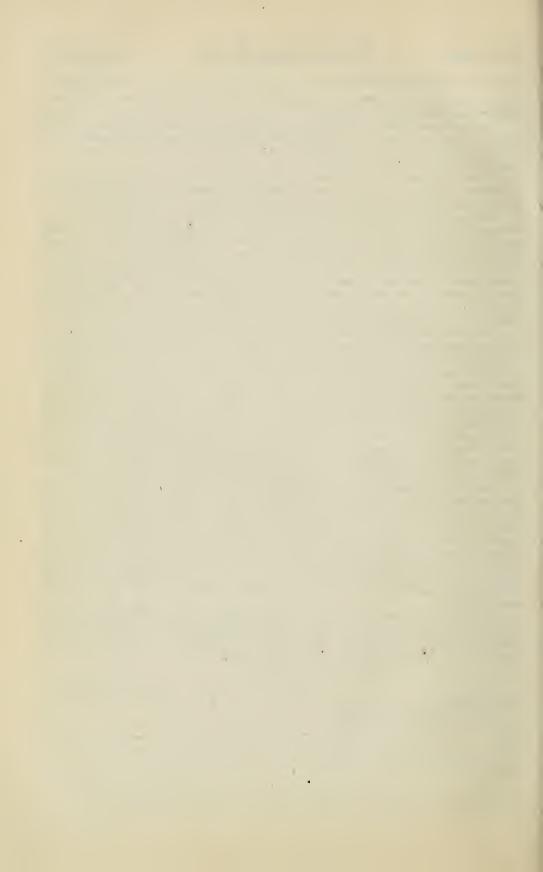
I beg leave to suggest this as a ready, and as I think a satisfactory way of setting at rest the questions that have been raised. I have thought it my duty to address this communication to you, and now leave the matter in your hands, to be dealt with as in the interests of the Administration of Justice, you may think best.

I remain yours faithfully,

(Signed)

J. G. SPRAGGE.

The Honourable, The Attorney General, Ontario.



# RETURN

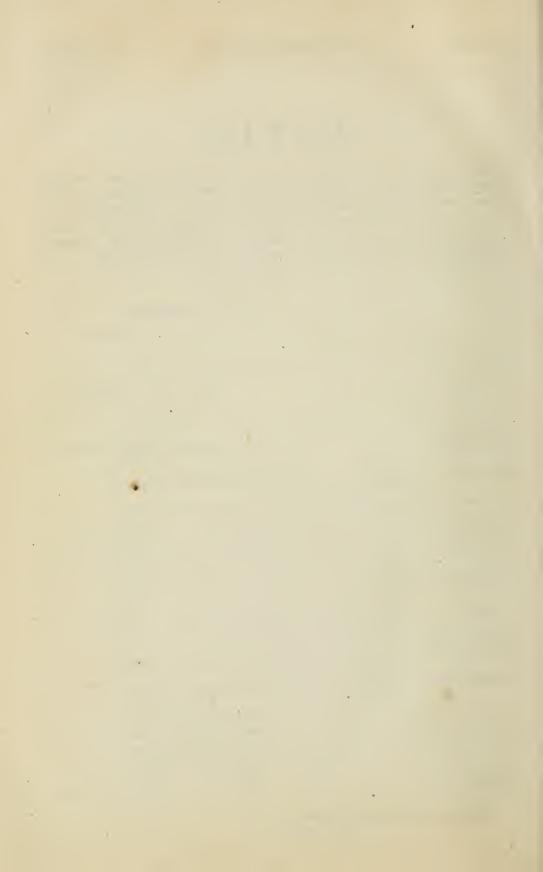
To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Statement of the names of all persons, Members of this House, or of either Branch of the Legislature of Canada, who have been appointed by the Government of Ontario to any office, commission or employment; showing the nature of the appointment, its date, and the emolument, if any, derivable from any source in respect thereof.

By command.

M. C. CAMERON,

Secretary.

Name.	Office.	Date.	EMOLUMENT.
		•	
Senator Macpherson	Arbitrator under B. N. A. Act	13th January, 1868	86,200, including disbursements.
Senator Allan	Trustee Toronto and Nipissing Bonus Fund	September 11th, 1869	Unknown.
A. W. Lauder, M.P.P.	Trustee Toronto, Grey & Bruce Bonus Fund	September 11th, 1869	Unknown.
A. Greeley, M.P.P	Sheriff of Prince Edward Coun	ty. March 15, 1870	Regulated by Statute.
J. H. Cameron, M.P	Counsel to the Arbitrator unde B. N. A. Act	}   13th January, 1868	\$3,050, including disburse- ments.
H. D. Smith, M.P.P	Third Arbitrator in the matte between Town of Perth and County of Lanark	Ctober 12th, 1868	Unknown.
H. D. Smith, M.P.P	Third Arbitrator in the matte between Ottawa and the County of Carleton	September 6th, 1869	Unknown.
W. McDougall, M.P	Trustee for Canada Souther Bonus Fund	2 } 25th November, 1870	Unknown.
J. H. Cameron, M.P	To conduct the Crown business at Assizes	Spring and Fall, 1868	\$ 840.
do	do do	Spring and Fall, 1869	\$ 682.
do	do do	Spring and Fall, 1870	. \$1312.
R. A. Harrison, M.P.	do do	Spring and Fall, 1869	. \$ 528.
do	do do	Spring, 1870	. \$ 162.
W. McDougall, M.P	. do do	Winter, 1871	. Account not rendered.



# RETURN

To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a copy of the Minutes of the Meetings of the Council of Public Instruction of 1870, with copies of any regulations or other public documents issued by the Council during the year; and a statement of the date of each meeting, and of the names of the Members present at each meeting during the year.

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Toronto, 26th January, 1871.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR ONTARIO.

No. 595, G<sup>3</sup>.

Education Office, Toronto, 25th January, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour, in reply to your letter of the 24th instant, to transmit herewith a certified copy of the Minutes of the Council of Public Instruction for Ontario, during 1870.

No regulations or other public documents have been issued by the Council during

the year 1870.

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

GEORGE HODGINS,

Deputy Superintendent.

T. C. Patteson, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the Province, Toronto.

(Copy.)

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE, 7th February, 1870.

No. 298.

The Council met pursuant to notice at three o'clock. The Reverend John McCaul, LL.D., in the Chair.

Present:—The Chairman, pro tempore.

The Chief Superintendent of Education.

The Very Reverend Henry James Grasett, B.D.

The Reverend John Jennings, D.D.

The Reverend John Barclay, D.D.

The Honourable William McMaster, Senator.

The Reverend William Ormiston, D.D.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The followi	ng communications were laid before the Council:—
No. 8386.	From the Head Master, with lists of students recommended for certificates.
No. 6814.	From Dredge & Co., respecting the paper for the revised reading books.
No. 6934.	From W. K. Orr, submitting his "Dominion Accountant" and "Pen-
	manship."
No. 7236.	From A. Miller, submitting improved editions of his Grammars.
No. 302.	From Copp, Clark & Co., respecting the time specified for prescribing
	elementary Arithmetic.
No. 708.	From the same, on the same subject.
	From the Head Master, recommending John Murphy for increased
	remuneration.
No. 7086.	From A. M. Blackwell, applying for boarding house license.
	Mrs. Ward,
No. 7976.	G. Huntingdon & Co.,
No. 8066.	Mrs. A. Mabley,
	No. 8386. No. 6814. No. 6934. No. 7236. No. 302. No. 708. No. 614. No. 7086. No. 7820. No. 7976.

No. 8335. S. J. Rowe, No. 8336. C. Mullin, 66 No. 8337. Jno. Clark, No. 8377. Mrs. S. Reid, 66 No. 8378. Mrs. Maurice, 44 No. 14. Mrs. Dunlop, No. 15. W. Agnew, No. 17. Mrs. A. Lillie, No. 45. Mrs. Cruise, No. 46. Mrs. Stark. No. 47. Jessie Allan, No. 369. Mrs. Guage, 66 Eliza Walker, No. 487.

No. 615. Mrs. M. Raugh,

The following report from the Committee on Text-books was read and adopted:—

The Text-book Committee beg leave to report that they have considered Mr. Terrill's Ornithological Chart, and recommend that action relative to it shall be deferred until suitable Text shall have been published as a companion to it. They have also examined the Outlines of English History by Ince and Gilbert, and Granert's Manual of the German language, and cannot recommend that they should be substituted for the Text-books at present in use.

Ordered, That on and after January 1st, 1871, the only elementary Arithmetic

authorized to be used in the Public Schools shall be Smith's and McMurchy's.

Ordered, That the Chief Superintendent of Education be requested to recommend to the Government that additional remuneration, at the rate of \$50 per annum, be granted to John Murphy, as assistant in the Laboratory of the Normal School, to commence 1st February instant.

The following applications for pensions from the Superannuated Teachers' Fund were

approved :-

Reg. No. 249, Alex. Fraser, of Puslinch, aged 61, for 14 years service in the Province. Reg. No. 250, Jno. O'Connell, of McGillivray, aged 55, for 11 years service in the Province.

Ordered, That the letter of Mr. Orr, and the accompanying books, be referred to the Text-book Committee.

Ordered, That the following books be no longer published in the authorized list:—

National Art of Reading. "Sacred Poetry.

But that the following be continued on the list:—

National Mensuration.
"Scripture Lessons.

Lessons on truth of Christianity.

Adjourned.

(Signed,) JOHN McCAUL, Chairman, pro tem. COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE, 9th May, 1870.

No. 299.

The Council met, pursuant to notice, at three o'clock. McCaul, LL.D., in the Chair. The Reverend John

Present:—The Chairman, pro tempore.

The Chief Superintendent of Education.

The Very Reverend Henry James Grasett, B.D.

The Reverend John Barclay, D.D.

The Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved. The following communications were laid before the Council.

From Messrs. Campbell and Son, respecting paper for reading books, and No. 6671. on arbitration.

No. 6733.

From the same, respecting the arbitration.
From the Head Master, recommending Mr. Clare for increase of salary. No. 2613.

From the Asaistant Secretary, stating that the Government decline No. 2260. increasing Murphy's wages.

From H. F. Sefton, submitting for approval his text book on theory of No. 4104. Music.

No. 4105. From Reverend H. W. Davies, on the remuneration due to him from A. Miller.

Ordered, The Council approve of the specimens of paper made by Messrs. Bunting and Messrs, Barber that have been submitted, in the belief that it is the best that can be furnished under the circumstances. At the same time they trust that Canadian manufac-turers may be able to supply a better paper for future editions of the Readers and other books authorized for the use of the schools; and, with a view to this improvement, they require that specimens of paper for future editions be, from time to time, submitted for their approval.

Ordered, The Council having considered the letter of the Reverend Mr. Davies, relative to the new and improved editions of the English Grammar, published by Mr. Miller, are of opinion that the case comes under the 5th Regulation respecting the publication of anthorized text books, and that Mr. Davies is entitled to such remuneration as may be awarded to him by the arbitrators, to be appointed as provided for in the beforementioned Regulation, in the event of the disagreement of the author and the publisher,

relative to compensation.

If such arbitration should be necessary, Dr. McMichael to be appointed arbitrator

Ordered, The Council will take 500 copies of Mr. Sefton's Theory of Music for the use of the Students of the Normal School, if the work, when published, shall be such as to meet their approval.

Adjourned.

(Signed)

JOHN McCaul,

Chairman, pro tem.

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE, 4th July, 1870.

No. 300.

The Council met, pursuant to notice, at two o'clock, p.m. The Very Reverend Henry James Grasett, B.D., in the Chair.

Present:—The Chairman, pro tempere.

The Chief Superintendent of Education.

The Reverend John Jennings, D.D.

The Honourable William McMaster, Senator.

The Reverend William Ormiston, D.D.

The Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The following communications were laid before the Council:-

No. 4240. From the Reverend W. E. Cooper, submitting a work on book-keeping, in manuscript.

No. 4582. From Mr. W. Warwick, applying for permission to publish school books. No. 5121. From the Secretary Board of Public Instruction, South Riding of Wel-

No. 5095. From the Head Master, reporting Students for certificates.

lington, respecting the Elementary Arithmetic.

No. 5306. From Messrs. James Campbell and Son, respecting the publication of the Readers.

Ordered, That Mr. Warwick be informed that it will be necessary for him to state which of the series of authorized Text Books he is prepared to undertake to publish, provided the permission of the Council is obtained, together with the names of the sureties he proposes to furnish under the 10th section of the Regulations; the Council being resolved to maintain the present standard of excellence in these books; also that the Council deem it desirable that any publisher who undertakes the production of any of the Reading Books should publish all the books of that series, and not a part only.

Ordered, That while the Counsel are determined not to permit the circulation of inferior editions of the books of which they control the copyright, they cannot prescribe the details with respect to the mode of accomplishing the work, provided the required

security is furnished and the regulations are observed.

The following applications of superannuated Teachers were approved :-

John Colville, 17 years service, 64 years of age.

Mary Crooks, 15 " 49 "

William Lewis, 22½ " 53 "

John Russell, 30 " 65 " George Wilson, 20 " 71 "

And the following subject to the production of additional proof of service:-

W. P. McGrane, 38½ years service, 77 years of age. John Strachan, 17 " 70 "

Ordered, That the letter and book, sent by Mr. Cooper, be referred to the Text Book Committee to be considered, with reference to the whole subject of book-keeping and writing, and that the Committee be authorized to consult with other competent persons, if necessary, before reporting on these matters.

The Chief Superintendent then laid before the Council a letter from the Reverend Dr. Ormiston, resigning his position as a member of the Council, in consequence of his approaching departure from the country, and Dr. Ormiston also made a verbal statement

on the subject, after which the Council

Adjourned.

(Signed)

H. J. GRASETT, Chairman, pro tem.

Council Room, Education Office, 19th August, 1870.

No. 301.

The Council met, pursuant to notice, at four o'clock p.m. The Reverend J. McCaul, LL.D., in the Chair.

Present:—The Chairman, pro tempore.

The Chief Superintendent of Education. The Very Reverend H. J. Grasett, B.D.

The Reverend J. Jennings, D.D.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved. The following communications were laid before the Council:—

No. 5791. From Mr. W. Warwick, applying for permission to publish the authorized Reading books, and giving names of sureties.

No. 5842. From Mrs. L. A. Davis for Boarding license.

No. 5931. W. Holt,

Mrs. Young, for Boarding license. No. 5947.

Mrs. Layton, No. 5961.

Mrs. Thompson, No. 5960. No. 5982. Mrs. Kerrigan,

No. 6104. Grammar School Inspector, being his report for 1869.

Ordered, That the Reverend William Ormiston, D.D., having tendered his resignation as a member of the Council of Public Instruction, in consequence of his removal to the city of New York, the Council expresses its deep regret at the loss of Dr. Ormiston's valuable counsels and services. In all the relations which Dr. Ormiston has for many years sustained to the Council-first, as Mathematical Master and Lecturer in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the Normal School, then as Inspector of Grammar Schools, and last, as a member of the Council—he has discharged his duties with singular ability and zeal, commanding the esteem and affection of all who have been associated with him in labour, or have been under his instruction. In this feeling of universal respect and affection for Dr. Ormiston, the members of this Council cordially join; and while his retirement from us causes sincere regret, we devoutly wish him and his family all possible success and happiness in the new and important field of labour to which he has been called.

Ordered, That Ernestus Crombie, Esquire, Barrister, be appointed arbitrator on behalf of the Council, with respect to the publication of School books, in place of Dr.

McMichael.

Ordered, That Mr. Warwick's application to publish the whole series of authorized Readers having been considered, the assent of the Council is given to it on the conditions applicable to such cases that have been laid down in previous minutes, if the sureties which he offers be found satisfactory.

Two volumes of Dr. Miles' series of Histories of Canada were laid before the Council, and it was resolved that Dr. Miles be informed that another book on the subject has been

already sanctioned.

Adjourned. (Signed,)

JOHN McCAUL, Chairman, pro tem.

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE. 5th December, 1870.

No. 302.

The Council met, pursuant to notice, at three o'clock, p.m. The Reverend J. McCaul, LL.D., in the Chair.

Present:—The Chairman, pro tempore.

The Chief Superintendent of Education. The Very Reverend H. J. Grasett, B.D. The Reverend J. Jennings, D.D.

The Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved. The following communications were laid before the Council:-

No. 6268. From J. Campbell and Son, transmitting specimen of First Book, Part I., as revised.

From Mr. Crombie, accepting appointment as Arbitrator. No. 6269.

No. 6322. From Copp, Clark and Co, submitting Smith and McMurchy's advanced Arithmetic.

From Ira Mayhew, Detroit, respecting certain school books. No. 6419.

No. 6418. From Miss Black, applying for boarding license.

No. 6547. From the Assistant Secretary of the Province, transmitting copy of letter from the Hon. Secretary of State, with respect to the Metric

No. 7722. From J. Campbell and Son, submitting further specimens of Second and Third Books, bound by Dredge and Co.

No. 7922. From the Very Reverend J. F. Jamot, expressing the Archbishop's opinion on a portion of the First Book.

Letters 4982 and 7423, from the Honourable Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, to the Chief Superintendent, respecting Agricultural Instruction, were also read.

The following report from the Committee on Text Books, was presented :-

"The Committee on Text Books beg leave to report that they have examined the Advanced Arithmetic, by Bernard Smith and Archibald McMurchy, and recommend it for authorization by the Council, as a sequel to the Elementary Arithmetic by the same authors, already authorized. They also submit the Index of an advanced or supplementary Reader, that will supply a want that is at present much felt in the Public Schools, especially in those in which higher instruction is given. They have also considered the subject that was referred to them, relative to Writing and Book-keeping, and recommend that the opinions of Dr. Sangster and Mr. Marling shall be taken previously to the authorization of Text Books in those branches."

The Report was adopted, and the Advanced Arithmetic and Advanced Reader were authorized, the latter, when completed, to be submitted to the Council, and the copyright

of both to be transferred, according to regulation, to the Chief Superintendent.

The following additional Report of the Text Book Committee was received and

adopted :-

"The Committee beg leave to report that they have examined "First Lessons in Agriculture," by Dr. Ryerson, and recommend the little work for adoption in those

schools in which instruction is given in this important department."

Ordered, That the Council, having examined the specimens of the First, Second and Third Readers, submitted by Messrs. Campbell, as bound by themselves and by Mr. Dredge, they approve them as being, in their judgment, equal in binding to the standard copies; but desire to call the attention of the publishers to several instances of the manifest deterioration of the blocks, and of the inferiority of the impressions, as compared with the standard copies. They must also express their strong disapproval of advertisements being introduced in the books, and hereby prohibit such use being made of any of their authorized works.

Ordered, That the following alterations be recommended to the Government in the salaries of the persons mentioned, viz.:—Rev. Dr. Davies, Second Master in Normal School, to be increased from \$1,500 to \$1,600; Miss Jones, Second Assistant Girls' Model School, to be increased from \$400 to \$450; Mr. Clare, Master of Writing and Bookkeeping, to be increased from \$700 to \$800.

Ordered, That the fees in the Model School be increased, from the beginning of 1871,

to two dollars per month of four weeks.

Certified, a true copy of the Minutes of 1870; also, that the Minutes of the last meeting are not signed, in consequence of their not being yet confirmed.

ALEXANDER MARLING, Clerk of the Council.

Education Office, Toronto, 25th January, 1871.

# RETURN

To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a statement of the names of all persons who have since the beginning of last session received appointments or promotions in the Public Service, with the date of the appointments and the names and emoluments of the offices, shewing the increase in the Public charge on this head.

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Toronto, 26th January, 1871.

### APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIOMS IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

1000	'Auditor's Office.	0.1
1869. Dec. 30.	W. R. Nursey, Clerk	Salary. \$730 00
1870.	Crown Land Department.	
Jan. 1.	J. C. Miller, promoted to be Chief Clerk, Woods and Forests	\$1,600 00
	Provincial Secretary's Department.	
Feb. 1.	George Hobbs, Clerk	500 00
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.	
Oct. 1.	Philip Silsmer (vice J. Little, resigned), Messenger	\$365 00
	Executive Council and Attorney-General's Office.	
Oct. 24.	J. G. Scott, Chief Clerk, vice J. Ross	\$1,600 00
	Public Works Department.	•
Mar. 1.	Edwin Jenkinson (vice William Jenkinson, deceased), Messenger	\$365 00
	STAMP AND LICENSE OFFICE.	
Oct. 24.	James Ross, appointed Issuer	\$1,200 00
	Queen's Printer.	
Mar. 18.	John Notman	\$1,200 00

### SUMMARY

Shewing the increase in the public charge caused by promotions and appointments in the public service, from November, 1869, to January, 1871.

### AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

The appointment of Mr. Nursey caused an additional charge of \$730.

### CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

The promotion of Mr. Miller was attended with an increase of \$400 to his pay.

### SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The appointment of Mr. Hobbs was rendered necessary by the passage of the Act respecting Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, and his salary (\$500) is charged to that account.

The appointments in the Treasury, Public Works Department, and the Attorney-General's Office, were unattended with any increase to the respective pay lists.

In the Legislative Assembly Offices no appointments were made in place of Mr. Hartrey at the time of his resignation, Chief Office Clerk, at \$800; nor in place of Mr. Notman, Assistant Clerk of the House, at \$1,200; Mr. Gordon, Librarian, at \$200; and Mr. Morrison, Junior Clerk, at \$500—by which a saving of \$2,700 was effected. Mr. Ross was appointed, at a salary of \$1,200, to be issuer of Stamps and Licenses; and Mr. Notman was made Queen's Printer, at a salary of \$1,200, in the place of Mr. Gordon, who received \$800 in that capacity.

In the Treasury Department no appointment was made in the place of Mr. Kerr, resigned, whose salary was \$900.

From the above statement of changes, appointments and promotions in the Civil Service, the total increase in the public charge on those heads would appear to be \$370 per annum.

### Education Office,

Toronto, 25th January, 1871.

SIR, I have the honour, in reply to your letter of the 23rd instant, to transmit the statement requested.

STATEMENT OF APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE EDUCATION OFFICE, EDUCATIONAL DEPOSITORY, AND NORMAL SCHOOL, SINCE 1ST NOVEMBER, 1869.

The following changes in the staff were made in consequence of the death of Doctor Williamson, in October, 1870, the promotions taking effect first November:—

### Education Office.

- W. H. Atkinson, Assistant Clerk of Correspondence, promoted to be Clerk of Correspondence, at \$800.
  - R. R. Manners, appointed Assistant Clerk, at \$500
- D. B. Heath, promoted from Depository, Assistant Salesman to be junior elerk in office at \$200.

### Educational Depository.

- H. M. Wilkinson, promoted 1st November, Assistant Clerk of Libraries on resignation of E. B. Cope, at \$550.
  - B. C. Marshall, appointed 1st November, Despatch Clerk, at \$340.
  - E. W. D. Butler, appointed 1st November, Assistant Salesman at \$126.

### Normal School.

Robert McCallum, appointed 1st November, Engineer.

T. C. PATTESON, Esq,

Assistant Secretary of the Province,

Toronto.

### APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS,

Since 1st November, 1869.

### NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Name.	Residence.	Date.
		1869.
Robert Sinclair Gurd	Sarnia	December 30.
Frederick Arthur Read.	Petrolia	December 31.
Horace Thorne	Toronto	December 31.
		1870.
Alexander Grey McMillan	Elora	January 1.
Charles Gream	Madoc	January 15.
Frederick George Allenby	Galt	January 18.
James A. Macpherson	Kincardine	January 25.
Rupert Mearse Wells	Toronto	February 7.
George Young Smith	Whitby	February 28.
Henry Carscallen	Hamilton	March 14.
Alfred Frost	Owen Sound	March 28.
John McFadyen	Mount Forest	March 28.
Arthur J. Matheson Phomas Charles Patteson	Perth	March 28,
Joseph Jackes	Toronto	March 26.   March 26.
Joseph Pattullo	Orangeville	March 30.
P. McVean Campbell	Chatham	March 31.
Charles E. Hamilton	St. Catherines	May 20.
James Thompson Garrow	Goderich	June 23.
Frederick Wright	Toronto	June 23.
Benjaming Cronyn	London	June 23.
Charles Wallace Bell	Belleville	July 12.
Rusk Harris	Toronto	July 14.
James Rutledge	Bowmanville	July 14.
James Crowther	Toronto	July 29.
James Tilt	Toronto	July 29.
Henry Smith	Cobourg	August 10.
Edwin D. Kerby	Petrolia	Angust 13.
Francis R. Ball	Woodstock	November 12.
Abraham Dent	Mitchell Newmarket	August 10.
James F. Lister	Sarnia	September 5. September 9.
James Magee.	London	September 9.
Francis Cockburn Clemow	Ottawa	September 3.
Alexander Grant	Stratford	September 12.
Tames Smith Fead	Orangeville	September 21.
Alexander Goforth	Fergus	September 26.
Archibald Bell	Chatham	October 27.
homas Dixon	Durham	November 4.
eorge F. Harman	Orangeville	November 4.
Edward Merrill	Picton	November 12.
Simon Harrison Payne	Colborne	November 24.
ohn Henry G. Hagarty	Toronto	November 29.
Adam Henry Myers, jun. Alexander Stronach Wink	Toronto	December 17.
Cabout Olivon in Wink	Duudas	December 19.
Robert Oliver, jun	Guelph	December 23.

### CORONERS.

### Appointed since 1st November, 1869.

	İ		
Name.	Residence.	Date.	County.
Frederick W. Strange Daniel Joseph King George Railton Charles Samuel Hamilton Henry Adams George A. Tyc  John Milton Platt William Lindsay David Peterson Bogart John Byron Newman Thomas W. Poole Peter McLaren James P. Lynn Alcide, J. B. dc la Haye David Bonnar John Hickman John Albery William Henry Law Alexander Hancock Theodore F. Chamberlin Thomas Cumines Walter Henderson John M. Campbell Albert William Lorkreen D. Thorburn Scholfield	Aurora Carronbrook. Bothwell Roslin Embro Kent.  Picton Middlesex Carleton Place Kent. Victoria Paisley Renfrew Gore of Toronto Bolton Albion Meaford Brougham Whitby Morrisburgh Welland Wellington Huron Norfolk Welland	1869. November 18 November 24 December 3 ' December 3 ' December 16 December 16 December 27 1870. January 17 January 7 February 12 February 19 March 4 March 7 March 29 April 2 April 12 April 16 August 1 March 7 September 13 September 13 September 26 October 27 November 14 December 24	York. Perth. Kent. Hastings. Oxford. Kent.  Prince Edward. Middlesex. Lanark. Kent. Victoria. Bruce. Renfrew. Peel. Peel. Peel. Grey. Ontario. Stormont, D. and G. Welland. Wellington. Huron. Norfolk. Welland.

### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

### Appointed since 1st November, 1869.

Name.	Residence.	Date.	County.	
Henry William Jarmin Robert Grant James Wilson  Berkley Powell Ozias Ainsley Thomas England Charles M. Kenyon	} Carlow	1869. November 18 " 18	Norfolk.	
William Haines, sen.  Daniel Hughes.  James Lane  Robert Lockhead	} Denbigh	" 27 " 27 " 27	Lennox and Addingtor.	
Jameş Lawrie Samuel Rathwell Charles Hunter Robert Fraser John D. Wilson Joachim Meriow Joseph Bowen	Township of Cumber-	December 11 " 11		

### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Date.	County.	
Joseph Lalonde Octave Duford Richard Helmer Peter Stewart John Saxon Casselman  Joseph Evans John Beattie Alonzo Strong Adam Gerrard McDougal Edward Hickson John C. Bowers John York Peter Davidson.	Russell	1869.  December 11  " 11  " 20		
John Kennedy. Joseph Cowan Henry Robellard. James Brown Charles Billings Donald Robinson Robert Cumming John Henderson Robert Surtees. Henry O. Burritt.	Gloucester	" 24	Carleton.	
John Tytler John O'Brian John Cross John W. Higginson Angus Urquhart Thomas Ross Albert Hagar James Molloy John Robertson Angus McDonald		1870. January 26	Prescott and Russell.	
Delevan Decatur Van Norman Simon James Dawson. Alexander M. Smith Robert D. Perry	} District of Algoma } District of Algoma	May 20	District of Algoma.  District of Algoma.	
Jesse Wright Rose William Henry Miller, M.D. John D. Beatty Thomas McMurray. Samuel Armstrong, jun. Solomon James. John McClelland William Beatty		June 2	Parry Sound.	
James Robinson George Chester John Severn. Nelson Gorham Matthew Lepper Thomas Graham Arthur McMaster J. G. Worts John Gordon George Laidlaw Frank Smith Henry S. Howland F. W. Cumberland Thomas C. Chisholm John Baxter Gresham Proctor		" 4	York.	

6

### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Date.	County.
Alexander McMillan James Rogers	)	1870.	(
John Rogers. William Proctor Seth Ashton. Edward Reynolds John Van Nostrand John March Samuel Travies. Henry Mosier Hamilton D. Hunter.			
William Cane Lawson Barber. John Marritt George Fry John Boyd William Leekes John Field William H. Thorne John Abell	}	June 4	York.
Neill Malloy James Brown James Duncan Hans M. Gacey Alfred Gooderham David Smellie James Thompson Robert Conway Thomas Wadeworth Arthur Armstrong			
James Irwin Benjamin French Robert Pritchard Labatt John Ferguson Philip Gallaher William Dunn John Murphy Edward Leslie John Philip Wiser John McPharland		4	Leeds and Grenville.
Duncan F. McLennan James McBain Alexander Kinloch Duncan McDonell (Martintown). Charles McPhadden William McLeod Patrick Purcell Roderick McPherson Alexander Ban McLennan	Charlottenburg	6	
Duncan McLeod Alexander E. McRae Adolphus Leclair. Charles Westley John A. McDougall Alexander Munro. Angus A. McDonell Angus K. McDonald Neil K. McLeod Alexander McKenzie. James F. McKenzie Peter Kennedy	Lancaster		Stormont, Dundas and Glengary.
Alexander J. Kennedy Duncan A. McDonald	Lochiel	4. 6	

### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Continued.

		1		
Name.	Residence.	Date.	County.	
Archibald McPhee Donald McMillan, M.D. Malcolm K. McCraig Malcolm McGillivray (7 con. 1) John B. McMillan		1870. June 6		
Henry Harrison Whitcomb Kegar Angus McGillis William Mack Alexander McDonell (King) Edwin Kewin Osborne Johnstone Nathan Groves John Warwick De Bellefeuille McDonald Hugh McLennan George Stephen John J. McIntosh Alexander J. McDonald Alexander McLean Donald J. Macdonell Duncan McDonald (Archy) John Gravely John Fulton	1	" 6	Stormont, Dundas and Glengary.	
Zina Lyman	Township of Kitley	July 20	Leeds and Grenville.	
William Mackey Erick Horrington. John Doran Neil Robertson George Craig John Turner Wait	}	September 10	Renfrew.	
Christopher Sleigheuf Henry Hill John McKillop Lazarus W. McIntyre Æneas S. K. Barclay Thomas Hatton Samuel Shepard Malcolm McIntyre James Cassey Charles McNish Dougald McMillan	}	October 3	Elgin.	
John W. Allison		December 21	Ontario.	
Nadab Eastman Allan Williams Peter Sinclair	}	" 23	Stormont, Dundas and Glengary.	

### GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Since 1st November, 1869.

		-	-		Control of the Contro
Name.	Residence.		Date.	Appointment.	
Michael Hayes	Stratford		1869.	Dedimus Potestatem	Honorary.
John J. Mason	Hamilton	6.6	11	Commissioner to examine into affairs of Township of Bar- ton	
Michael Sullivan Edwin Chown	Kingston	6.6	21	Commissioner to examine into affairs of Township of Barton  Governors of Kingston General Hospital, vice Paton and Riddell, resigned	
Hon. W. H. Draper, C.B.  W. B. Richards J. G. Spragge				Commissioners under Act respecting claims to lands in Upper Canada, for which no patents have issued.	
Thomas White, jun	Hamilton	66	22 {	Emigration Commissioner for Ontario	
James C. Morrow	Barrie	66	29 {	Deputy Clerk, Crown, and Clerk County Court, Simcoe	Dy. Cl. C., Salary. Cl. Co. Ct., Fees.
William Elliott, Judge Co. Court, Middlesex. Charles Hutchinson	}	Feb.	28	Dedimus Potestatum	
James Daniell, Judge Co. Court, Prescott and Russell Edward Taylor Dartwell John W. Marston	}	cs	28	Dedimus Potestatum	Honorary.
				County Attorney and Clerk of the Peace for the County of Renfrew.	
Jesso Wright Rose	Prince Albert	66	21{	Registrar for Territorial Dis- trict of Parry Sound. and Stipendiary Magistrate do. Sheriff, County of Prince Ed- ward, vice H. J. Thorp, deceased	
Absalom Greeley	Picton	6.	15	Sheriff, County of Prince Edward, vice H. J. Thorp,	Foes
	Algoma			Dedimus Potestatem	
Jesse Wright Rose John D. Beatty	Parry Sound	June	· 7	Dedimus Potestätem	
Hugh Richardson	Woodstock	Aug	. 1{	Third Arbitrator in matter of erection of Bridge across River Thames	Salary.
Frank E. Marcon	Sandwich			Deputy Clerk, Crown, and Clerk County Court, Essex.	1
				Official Arbitrators under Act "Public Works of Ontario"	

### GENERAL APPOINTMENTS—Continued.

SPECIFICAL VALUE OF THE PARTY O		and the same of	***************************************			
Name.	Residence.	]	Date.	Appointment.	_	_
			1870.	M- 4 ' O I' 4 41		
John Alexander Boyd	Toronto	Oct.	31	Master in Ordinary to the Court of Chancery, vice Andrew Norton Buell, re- signed	\$3,000.	
				Accountant, Court of Chancery, vice R. J. Turner, resigned		
William Alex. Campbell.	Toronto	Nov.	15	Deputy Clerk, Crown, and Clerk County Court, Kent, vice Ireland, deceased	Salary.	Fees.
John Copeland	Tp. of Cornwall.	66	17	Registrar for Stormont, vice George C. Wood, resigned.	Fees.	
John Ban McLennan	Cornwall	¢\$	26	Deputy Clerk, Crown, and Clerk County Court, Kent, vice Ireland, deceased  Registrar for Stormont, vice George C. Wood, resigned.  County Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Stormont, Dundas and Glengary, vice James Bethune, left the limits of the counties	Fees.	
Hon. William McDougall	Toronto	66	26	Government Trustee of De- bentures, Canada Southern R. R.		
James Ingersoll	Woodstock	Dec.	23 {	Auditor of accounts relative to Expenses Criminal Justice for County of Oxford		

### DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE, BELLEVILLE.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
W. J. Palmer D. K. Coleman J. B. Mc. Gann William Greene Mrs. Terrill Mrs. Keigan Angus Christie	do Female Teacher Matron	\$ cts. 1,600 00 800 00 800 00 500 00 300 00 360 00 800 00

### LONDON ASYLUM.

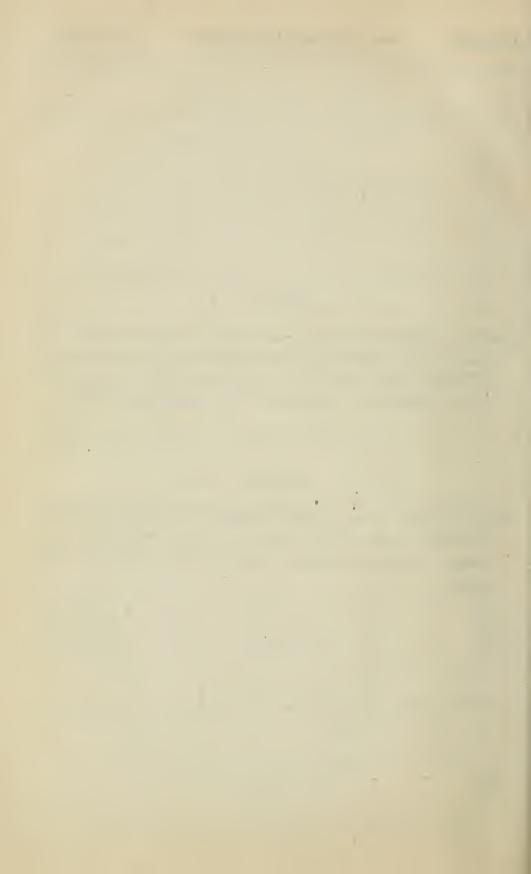
Name.	Office.	Salary.
Stephen Lett	Assistant Physician	\$ ets. 800 00 400 00

(No. 35.)

COPIES of all statutes of the Senate of the University of Toronto, Minutes of the Executive Council, estimates and contracts relating either to the repair of the teachers' residences, recently injured by fire at Upper Canada College, or to the erection of a new boarding house in connection with the said institution.—[Not Printed.]

(No. 36.)

COPY of the Report of the Select Committee respecting the Woodstock and Erie Railway and Harbour Company, presented to the House of Assembly of the late Province of Canada, in the year 1857, with the evidence taken before said Committee.—[Not Printed.]



# RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Statement showing, approximately, the average rate of interest or profit received by the Province in each of the years 1868, 1869 and 1870, on its invested and uninvested balances.

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Toronto, 7th February, 1871.

STATEMENT, showing, approximately, the average rate of interest or profit received by the Province in each of the years 1868, 1869 and 1870, on its invested and uninvested balances.

1868.

\$490,000 invested in \$500,000 6 per cent. Dominion debentures, on the 5th June, 1868.

Six per cent. on \$500,000, Provincial debentures, from the 5th day of June to 1st day of January, 1869, 209 days.. \$17,178 00

Less \$17,178 00

Paid Bank of Montreal interest on \$500,000, amount of debentures, from the 5th June, to 1st November, being 149 days, at 6 per cent. per annum, as interest on advance.......

Deduct rebate of interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, from 7th September to November 1st, 55 days, on \$495,424 65, (being the capital) \$490,000, and \$5,424 65, the interest accrued on the debentures, from 31st March to June 5th, inclusive, 66 days, \$2,986 10 ......

Deduct 5 per cent. per annum on \$490,000 from 5th June to the 7th September, 94 days.....

Profit on \$490,000 for 209 days, or, at the rate of \$5 52 per cent. per annum.

12,246 60

9,260 50

7,571 48 1,689 02

\$15,488 98

\$15,488 98

1869.

\$353,500 purchase money. 3,500 brokerage.

<sup>\$357,000.</sup> Total cost of \$350,000, 6 per cent. Dominion stock, purchased on the 1st October, 1868.

\$5,293 15

\$490,000 00 357,000 00

\$847,000 00. Average rate of interest per annum, 5 67 per cent. in 1868. The periods in the one case being 209 days, and in the other 92 days.

\$490,000 00 invested in \$500,000 Dominion 6 per cent. debentures, on the 5th day of June, 1868.

Profit \$30,000, or at the rate of 6 12 per cent. per annum.

\$357,000 00 invested in \$350,000 6 per cent. Dominion stock, purchased on the 1st October, 1868.

Profit \$21,000, or at the rate of  $5\frac{9}{10}$  per cent. per annum. \$705,471 68 invested in £150,000 stg. 5 per cent. Dominion debentures, money paid on the 2nd March, 1869.

\$687,194 06 on special deposits made at different times during the year 1869. Profit on same \$27,487 76, or at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

\$2,239,665 74 producing an annual profit of \$114,533 71, and bearing an annual average rate of interest of a fraction over  $5\frac{1}{6}$ .

1870.

\$490,000 00. Invested in \$500,000 Dominion 6 per cent. debentures on 5th June, 1868.

Profit \$30,000, or at the rate of 6 12 per cent. per annum.

\$357,000 00. Invested in \$350,000 6 per cent. Dominion stock, purchased on the 1st day of October, 1868.

Profit \$21,000, or at the rate of  $5\frac{9}{10}$  per cent. per annum.

\$705,471 68. Invested in £150,000 stg. 5 per cent. Dominion debentures, money paid on the 2nd March, 1869.

Profit \$36,500, or at the rate of  $5\frac{2}{10}$  per cent. per annum.

\$1,540,174 31. On special deposit made at different times during the years 1869 and 1870.

Profit on same \$61,606 97, or at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. \$3,092,645 99. Producing an annual profit of \$149,106 97, and bearing an annual average rate of interest of a fraction over  $4\frac{8}{10}$  per cent. per annum.

Note.—In the foregoing statements, no notice is taken of the special funds in the hands of the Dominion Government. Nor is mention made of the unsettled interest account between Ontario and the Dominion of Canada.

E. B. WOOD, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, Toronto, February 7th, 1871.

# RETURN

To An Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House, a return of any Order in Council made since the last return to the House, fixing or changing under the Free Grant Act of 1867 and 1868, the boundaries within which settlement on the Free Grant Lands might take place.

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Toronto, 8th February, 1871.

> Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, 8th February, 1871.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit herewith in reply to your letter of the 2nd inst. a return of orders in Council, made since the last return to the House of Assembly fixing or changing under the Free Grants Act of 1868, the boundary within which settlement on the Free Grant Lands might take place.

Your obedient servant.

THOS. H. JOHNSON.

Assistant Commissioner.

THE HONOURABLE
THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, TORONTO.

COPY OF MINUTE OF COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR THE 11TH OF APRIL, 1870.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated the 6th April 1870, as follows:—

The Townships of Snowdon and Glamorgan, in the County of Peterborough are of easy access, and are reported to contain much good land.

The Bobcaygeon Road forms the Western boundary of Snowdon, and the Monck Road

runs through the Southern portions of both Townships.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands therefore recommends that the Public Lands in said Townships that are suitable for settlement and cultivation may be appropriated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as Free Grants to actual settlers, under the Fourth

section of "The Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868," subject to the orders and regulations made under the said Act, and "The Public Lands Act of 1860," and bearing date the 27th May, 1869, and that said Townships be placed under the charge of Joseph Graham, Esquire, the resident Crown Lands Agent, at the village of Bobcaygeon, but that such lots only be open for location under the said Act as the Commissioner shall, from time to time, consider can be advantageously offered for settlement.

The Committee concur in the recommendation contained in the said Report of the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and advise that, the same be approved of

and acted on.

Certified.

(Signed)

Jas. Ross, C.E.C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, Toronto, 12th April, 1870.

COPY OF MINUTE OF COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 13TH DECEMBER, 1869.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, bearing date the 8th November, 1869, as follows:—

The Commissioner of Crown Lands has the honour to report that the surveys of the following Townships have been completed during the present year, namely the township of Medora, in the district of Muskoka, the township of Stisted and Chaffey, in the Temporary Judicial District of Nippissing, and the townships of Ferguson, Christie and McKellar, in the Northern part of the County of Simcoe. The local Agents estimate that about 220 settlers have gone in and squatted upon the lands in these townships, and the Commissioner is of opinion that the lands in the said townships should be brought

under the operations of the Free Grants and Homestead Acts of 1868.

The Commissioner understands it to be the settled policy of the Government to reserve the timber on Free Grant Lands for the purpose of revenue, and he considers the object in view can be best attained by first disposing of the Territory as timber limits and then opening it for Free Grants, and recommends that he be authorized to offer the lands in the said townships by Public Auction as timber berths of such sizes as he may think can be most advantageously disposed of, and that they then be open for Free Grants under "The Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868," and subject to the regulations of said Act, established by the order in Council of 27th May, 1869; but that such lots only be open for location under the said Act and Regulations, as the Commissioner may from time to time consider can be advantageously offered for settlement, and that the townships of Medora, Stisted and Chaffey, be attached for the present to the Agency of Charles W. Lount, and the townships of Ferguson, Christie and McKellar be attached to the Agency of John D. Beatty.

The Committee of Council concur in the recommendation of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, except as to the sale of timber limits on said lands, and

advise that the same be approved of and carried out.

Certified.

(Signed)

Jas. Ross, C.E.C.

Executive Council Chamber, Toronto, 13th December, 1869. (No. 39.)

Copies of all advertisements, tenders and contracts for work to be carried out under the Drainage Act of 1869; and any reports of the engineers or arbitrators in connection with such work, with a statement of the various expenditures made and contracted for in respect of the same, and for copies of any orders in Council appointing, or instructions issued to, the arbitrators, and of all correspondence between the Government and the municipal authorities on the subject of drainage in the Municipalities. [Not Printed.]

(No. 40.)

STATEMENT of the moneys expended—1. In draining the land first purchased for the London Lunatic Asylum. 2. In fencing the same. 3. In draining the land secondly purchased for the same Asylum. 4. In fencing the same. 5. In other improvements on the same; and for an estimate of the amount, if any, that will be required to complete each of these works, and of the total cost of the institution, and for copies of any advertisements, tenders or contracts, in relation to the above works.—
[Not Printed.]

(No. 41.)

STATEMENT of any intromission which may have taken place in respect of Mr. Kintrea, or the ex-Queen's Printer.—[Not Printed.]

(No. 42.)

ANNUAL REPORT of the Senate of the University of Toronto for the years 1869 and 1870.—[Not Printed.]

(No. 43.)

Annual Report of the Council of University College, Toronto, for the year 1870.—
[Not Printed.]

(No. 44.)

STATEMENT of the various expenditures made and contracted for in connection with the following public works, to wit: the improvement of navigation of Scugog River, the cut between Lakes Joseph and Rosseau, and the new road between Washago and Gravenhurst, with the names of the contractors; and of any reports and estimates made for the Public Works Department in respect thereof.—[Not Printed.]

(No. 45.)

Copies of estimates, advertisements, tenders and contracts for the construction of the Lock between Balsam and Cameron Lakes; reports of the Engineers as to the progress made in the construction, with a statement of the various expenditures made and contracted for in respect of the same.—[Not Printed.]

# (No. 46.)

Copies of estimates, advertisements, tenders and contracts for the land and work, and any reports of the architects or departmental officers in connection with the Blind Asylum, and a statement of the various expenditures made or contracted for respecting the same.—[Not Printed.]

#### No. 47.

Copies of any correspondence that may have passed between the Government and the contractors for building the lock on the Rosseau River, and for dredging the same; and also, any reports or correspondence with any other person or persons touching the said works.—[Not Printed.]

# RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House certain information touching the Municipal Loan Fund, including a statement of the principal and interest paid by each Municipality; and further, representing that during this Session a Return was made to the said Address, which is incomplete, inasmuch as it does not contain any statement of the amount of interest paid by such Municipalities as have no sums to the credit of the Sinking Fund; and praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, with all convenient speed, a further statement in reply to the said Address.

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Toronto, 13th February, 1871.

Town of Brantford.

Amount of Loan, \$500,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, \$303,462.04.

1853 Dec. 28 1854	By cash on account	\$ cts. 5,665 75	Brought forward \$ ct. 129,109 87
Sep. 2 1855	66 66 66	3,000 00	Dec. 1 By Ex. C. R., 1858 9,229 70
Jan. 8 Sep. 19		1,000 00 35,923 28	Dec. 2 " " " 9,229 70
1856 Jan. 15		20,415 27	Dec. 1 " " 9,229 70
Oct. 1 1857	" Ex. Clergy R., 1855	1	Feb. 6 " " " 9,322 00 0 0,137 40
Jan. 17 June 3 " 14	" Cash		Dec. 6 " " 9,229 70
1858 Sep. 30		7,609 47 1,956 84	1867 Jan. 2 " " " 9,229 70
Dec. 9	"Cash	13,974 06 2,692 00	Dec. 30 " Pro. Ont 9,229 70
1859 July 27	" Ex. C. R., 1858		Dec. 14 " " 9,229 70
Dec. 1 1860 Jan. 7		9,148 00 81 70	1870   June 24 " Cash
	Carried forward		228 631 58

#### PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

TOWN OF BROCKVILLE.

Amount of Loan, \$400,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, \$371,649.70.

1855 Jan. 2: "3 3 1856 April 7 July 10 1857 Dec. 31 1858 Sep. 30 1859 July 29	By Cash on account	\$ cts. 4,410 67 1,456 00 7,864 73 3,893 33 1,750 88 1,509 72 484 00	1859 Nov. 16 1860 Feb. 6 Dec. 4 1862 April 25 Dec. 31 1865 Feb. 23 "	Brought forward Cl. Res	\$ cts. 21,370 03 4,799 74 484 00 5,172 42 5,159 53 5,159 53 5,159 53
ouly 20	Carried jorward	21,370 03	100. 20	***************************************	47,304 08

#### PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

Town of Cobourg.

Amount of Loan, \$500,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, \$564,211.97.

#### TOWN OF COBOURG—Continued.

1858 July 10 1859 July 27 1860 Feb. 6	Brought forward  By Ex. Cl. Res., 1857  " " 1858  " Cash  Carried forward	\$ cts. 48,091 38 1,709 82 425 04 5,650 00 108,037 44	1860 Feb. 14 By Cash	\$ cts. 108,037 44 1,111 30 4,000 00 2,761 30 61,748 84
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# PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

VILLAGE OF CHIPPEWA.

Amount of Loan, \$26,000.

Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, \$11,180.71.

1854 Jan. 7 Oct. 6 1855 Feb. 14 1856 Jan. 26 Mar. 4 " 10 " 28 Oct. 14 1857		\$ cts. 1,120 00 800 00 800 00 1860 1861 Jan. 3 1862 400 00 400 00 18	750 00
Sep. 30 1859 July 27 1860	" " 1857	385 02   Dec. 17 " " "	927 50 927 50
Feb. 1 April 19		675 00 1868 252 50 June 8 " "	635 00
	Carried forward	7,562 58	14,690 08

#### PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

TOWN OF CHATHAM.

Amount of Loan, \$100,000.

Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, \$43,582.78.

Tryly 9	By Cash on account	\$ ets. 4,328 77 4,013 72	Brought forward	\$ cts. 26,226 71
Dec. 31	46 46 46	4,000 00	Dec. 31 By Cash	1,000 00
1857 June 6 1858	" Cl. Res., 1856	17 02	1864 Mar. 24 " "	3,001 23
July 6	" " 1857	1,041 90	Jan. 19 By Cash on account	4,001 23
1859 July 27 Dec. 6 1861	" " 1858	341 44 4,241 30	1866 Feb. 7 " " " "	4,001 23 4,001 23
Jan. 28		4,241 30	Jan. 16 " " "	4,001 23
1862 Dec. 26	εε εε	4,001 23	Dec. 14 " Prov. Ont	4,001 23
	Carried forward	26,226 71		50,234 06

Town of Dundas.

Amount of Loan, \$52,000.

Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, \$46,804.97.

1855 Dec. 29 " 31 1856 Oct. 10 1857	By Cash on account	1,327 73 2,087 10	1857 June 4 1858 Sep. 30	By Cl. Res.	night forward, 1856	6,497	85
Mar. 10	" Cash	6,497 85	1859 July 27	46 86	1858	336 8,078	60

#### PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

TOWNSHIP OF ELIZABETHTOWN.

Amount of Loan, \$154,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, \$121,760.01.

1856 April 7 Nov. 24 1857 Dec. 31 1858 Sep. 30 1859 July 27	" Cl. Res., 1855	3,932 37 2,238 23 1,566 30 1,179 90 398 64 2,489 71	Brought forward  1859 Dec. 31 1860 Dec. 28 1861 Jan. 12 1865 Mar. 24 1866 Mar. 27	\$ cts. 14,738 48 456 62 2,000 00 968 00 2,123 99 2,103 59
	Carried forward	14,738 48		22,390 68

#### PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

TOWN OF GODERICH.

Amount of Loan, \$100,000.

Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, \$33,621.48.

-				
1856 Oct. 13 1857	By Ex. Cl. Res., 1855	\$ cts. 2,749 07	Brought forward	\$ cts. 38,069 89
April 6	"Cash	4,000 00	Sep. 27 By Cash	3,000 00
May 2 Dec. 31	" Cl. Res., 1856	11,955 00 1 960 83	1865   Jan. 25 '' ''	1,319 00
1858 Sep. 30	" " 1857	894 24	" 20 " · · ·	4,000 00 319 00
1859 July 27	" " 1858	234 96	Jan. 23 '' ''	4,319 00
1860 Jan. 7 Mar. 17	" Cash	3,765 04 553 89	Jan. 19 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	4,319 00
1861 May 16		4,319 00	Feb "Prov. Oat	4,319 00 2,000 00
186 <b>3</b> Mar. 5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8,637 86	1870 Jan. 17 " Cash	2,319 00 2,000 00
	Carried forward	38,069 89		65,983 89

TOWN OF GUELPH.

Amount of Loan, \$80,000.

Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, \$7,524.86.

1856 Feb. 20 Dec. 31 1857 June 3		Cash	\$ cts. 1,963 83 2,749 07 2,071 72	Brought forward 3 cts.  1860 July 10 By Cash
July 9	66	" 1856	1,556 00	Jan. 28 " " 6,400 00
1858 July 12	66	" 1857	894 24	Dec. 31 '' '' 6,592 00
1859				Jan. 13 " " 6,400 00
Mar. 14		Cash	3,200 00	192 00
June 6	66	66	9,620 00 73 10	1866 Jan. 2 " "
1860 Jan. 5	66	46	6,450 84	
Jan. J		***************************************	0,100 01	
		Carried forward	28,578 80	54,862 86

#### PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

TOWNSHIP OF HOPE.

Amount of Loan, \$60,000.

Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, \$47,399.76.

1854 Jan. 5 July 3 1855 Jan. 22 July 4 "" 1857 Dec. 31 "Cl. Res.  Carried forward	\$ cts. 4,000 00 2,400 00 2,400 00 2,400 00 5,752 28 16,952 28	1858 Sep. 30 1859 July 27 1860 Jan. 21  Brought forward  1858	\$ cts. 16,952 28 1,132 92 . 340 12 . 3,084 05 21,509 37
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#### PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

CITY OF LONDON.

Amount of Loan, \$375,400. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, \$318,161.81.

1855 Feb. 15 Aug. 27 1856 Feb. 2 Oct. 10 1857 Jan. 2 Mar. 27  Carried forward  **Cash	\$ cts. 7,232 88 8,000 00 8,000 00 16,476 87 358 08 15,016 00 55,083 83	1858 Sep. \$0 By Cl. Res., 1857	\$ cts. 55,088 83 10,051 92 2,934 10,000 00
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#### LANARK AND RENFREW.

Amount of Loan, \$800,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, \$597,839.01.

1855	\$ cts.			\$ cts.
Jan. 2 By Cash			Brought forward	
" 3 " "		1860		00,200 02
July 2	2,920 00	July 3	" Ex. M. L. Fund, 1859	8,221 85
1856   Jan. 3 " "	2.920 00	1861 Jan. 26	" C1	0.000.00
Feb. 26 " "		July 9		$2,000 00 \\ 12,828 12$
April 14 " "		1862	152. 21. 11. F dild, 1800	12,020 12
May 7 " "		July 4	" 1861	9,680 32
June 30 " "		1863		-,
July 10	5,231 67	Feb. 21		11,701 56
July 23 " Ex. M. Fund, 1856	2,663 38	July 7 1864	" Ex. M. L. Fund, 1862	5,745 60
Oct. 3 "Cash	26,200 00	July	" 1863	4,236 96
Dec. 31 "Ex. M. Fund	8,316 22	1865	1005	2,200 00
1858			" Cash	2,716 50
July 7 " " 1857		Sep. 2	" Ex. M. F., 1864	3,213 76
10	184 92	1866	" " 1865	
" 17 " "	1,265 46   295 32	July 13	" Cash	4,391 60
Sep. 30 " "	4,849 32	1867	Cash	13,134 07
Nov. 16 " "	1,184 04	Aug. 20	" Ex. M. F., 1866	5,180 22
1859	1 1	1868		-,
July 12 " " 1858		June 30		
21	234 96	T-1-	Res., 1866	102 60
· 23 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		July 1869	" Ex. Cl. Res., 1867	4,685 50
Dec. 28 " Cash		Dec	" " 1868	5,064 30
1860	25,50. 20	1870		0,001 00
Jan. 9 " " …		Sep. 12	" " 1869	3,001 50
April 11 " "	1,502 40			
Carried forward	98,466 92			104.000.20
Carried forward	50,400 92			194,068 38

#### PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

TOWN OF NIAGARA.

Amount of Loan, \$280,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, \$273,451.11.

1853 July 30 1854 Jan. 13 July 4 1855 Feb. 28 Sep. 10 1856 Feb. 2 Dec. 31 1857 Dec. 31  "" 1856  Carried forward	. 1,128 15	Brought forward  1858 Sep. 30 1859 July 27 1863 Aug. 14 1864 Jan. 4 1865 Jan. 9 "" "  "" "	\$ cts. 43,316 63 781 08 207 68 4,826 68 1,206 67 2,413 33
Carried forward	43,316 63		49,552 07

TOWN OF NORWICH.

Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, \$193,775.08. Amount of Loan, \$200,000.

1854 June 30 1855 Mar. 9 1856 Sep. 2 Dec. 31	By Cash		1857 Dec. 31 1858 Sep. 30 1859 July 27	"		1856	\$ 37,097 1,621 1,299 438 40,457	50 96 24
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#### PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

CITY OF OTTAWA.

Amount of Loan. \$200,000.

Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, \$65,016.81.

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1854 June 13 1856	By Cash		\$ ets. 11,331 50	1865		Brought forward	\$ cts. 76,488 62
Dec. 31	" Cl. Res., 1	855	12,362 10		By	Cash	5,021 59
1857				Mar. 6		66	3,453 00
June 4	" " 1	856	3,268 87	April 10	66	66	1,030 00
1858				May 4	66	66	1,310 25
July 10	" " 1	857	2,938 02	" 14	1 66	66	2,834 20
1859				1866			
July 27		858	1,095 60	Nov. 7	66	66	13,107 00
Nov. 28	" Cash		5,080 00	1867	1		
1863				Jan. 2	66	66	[ 6,698 76
Mar. 28			13,000 00	May 8			7,200 00
April 9	66 66	********	3,162 90	1868	1		
July 17			3,557 52	Dec. 24			19,661 30
Oct. 9			7,598 82	1869	١		1
1864	66 66			Dec. 22		"	11,719 81
Mar. 22			9,367 29	" 31			3,548 63
June 13			3,724 00	1870	1		
				Dec. 22	66	(6	15,263 15
	~ .	7.4	WA 100 00				107 000 01
	Carrie	ed forward	76,488 62				167,336 31
	1				1		1

#### PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

TOWNSHIP OF OPPS.

Amount of Loan, \$80,000.

Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, \$70,754.09.

1854 July 12 By Cash	\$ cts. 3,200 00 3,489 32 3,200 00 3,397 27 1,069 50	Brought forward  1858 Sep. 4 By Cl. Res., 1857 1859 July 27 1860 Feb. 8 Mar. 10  Brought forward 1858  By Cl. Res., 1858  1858	\$ cts. 14,356 09 941 16 223 96 500 00 463 05
Carried forward	14,356 09	Carried forward	16,484 26

### TOWNSHIP OF OPPS—Continued.

Carried forward 17.895 23 21,456 26	Brought forward  1861 Feb. 2 By Cash 1862 Feb. 21 " "	\$ ets. 16,484 26 1,000 00 410 97	1863 Mar. 7 Oet. 21 1866 Aug. 16  **Cont. 21	\$ 17,895 . 1,187 . 1,187 . 1,187	01 01
	Carried forward	17,895 23		21,456	26

# PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

COUNTY OF PERTH.

Amount of Loan, \$288,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, \$85,421.11.

1853			\$ cts.		\$	cts
Dec. 31	Ву	Prem. Sale of Deb	44 75		Brought forward 84,952	90
1854	66	~ 1	10.070.00	1861 Feb. 4	By Cash	5.4
Jan. 9 July 6	66	Cash	$12,970 \ 22$ $3,520 \ 00$	July 9		
July 6	66	٠٠	2,000 00	1862	5,100	10
Sep. 2	66	66	6,000 00	June 10	14,000	00
1855			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	July 4		
Jan. 10	66		3,520 00	1863		
Nov. 13	"	"	5,520 00	July 7	3,901	
1856	66	"	0.000.00	Oct. 14	4,396	10
April 14	"	"	2,000 00   2,000 00	1864 Mar. 26	12,000	00
May 26 1857			2,000 00	May 13	6 839	
April 21	66	"	8,875 95	July 1		
July 9	66	66	3,520 00	1865		
1858			,	July 10		
July 6	6.6	Ex. Cl. Res., 1857	709 32	" 22		
" 10	66	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1,200 60	Sep. 2		
" 20	66	" "	557 52   183 54	Dec. 26 1866	7,000	00
91	66		677 58	Feb. 23	4.000	00
Aug. 25 Sep. 30	66	66 66	3,381 00	April 17		
Dec. 221	66	"	3,520 00	June 12	4.000	
1859			· /	July 13		60
July 8		" 1858	78 76	1867		
" 15	66	" "	167 64	Aug. 20	" Ex. Mun. Fund, 1866 3,804	: 30
" 21	66	" " "	252 56	1868	" " 1867 3,507	50
20	66	" "	190 08 1,606 00	July 4 1869	1507 5,507	50
" 27 Nov. 15	66	"	5,477 92	Dec. 14	" " 1868 3,667	92
" 26l	66	66 66	11,738 62	1870	2000	
1860		***************************************	1	Sep. 12	2 2,159	70
July 1	66	" 1859	5,213 84			
		Carried forward	84,925 90		209,034	. 57
		,				

# PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

Town of Port Hope.

Amount of Loan, \$860,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, \$871,056.47.

1854 Jan. 4 July 3 " 17 1855 Jan. 22 July 6		66 66 66 66	orward	13,333 8,000 2,419 18,761 20,800	00 72 65 00		Brought forward  By Cash on account  " Cl. Res., 1855  " Cash  Carried forward	\$ cts. 63,314 70 6,167 67 6,042 15 2,044 13 77,568 56
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#### Town of Port Hope—Continued.

Brought forward	\$ ets. 77,568 56	Brought forward	\$ cts. 86,802 48
1858 Sep. 30 By Cl. Res., 1857	1,149 54	1863   Sep. 11 By Cash   1865	3,072 00
July 27 " 1858	359 04 1,018 75	Jan. 13 " " … 20 " "	4,000 00 389 33
Jan. 14 " "	1,400 00 1,000 00	Feb. 3 " "	$\begin{array}{c} 282 \ 67 \\ 21,282 \ 70 \end{array}$
Feb. 6 " "	900 00	1866 Oct. 23 1868 " " "	6,125 33
1860 Mar. 7 By Cash	806 59	Dec. 31 " "	6,125 33
1862 Aug. 14 " "	933 33 666 67	Dec. 22 " "	6,125 <b>3</b> 3 6,125 <b>3</b> 3
Sep. 19 " "		Dec. 23	140,330 59
307,100 307,100	1		210,000 00

### PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

Town of Prescott.

Amount of Loan, \$100,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, \$106,897.12.

1854 June 13 1856 Dec. 31 1857 " Cl. Res., 1855 Dec 31 1858 Sep. 30 " 1857	1,047 07 705 18	1859 July 27 By Nov. 28 " 1863 Aug. 7 1865 Feb. 24 "	Brought forward Cl. Res., 1858 Cash	
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#### PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

Town of Peterboro'.

Amount of Loan, \$100,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, \$29,116.51.

1858 Sept. 30 1859 July 23 1860 Feb. 1 Dec. 26 1861 March 2 Jan. 25 Feb. 8 1863 Jan. 26 Nov. 27	 Cash		1,001 354 3,139 517 1,200 2,484	20 00 43 00 00 40 35	1865	66	66	Brought forward	17,571 2,000 2,000 1,600 2,656 4,424 4,429 3,961 4,159	00 00 00 00 85 00 15
	Carried for	orward	17,571	26	Mar. 24		••		4,895	

#### TOWN OF ST. CATHERINES.

Amount of Loan, \$190,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, \$179,874.21.

1855	00   1858 00   Sept. 00   1859 30   July 92	30 "	l. Res., 1856 " 1857 " 1858		2,273 1,751 639 34,754	22 76
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# PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

TOWN OF SIMCOE.

Amount of Loan, \$100,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, \$101,433.55.

1855 March 9 By Cash Sept. 2 Dec. 31 1857 June 4 " 1856 Carried forward	1,927 22   1859   July 27 " " 1858	514 74
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#### PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

TOWN OF STRATFORD.

Amount of Loan, \$100,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, \$84,400.13.

1855 Jan. 30. By Cash on Account	\$ ets. 2,980 82	Brought forward	\$ ets 14,904 10
1856 Oct. 17 "Cl. Res., 1855	. 1,383 22	Jan. 14 By Cash.	2,947 15
1857 July 23 " " "	393 55	1865 July 11 1866	1,000 00
1818 July 7 " Cash		Feb. 23 " "	1,770 32 1,500 00
July 27 " "	. 220 88	Jan. 7 " "	4,464 64
Dec. 28 " "	2,947 15 2,947 15	1868 May 26 1869 '' ''	1,000 00
1863	· ·	Feb. 7 " "	2,000 00
Feb. 10 " " "	2,000 00 1,123 98	Dec. 28 " "	2,947 00
Carried forward	14,904 10		32,5 <b>3</b> 3 21

### TOWNSHIP OF WOODHOUSE.

Amount of Loan, \$80,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, \$76,276.35.

1854 June 30 By Cash	6,400 00 3,188 92	1858 Sept. 30 1859 July 27 " 1858	
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#### PAYMENTS MADE BY MUL CIPALITY

#### TOWNSHIP OF WINDHAM.

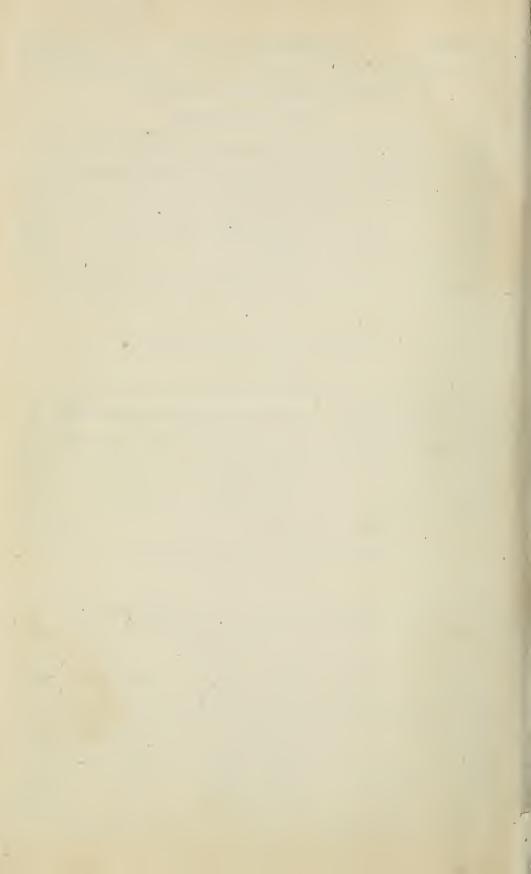
Amount of Loan, \$100,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, \$98,624,87.

# PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

#### TOWN OF WOODSTOCK.

Amount of Loan, \$100,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, \$92,935.34.

1854   June 30 By Cash   3,441   1855   March 9   4,043   1856   Sept. 2   " "   8,000   Dec. 31 " Cl. Res. 1855   3,964	1857 Dec. 31 1 1858 July 13 1859 July 27	By Cl. Res., 1856 " 1857	orward	\$ 19,448 1,407 1,105 323 22,285	60 38 40
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