

teachers \$182; in 1877 males were receiving on an average \$379, and females \$289. In cities in 1871 the figures were \$629 and \$436, and in 1877 \$735 and \$67, while in towns they stood at \$488 and \$225, and in 1877 \$583 and \$269. The school population in 1871 was 489,865, with a registered number of 446,326, and in 1877 494,804 and 490,800. He then dealt with the increase of \$16,376 in Public School inspection, dwelling upon the necessity of thorough inspection. "As your inspection is, so are your schools." In 1871 the change was made from local superintendents to county inspectors, who were appointed and could be dismissed by County Councils, though their qualifications had to be of a standard fixed by the Education Department. In 1877 the total amount paid for Public School inspection was \$78,733, while in 1871 it was \$42,323. The Act of 1871 had only been in force six months in that year, so that the legislative grant for the inspection of Public Schools was only \$11,527, while the local expenditure was \$31,096—a total of 42,623. In 1872 the legislative grant was \$26,490, and the local expenditure \$41,364—a total of \$67,854; while in 1877 the same figures had increased respectively to \$27,130 and \$51,603. The cost of inspection per registered pupil in 1872 was ten and a half cents, which rose to fourteen and three-quarters in 1877. He contrasted those figures with those paid on the same account in some of the American States, showing that in Massachusetts the cost per pupil was forty-six cents, in New York \$1 47, in Ohio \$2 65, and in Pennsylvania \$2 74. (Hear, hear.) In New York State the nominal cost was only eleven and a half cents, but there was a large sum which was unprovided for under every other head, and must be taken as representing the cost of inspection. In Ohio and Pennsylvania the case was much the same. In England, where the greatest economy was practised in this as well as in every other department, the cost for inspection was about twenty-two cents per pupil. The next item was the increase of \$6,010 in the grants to poor schools. That grant was in general only made on condition that the municipality contributed a certain sum, but in some cases where it was found impossible to raise the amount the grant was made unconditionally. The increase in the expenditure on High Schools had been \$5,713. The Legislative grant to High Schools in 1871 was \$65,536, and in 1877 \$75,158. The excess of legislative grant over the municipal rates in 1871 was about \$15,000, in 1872 about \$7,000, while in 1877 it fell short of the local contributions by about \$75,000, having actually decreased as compared with 1872. He came then to the matter of High School inspection, and the increase of \$6,332 would be recognized as justifiable because the number of pupils had been increasing, having risen from 7,490 in 1871 and 7,953 in 1872 to 9,229 in 1877. He detailed the circumstances under which the High School Inspectors were appointed, two in 1871 and three in 1873, and pointed out the strong necessity there was for making the radical change in the educational system of the country when it was placed in the hands of a Minister directly responsible to the people. The Inspectors were at first appointed at a salary of \$2,000 a year, which included travelling expenses, but in 1877 an alteration was made by which their actual travelling expenses were allowed the Inspectors. This again was a matter which, if the author of the pamphlet had consulted Dr. Ryerson upon, he would have found him in accord with the course that had been pursued by the present Administration. Dr. Ryerson had been strongly in favour of the appointment of Inspectors and the establishment of a thorough system of High School inspection. The next item of increase was one of \$5,977 in connection with the Central Board of Examiners. The author of the pamphlet displayed so much ignorance on the subject that it was necessary for him to give an explanation of the circumstances under which the Committee was appointed. The Act of 1871 provided for the uniform examination and classification of teachers by a Central Committee of Examiners, and made it the duty of the Council of Public Instruction to carry out this provision. From 1872 till July 1st, 1873, the Committee consisted of three members only, Prof. Young, the chairman, and the two High School Inspectors. On the appointment of the third High School Inspector in 1873 he was also made a member of the Committee. In 1875 the Council of Public Instruction proposed to add two Public School Inspectors to the Committee, and also to appoint an Inspector of County Teachers' Institutes. The estimates of 1876 accordingly provided for an expenditure of \$1,000 on the Central Board of Examiners, \$400 for two additional Examiners, \$300 for six sub-Examiners of Intermediate Examination Papers, and \$2,800 for County Teachers' Institutes. This expenditure was recommended by the late Council of Public Instruction, and he mentioned it to the Committee so that they might contrast it with the amount expended in 1871—\$600. In 1875 the Government provided by the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction that for the first time High Schools should be subject to two examinations in the year, called Intermediate Examinations, and part of the recommendation was that a portion of the funds granted by the Legislature for High School purposes should be distributed upon the basis of the result of the intermediate examinations: The system of payment by results was one which obtained to a high degree both in Germany and in England. On the 18th March, 1876, the two Public School Inspectors whom the Council of Public Instruction proposed to appoint were actually appointed by him (Mr. Crooks), and in November, 1876, two other Public School Inspectors were also added. By the School Act of 1877 the Education Department was authorized to allow the intermediate examinations in the High Schools some equivalent for the examinations for second and third-class teachers' certificates, and the whole examination for second-class certificates was taken from the County Boards and placed under the Central Committee. The regulations for this purpose came into effect after 1st July, 1877, and the intermediate examinations of December, 1877, were the first in which the examination for second-class certificates was held concurrently with the intermediate examination. This required an addition of fourteen sub-examiners to the six previously appointed. The examiners in 1877 were therefore the Central Committee, composed of Prof. G. P. Young, with an allowance of \$400, three High School Inspectors, with an allowance of \$200 each, and four Public School Inspectors; with a similar allowance, amounting in all to \$1,800, and sixteen sub-examiners, selected for special knowledge, who were paid at the rate of \$5 a day. The total expenditure in connection with the Central Committee in 1877 was \$6,557, and of this sum only \$2,800

was for allowances to members. That amount also included the expenses of the Committee of Enquiry, amounting to \$1,398 50. He had a tabular statement of the Departmental examinations in 1877 and 1878, and a reference to it was necessary to justify the appointment of such a large number of sub-examiners. The object of having so many was to close up the examinations as rapidly as possible, and that there should be no delay between the time of holding the examinations and the time of making known the results. In 1877 there were examined no less than 7,383 applicants for entrance to High Schools, and of that number 3,828 were successful. In the same year there passed in what were called the literary subjects 1,438 candidates for third-class certificates, and 1,215 were passed professionally. No less than 2,958 candidates applied for second-class certificates, of whom 802 were successful. The total number of successful candidates in 1877 was 7,559 as against 9,303 in 1878, a difference in favour of the latter year of 1,747. The payments to examiners in 1878 were \$7,950, and in 1879 they were proposed to be limited to \$4,500. This latter saving arose from the fact that he proposed to allow only one intermediate examination a year in the High Schools where formerly there were two. He had been surprised to learn from some of the members that there had not been that diminution in the expense of the county teachers' examinations that he thought there should have been. If the county councils and the county inspectors had followed out the course laid down for them in the regulations there would have been that reduction. The whole county board of examiners were not required to be present at the examinations, as one examiner was quite sufficient. The whole conduct of those examinations rested upon the inspectors, and it was one of his duties to see that the proper answers were handed in to the questions, and that they were properly transmitted to the Department.

It being six o'clock, the Committee rose and reported, and the Speaker left the chair.

[The remainder of the report is unavoidably left over.]

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Coutts—On Monday next—Bill to amend the Municipal Drainage Act.

Mr. Harcourt—On Monday next—Order of the House for a return showing:—1. The amounts paid to the several High School Inspectors in this Province since date of their appointment over and above their stated salaries, and for what services these payments were made. 2. The number of Intermediate Examinations which have been held, the dates of holding them, and all expenses connected with them.

Mr. Currie—On Monday next—Resolution—That all the petitions presented to the House this session respecting market fees on farm produce be referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the several Bills to amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Ross—On Monday next—Order of the House for a return of the number of lunatics who were confined in the several common gaols of this Province in the years 1871, 1874, 1878, and the aggregate number of days during which lunatics were so confined in these years.

Mr. Ross—On Monday next—Bill to amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Creighton—On Monday next—Bill to amend the Assessment Act.

Mr. Creighton—On Monday next—Bill to amend the Voters' Lists Act.

Mr. Gibson—On Monday next—Return showing the applications for the fixing and regulating of the rates demanded and received for passengers and goods carried upon railways subject to the control of this Legislature, as provided for by section 10, subsection 23, cap. 165, of Revised Statutes.