

COPIES OF DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO

THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF THE CITY,

FORWARDED BY THE

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES

TO THE CITY COUNCIL,

AND

ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

T O R O N T O :

CLELAND'S BOOK AND JOB PRINTING HOUSE, NO. 18, KING STREET, EAST,

1858.

Toronto, 21st June, 1858.

CHARLES DALY, Esq.,
Clerk Common Council.

DEAR SIR,—Herewith you will please to receive certain School documents (copies), asked for by the Council, viz. :—

1. Report No. 7 of the Standing Committee on School management (B. S. T.), of the 11th instant, with regard to the Superintendent's Report, &c., 1st December, 1857.

2. The Local Superintendent's Report No. 25, of 1st Dec., 1857.

3. The Local Superintendent's Report No. 10, 6th May, 1856, referred to in said Report No. 25, 1857.

4. Abstract of School attendance for 1857.

5. Statistical return of the cost of maintaining the City Schools, and the number of Pupils attending the same from 1854, to 1857, both inclusive (previously forwarded.)

6. School accounts for the years 1855,-56 and 1857 (previously forwarded)

Said documents embodying all the information that can be sent in answer to the request of the Council.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours respectfully.

G. A. BARBER,
Secretary, B. S. T.

COPIES OF DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF THE CITY, FORWARDED BY THE BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES TO THE CITY COUNCIL, AND ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

REPORT No. VII.

To the Board of School Trustees of the City of Toronto:

The Standing Committee on School Management beg to present their Seventh Report.

That, in pursuance with the resolution of the Board, adopted the 17th May last, your Committee have had under consideration the Report No. 25, of the Local Superintendent, dated October 1st, 1857.

That Report was presented to the Board of last year, very shortly before the expiration of its term of office ; and that Body made no order, and took no action whatever upon it ; and it was only when the Report was made the subject of special reference by the present Board, that your Committee became acquainted with, and entered upon consideration of, its suggestions.

In that Report the Local Superintendent calls upon the late Board to reconsider the whole question of the Free School System, upon the ground that, as at present carried on, its results are altogether incommensurate with the cost of maintaining it.

In support of that opinion he submits, that the number of pupils attending the Common Schools is below that due in proportion to the whole number of children of school age in the City ; that the attendance of the pupils registered and entered at the Schools is *irregular* ; that those actually attending are *unpunctual*, and lastly, that a compulsory assessment and a voluntary attendance would seem to be manifestly inconsistent with each other, and accordingly that recourse should be had, either to the principle of compulsory attendance, or to the Rate Bill system.

In considering the foregoing, it may be convenient to note the distinction to be made between questions of Administration and Discipline, *common to all systems*, and the discussions of systems on abstract principles of economy. Thus while your Committee lament that the number attending the City Schools is smaller than it should be, and whilst they have not failed to discover that irregularity and unpunctuality of attendance, which would seem to vindicate the necessity of a sterner discipline, and a bolder administration, they are unwilling to charge upon the Free School system, as such, the responsibility for evils which but distantly, if at all, result from it, and which may probably be capable of correction without resorting to fundamental changes.

It is worthy of observation that Common School Education in this City, as a system, has never yet been permitted to enjoy that stability and permanence of operation which is generally acknowledged as essential to success. Thus, until 1847, the City was subdivided into School Sections, each having its own Trustees acting independently, and all on the Rate Bill System. In 1848 and 1859 the Schools were governed by a Board, nominated by the Corporation, and during those years the Rate Bill system was abandoned, and the Schools were free. In 1850 the Rate Bill was again in force—to be again abandoned in 1851, when the Schools were once more free—and during which year the Elective principle was applied to the Board of Trustees. In 1852, separate Roman Catholic Schools were established, by special enactment of the Legislature, and it was not until the Spring of 1855, that the School Buildings being completed, that the system now in operation was fairly organized.

It is vain to expect mature vigor and full fruit, from a system subjected to such frequent and fundamental changes; and although during the trial of the last three years, it may, in some particulars, have failed to justify the sanguine expectations formed of it, your Committee are inclined to regard as premature any such unmeasured condemnation as would result in its disturbance, until every effort shall have been fairly exhausted to secure that efficiency and value which it has achieved in other places.

Your Committee commend to the consideration of the Board, an extract, (appended hereto,) from the Report (No. 10) of the Local Superintendent, dated 6th May, 1856, to the suggestions of which they regret that practical effect has not been given by their predecessors; and it is due to your Committee to state, that they themselves, upon entering on their duties, initiated measures which they confidently trust are calculated to amend the discipline, and largely extend the usefulness of the Schools.

Consequent upon the resignation of the late Local Superintendent, the Board has already separated the offices of Superintendent and Secretary, a measure which promises to secure a more constant supervision, and more efficient government of the Schools.

Your Committee having discovered that no code of Rules for the instruction and guidance of Teachers and Pupils had yet been issued, have prepared, and will immediately issue, Regulations in regard to the duties and powers of Teachers, to the admission and expulsion of pupils, to regularity and punctuality of attendance, and other details of discipline; and they trust thereby to arrest many of the evils which, although resulting from administration, are now regarded as evidence of failure of the system.

The Board has already, by resolution, determined to maintain the Free School System, as they found it in operation when they were elected; using every means at their disposal, further to improve and strengthen it, if possible, to full efficiency. It is therefore, unnecessary for your Committee to enter upon any discussion of the relative values of the Free, Rate Bill and Compulsory System—a discussion which belongs to, and must find its issue with, the Rate Payers.

Your Committee, within the limits of the duties entrusted to them, accept the responsibility of administering the system, which, as Trustees they were elected to administer; and they are not prepared to recommend that the powers committed to the Board by the Rate Payers should be used to initiate the fundamental changes suggested by the Local Superintendent; and in regard to which,

the Electors, as yet, have had no opportunity of expressing an opinion.

All respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) F. W. CUMBERLAND,
Chairman of Committee.

Adopted by the Board, June 16th, 1858.

(Signed,) J. G. BEARD,
Chairman, B. S. T.

Certified,
G. A. BARBER,
Secretary, B. S. T.

Toronto, 16th June, 1858.

COPY OF REPORT No. 25,

By the Local Superintendent, G. A. BARBER.

[1st December, 1857.]

To the Chairman and Members of the Board of School Trustees ;

GENTLEMEN,—

According to the provisions of the School Act of 1850 (section 31), it is required of the Local Superintendent that he should “do all in his power to persuade and animate Parents, Guardians, *Trustees*, and Teachers, to improve the character and efficiency of the Common Schools ; and to secure the *universal* and sound education of the young.”

Acting under this requirement, I feel it to be my reluctant, but nevertheless my conscientious duty, to ask the Board to reconsider the whole question of the Free School System for the following, among other reasons, namely :—

I. That the result of the system, *as at present carried on*, is altogether incommensurate with the cost of maintaining it, as proved by these facts, viz. :—

1st. That the whole number of Scholars availing of the favorable opportunities afforded by our Free Schools, is nothing like

proportionate to the whole number of children of School age in the City.

2nd. That even of those, who do to some extent, and in one way or another, attend our Free Schools, more than one-third have come and gone, in the most uncertain manner, *during the year*.

3rd. That out of the registered attendance, *per month*, not less than 25 per cent. or one-fourth of the pupils have been irregular in their attendance, leaving half-day absences out of account

4th. That the want of punctuality is so great as to render, in many instances, the advantages and the purpose of our Free Schools, comparatively inoperative.

And, finally, That while the annual cost, *per child*, according to the average attendance (which forms the only reliable standard), is not less than £3 (\$12), the attendance, even on that basis, has been irregular and unpunctual *to a degree unparalleled in all my experience !*

If I understand aright the principle upon which Free Schools, maintained by general assessment on property, have been established, and are justified, it means, that the rich ought to educate the poor, not as a charity, but because in a social as well as a moral point of view, it is as a mere matter of economy, better to *educate* than to *punish* at the *public expense*; and because *School-houses* are better *public investments* than *Penitentiaries* or *Jails*. Tested by this principle, *the result of our experiment*, as regards even those children who have attended, though irregularly, our Free Schools *has been anything but encouraging or satisfactory* (as shown by the Reports on the subject which from time to time I have submitted), while as regards the education, moral and social, of those children, large in number, for whose training and reformation the Free School principle is justified, *we have failed altogether to bring that particular class of children, in any way at all, within the restraining influences of our Schools*.

The Free School Theory presupposes that parents desire to have their children educated and trained up in habits of social and moral propriety, and that they are to be so educated accordingly ;

but I cannot bring myself to believe that the principle of the Free School system was ever intended to tempt any man's sturdy independence into taking from others, or rather, I might say, requiring, if not compelling others, to provide what he had the means and the ability to obtain for himself—thus weakening that great moral and natural obligation which requires every parent to provide, so far as possible, at his own expense, for the *decent education* as well as the *maintenance of his offspring*. But at present the whole community is compulsorily taxed to provide free education for children, whose parents, to the extent of probably four fifths, certainly three-fourths, are not only well able to educate their own offspring, but are further able to bear their share, in proportion to their means, of educating the unfortunate child of neglect, or of poverty, or of vice, for whom alone Free Schools ought to be maintained at the public expense. We set out, full of hope, to accomplish a certain purpose, namely, the “*universal education of the young*,” as a means of social and moral improvement among that class of people who knowing little or nothing of the advantages of education, or who cared nothing for such advantages; or who, if they did know the value of, or did care for the education of their unfortunate offspring, were, nevertheless, quite unable to pay for it—but thus far, after years of experience, and the expenditure of increasing annual thousands of the public money, we have accomplished little more than a partial, and by no means a cheerful recognition of the value of our Schools, even from those whose children, to a limited extent, do attend our Free Schools—while the more numerous, and at the same time more necessitous class of children, continue to frequent our streets, our lanes, and our wharves in idle swarms, growing up daily in ignorance and crime, the future abundant material for our Police Courts and Prisons.

II. Independent, moreover, of these main considerations, it becomes to reflect upon the significant fact, that, notwithstanding, all we have done, and the expense we have gone to, by means of a *compulsory assessment*, and the inducements our Schools certainly offer, Parochial Schools, built and maintained on the *voluntary principle*, have made rapid advances during the last three or four years—and that in the close neighbourhood of our *Free Schools*, several

private Schools, where fees are paid, actually attract a remunerating attendance from among a class of persons in circumstances precisely like those who are attending our Schools!

III. It becomes us also to reflect whether the present system, *as a system*, is appreciated by, whether, indeed, it be not actually distasteful to those even who do, to some extent, partially participate in its benefits (See my Report, No. 10, of May, 1856), and it may, I think, be properly asked whether the prejudices which exist, and that want of appreciation so discouragingly manifested, are to be any longer conciliated? How much further are we to go on exhorting and entreating parents to send their children to our *Free Schools*? Are we to go on continually seeking, *almost as a favour*, what ought to be hailed *as a privilege*? Are we to be always begging the question? and are we to go on year after year expending thousands upon thousands of a compulsory assessment, in the delusive endeavour to educate those *who are comparatively indifferent about the matter*? or those, the more numerous class, *who never come near our Schools*?

The time has arrived, I think, for a calm, dispassionate, but *practical* reconsideration of the whole question.

It will, or ought to be at once admitted, that all obligations are more or less reciprocal; if, therefore, it be right and proper to impose a compulsory tax to maintain Free Schools for the people at large, then, as a matter of equal justice, the reciprocal obligation should be imposed upon the people to avail of, and be benefited by, the opportunities so provided for the education of their children. A compulsory School Assessment and a voluntary School attendance are manifestly inconsistent with each other. But applying these considerations to the condition of our City Schools, and so far as my opinions, founded upon a long experience and an anxious consideration of the question, are of any value, I am compelled by a sense of duty to state, as my sincere conviction that, if the Free School system, *as at present carried on*, is to be continued, *a more punctual and regular attendance must be enforced*, and *a compulsory law to secure a general attendance will have to be enacted*.

The Free School System, *as a theory*, presents many features of

deep interest to the friend of popular education ; but, *in practice*, the consideration ought not to be excluded, on the contrary, it claims to be anxiously studied, whether a compulsory assessment for the maintenance of a liberal system of Common School instruction, *free to all*, as a means of moral and social improvement, is properly and fairly requited by a voluntary and irregular attendance ? and whether it is equitable or just to impose upon the community at large a heavy annual expense to accomplish at best so imperfect a result ?

Whether, however, a punctual and regular attendance could be enforced among those now going to our schools—whether a compulsory School attendance could be effectually carried out in this city—and whether, if by such means the child of ignorance, of poverty, and of vice, were thus brought within the wholesome influence of our Schools, the greater portion of those pupils who now attend, would not then abandon them ?—are all questions to be gravely considered.

As the only other alternative, a return, either partially or wholly, to the Rate-bill system seems to me all that is left to be considered. I am fully aware that this phase of the subject is surrounded with almost as many difficulties as that of a compulsory attendance ; and I cannot but feel that to retrace our steps and adopt a Rate-bill on parents, will bear the appearance of acknowledging that the Free School movement of 1851 was a serious mistake, and a step in the wrong direction.

Which of the two alternatives it would be better to adopt, I am not prepared to say. Some positive change is, however, unavoidable—and I incline more to a compulsory School Law, which would secure the moral and social improvement of those, the many, who, according to my views of the Free School principle, ought to be thus educated and trained up in good habits at the public expense. The Rate bill system would merely relieve the Tax-payers, but the compulsory system would better realize what the interests of society most require, and what the Free School principle was meant to insure, namely, *a larger amount of universal education*. But, notwithstanding the difficulties which confessedly surround the whole question, I have felt it to be my duty, as an officer of the

School Law, to state to you my conscientious convictions that the results thus far of our Free School experiment, no longer justify the compulsory assessment of a whole community to accomplish at best a partial purpose ; and that if the present system is to be maintained a material change in its working will have to be made. And having now discharged that duty, I leave to your wisdom the further determination of the question.

Respectfully submitted,

G. A. BARBER,

Local Superintendent.

Toronto, 1st December, 1857.

EXTRACT of such portions of Report No. 10, of the 6th May, 1856,
by the Local Superintendent G. A. BARBER, as bear upon the
City School question, generally, viz.:—

(Report No. 10, was made in reply to a motion by Mr. Shepperd, and adopted by the Board, affirming that complaints existed out of doors against the efficiency of the Schools.)

“I do not pretend to say that our School System is without defects ; but I do say those defects are susceptible of improvement, and by degrees, with time and patience, may be either altogether removed, or so remedied as to be no hindrance to the working of the system. I do not, however, refer in this instance to the question of *Free Schools*, concerning which I am not at present called upon to express any decided opinion. But as regards the general character of our schools, I am bound to state, as my opinion, that they are not undeserving, but on the contrary, are well worthy of public confidence ; indeed I may with propriety go further and assert that *our SCHOOLS, as a whole, have more and better grounds of complaint against the public, than the public have reason to complain of the Schools.*”

“None can be more impressed with the fact, that our City Schools have not, as yet, realized what was reasonably expected of them than I am ; but the cause of this disappointment *must be looked for elsewhere than in defects in the Schools* ; and I submit the following, among others, as prominent causes why the Schools of

the City have not made better progress, in proportion to the cost and trouble expended in establishing and maintaining them, namely :—

1st—*The total absence of all interest in the Schools by the affluent and influential portion of the community.*

2nd—*The neglect on the part of Ministers of Religion, to visit the Schools, and use their influence with their congregations in favor of popular education ; for, while Clergymen of the various denominations in the City, except on some special public occasion, have kept aloof from our Schools, the Clergy of the Church of England have sought to create a prejudice against them, by misrepresenting them, as altogether devoid of religious instruction.*

3rd—*The chilling indifference shewn even by the parents of the children attending the Schools, as proved by the great want of regularity and punctuality on the part of the scholars, their children—for a large proportion of them really seem to come to, or stay away from, school, just as they please—and the most trifling matters of domestic life are considered to be sufficient excuse for being late or absent ; as proved also by the fact, that out of a registered attendance of some 2,300, six or seven hundred are every day absent, some one day some another, thus exhibiting an extent of irregularity which, if not reformed, must sooner or later imperil the whole system ; and as further proved by the necessity which exists for continually stirring up parents to avail of the great advantages provided for their offspring by the City Schools ; and by the discouragingly small number of parents who have visited the Schools, or been present at the Examinations, or attended the School Lectures.*

4th—*The prejudices which many have given way to against the Schools, of which the following may be quoted in evidence viz :—Some parents confound “ Free Schools,” supported by an assessment upon every man according to his means, with mere “ Charity Schools,” and therefore, from a feeling of pride, will not send their children to the City Schools. Others consider the term “ Common School,” to convey a low, vulgar meaning, and in consequence object to sending their children to our Public Schools ; and many in-*

sist that a teacher receiving a salary, does not bring forward his pupils as well as one who is more dependent on public opinion (too often in school matters public caprice) for his daily bread.

5th—*The mischievous interference of Parents* with the Teacher, and the discipline of the School; for, too many parents, instead of bringing the influence of domestic education to aid and assist the Teacher, and encourage the Schools, openly disparage what they cannot be supposed to understand; and expect that a general system arranged for the good of all, ought to, and must, be set aside, to gratify individual whims, too often unreasonable demands; and if the whim or demand be not at once yielded to, no matter how the concession may affect others, either the Teacher is vilified, or a grievance is nursed into active hostility, and then the School is complained against, and the child kept away.

6th—A serious drawback to the progress of the Schools is to be found in the fact, that parents cannot be prevailed upon, as a general rule, to supply their children with the books they require; while as regards needle work, so necessary for girls, the Teacher cannot, without difficulty, induce mothers to provide the requisite materials.

7th—In numerous cases, the restraints and discipline, absolutely necessary in any system of School education, are felt to be so irksome even to parents as well as children, as to cause absenteeism to a great extent; and this impatience of control manifests itself in a disposition to find fault with almost everything relating to the Schools.

8th—But not the least fatal difficulty which has operated adversely to our Schools, is the feeling, *that what is obtained so easily, and at so little cost, as the education afforded by the City Free Schools, is therefore of but little value, and is neglected accordingly.*"

Every Teacher in the City Schools will, I am sure, attest, that in what I have thus stated, I have advanced no more than what is strictly true.

"As already stated, I feel reluctant to advance any opinions with regard to the question of *Free Education*, as affecting or in-

fluencing the results, or the discouragement, of our Common School System; but, at the same time, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact, that during those periods when the Rate Bill System prevailed, and when the opportunities then afforded could not for a moment be compared with those now provided in our Free Schools, *the attendance was greater in proportion than it is now; that the attendance was more regular and more punctual; and that the parents appreciated and took more interest in, and were better satisfied with, the then City Schools, than they are with the Schools now in operation.*"

"In my opinion one of the remedies called for is that *some stricter rules, both as regards regularity and punctuality of attendance*, ought to be at once enforced. No private School could be conducted with credit to the Teacher where these irregular and unpunctual habits prevailed; and why such ruinous habits should be tolerated in our City Free Schools, altogether passes my comprehension, unless indeed the elective principle, or the pressure from without neutralizes vigorous legislation by the Board "

G. A. BARBER,
Local Superintendent.

TORONTO, 6th May, 1856.

ABSTRACT OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

In its general features for 1857.

The number of days the Schools were in actual operation was 223.

The number of Teachers regularly employed throughout the year was 36.

The number of Schools were eight, namely, six large Schools, each having a separate Male and Female department, subdivided into junior, intermediate, and senior classes; and two smaller Schools of mixed Boys and Girls.

The whole number of Scholars whose names were entered on the School registers, and who were some time or other at School during the year was 4,543, viz., 2,310 Boys, and 2,233 Girls; and of these 4,543 Scholars, 699 were present less than 20 days; 978

between 20 and 50 days; 1,132 between 50 and 100; 749 between 100 and 150; 634 between 150 and 200; and 233 between 200 and 223 days

The average attendance, per month, on the register, i.e., those who were at School more or less each month, was 2,480, viz., 1,315 Boys, and 1,165 Girls. Of these 2,480 there were present at School (not reckoning half-day absences), every school-day during each month on an average, 571, viz., 361 Boys, and 210 Girls.

The average *daily* attendance for the whole year was 1,863, viz., 1,023 Boys, and 840 Girls.

The average *daily* absences (not reckoning half-days), for the year was 617, namely, 292 Boys, equal to 20 per cent.; and 325 Girls, equal to 30 per cent.

The greatest attendance, i.e., the highest number present in each School, at any time during the year, was 2,332, viz., 1,273 Boys, and 1,059 Girls.

The least attendance calculated on the same principle, was on the 7th and 8th January, and 18th December, on account of cold weather, 753, viz., Boys 421, Girls 332, as the average of said three days; and 699, viz., Boys 386, Girls 313 on the 13th July.

Of the *daily average* attendance, viz., 1,863, there were every day, on an average, during the year, 483 *late scholars*, viz., in the morning, 284, viz., Boys 201, Girls 184, equal to 18 per cent.; and in the afternoon 199, viz., Boys 92, Girls 117, equal to 11 per cent.

Of the *daily average* attendance, viz., 1,863, there were, on an average, every day of the School year, 241 *half-day absences*, viz., Boys 111, Girls 130, equal to 12½ per cent.

Of the average *registered* attendance per month, namely, 2,480, the first division or junior classes numbered 1,208; the second division, or intermediate classes, numbered 731; and the senior division, which comprised the more advanced pupils, numbered 541;

of the 1,203 there were 627 Boys, and 581 Girls; of the 731 there were 414 Boys and 317 Girls; and of the 541 there were 274 Boys and 267 Girls.

Taking the cost of each scholar, on the basis of the *average registered at entrance* (2,480), at \$10, the junior pupils would then each cost \$8; the intermediate ones \$10; and the seniors \$12 in round numbers. But taking the cost according to the *daily average* at \$13, the juniors would then cost each \$10; the intermediates \$13; and the seniors \$16 in round numbers.

G. A. BARBER,
Local Superintendent.

Toronto, 1858.

Statistical Return in reply to Mr. Tully's Motion, 17th March, 1858.

1st. THE VALUE OF THE RESPECTIVE SCHOOLS AS PERMANENT INVESTMENTS.

Ward of St. George :— <i>John Street School.</i>			
Site, Building, Premises, Furniture,			
&c.	£4,000	0	0
Ward of St. Lawrence :— <i>School Site.</i>			
Recently purchased	650	0	0
Ward of St. James :— <i>Victoria Street School,</i>			
Site, Buildings, Premises, &c. &c. ...	4,000	0	0
Ward of St. John :— <i>Louisa Street School,</i>			
Site, Building, Premises, &c.	2,250	0	0
Ward of St. Patrick :— <i>Phæbe Street School,</i>			
Site Building, Premises, &c., &c.,			
£4,000 and <i>Site for the Western</i>			
<i>School.</i> £350	4350	0	0
Ward of St. David :— <i>George Street School,</i>			
Site, Building, &c., &c., at £2,250,			
and the <i>Park School Site, Building,</i>			
Premises, &c., &c. £2,000.	4,250	0	0
Total,	£19,500	0	0

MEMORANDUM.—There is 1 acre of the Park Street School property occupied by Mrs. Hannah, who, in consideration of barring her dower, has the privilege of living there rent free during her life; and there is $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre on the east side of the School not at present used.

G. A. BARBER,
Superintendent and Secretary.

24th March, 1858.

2nd. ABSTRACT OF THE COST OF MAINTAINING THE CITY SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1857.

1st. Interest on investment in Sites, Buildings, Furniture, &c., &c.	£1,200	0	0
2nd. Salaries to Teachers, Care-takers, and Superintendent and Secretary (exclusive of the Evening School), for the year.....	3,673	0	0
3rd. Rents for the year	87	10	0
4th. Insurance on £ 2,600	94	10	0
5th. Fuel, wood and sawing, and coal	400	0	0
6th. Elections, £25, Professional Services, £18	43	0	0
7th. Whitewashing £37, Work £6	43	0	0
8th. Printing, Advertising, and Stationery	86	0	0
9th. Maps Blank books, &c.	22	10	0
10th. Pens, Holders, Slate-pencils, and Ink	28	5	0
11th. Stove-pipes, taking down, &c., and repairs, &c., to warming furnaces	26	7	6
12th. Estimate for dilapidations, per annum.....	150	0	0
13th. do Repairs, &c., do	150	0	0
14th. Miscellaneous expenses	50	0	0
Total,	£ ,054	2	6

G. A. BARBER,

Superintendent and Secretary.

March 24th, 1858.

3rd. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE SCHOOLS, &c., &c., UNDER SPECIFIED HEADINGS, FROM 1844 TO 1857 INCLUSIVE.

Year.	City Population.	Average daily Attendance.	No. of Teachers	Total Cost of maintaining Schools.	Cost per Child.
1844	18,500	1,194	12	4½ mo's 1377	
1845	19,706	1,108	12	1921	
1846	20,565	1,212	15	2011	
1847	No census	1,265	13	1871	
1848	23,503	1,131	13	½ year 971	
1849	21,126	1,325	13	½ do 917	
1850	25,766	1,259	15	1998	
1851	30,763	1,366	16	2406	
1852	35,000	1,346	16	2558	
1853	40,000	1,402	20	3215	
1854	No census.	1,459	21	4176	
1855	do	1,570	31	5218	
1856	41,760	1,717	32	5642	
1857	45,000	1,863	36	6054	

For these
7 years
the average cost
was \$6.

\$7½
8½

N.B. -In 1844 the Schools were open only 4½ months.

In 1848 and 1849 " " " " 6 months in each year.

From 1844 to December, 1847, the City was subdivided into School sections, each with its own Trustees. In 1848-49, and 50, the Schools

were under the direction of a Board nominated by the City Council; and in 1851 the Elective principle came into operation.

The Schools were free for the six months they were open in 1818 and 1849, because, from a defect in the Law, it was doubtful whether a Rate-bill could be enforced. In 1850 the Rate-bill was in force. In 1851 the existing Free School system was established, and which has since continued. From 1811, to December 1851 there existed no distinction of denominations in the Schools; but from 1852 downwards, Separate Roman Catholic Schools have existed.

G. A. BARBER,
Superintendent and Secretary.

Toronto, March 21th, 1858.

COMMON SCHOOLS, CITY OF TORONTO.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 1855, '56, & '57.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE, WITH THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR 1855.

The Standing Committee on Finance beg to report that they have carefully examined the School Accounts for the year 1855, and have classified the same under separate and distinct heads, so as to show, not only the amounts received and expended, but also the various items into which the payments from the School Fund are divided.

Owing to many of the accounts for 1854, not having been sent in until 1855, a large amount has been paid on account of that year,—there being a considerable balance carried to the credit of 1855, from the preceding year. It will be seen that the amounts paid on investment Account to redeem the Debentures issued for Buildings, and to pay instalments on School sites form a large item, but this will diminish year by year: and when the Debentures are paid off, say some in 16 and others in 19 years from this date, the city will own the valuable School property now in charge of the Board. The School sites will soon be clear of incumbrance, and two of them, viz., that in the Park and that on George-street (both being in St. David's Ward) are already paid for in full, and the mortgages thereon cancelled and released. In fact, the School property of the city, owing to the land having been bought at a cheap time and the buildings put up at a low price, compared with what they would cost now, is at the present time well worth from 25 to 30 per cent. more than it originally cost: for instance, the unoccupied portion of the Park School Site, promises, at no very distant day, to be worth what the land and building cost, while as regards the School Buildings generally all must admit that they are an ornament and a credit to the city.

The item of salaries may appear, at first sight, to be a large one; but, without impairing the efficiency of the Schools, a less number of teachers could not be employed; and the salaries paid in this city, where everything is so dear, are as a general rule not equal to what are paid in other and cheaper places—in fact, unless the scale of salaries be reconsidered the city will run the risk of losing its best teachers by reason of the greater inducements offered elsewhere.

The item of Fuel is certainly a large one; but, in addition to the

wood used to warm the Schools first built (and it is difficult to get fuel used very economically in Schools), the parties living in the basements of the new Schools are allowed firewood, the cost of which articles has reached a height that will sooner or later necessitate the use of Coal Stoves in those schools which have not warm air furnaces. As regards the Coal which is used for the Furnaces, the supply on hand will meet the requirements of the rest of the winter, so that the expense of warming the new buildings will not be so great.

The School expenses of 1855, have been unusually heavy; but as all the Schools may now be considered as reasonably well supplied with requisites, and have been put in thorough repair many items of this year's expenditure are not, therefore, likely to occur again for some time. As regards the item of Insurance, it would be the worst possible economy to reduce it any lower.

The parents of children attending the City Schools, and indeed the Ratepayers also, should bear in mind that the apportionment of the Legislative Grant to this city is sub-apportioned between our Schools and the separate Roman Catholic Schools by the Chief Superintendent, on the basis of comparative average attendance, so that any irregularity of attendance on the part of the pupils of our Schools, not merely affects their progress in useful knowledge, but by diminishing our averages, decreases our share of the Grant, and, by consequence, adds to the amount required to be raised by taxation for School purposes.

Your Committee, as the concluding act of their duties for the School year about to expire, report herewith, the Annual Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the School Fund for 1855, which they have this day audited and passed as correct, in shape for publication.

Which is respectfully submitted on behalf of Finance Committee.

(Signed,)

WM. McMASTER.

Chairman.

Toronto, 5th January, 1856.

Adopted by the Board, the 7th day of January, 1856, and ordered to be published, with the Annual Statement annexed.

(Signed,)

J. G. BEARD,

Chairman, B. S. T.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE for Common School purposes, within the City of Toronto, for the year ending December 31st, 1855, under the authority of the Board of School Trustees—published in accordance with the requirements of the School Act, 13 and 14 Viet., Chap. 48.

Income for General Purposes, 1855.

Dr. To balance from last year	- - - - -	£1,810 10 0
“ Legislative Grant 1855, being the apportionment made to the Common Schools by the Chief Superintendent; the amount apportioned to the separate R. C. Schools having been paid by the Chief Superintendent to the Trustees of said Schools direct	- - - - -	542 10 0
“ Net amount actually collected by Municipal Assessment for School purposes, 1855.	- - - - -	4,150 18 0
Total amount, Income	- - - - -	£6,503 18 0

Expenditure for General Purposes, 1855.

Cr. By paid salaries, for the year, viz. :—

12 Male Teachers	-	-	-£1,189	13	4		
22 Female do	-	-	-	1,114	13	5	
3 Male do in the Evening							
Schools, three months	-	-	43	6	8		
The Local Superintendent and							
Secretary to the Board	-	-	225	0	0		
						£2,572	13 5
" Rents of premises for School purposes	-	-				73	2 6
" Instalments and interest on the School sites, on							
account 1855	-	-	-£	330	14	5	
" do do do 1855			321	10	11		
						652	5 4
" Expenses of election, 1855	-	-	-	-	-	11	12 6
" Planting shade trees, on account, 1854							
" Boxes for do, " }						30	16 3
" Planting shade trees, 1855	-	-					
" Printing, on account, 1854	-	-	21	1	11		
" " 1855	-	-	27	0	0		
						48	1 11
" Advertising, on account, 1854	-	-	20	15	5		
" do " 1855	-	-	9	18	1		
						30	13 6
" Stationery, Blank Books, &c., 1854	-	-	5	18	7		
" do do 1855	-	-	14	15	0		
						20	13 7
" Insurances, viz. :—On 3 Schools first							
built, 1855			15	0	0		
On 3 New Build-							
ings until taken							
off contractor's							
hands	-	-	10	10	0		
On 3 New Build-							
ings from above							
date, 1 year, to							
March, 1856	-	-	35	5	6		
						60	15 6
" Sweeping and cleaning the schools, 1855	-	-				61	17 0
" Fuel, viz., Coal, 1854 and							
1855	-	-	-£	60	0	3	
" do do 1855 and 1856			118	15	0		
						178	15 3
" do Wood, 1853 and 1854			10	13	9		
" do do 1854 and 1855			194	5	0		
" do do 1855 and 1856			51	19	1		
						256	17 10
" Sawing wood for the year 1855	-	-	25	13	1		
						461	6 2
" For Maps, Object Lessons, &c., 1855	-	-				47	8 5
" Furniture and requisites, &c. do	-	-				63	2 0
" Work and services, school premises, 1855	-	-				16	7 6
" Separate R. C. Schools—balance of apportionment							
from Legislative Grant, 1854	-	-				120	1 2
" Gas Fittings, &c., for Evening School, Victoria Street						30	15 8
" Clocks for the Male and Female department of the							
several Schools	-	-				21	2 6
" Lightning conductors, three Schools first built	-	-				40	0 0

Cr.	By paid Stoves, Sheet Zinc, Stove Pipes, putting up Stoves, &c., 1854	-	£23	11	4
"	Do. do do 1855	-	29	12	1
<hr/>					
"	Repairs, and new iron Water Pipes, Gratings and Drains to three Schools first built	-	.	.	.
"	Redemption of one-twentieth of principal and the annual interest of City Debentures, issued for School Buildings, viz.:—1st on £3500 issued in October, 1852—due in 1854	-	£374	10	1
"	2nd. on £9,000, issued June, 1854—due in 1855	-	990	0	0
"	Do do 1855	-	364	0	0
<hr/>					
"	Miscellaneous, sundry small Accounts	-	.	.	.
<hr/>					
Total amount Expenditure				-	6,208 18 0
Balance to Credit of 1856				-	295 0 0
<hr/>					
As above				-	£6503 18 0

G. A. BARBER, Secretary, B. S. T.

Audited and passed by the Finance Committee, this 5th day of January, 1856.

[Signed,] WM. McMASTER,
Chairman.

Presented to the Board, adopted, and ordered to be published in the daily papers, this 7th day of January, 1856.

[Signed,] J. G. BEARD,
Chairman, B.S.T.

Toronto, January, 1856.

REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE, WITH THE BUILDING FUND
ACCOUNTS FOR 1855.

The Standing Committee on Sites and Buildings beg to report as follows, viz :

1st. The Building Fund having been placed, by resolution of the Board, in charge of Messrs. J. G. Beard, (its Chairman,) and D. Paterson, those gentlemen opened an account in their joint names with the Bank of Upper Canada. The amount of £9,000 City Debentures, issued for School purposes, was received by them, and lodged at the Bank for safe keeping until disposed of. A further issue of £1,500 City Debentures to complete the three New Buildings, and to make sundry alterations in, and additions to, the three other Schools first built, was also received by them.

2nd As the £9,000 debentures were from time to time sold, the proceeds were, in all cases, deposited to the credit of Messrs. Beard and Paterson with the Bank of Upper Canada ; the proceeds of the additional £1,500 debentures when sold were also deposited in the same manner ; and all payments to Contractors and others, were made by

Cheque, jointly signed by Messrs. Beard and Paterson, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Board, who acted as Secretary to the Building Committee.

3rd. The whole net proceeds of the £9,000 debentures amounted to £7,913, and of the £1,500 debentures to £1,384, making altogether £9,127 cash—and every possible effort was made to dispose of the debentures to the best advantage. In addition to the proceeds, the sum of £291 9s. 2d. was received for interest accruing on the debentures until sold, showing the total amount of money received to have been £9,418 9s. 2d. Out of this payments have been made to the amount of £9,124 £s. 0d., as per receipts filed, leaving a balance to credit with the Bank of £294 7s. 2d. as per Bank Book.

4th. In consequence of the difficulty experienced in selling the debentures on fair terms fast enough to meet the certified claims of the Contractors, funds had to be raised by means of Promissory Notes discounted, Messrs. Beard and Paterson giving their names as individuals for this purpose to the extent of £8,750, and it is no more than right that the Committee should avail of this opportunity to publicly acknowledge the liberality and kindness shown by the bank of Upper Canada in thus assisting the Committee to get through their difficulties. The amount paid for Interest to the Bank, and to other parties who, instead of cash, received the Notes of Messrs. Beard and Paterson to the further extent of £1,304 5s. 3d., was £137 14s. 3d. but as the interest realized on debentures unsold during this period was £291 9s. 2d., the operation entailed no loss to the Building Fund.

5th. Your Committee report herewith a statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Funds realized from Debentures, which as well for their own sake as for the satisfaction of the Board, and of the Public, have been audited by Mr. Bren; and they further submit all the vouchers for the amounts paid, together with the Bank Book, &c.

6th. The three new Schools having been constructed and fitted upon a uniform plan, the cost of each of them is so nearly alike as hardly to call for separate mention; so that the average cost of each Building and its furniture may be therefore stated in round numbers at £3000, and they are insured for £210 each Building and furniture, or £7350 alto ether.

All which is respectfully submitted, on behalf of Building Committee.

(Signed,)

D. PATERSON,

Chairman.

TORONTO, 2nd January, 1856.

Presented to the Board, adopted, and, with the accompanying statement of Receipts and Expenditure, ordered to be published this 2nd day of January, 1856.

(Signed,)

J. G. BEARD,

Chairman, B. S. T.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE of the Building Committee,
BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES, for and on account of the Three New School
Buildings, &c., 1854 and 1855.

RECEIPTS

Dr.	
To nett proceeds of £9,000 City Debentures, (issued June 1st, 1854, for New School Buildings,) as per account with Bank of Upper Canada,	£7942 0 0
" proceeds of £15,000 City Debentures, (further issued Nov. 1st. 1855, to complete said Buildings, and make certain additions, &c., to those first erected,) as per account with the Bank of Upper Canada,	1184 0 0
" Interest received as having accrued on the £9000 Debentures until sold, as per account with the Bank of Upper Canada,	291 9 2
Total amount Received	<u>£9418 9 2</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Cr.	
By paid Mr. Thomas Snarr, Contract and Extras, Mason and Bricklayers' Work, New Schools, per Architect's certificates,	£3286 9 9
Less Insurance paid on his account,	15 0 0
	<u>3271 9 9</u>
" Messrs. Downey & Co., Contract and Extras, Carpenter and Joiners' Work, New Schools, as per Architects' certificates	2505 1 3
" Messrs. Booth & Sons, Contracts and Extras, Painting and Glazing, New Schools as per Architect's certificates,	346 0 0
" Mr. Sheard, Commission as Architect of said Buildings—5 per cent on £7136 12s. 3d.,	356 16 6
" Messrs. Rossin Brothers, Earth filling John Street, New School, Play ground,	32 10 0
" Messrs. Jacques & Hay, contract and extras, School Furniture, &c., New Buildings,	804 5 3
By paid Messrs. Cheney & Co., for two warm air furnaces, and fitting up, per contract, Victoria Street School,	125 0 0
" Messrs. Piper Bros. for 2 furnaces, and fitting up, per contract, John Street School.	125 0 0
" T. D. Harris, for 2 furnaces, and fitting up, per contract Phoebe Street School,	125 0 0
" Discounts, Bank Upper Canada, on Bills payable,	£95 17 8
Interest B. U. C., overdue Bills,	18 2 11
Interest (£12 13s. 10d.) to Jacques & Hay, and (11 9s. 10d.) to Downey & Co., on Bills payable,	23 13 3
	<u>137 14 3</u>
" Insurance on New Schools, while building	11 5 0
" Brokerage [F. A. Whitney & Co.,] on Debentures sold	10 0 0
" Downey & Co., on account of planking, &c., yards of the 3 New School Buildings,	90 0 0
" Humphreys & Co., on account of Wells and Pumps to the 3 New Schools,	34 0 0
" Downey & Co., on account alterations and additions or-	

dered to be made, three School Buildings first erected, - - - - -	150	0	0
Total amount expended - - -	£9124	2	0
By balance in hand, B. U. C., as per Bank Book, this day, 31st December, 1855, - - - - -	294	7	2
As above - - - - -	£9418	9	2

G. A. BARBER,
Secretary.

(Signed,)

J. G. BEARD,
D. PATERSON.

Toronto, 31st December, 1855.

I certify that having examined the several accounts, herein mentioned, and comparing them with the vouchers produced, I find the balance correctly represented, and agreeing with the Bank Book.

(Signed,)

J. W. BRENT,
Auditor.

Toronto, 31st December, 1855.

Report of the Finance Committee with the Annual Accts., for 1856.

The Finance Committee close their labours by submitting herewith, as usual, the Annual Statement of Income and Expenditure, for School purposes in this City, for the year just ended.

The amount required to meet the whole expenditure is undoubtedly large, but with the single exception of the additions made to the Teachers' Salaries, (a step which was rendered necessary to make the income of the Teachers in our schools equal with what was paid even in smaller cities,) the general expense of maintaining the City Schools, has not in other respects, been materially increased in 1856 much more than for 1855.

Owing to the fact that the New Buildings of 1854, '55 cost more than was estimated; and that the expense of certain improvements, &c., in 1855, also cost more than was estimated: it became necessary to make provision for this excess in the estimates for 1856. In order to make the School premises as complete as possible, other additions and improvements were ordered in 1856; and it was thought advisable to purchase a small piece of ground adjoining the Louisa Street School, so as thus to bring the premises up to the boundary line. To meet these various requirements (which being of a permanent character ought not to be charged in one year's expenses,) it was decided to issue Debentures, so that these improvements might be paid for gradually during the next ten years.

The sale of the School House and Lot, at the corner of Duke and Berkley Streets, to the Corporation for £600 in Debentures, will enable the Board to erect a suitable School House in the Ward of St. Lawrence, (which greatly needs such accommodations,) without adding

much to the expenses already incurred, and the increased value of land at the present time will, no doubt, cause a handsome profit on the vacant site near St. Patrick's Market, to be realized, when offered for sale—a profit most likely as much as will defray nearly all the expenses of erecting a School House in the Western part of the Ward of St. Patrick, where such accommodation is so greatly wanted.

The City Schools have been built, and supplied with every requisite, without regard to narrow ideas of economy—they have been established and they are maintained, in a liberal spirit, well worthy of this thriving city. And it is to be fervently hoped that the moral and social benefits to be derived from their influence will become so extensively diffused, as to afford a commensurate and encouraging return for the liberality so manifested in favor of a Free School System of sound, practical, *education for the people.*

Respectfully submitted,

WM. McMASTER,
Chairman, F. C.

Toronto, 12th January 1857.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of Income and Expenditure for Common School purposes, within the City of Toronto, for the School year ending December 31st, 1856, under the authority of the Board of School Trustees; published in accordance with the requirements of the School Act, 13 and 14 Vic., Chapter 48.

Dr.	INCOME FOR 1856.	
To balance from last year, as per Annual Statement, published January, 1856,	£	295 0 0
To Legislative Grant for 1856, the same being £475 more than for 1855,		1017 10 0
To amount raised by assessment, at 3 ^d . in the £ on the rateable property of the City,		5980 0 0
To amount (cash) to be provided for by the issue of Debentures, to meet excess of Expenditure for New Schools, &c., 1855; and certain additions and improvements in 1856 of a permanent character		2300 0 0
Total Income for all purposes, 1856,		£9592 10 0

Cr.	EXPENDITURE FOR 1856.	
By Salaries for the year 1856, viz:		
18 Teachers (10 male and 8 female) employed in the (6) Boys' School,	£	1945 12 6
17 Female Teachers in the (6) Girls' School,		983 15 0
2 Female Teachers in the Trinity and the Western Schools, (boys' and girls')		150 0 0
2 Male Teachers (6 mos.) Evening School,		72 10 0
Local Superintendent and Secretary to the Board,		250 0 0
		3401 17 6

By RENTS OF PREMISES FOR BOARD MEETINGS,—			
Trinity and Western Schools, and Secretary's Office,	-	83	10 0
By INSTALLMENTS AND INTEREST ON SCHOOL DEBTS, viz:—			
William Street (Boulton Block) Ward of St.			
Patrick, - - - - -	{	218	8 0
		89	17 7
Victoria Street, Ward of St. James, -	{	104	10 0
		120	9 0
John St., (Mercer Block) ward of St. George		182	18 11
New Site, (Given's Estate,) St. Patrick's			
Ward west, - - - - -		50	0 0
Louisa Street, Ward of St. John, - - -		35	17 9
Additional purchase to do. do. - - -		148	15 10
		950	9 1
By Additions, Improvements, and Alterations to			
School Premises - - - - -		584	19 3
By Architect's Commission, on account, - - -		12	10 0
By Drainage and cost of Drains, - - - - -		77	9 0
		674	18 3
By Insurance on Premises and Furniture, - - - - -		82	1 3
By Sweeping, Cleaning, &c., the Schools, - - - - -		77	15 0
By FUEL FOR THE SCHOOLS, viz:—			
Wood, winter '55 and '56, and balance - - -		126	3 1
Do. do. '56 and '57, on account, - - - - -		150	0 0
Coal, do. '56 and '57, do - - - - -		150	0 0
Sawing wood, breaking coal, &c., - - - - -		53	12 8
		479	15 9
By planting trees, and laying out front, Park School, - - -		13	9 0
By Repairing &c., to School Premises - - - - -		22	11 9
By Work and Services to School Grounds, - - - - -		15	6 3
By Election Expenses, - - - - -		14	5 0
By Discount on Notes for £500 required to pay Teachers' Salaries, March 2nd, - - - - -		12	10 0
By Ruled Books, School Registers, Drawing Cards and Stationery &c., for the Board, the Schools, and Secretary's Office, - - -		39	9 11
By Advertising, 1856, on account, - - - - -		12	14 8
By Coal Boxes, Sifters, Hardware, Shovels, and other Implements, for the Schools, - - - - -		10	17 6
By GAS ACCOUNT FOR THE EVENING SCHOOL, viz:—			
Quarter ending March 31st - - - - -		4	2 6
Do. do Dec. 31st. - - - - -		6	0 6
Additional Fittings, - - - - -		3	7 6
		13	10 6
By sundry miscellaneous small accounts, for School requisites and contingencies, - - - - -		15	8 3
By redemption of 1-20th principal, and 1 year's interest on Debentures for School Buildings, - - - - -		1316	10 0
By Balance to Credit of 1857, to meet payment of sundry works not completed, 1856; excess of expenditure, new buildings, &c., 1855, and salaries for first Quarter, 1857. - - -		2355	10 4
As above - - - - -		£9592	10 0

By order of the Board,

J. G. BEARD,

Chairman, B. S. T.

Toronto, January 13, 1857.

WM. McMASTER,
Chairman, Finance Committee.

G. A. BARBER,

Local Superintendent.

Report of the Finance Committee, with the Accts. for the Year 1857.

The Finance Committee, as usual, at the close of the year, submit to their fellow-citizens the Annual Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, required by law. This Statement, which is published below, demands little, if any, explanation at their hands, inasmuch as all the expenses enumerated are only those which have been incurred during previous years for ordinary school purposes. The item, however, relating to School Libraries justifies some remark; and the Board of Trustees do most heartily congratulate the parents of children that this truly useful object has been thus far attained. Under the munificent provisions of the School Act, the Chief Superintendent, Dr. Ryerson, is empowered to add *one hundred per cent.* to all appropriations made by School Authorities for Libraries. Thus the amount voted by the Board, namely, £150, has given to our Schools, Books to the value of £300. Of this amount, £200 has been expended in the purchase of 1626 volumes which are distributed to the six larger schools at present—each having one Library in common; but, in the course of a few weeks, the remaining £100 will be drawn for a further supply of 1000 to form separate Libraries for the use of the Female Department; and the Book cases are already provided for the same.

The Balance to credit of 1858, viz.: £2,204 16s. 11d., must not be understood as a surplus *on hand in cash*. Owing to the difficulty which has attended the collection of the assessment for 1857, and to the fact of the City By-Law in which our £1,000 of debentures was included having been disallowed, a large portion of the balance, as so stated, is not yet realized; and the amount, when available, will have to be applied firstly, to meet certain special appropriations for increased school accommodation in the Ward of St. Lawrence (which has no school building of its own), and in the western part of the city, where there is a numerous school population; and, secondly, to liquidate the outstanding claims against the Board for 1857, but which, for the reasons above mentioned, could not be paid within the year.

The Committee again remind the public, and especially the parents of children, that the City Schools have been built and supplied with all possible requisites, at a considerable expense; and that they are maintained on the principle of free education to all, in a liberal spirit, worthy of a City like Toronto. And it is to be earnestly hoped that the great advantages which the Schools offer will be as largely profited by, so that the moral and social benefits expected from their influence may become so generally diffused among your young people as to afford a commensurate and encouraging equivalent for the outlay incurred in supporting them.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. McMASTER,
Chairman Finance Committee.

Toronto, January 11th, 1858.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of Income and Expenditure for Common School purposes within the City of Toronto, for the year ending 31st December, 1857; published by the Board of Trustees, as required by Law.

INCOME FOR 1857.

Balance for 1856, as per Statement published January, 1857	-	£2355	10	4
Legislative Grant for 1857	-	1100	0	0
Municipal Assessment required to be raised by the City Council as per Estimate sent in, say	-	6000	0	0
Debentures yet to be issued to meet certain permanent improvements, say	-	1000	0	0
Total Income	-	-£10455	10	4

EXPENDITURE FOR 1857.

PAID SALARIES FOR THE YEAR, VIZ:—

17 Teachers, male departments	-	1959	7	6
17 do female departments	-	1097	11	8
2 Teachers Trinity Street School, and Western Auxiliary School	-	160	0	0
Evening School Teachers, (6 months)	-	91	5	0
Sundry Teachers, (broken periods)	-	88	15	0
Care takers of the 8 Schools	-	142	10	0
Secretary and Superintendent	-	325	0	0
			3864	9 2

PAID INSTALMENTS AND INTEREST ON SCHOOL SITES, VIZ:—

Last Instalment on site near St. Patrick's Market, not built upon, but to be shortly disposed of	-	86	2	0
Last instalment on John Street site, St. Georges' Ward	-	199	5	8
3 Instalments on site in Phoebe Street, St. Patrick's Ward	-	344	8	0
2nd Instalment on site in Western part of City	-	65	0	0
1st Instalment on site purchased in St. Lawrence Ward	-	200	0	0
			894	15 8

PAID RENTS FOR THE YEAR, VIZ:—

Board Room, Western Auxiliary School, and Secretary's Office	-	69	1	3
--	---	----	---	---

PAID FOR SCHOOL LIBRARIES, VIZ:—

Education Department, for Books	-	150	0	0
12 Book Cases	-	67	10	0
			217	10 0

PAID FOR PERMANENT ADDITIONS, IMPROVEMENTS, &c., viz:—

Balance due for 1856	-	319	4	3
Planking School Yards in 1857,	-	173	10	8
On account of School Bells,	-	50	0	0
Whitewashing the Schools,	-	37	0	0
Planting Trees,	-	6	0	0
			645	14 11

Paid Election Expenses,	-	24	17	9
Paid Professional [legal] Services,	-	12	7	6

PAID INSURANCES FOR THE YEAR, viz;—

On Louisa Street, George Street, and Park Street Schools each £1750—£5250.	-	43	15	0	
On Victoria Street, Phœbe Street, and John Street Schools, collectively, £7350,	-	49	17	6	
					93 12 6

PAID FOR WOOD, COAL, &c., viz:

Balance, 1856,	-	-	-	-	71	6	5	
Wood for 1857,	-	-	-	-	206	5	0	
Coal,	-	-	-	-	110	5	0	
Sawing Wood, &c.,	-	-	-	-	41	6	1	
								429 2 6

Paid Printing, Advertising and Stationery, - - - - 73 14 11

Paid School Furniture requisites, Ladders, &c. - - - - 76 12 0

Paid repairs and requisites to doors, windows, &c., at all the Schools, - - - - 67 13 3

Incidental repairs to John Street, Park, Western, George and Louisa Street Schools, - - - - 15 0 8

82 13 11

Paid for Gas for Evening School, - - - - 13 5 9

Stove pipes, &c., - - - - 11 8 7

Work at various Schools, - - - - 6 1 5

Miscellaneous, - - - - 23 8 8

54 4 2

Paid redemption of School Debentures falling due this year, and Interest on those issued—as per Chamberlain's return, - 1711 17 2

By balance nominally in hand to the credit of 1858, including £1000 Debentures, to be issued to defray the expenses of certain permanent improvements, - - - - 2204 16 11

£10455 10 4

Audited and approved in Committee,
this 11th day of January, 1858.

WM. McMASTER, *Chairman,*
Finance Committee.

Published by order of the Board,

J. G. BEARD,
Chairman, B. S. T.

Certified,

G. A. BARBER,
Superintendent and Secretary.