



REPORT
OF
EDUCATION
1856

REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION
FOR
LOWER CANADA,
FOR THE YEAR
1856.

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1857.

REPORT
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PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
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EDUCATION OFFICE,
Montreal, 23rd May, 1857.

TO THE HONORABLE T. LEE TERRILL, PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,—Since my last report on the state of Public Instruction in Lower Canada, two very important laws having reference thereto, have been passed and published; but, from the very importance of the enactments they contain, it could not reasonably be expected that a complete and thorough execution of them could be effected within the space of a year. Many of the dispositions of these laws are, however, in full operation, and I must add, that the result has proved most satisfactory.

The operation of the new law effectually removes many of the obstacles, which I pointed out in my first report, and further, supplies the means of progressively attaining many other reforms which will eventually give to our system of Public Instruction all the efficiency that can be desired.

I shall, in this report, principally refer to the results arising from the working of the new laws, to other reforms desirable to be effected, and to the statistics supplied during the past year,—1856.

1st. Results arising from the operation of the new School Laws.

Immediately after the publication of the law, I lost no time in issuing a circular (No. 19) which will be found in the Appendix forming part of this report, for the purpose of directing the attention of School Inspectors and Commissioners, as well as of the public generally, to those sections of the laws which appeared to require immediate action. By another general circular (No. 21), I promulgated the accomplishment of three of the principal measures provided for in these laws: the establishment of the Normal Schools, the formation of a pension fund for superannuated teachers, and the publication of the Journals of Education. This circular, and the regulations for the direction of the different Normal Schools, submitted by me to His Excellency the Governor General and Executive Council for approval, will also be found in the Appendix.

One of the most important clauses of the laws on education passed last year, is, without doubt, that which grants to school municipalities the power of doub-

ling the amount of their assessments, and the obligation imposed upon them to collect regularly the monthly fees, for all children of age to attend school: I considered it necessary however to interpret these two requirements of the law, the one by the other, and therefore, in some municipalities in which it would seem difficult to insist upon the collection of the monthly fees, and where the people appeared to prefer the levying an additional amount of assessment equivalent to these fees, I thought it would be better, for this year, to allow them their share of the grant, as by law I am empowered to do.

Besides this, the advantage of a system of which, the value of property and the number of children to be taught, form the basis, appears to be generally felt. Out of 490 school municipalities, only 65 have not, this year, collected their monthly fees; of this number, 51 have furnished an amount of additional assessment, equal to the minimum amount of the fees. The 14 other municipalities are almost all poor, exempt even from assessment. The few municipalities who still refuse to obey the law in this respect, have received due warning to conform to its requirements, and their share in the next half years grant, will be withheld until they have levied, at least, the *minimum* amount of the monthly fees.

When this law was passed, it appeared to me to be the general impression that the clause permitting municipalities to increase the amount of their assessments would prove a dead letter, or that very few of them would take advantage of it. Those who entertained such an opinion, will be astonished to learn, that more than one half of them have raised their annual assessment. Three, have actually increased it four-fold, 16 have tripled the usual annual tax, 101 have doubled it, 22 have increased it a half, 39 a third, 34 a quarter, and 14 a fifth. Forty others have also raised their assessment, in a small amount, so that out of a total of 490 municipalities, 271 have already taken advantage of the enactments of the new Law.

Besides the increase in the annual assessment, the new blank returns which I caused to be printed for the use of the school Commissioners, contain columns in which the amount of additional assessment for the payment of debts, imposed by virtue of a clause in the new law, voluntary contributions, fuel wood, &c., furnished are to be specified. Under the head of "assessments over and above the amount of the grant and special assessments," the third column in statement B, indicates as well the amount of the increase of the assessment as also all extraordinary contributions, and it is this amount which I shall hereafter designate as "*additional contributions*."

From this statement it appears that 457 municipalities have by "additional contributions" exceeded the amount of their share of the grant; which will only leave 33 municipalities that have not furnished by assessment or voluntary contributions, (independently of the monthly fees and taxes for the erection of school houses,) a sum more than equal to that granted by the Government.

In 120 municipalities the amount of additional contributions, equals the ordinary assessment, in some even, it far exceeds it, in 105 others it exceeds the half.

I shall return to this subject, when comparing the statistics of this, with those of preceding years: but I think that I should here point out certain districts of Inspection and certain Municipalities that have distinguished themselves above the others by their noble efforts in the cause of Education.

The districts of Inspection which I consider it my duty to mention, are:

1stly. That under the charge of Mr. Inspector Bourgeois. The share in the government grant awarded to this district of Inspection is only £302, and besides the like amount under the requirements of the law, there has been levied £428 additional contribution, £188 monthly fees, and £401 special assessment for the

erection of school houses, making in all £1320, that is to say, more than four times the amount of the sum allowed by the government.

2ndly. The district of Inspection under the charge of Mr. Inspector Parmelee, the annual grant to which is only £1635: this district has furnished, beside £1599, amount of the ordinary assessment, £1406 additional contributions; £1576 monthly fees and £1115 assessment for the erection of school houses, forming in all, £5720.

3rdly. In the district confided to the care of Mr. Childs, for which the amount of the grant is £1258, there was raised £1258 of ordinary assessment £1297 additional contributions, £1650 monthly fees, and £566 for assessment for building school houses: in all £4773.

4thly. In Mr. Roney's district of Inspection, the total sum levied amounts to £3044, viz: besides ordinary assessments, £666 additional assessment; £1019 for monthly fees; and £560 for the erection of school houses; whereas the amount allowed to this district as its share of the grant only amounts to £808.

5thly. Finally, the district under the Inspection of Mr. C. Germain exhibits a total of £4488, viz.: £1591, ordinary assessment equal to amount granted; £912 additional assessment; £890 monthly fees, and £1094 special assessment for the erection of school houses. With the exception of two districts situated at the eastern extremity of the province and in such a position that it is astonishing that the main requirements of the law could possibly be carried into effect, all the other districts of Inspection have more than doubled the amount of their respective shares of the government grant by additional assessments and monthly fees.

I would particularly point out for the special attention of the reader the contents of statement B of the appendix, which shows the generous contributions given, and the privations submitted to, by municipalities, of which I can only name a few, which I select, in a general manner, from the poorest, and most recently established among them.

Thus, almost all the municipalities in the district of Gaspé have raised very considerable sums; when compared with their respective shares in the government grant; in the County of Rimouski, St. Germain (or Rimouski,) Lessard, St. Octave de Metis and St. Simon increased their assessments, while they collected at the same time, their monthly fees:

In the County of Charlevoix, the parish of "Les Eboulements" raised £74 by additional assessment and £50 by monthly fees. In the County of Megantic, the municipalities of Aylmer, St. Calixte de Somerset, and St. Ferdinand d'Halifax have raised sums, which are really surprising when compared with their respective shares in the government grant. The parishes of St. Nicolas, St. Jean Chrysostome and St. Joseph in the County of Levi; Ste. Claire and St. Lambert in the County of Dorchester;—of St. Frederick and Ste. Marie in the County of Beauce;—of de Lotbinière, Ste. Croix, and St. Antoine in the County of de Lotbinière deserve the greatest praise for their liberality as will be seen on reference to the statement B above mentioned.

The municipality of St. Raphael in the County of Bellechasse deserves especial notice. Their share of the grant only amounts to £29, and yet they have raised £47 additional assessment, £26 monthly fees and £50 special assessment for the erection of school houses, in all £153. The municipalities of Beauport, in the County of Quebec, of Cap Santé in the County of Portneuf, of St. Jean de l'Île d'Orléans, and of l'Ange Gardien in the County of Montmorency, may be noticed as the municipalities, within the district of Inspection of Mr. Inspector Bardy, that have contributed the largest additional contributions, when compared with the shares of the grant received by them respectively. The municipalities of Dumontier and Maskinongé, in Mr. Hubert's district of Inspection, and those of

La-Baie-du-Févre and St. David d'Yamaska, in Mr. Maurault's district, have also made large additional contributions besides paying the monthly fees. In Mr. Bourgeois' district of Inspection, which shows a greater amount of general increase with reference to the additional contributions than any other, there are some municipalities that deserve the greatest praise. For instance, Grantham has contributed £143 additional, £21 monthly fees, and £123 special assessment for building school houses, &c., making in all £344, whereas their share in the Government grant only amounts to £56. Wickham also, that has contributed £241, while its share in the grant is only £20. Bulstrode and Warwick £254, their share of the Government allowance being only £32. Upton £116, with only £48 grant, and St. Norbert £103, the share awarded to them being only £41.

In the district of Inspection under the charge of Mr. Childs, the results of the operations of the new law are really surprising. Stanstead which only receives as its share out of the general fund £158, raises altogether £697, that is to say, besides £158, the legal amount of assessment, it levies £260 by additional assessment, £232 for monthly fees, and £45 for building purposes. Compton raises £515, its share in the grant being £94. Tingwick £210, its share being £34. Bury £125, its share being £27; and many others, all showing considerable increase. There are, however, several municipalities within the district not yet organised, and some do not receive their shares in the grant at all in consequence of their having neglected to follow the instructions published for their guidance. Shefford contributes £424, with an allowance of only £87. Brome £266, with an allowance of only £72. Granby £486, with an allowance of £79. Milton, Roxton, Farnham, St. Romuald, Henryville and many other municipalities, situated within the district of Inspection of Mr. Inspector Parmelee, have bestirred themselves so effectually, that they merit notice as deserving public approbation. The older establishments situated within the district of Montreal, would not allow themselves to be behind their brethren in the Eastern Townships and other districts in that portion of the province, in the furtherance of Public Instruction. The parish and village of Longueuil, Boucherville, the village of Varennes, the parish of St. Ours, and many other municipalities in the counties of Verchères and Richelieu, under the Inspection of Mr. Inspector Archambault, the town and parish of St. Hyacinthe, Abbottsford (£166 raised, with only £51 allowed,) St. Césaire, Christievillie within the district under the Inspection of Mr. Consigny, have also materially improved under the operation of the new law. In Mr. Lanctot's district of Inspection, Laprairie, St. Constant (£300 levied, £93 only allowed), St. Cyprien, St. Valentin, Lacolle (£468 levied, £121 allowed), Châteauguay (226 levied, only £82 granted), St. Louis de Gonzague and St. Timothé, making almost the half of the municipalities, have a right to be distinguished in this statement of honorable mention, which I have extended far beyond the limits I originally intended to devote to it.

I cannot refrain, however, from making particular mention of the efforts made by the municipalities of Mascouche, St. Gabriel de Brandon, in the district under charge of Mr. Inspector Dorval, also of several small municipalities in the parish of Montreal, situated out of the limits of the City, that have always been authorised to levy an amount exceeding their share in the grant, and who are willing, should they be permitted by the legislature to do so, to double the amount now actually paid by them. St. Laurent and Nouvelle Longueuil in Mr. Valade's district of Inspection, Notre-Dame de Bonsecours, Buckingham, Onslow, Litchfield, Allumettes and Earley, in the district under the Inspection of Mr. Roney; St. François de Sales, St. Eustache, and Ste. Scholastique, in Mr. Germain's district, and finally, St. Anicet, Godmanchester, Hinchinbrooke and St. Jean Chrysostome No 2. Ormstown and Chatham, in the district under the charge of Mr. Inspector Bruce.

It is evident, therefore, that throughout the whole extent of the country, the most generous efforts have been made ; and there is not a municipality of Lower Canada, however remote or poor, in which an appeal has been made to the rate-payers, that has not most nobly responded to it, thus giving hope of a most prosperous future for the cause of Public Instruction.

In contrast with all the generous efforts I have just noticed, one fact, I cannot avoid mentioning, however high the respect I may entertain for the municipal body to which I feel obliged to allude, for I should consider myself as neglecting the duty I owe to the country, were I to refrain from expressing the disappointment I experienced.

I very naturally expected that the two great cities of Quebec and Montreal would be most anxious to shew the example and lead the way in this great work, and the only fear I entertained, was, that their efforts in the cause, would not be followed up throughout the province.

The Boards of School Commissioners, as well Catholic as Protestant, in these two cities, had, besides, at different times represented to me that the funds over which they had control were insufficient to maintain their schools on a proper footing, and further, that the necessity for more schools to answer the wants of the population, was most urgent.

I therefore, a short time after the passing of the new law, considered it my duty to address the following letter to the Mayors of Quebec and Montreal :—

EDUCATION OFFICE, Montreal, 21 August, 1857.

To His Worship the Mayor :

SIR,—Permit me to draw the attention of your Worship, and of the City Council, to several sections of the Act 19 Vic., ch. 14, passed in the last session of the Provincial Parliament.

By the first section, you are authorised to contribute to the funds of the common schools in your city, a sum double that granted to both the boards of school commissioners by the department of Education, and further, as a supplementary amount, levied for the purpose of meeting contingent and unforeseen expenses, a sum equal to thirty per cent on the total assessment.

Many cogent reasons will, I feel sure, urge you to avail yourselves of the provisions of the new law, and to take the initiative in this great work, more especially as the example of your City, would contribute greatly to render the movement general, throughout the province.

The Boards of Commissioners of your City have frequently represented to me that many important improvements were absolutely required in the management of your common schools, but that this was altogether impossible unless their pecuniary resources were considerably augmented. They also suggested the propriety of establishing more schools, to meet the increasing wants of the population, the necessity for which daily becomes more apparent. The remarkable and substantial improvements and progress of your City, due in a great measure to the intelligent and liberal management of its affairs, will not permit me to suppose for an instant, that you would allow interests of a much higher order to be neglected, which the Legislature has, in its wisdom, partially confided to your care, inasmuch as it has granted to you the privilege of nominating the members of the Boards of School Commissioners, also the power of seconding their efforts by granting an annual sum for their support.

The third clause of the new law offers another inducement, and shows the difficult position in which your School Commissioners would be placed by a strict execution of its requirements. Many of your schools are free schools, and fur-

ther, no monthly fees have ever been collected for children who attend no school at all, within your city.

With reference to this subject, I think I cannot do better than to give extracts from my circular No. 19, addressed to all School Commissioners, and dated 21st July last.

"In the distribution of the monies, as well for High Schools as for Model Schools, the Government will of course take into consideration the zeal manifested in the several municipalities for the support of Common Schools, which form the foundation of the whole system of public instruction.

"The third clause obliges you to mention in your semi-annual reports, the rate at which you have fixed the monthly fees, the number of children of age to attend school, from whom the monthly fees have been received, and the total amount thus collected during the six months referred to in your report.

"The law authorizes me, with the consent of the Governor in Council, to refuse all share in the grant to any municipality, which shall have neglected to impose a monthly fee of at least three pence for each child from seven to fourteen years of age, or which shall not have regularly collected such monthly fees.

"The object of the monthly rate, is not merely to assist in forming the teachers salary, but also to induce parents to send their children regularly to school by obliging them to pay as well for those that do not attend school as for those who do.

"The object of the Legislature in insisting upon this particular, has doubtless been to impress upon parents a stronger sense of their obligations. I shall therefore be obliged to enforce compliance to this clause of the law, except with respect to indigent municipalities. or those in which, from exceptional circumstances, the levying of such a rate would be extremely difficult, and which, taking advantage of the first clause, shall have raised, either by assessment or voluntary contribution, a sum equal in amount to what would be formed by the *minimum* monthly rate."

I therefore flatter myself, that, taking into consideration my preceding remarks, the members of your municipal Council moved by the spirit of progress which actuates them all, will increase the sum paid by them to the Boards of school commissioners, in such an amount as the resources at their command will permit.

Allow me Sir, to subscribe myself,
With the utmost consideration,
Your very obedient servant,

P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Superintendent of Education.

I afterwards received from the City Clerk of Quebec the following answer.

CITY HALL, Quebec, 28 February, 1857.

Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 21st. August last, I have the honor to inform you, that last evening, the City Council voted the sum of twelve hundred and fifty pounds currency for schools, as you will perceive by the resolution passed, a copy of which I herewith enclose.

This is a voluntary contribution of £276 10s. 1d. over and above the sum given in accordance with the requirements of the law, viz. £973 9s. 11.

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

F. X. GARNEAU.
City Clerk.

This effort on the part of the municipal council of Quebec, together with the good wishes towards the furtherance of Public Instruction, indicated by this additional grant, are the more praiseworthy, inasmuch as the council has now on hands a most gigantic enterprise, that of constructing an aqueduct, which, in a City built upon the solid rock must entail an enormous expense

I have much regret however in stating, that the steps taken by me to obtain the same object from the municipal council of the City of Montreal, did not meet with the same happy results. A statement of the expenses incurred by the two boards of Commissioners, catholic and protestant, was asked for. This statement was forwarded with as little delay as possible, and as, in my opinion, it fully proved the good management and economy of the Commissioners in the disposal of the funds intrusted to them, it should have ensured a prompt answer, fully entertaining my request.

Having afterwards conferred with some of the members of the Corporation to whom the consideration of my demand had been referred, I was given to understand that, they did not consider the financial state of the City sufficiently flourishing, to permit them to comply with my request, and that the consideration of it, would be postponed indefinitely.

I can scarcely believe, however, that a City, which holds the first rank in the country for population and wealth, whose proceedings on all other occasions, are on such a magnificent scale; that a City whose inhabitants individually, give daily proofs of their zeal, their intelligence, and of their charity, would wish to remain behindhand in this good work, while other Cities and Municipalities in Lower Canada, and among the latter poor and remote settlements whose names were probably never heard of by the wealthy citizens of Montreal, have so generously aided the cause, and I therefore feel confident that Montreal will shortly distinguish itself by a liberality in the amount granted, worthy of its high position.

One of the most essential enactments of the new law after those I have above alluded to, is the obligation imposed upon all teachers, whether male or female, to undergo an examination before their respective boards of examiners, and the prohibition to school commissioners to employ teachers who have not received a diploma.

This clause of the law has been strictly put in force, and the consequence has been that, the labours of the different boards of Examiners have been considerably increased, by the number of candidates presenting themselves for examination, not only at their regular, but also at the special meetings which I recommended them to hold for this purpose.

The following statement shows the number and class of the diplomas granted by the several boards during the year 1856 :

Class of Diplomas.	Montreal Catholic.	Montreal Protestant.	Quebec Catholic.	Quebec Protestant.	Three Rivers.	Sherbrooke.	Stanstead.	Ottawa.	Kamouraska.	Gaspé.	Total.
Diplomas for Academies.....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2
Diplomas for Model Schools.....	13	3	14	....	16	2	1	....	12	....	61
Diplomas for Elementary Schools.....	532	2	176	1	133	46	73	1	77	....	1041
Total.....	545	5	190	1	151	48	74	1	89	....	1104

I would be failing in my duty, were I to omit to mention the opinion expressed by the school teachers at their convocations, and which appears to be generally entertained by the School Inspectors; they both find that diplomas are obtained with too much facility. It is not my intention to cast any blame on the respectable and enlightened citizens who now constitute the different Boards of Examiners, for I believe that they are all actuated by the desire to advance the cause of Public Instruction, the only inducement indeed which could have led them to accept a gratuitous and troublesome office; but I beg to observe, that the very reasons which heretofore caused their indulgence, are daily becoming weaker or disappearing altogether under the natural and general progress of things. Besides, should any fear be entertained, lest the poorer and more remote municipalities might by too strict an adherence to the regulations for granting diplomas for elementary schools be deprived of teachers, the same excuse cannot hold good with respect to diplomas granted for superior primary, or model schools, and much less, when granted for academies. I have been assured that on several occasions, the examiners have exercised the same indulgence in granting their certificates in the latter cases, and that in consequence, several teachers have received first class diplomas, although scarcely worthy of being admitted to teach in elementary schools. Even with respect to these, the examiners should bear in mind, that under particular circumstances, requiring such indulgence, the Superintendent can permit teachers of both sexes, to teach, although they may not be provided with diplomas; and it will be far better to leave it to his discretion and responsibility than to allow, persons, totally unfit for the profession, to go into any part of the country provided with a certificate that they do not deserve, by means of which they may impose upon Commissioners desirous of performing the duties of their office, independently of those who would be glad of such a plausible excuse to screen their parsimony.

It is evident that the newly established Normal Schools, and in fact all other schools must suffer materially from such a state of things. The competition to be encountered with teachers, who should never have received diplomas, will prevent many young men from submitting to the privations they must undergo, in order to prepare themselves for the profession of teachers.

I am far from being convinced that the provisions of the new law which permits the appointment of a Board of Examiners for each County, is calculated to redress the grievance complained of. In these new boards, many other reasons for indulging applicants will be added to those which already exist, and that have influenced to such a degree the present examiners.

I am perfectly aware of the inconvenience to which teachers residing in the remote parts of the province are submitted while they have to travel such distances in order to present themselves for examination before the boards established in the great judicial districts, but as, on the other hand, the principal disadvantages to be feared from the increase in the number of boards will, in my opinion be the universality and the lasting character of the diplomas which they will be permitted to grant, I think that the abuses, might be averted, and the inhabitants of the more remote districts satisfied by limiting the power granted to these county boards. In the first place the permission to teach, granted by their diplomas should not extend beyond their county, and they should be renewed every three or four years, further these boards should only be allowed to grant elementary school diplomas. As however for a few years to come, there might be some objection to the Normal Schools being alone empowered to grant diplomas authorising teaching in academies and model schools, and permanent diplomas for elementary schools, having a general effect throughout the Province, one or more boards should be established invested with like

powers. A very strict and detailed program should be enjoined by the council of Public Instruction, as also a system of points or notes as followed in the universities, and the examination should be assimilated as much as possible, to that undergone by the students of the Normal Schools.

The municipal council should be bound to provide for the salary of the Secretary Treasurer of the County Board, as well as for its contingent expenses; and to furnish a proper place for its meetings; no fee should be exacted from any candidate for diploma or certificate. The warden, of the county should be, a member *ex officio*, of the Board of Examiners.

The central board, (or the district board, should it be deemed expedient to establish several) should be composed of persons who have devoted themselves to some branch of science, and who have severally attained pre-eminence in the favorite subject of their studies. An amount, sufficient, partially to indemnify them for the time devoted to the duties of their office, should be placed at their disposal, and divided among them in proportion to their punctuality in attending the meetings of the board.

Notwithstanding the too great readiness in granting diplomas, with which the present examiners are reproached, I must, however, admit, that the clause of the last law rendering the obtaining diplomas obligatory as well on the part of female as of male teachers has had a most excellent effect. The diploma has become an institution, and that is a great point gained.

It is besides evident that so many candidates of both sexes would never have presented themselves for examination, unless a great portion of them, at least, had previously prepared themselves, and gained that knowledge which they certainly would never have acquired without such preparation. Several teachers now studying in the Normal Schools have admitted to me that, unless they had been obliged to obtain diplomas, they never would have dreamt of making so great a sacrifice of either time or money, but as they had to submit to an examination, they preferred preparing themselves by a course of study, to obtain a Normal School diploma.

These remarks lead me to speak of the Normal Schools, as connected with the most important of all the provisions contained in the laws lately passed for the promotion of education. I have spared no pains suitably to put in force the praiseworthy intentions of the Legislature, and I am bound to express the most lively feelings of gratitude in acknowledging its promptitude and liberality, whereby I was enabled to carry out several of the reforms suggested by me in my first report, and more especially the establishment of these institutions. I also consider it due to the Executive Government to state that all the suggestions which I deemed it my duty to submit relative to the establishment of the Normal Schools, as well as to all the other measures to which I shall have to refer in this report, invariably met with the most prompt and kind attention.

On the 3rd of March last I was enabled to inaugurate the Jacques Cartier and McGill Normal Schools at Montreal. The Laval Normal School at Quebec was inaugurated on the 12th of the present month. I considered it expedient that the ceremony of opening those schools should be attended with an *eclat* calculated to impress upon the public mind the importance which the Government attached to their establishment, and in this I met with the most cordial co-operation of the religious, military, and civil authorities. His Excellency the Governor General could not preside at these ceremonies, the Legislature being then in Session; but His Excellency Sir William Eyre, Lieutenant-General, commanding Her Majesty's Forces on this Continent, took part in the proceedings, and on this occasion gave utterance to expressions reflecting as much honor on himself, as

they were calculated to encourage all those who devote their time to the instruction of the public.

The names given to these institutions will recall to the memory of the students, men to whom the country is in a great measure indebted for its civilization. Nothing has been spared to render access to these establishments easy, and every thing requisite to make a residence in them agreeable, has been procured. They have all been opened in old buildings in order that their inauguration should not be retarded ; but the Province will soon be convinced of the complete success attending their operation, and will not, I feel convinced, object to the necessary expenditure for the construction of more convenient buildings when those they now occupy will have become too small for the number of pupils attending them. This will very soon be the case with respect to the Jacques Cartier and Laval Normal Schools, to which boarding-houses calculated to suit the habits of students belonging to that class of the population for whose especial use and advantages they were originally intended have been attached. The Council of the McGill University who cordially co-operated with me for the establishment and future direction of the Normal School bearing the same name, did not adopt this system, but preferred to allow the pupil teachers the liberty of residing in approved boarding-houses. I have every reason to be highly gratified with the zeal evinced by the Governors and by the Principal of this institution in their endeavours to further this enterprise, and the country owes them a debt of gratitude for the services they are thereby rendering to elementary education. The number of students enrolled at the opening of the several schools was as follows :—Jacques Cartier Normal School, 18 male pupil teachers. The McGill Normal School, 5 male pupil teachers, and twenty-five female pupil teachers. The Laval Normal School, 22 male pupil teachers. It is expected that boarding-houses for the female pupil teachers attending the Jacques Cartier and Laval Normal Schools will soon be established. Until then, male pupil teachers only will be admitted.

The motives for establishing several Normal Schools have already been discussed before the Legislature ; the prospectus and regulations to be found in Appendix B, will show the particular characteristics of each of them ; subjected, however, by the general rules, published for the guidance of all, to a uniform and regular system of direction. For this reason, and for the friendly intercourse and noble emulation which will prevail among them, I hope that it may be said of these three institutions—

*Facies non omnibus una ;
Nec diversa tamen, quales decet esse sororum.*

If, on the one hand, it is to be regretted that the state of our social existence in this part of the Province would not permit the establishment of only one amply endowed school, as is the case at Toronto ; on the other hand, it is very probable that one institution alone would not be attended by so great a number of students, as the three schools together.

The course adopted offers, however, as a compensation for any difficulties arising from the above-mentioned causes, the advantage it possesses of placing normal instruction within the reach of a greater number of intended teachers by diffusing it more generally among the two different classes of the population, French and English, Catholic and Protestant, and by rendering it equally popular within the two great territorial divisions of Lower Canada, of which Montreal and Quebec are respectively the centres.

The clergy of all the different religious denominations, existing under the protection of our laws, appeared satisfied with the arrangements made for the working of these new Institutions. I obtained from His Lordship the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, and from His Lordship the Administrator of the Arch-

diocese of Quebec, permission to place at the head of the two schools in which they are respectively, more especially interested, clergymen who have already acquired a high reputation in the educational establishments in which they had previously taught. His Lordship Bishop Fulford was also pleased to sanction an arrangement by which the Normal School which he had himself established in his diocese was associated with the new McGill Normal School. The ministers of all other denominations also assisted in the establishment and at the inauguration of the Institution. The spectacle offered at the time of the inauguration of the Jacques Cartier and McGill Normal Schools, by the active and earnest co-operation of all classes of our society, must have proved one of the most gratifying sights possible to all those who entertain the opinion that the future happiness of the country must be based on the progress of tolerance and christian charity.

The system of teaching to be followed in the Normal Schools will be of a two-fold character, combining moral elevation with practical utility; with the exception of the dead languages, nothing which is considered necessary to constitute a thorough education will be omitted. Oral instruction will be the method generally used, but a greater portion of time than is allowed in other institutions of the same class on this continent, will be devoted to the use of text books and to written composition. A complete course of studies will take two years, and this is not too long, (many persons may perhaps think it too short,) for the number and importance of the branches to be learned. Nothing, however, need prevent scholars who may be better prepared and more particularly actual teachers from obtaining a first or second class diploma in a less time. One year only will be required to obtain a third class diploma, which grants permission to teach in elementary schools only.

A great number of teachers have already entered the Normal School, and while the greatest praise is due to them for the zeal and modesty manifested by their so doing, the act in itself is one of good omen, for nothing will tend to the regeneration of the teachers' profession more promptly, or in a more desirable manner than a course of pedagogical studies pursued by those who are actually engaged in teaching. It is very probable that among the ordinary students many will embrace other professions notwithstanding the engagements and conditions entered into and signed by them previous to commencing their studies; with regard to teachers, however, this is in no wise to be feared.

The Model Schools dependent on each of the Normal Schools were opened at the same time as these institutions, and the prompt manner in which their halls were respectively filled, added to the fact, that we were obliged in each school to refuse admittance to a considerable number of applicants, fully proves the correctness of the remark I elsewhere made, as to the insufficiency of the number of schools in the cities of Montreal and Quebec.

I considered it my duty to take advantage of the inauguration of the Normal Schools for the purpose of establishing Teachers' Associations in connection with each of them. At a time when a formidable competition was about to be entered into with the actual teachers, it appeared to be nothing more than just, that the advantage of conferences at which they could discuss among themselves, or hear discussed by the Professors of each school, pedagogical questions, in which they are so especially interested, should be procured for those among them who could not attend regularly at the Normal Schools.

These associations will be hereafter divided into sections, and it is very desirable that a good library should be established at the *chef-lieu* of each section. I would beg to suggest that a certain sum be appropriated by the Legislature for this object, and I have no hesitation in stating that such a grant would be as be-

neficial in its effects, if not more so, than the grants annually made in favor of literary societies and Mechanics' Institutes. The establishment of Teachers' Associations, has been attended with the most happy results in France, in Belgium, and in the United States ; but in this country, where the salaries generally paid to teachers are so unremunerative, it would not be just that they should be taxed with the expense of the establishment and organisation of these useful societies, all the benefits they derive from them, being returned to our children a hundred-fold. The Government should in justice contribute towards their support, with the same liberality that it evinces towards all branches of the public service.

The new school laws have conferred other powers on me with reference to decisions of school commissioners ; enabling me at the same time to afford a legitimate protection to the teachers in their communications with these representatives of the municipalities. I have always endeavored, and will always endeavour to use these powers with the utmost discretion, by trying in the first place persuasive measures and remonstrance. It will be seen by the reports of the different school inspectors that this portion of the new law has been every where favorably received. In fact there are some who think that the powers granted to them as well as to myself, are not as yet sufficiently ample, but I am far from coinciding in this opinion. The concentration of authority in every public department, under the form of Government under which we live, should be confined within such limits as may be assigned by the most incontestible experience, and so long as some years' experience has not demonstrated the insufficiency of the law in force, it would appear to me to be scarcely prudent to load the head of this department with a greater amount of responsibility than at present falls to his lot.

In order to facilitate the action of the different parts of the new School Laws, I drew up several regulations which all received the sanction of the Governor General, and will be found in Appendix B. The one having reference to the contingent expenses of Commissioners' Offices, and the salaries of the Secretary-Treasurers, will have the effect of diminishing the number of legal proceedings and suits, (now so numerous), founded on the accounts of the latter ; supposing even that the maximum amount were allowed, the economy of time and costs, and beyond these again, the expulsion of a subject of continual discord and agitation from among them, will more than compensate for the slight increase of expense (if any) which will result from its adoption.

The effect of the increase of the salaries given to Secretaries-Treasurers has been viewed in various lights by the School Inspectors. Some consider it as nothing more than an act of justice and good policy whereby more faithful and more competent officers may be engaged to carry out the requirements of the law in the several municipalities. Others again are of opinion that it is nothing less than granting a higher premium for intrigue and cabal, which in several localities have had their share in the nomination of these functionaries. It is possible that this measure may have met with opposite results in the different districts ; but, as all sound legislation should be based on the normal state of things, it would appear to me very unreasonable were a just and salutary reform to be rejected merely because it might have been used for a wrong purpose ; the more so as the rate-payers, who themselves choose their Commissioners, can remedy such an abuse.

After the provisions of the law, which especially refer to the establishment of Normal Schools, (and perhaps equally with them), the clause of the new law which requires the Superintendent of Education to prepare a report of the distribution to be made among the different Universities, Colleges, Academies, and Model Schools of the monies granted for their support, is certainly the most im-

portant and the most worthy of attention. It has considerably augmented the duties and the responsibility of the head of the Department.

The sums granted every year by the Legislature were gradually increasing, and the budget, in consequence of some misunderstanding between my predecessor and the Inspector General, caused a *deficit* in the finances of this Department. It is probable, inasmuch as a like cause would produce a like effect, that the continual increase of this particular budget would in the end have completely absorbed the share granted for Elementary Education, had not a law been passed for restraining this excessive liberality. By obliging every Institution desirous of obtaining Government aid, to transmit to the Education Office a detailed report shewing, as far as figures will permit, a correct statement of its resources and of its usefulness, and by requiring that the grant should be apportioned by the Executive, the Legislature had no doubt in view the obtaining a more correct classification of these Institutions, and a distribution of the grant more conformable to the exigencies of public instruction. But such a classification could not be firmly established, or rigorously acted upon, all at once ; and the budget of last year, therefore, to a certain extent, became the basis of the first apportionment under the new system. For the first year they might even have urged a species of acquired right, and alleged that the expenses incurred by them were incurred on the faith of the ordinary annual aid being granted to them. It is only gradually and after much discussion and explanation that a complete system of distribution can be framed which will not, interfere with any legitimate right or injure any new Institution susceptible of development.

If the Legislature or the Government had taken the initiative in the foundation of Institutions of Superior Education, it would have been easy to establish a program in the first place, and then distribute them over the whole face of the country according to the number and wants of the population. But it was otherwise ; these institutions are, in many parts of the country the spontaneous fruit of the zeal of an intelligent people ; they sprung up as it were by chance, and they expanded and improved, in proportion to the assistance they were enabled to procure from time to time, under the old order of things. Institutions which were originally nothing more than good elementary schools, have become academies and commercial colleges in which almost every branch of Education is successfully taught. They would certainly never have attained their present state of usefulness, without the assistance that they received when first established, and which might have been refused them, either, under the pretext, that they were not then of sufficient importance, or by representing the wants of other localities better entitled to receive it. It is however, to the assistance of the impulse thus given to that which is understood by "Superior Education," that we are indebted for the desire for learning now become so general throughout the country parts of this Province, for having awakened them out of their state of moral lethargy, and for the whole system of education itself, being enabled to overcome the many obstacles, which, for such a length of time opposed its progress. It is not my intention here to extol the system heretofore followed, or rather a state of things, which, if I may so term it, was self-created, I merely compare the benefits derived on the one hand with the difficulties resulting from it on the other ; but I wish, above all to show its position just as it is found now that for the first time the head of this department has to deal with this new and difficult task.

There never were then, from the very outset, any regular classification of the institutions, nor any proportion established between the amount of aid granted, and their real value, or the number of scholars, neither was there any territorial boundaries assigned to any of them, nor did the figures representing the popula-

tion of the several great districts of Lower Canada correspond at all with the amount of the grant distributed within each of them. The names even of the Institutions are generally speaking, those which their founders thought fit to give them, and unfortunately, notwithstanding that they were, in certain cases, undeserved, these names did not fail to exercise a certain influence in the apportionment of the grant.

Would it, however, be expedient to adopt rigorous measures at once, which, if based on the exact proportion to be given to each district, would ruin several institutions well worthy of support? Ought we not rather to take into account the efforts and the sacrifices, made and submitted to by the inhabitants of those localities that are better provided for, than to allow, what actually exists, to go to decay, merely for the purpose of establishing institutions which, as yet have no existence? Will it not happen that what may have been prematurely done or undertaken, will, by reason of the increase of the population and the clearing of the land, become insufficient, instead of being superfluous, and would we not, at a latter period be exposed, in many instances, to re-establish at great cost, the institutions which we had allowed to go to ruin after having spent so much money and care upon them?

It is my opinion, that it would be better, in all cases which do not surpass the bounds of Justice and all reasonable proportion, to allow the several institutions now on the list the benefit of the *fait accompli* and to confine ourselves to prevent the establishment of new institutions whenever they would come unjustly into competition with those of an earlier date. Besides which, this restriction, altogether a negative one, and which only consists in abstaining from granting any aid, is the more strictly enjoined by the insufficiency in the amount of the grant, increasing yearly, while made by the Legislature, but which, under the new arrangement even the first year was considerably diminished.

With few exception I have therefore limited myself this year, to the making of a general proportionate reduction. This reduction affected principally the extraordinary grants, which had almost become ordinary ones. Unless a special fund be appropriated for this object, it will be impossible in future to grant any sum as an aid for the erection of buildings. If any such aid be granted, it should only be allowed to institutions newly established in the remote districts of the Province, where, as yet, none have ever been founded. By one of the most judicious requirements of the new law, colleges and academies can only be aided by the government when they are actually in full operation. Before asking for support for new establishments the friends of education in each locality will have to give evidence of their earnestness by making themselves the necessary outlay. The danger of demands being made in each locality through a reckless spirit of imitation or in order merely to secure to the place, what is considered its fair share of the grant, will thus be greatly diminished.

I found it necessary to make alterations in the amounts granted to some institutions. They are specified in the statements, and my reason for doing so, given at length in my special report to the Executive Council, forming part of Appendix B. These alterations were generally made for the purpose of repairing errors which appeared to me to be equivalent in fact to relative injustice in the previous grants, and it is my intention next year to make many more alterations for the purpose of attaining a more equitable distribution, founded on the class of the Institution on the one hand, on the number of scholars attending it, on the other.

This classification so much required will be very difficult to make, under the circumstances which I have explained. The Legislature has given the name of College, (either by special statute which, it may be said, confers it more for-

mally, or in the annual budget,) to institutions whose program did not comprehend all the branches of study generally taught in establishments bearing that name. Finding a whole class of institutions invested with a title of which I could not deprive them, it became my duty to make a distinction between the Classical Colleges, and those which, for the want of a better appellation, I have called "Commercial Colleges." In most instances there is very little difference between these Institutions and those which the Legislature have called Academies,* corresponding with Institutions bearing the same name in the United States, and which are termed in Upper Canada, "Grammar Schools." It would be, at the same time, more simple and intelligible were they all comprehended under whatever name would seem best to apply to them. The existence of both, are absolutely necessary in the present state of our Society in which we are obliged to recognize as an integral part of Public Instruction, what in Belgium is termed "*Education moyenne*," or a medium class between elementary and superior Education. At present, the only mode of distinguishing them is, that generally, the Institutions known as "Commercial Colleges" receive boarders, while boys' academies in most cases are attended by day scholars only. It may appear puerile perhaps to attach so much importance to a name; it is, however, of much importance that an incorrect nomenclature should be rejected; one of the least disadvantages attending it being, that it causes general confusion, and either creates or sustains false impressions. This confusion also threatens to become greater, for besides the many names adopted by Institutions with which we are familiar, others have lately been introduced, such as *Lyceums*, *Institutes*, and *Grammar Schools*.

This classification once established, the programme of Instruction for each class of Institution should comprise obligatory and optional branches of studies. In order to entitle any institution to receive a share of the grant, it should be compelled to teach all the obligatory branches, and should not be permitted to teach anything not comprised in the programme, even as a part of the optional course.

A maximum and a minimum amount of grant should be fixed for each class of Institutions, and the share granted in proportion to the number of scholars.

A maximum and a minimum should also be established to fix the period required to complete a course of studies in each class of Institutions.

The principals of all commercial colleges should be provided with diplomas authorising them to teach in academies, and all the other professors should be at least provided with model school diplomas. The degree of Bachelor of arts may be considered as equivalent to the above. The teacher in every model school should be provided with a diploma for that particular class of schools and he should have an assistant provided with an elementary school diploma. As it has been satisfactorily established that in the cities and old parishes, the number of classical colleges is sufficient, no aid should be granted to any new institution of this class unless it be for some part of the Country in which new and extensive settlements would render it necessary.

No new academy either for girls or boys should receive aid if situated in counties in which there are already more than one of the same class, unless required by a portion of the population, Catholic or Protestant, French or English, who have no Institution of that class.

There should not be in any municipality more than one model school for the majority, and one for the dessentiens when their resources will permit, and when they exceed in number a certain proportion of the population.

* In France this word has several acceptations very different from the one implied here.

The Legislature has permitted the Executive Government to impose conditions when granting aid to the several institutions.—This will materially assist in introducing many important improvements. One of the most important, and one which it is my intention to recommend in 1859, (so that time may be given for the necessary preparations) will be the general use of desks and seats such as those now used in the Normal Schools, or constructed on any other plan possessing the same advantages. Seats without backs, and tables on which the pupils are obliged to rest in too inclined a position, are unhealthy, and on weak children, are apt to cause consumption or physical deformity.

I must add, that however painfully I felt the necessity of diminishing, to a considerable extent, the amounts granted previously, or altogether to refuse new applications, I have in general found the Directors of Institutions, aware of the difficulty of the task which I had to perform, extremely moderate in the expression of their disappointment.

The supplementary aid granted to poor municipalities has been necessarily distributed in very small sums, which, however have been generally received with the utmost thankfulness. This new provision of the law has produced the best effects, as it remedies certain acts of relative injustice unavoidable, however, being consequent on an apportionment based on the population.

It would be desirable that the sum placed at my disposal for this purpose should be increased at least one half. The table of the first distribution, with reasons for according the same, will be found in appendix B.

In order to render the visits of the Inspectors productive of more good, I obtained the permission of the Executive to supply books to be distributed by them among the pupils, as prizes. My circular No. 20, to be found in the same appendix contains all the instructions given by me to the Inspectors on this subject: they are thereby enjoined to have especial regard to the religion of each pupil in the selection of the book to be presented to him among those on the list. The teachers at their conferences, and the Inspectors in their reports have assured me that this distribution of prize books has produced very beneficial results.

With the approbation of the government, I have commenced to collect books for the formation of a Departmental Library, the number of volumes in which, thanks to generous donations almost daily received from friends residing both within and without the province, is rapidly increasing.

Finally, in the month of January last I was enabled to commence the publication of the "*Journal de l'Instruction Publique*", and in February, "*The Journal of Education*", which I must support with an amount of aid scarcely found sufficient in Upper Canada, to publish one Journal alone.

I cannot better close this portion of my report, than by giving an extract from the first issue, containing what may be termed, a summary of Public Instruction for 1856.

"New laws for the promotion of superior and elementary Education; power granted to municipalities to assess themselves to an amount double that which they had previously paid; immediate use made of this power by several municipalities; perceptible increase in the proportion of children attending school over those of school age; establishment of a great number of new model schools; reorganisation of the board of education in which the number of employees was insufficient to meet the increasing business of the department; removal of the offices of the department to more commodious premises: first distribution of prizes by Inspectors among the pupils within their respective districts; formation of the departmental Library; establishment of superannuated teachers' pension

fund ; inauguration of three Normal Schools ; publication of an excellent history of Canada for the use of schools ; distribution under a new system, of the amount granted for superior education ; first distribution of supplementary aid to poor municipalities ; and finally the publication of the "Journal de l'Instruction Publique pour le Bas Canada" and the "Lower Canada Journal of Education," being a full and correct statement of what was actually established, or in course of preparation during the past year.

20 Reforms yet to be effected.

The Inspectors' Reports, not only show the progress in Statistics, but also that a substantial improvement has been effected in the manner in which the affairs of the Municipalities are conducted by the Commissioners, in the order kept up in the schools, and also in the choice of teachers. These improvements can scarcely be very rapid, unless the Commissioners become less parsimonious in the disposal of their resources.

The principal difficulty will always consist in the number of Schools that each municipality is obliged to maintain, as well in consequence of the distance and other obstacles local and physical, which have often prevented this Department from reducing the number, as from the difference in language and religion, which much necessarily be taken into account.

On this account, Public Instruction will always be more expensive in Lower Canada than elsewhere. However great the sacrifices made by the different municipalities, and to which I have alluded in the first part of this Report, and whatever desire they may entertain of raising their assessments, it is much to be feared that all their efforts will not permit them, for some time to come, to give suitable salaries to their school teachers, to furnish their schools properly, and to supply them with school implements, unless the annual sum distributed among them be considerably augmented. I very much fear, indeed, that the impulse just given to Education cannot be kept up, unless this increase be soon forthcoming. It must also be remembered that as the amount to be annually distributed is always the same, the share of all the older municipalities must naturally be subject to a slight diminution, to meet the demands of the new municipalities, which a rapidly increasing population, render it necessary to erect around them.

At the head, then, of the list of improvements by which increased efficiency may be attained, I place the augmentation of the grant to common schools. This, should be at least increased one third, (although it is much to be desired, that it should be augmented one half.)

The complaints of the School Inspectors almost always refer to the same subject, although at the same time, the extent of the evils complained of appears to be considerably diminished. Each of these officers forms his judgment according to the peculiar tendencies of his own mind, some are therefore induced to exaggerate the progress of the institutions within their districts, others again, to multiply the obstacles which they suppose, interfere with such progress. It will be perceived, however, from the reports of Messrs. Dorval, Hubert and Tanguay, (who certainly, cannot be accused of optimism,) that with a few exception, one or two good schools are established in each municipality within their respective districts of Inspection. It is so in almost every other district and greater results may yet be found within the districts under the charge of Messrs. Childs and Archambault, which besides forming a matter of special reference in their respective reports, is also one of public notoriety.

The insufficiency of the salaries paid to school teachers, the incompetency of many of them, particularly of female teachers, the want of books, paper, &c., in the school rooms; the defective construction of the school houses, and the bad state of repair in which they are kept, the insufficiency of their furniture, the want of globes, maps, and charts, the too great variety in the books in use in the schools and the want of punctuality in the attendance of the scholars are the principal subjects of complaint.

The salaries of the school teachers must have been slightly raised by the increase in the assessment, and, as I stated in my first Report, I feel convinced that the Normal schools by exciting the emulation of the municipalities will greatly contribute to the attainment of this result. If to this were joined, an increase in the grant, there is every reason to believe that it would not be long before this profession would offer to young men, the same advantages as any other.

The proper construction of school houses is also a point of the highest importance. It is to be regretted that the suggestion made by me in my first Report to allow another special grant for this object has not been followed. I am however far from desiring that it should be distributed in the same manner as the former grant. Such an allowance, divided into small sums, among the different municipalities would very soon be exhausted, and no possible good could result from it. The object in view is not, or ought not to be, to construct a great number of school houses, but to instruct School Commissioners how they ought to be built, distributed and furnished. Every county, then, should be allowed a sum sufficient to build a model or superior primary school, and three elementary schools, with lodgings for the school teachers. To entitle the municipal Council of each County to this allowance, they should be bound to levy an equal sum on the whole County, and the school houses should be built in those parishes which would offer the best lots for building and the highest additional amount. The school houses should be built under the superintendence of competent persons from plans furnished by this department and should be properly furnished and supplied with modern school furniture and materials of every kind. With the spirit of imitation and emulation which happily is so prevalent in our country parishes, these school houses and all that they contain, would to a certainty very soon become popular, and a rapid change would quickly follow.

It is also my opinion that the schools can never be properly supplied with books, maps, object lessons, globes, counters, orreries and other implements of this nature so long as a depository is not established by the Department well supplied with all kinds of school apparatus, &c., from which the schools in the municipalities could be supplied at cost price, as is the case in Upper Canada.

The Parochial Libraries, also, cannot prosper until like means are resorted to for the purpose of establishing and developing them. I hope that by permitting the amount of the allowance to accumulate for some time, I shall be enabled, with the consent of the Government, to set on foot a store or depository, the establishment of which, may be a means of encouraging the literature and books of the country, and also of facilitating the formation of Mechanics' Institutes and Literary Societies.

The Council of Public Instruction, the establishment of which I had recommended in my preceding report, is empowered by law to prepare regulations for the internal management of schools; as also to select the books, maps, &c., that are to be used in them, to the total exclusion of all others. I must add, that I shall always be happy, as a member of this body, to assist them to the utmost of my power, in the performance of their important duties.

Until His Excellency the Governor General shall be pleased to organise the Council of Public Instruction, I do not consider that I should undertake anything

in these matters that might fetter their future action ; but I thought it my duty to take advantage of the Teachers' Conferences to obtain their opinion relative to the choice of school-books, being convinced that it would have some weight with my future colleagues. After several long and interesting discussions, they appeared to me to be of opinion, that, to prescribe any one grammar, geography or arithmetic to schools, to the total exclusion of all others, would be very difficult, if not impossible. They, however, declared themselves in favor of a system which would gradually tend to bring about the desired uniformity. Thus, two or three of the best grammars, two or three of the best geographies, and two or three of the best arithmetics, among those now distributed throughout the country, should be authorised, to the exclusion of all others ; and the one of each sort, considered the best, specially recommended. In this manner the present variety of books would be considerably diminished, and an absolute uniformity be established, quicker even than may be imagined, without causing too much expense to parents, or too general dissatisfaction.

The depository of school-books, where works only could be found that had been specially recommended, and the Normal School,—the pupils of which would naturally use, in their respective schools, the books with whose assistance they had previously learnt and taught,—would greatly tend to bring about this result.

The irregularity of the attendance of the pupils is an evil arising in a great measure from the bad order kept in the schools, it is also attributable partly to the apathy shown by a great number of parents, and partly to the great poverty and extreme neediness of many of them. It would be difficult to find a remedy for the last-mentioned cause ; but everything having a tendency to reform the schools themselves, by preparing competent teachers, by assuring them good salaries, and by placing within their reach everything required for teaching well, will help to combat successfully the two first-mentioned causes.

The influence of the clergy and the friends of Education, with the example shown by the latter, will have great effect in stimulating the zeal of parents. Public lectures given by the Inspectors would also produce a similar effect ; but, considering the vast extent of country over which they have to travel, it would perhaps be difficult for them to prepare and deliver lectures. The prizes which they have been instructed to distribute among the most assiduous and the most deserving, at the time of their visits, cannot fail to produce good results. In this point of view, it is much to be regretted, that, with the exception of the members of the clergy, the other *ex-officio* visitors perform the duties imposed upon them but very rarely. It is also a lamentable fact, that in most municipalities the Commissioners themselves may be accused of the same negligence. This is a further proof of the necessity for demanding a certain amount of education as a condition and qualification for the office of Commissioner, as suggested in my first report.

To conclude, the Journals of Education will aid not a little in reminding parents of the high importance of sending their children to school at an early age ; of sending them punctually and assiduously, and of allowing them to remain there until they can reap, on leaving the schools, the benefit of the education they have received.

For this reason, all friends of youth,—all who have at heart their instruction and improvement,—should use their utmost endeavours to circulate and render popular the two journals (French and English) lately established and published by the Department.

3rdly. *Statistics for the Year 1856.*

The Statistical Statement, comprised in Appendix A. of this Report, is deserving of the attention of all persons of education desirous of becoming acquainted with the intellectual progress of the country.

The Department of Education had not, until lately, any officer whose particular duty it was to collect and compile the information obtained by this office from the various sources from which it is derived.

It will not be considered surprising, then, that this branch has this year assumed an importance which it did not previously possess, and which can but augment considerably with the experience and proficiency daily attained by the clerk of accounts and statistics, M. de Lusignan, whose perseverance, assiduity and ability have been of the greatest assistance to me.

In a re-examination of the calculations of the last year, some errors were discovered, resulting from figures in the tables of some of the Inspectors having been twice added. The revised summary of all the Educational Institutions, of the pupils, and of all the contributions and assessments, will show as follows, and exhibits considerable progress during the present year:—

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	Increase over 1855.	Increase over 1854.	Increase over 1853.
Institutions,	2,352	2,795	2,869	2,919	50	124	567
Pupils,	108,284	119,733	127,058	142,141	15,133	22,408	33,857
Contributions, . . .	£41,462	£59,508	£62,284	£101,691	£39,407	£42,183	£60,229

The total number of Institutions, as shown by the statements given in by the Inspectors, is less than the one given above, which is taken from Statement D., collected from the reports made by the different Institutions for superior Education, from the reports of the School Commissioners, and from information directly obtained by myself. The Inspectors' Statement G. shows only 2,867, but I have every reason to believe that the first total is correct. On the other side, the 142,141 pupils in all classes of Institutions above given, is the number given by the Inspectors; to which is added the number of pupils of the first section of the first division, (Universities and special Superior Schools). Statement D. gives 142,908. I preferred the first figures, not being so certain of the correctness of Statement D. in that respect, inasmuch as several of the preparatory classes, (connected with Institutions for Superior Education) which are under the control of the Commissioners, might have been included twice in this Statement. Nevertheless, as the Inspectors' Statements do not give exactly the number of pupils in Institutions not under the control of the Commissioners, it is most probable that the real number may be considered as being between the 142,141 and the 142,908 numbers above given. The difference between these two statements, it may be remembered, was much more considerable in my preceding report; it will disappear in proportion as the Secretary-Treasurers, the School Inspectors, and the Principals of Institutions will acquire more experience, and will be better enabled to comprehend the nature of the instructions from time to time addressed to them. There is no person, in the slightest degree acquainted with the science of statistics, who will not perceive that this difference in the numbers given, being collected from so many sources, cannot at present be remedied; and at all events the lowest number given may be relied upon as having been reached during the year.

As I have already remarked, real progress should be judged more from the number of children who really derive benefit from what is taught them, than from the number of children attending the schools. The following statement

will, however, prove (although we might wish for a more satisfactory one) that in this respect we are not altogether stationary :—

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	Increase over 1855.	Increase over 1854.	Increase over 1853.
Pupils reading well,.....	27367	32861	43407	46940	3533	14079	18573
“ writing, “	50072	47014	58033	60086	2053	13072	10014
“ learning simple arithmetic, .	18281	22897	30631	48359	17728	25462	30078
“ “ compound “ ..	12448	18073	22586	23431	845	5358	10983
“ “ book-keeping, ....	.....	799	1976	5012	3036	4213	5012
“ “ geography,	12185	13826	17700	30134	12434	16308	17949
“ “ history,	6738	11486	15520	17580	2060	6094	10842
“ “ French grammar, ..	15353	17852	23260	39328	16068	21476	23975
“ “ English “ ..	7066	7097	9004	11824	2820	4727	4758
“ “ parsing,	4412	9283	16439	26310	9871	17027	21898

The Statement A. contains the report of the census of the children in the different municipalities, as made by the Secretary-Treasurers under the provisions of the new law. It must necessarily be imperfect, from want of experience on the part of these officers, and in a great many instances from the unwillingness of the rate-payers to furnish correct statements. The reader will notice many blanks that remain unfilled. I have deemed it expedient, however, to publish it even in its imperfect state; as, at any rate, we can arrive as nearly as possible at important results.

According to this statement, there are 229,216 children, between the ages of five and sixteen, in Lower Canada, of whom 121,755 attend the schools located within their respective municipalities. The first of these totals must certainly be below the real number. After having carefully compared the total of the population of the municipalities in which the law has not been put in force, with the results obtained from the others, it was found necessary to add 7000 children to account for this deficit. There are also many localities having no municipal organization in which the number of children, between the ages of five and sixteen, cannot be estimated at less than 10,000.

From the causes above mentioned, the result of the census, even in places where it has been made with the utmost care, is much below the real number of children; and I should estimate the difference at about twenty per cent. Upon these calculations, the number of children from five to sixteen years of age, would appear to me to be, in the year 1856, 292,059.

With reference to the 121,755 children attending schools, as stated in the census, this number appears to me to be correct, in so far as the same refers to Elementary Schools. The Statement G, (that of the Inspectors), gives 121,568, exclusive of convents, which are all included in the class of female academies.*

The pupils of the institutions for superior Education, have not, with few exceptions, been comprised in the returns of the census made by the Secretary-Treasurers, as attending school, although included in the statement of children in the municipality. The number of children between five and sixteen years of age attending Institutions for Superior Education, which, appears by the answers

* Statement G, 112 and following pages, gives 94,629 children in Elementary Schools under the control of the Commissioners; 10,590 in the Boys' Model Schools; 2,482 in Girls' Model Schools; 2,584 in Dissident Elementary Schools; 11,283 in Independent Schools,—forming a total of 121,568. It is true that in Statement D, only 118,984 children are stated as attending Elementary Schools; but this arises from our having deducted the junior classes, or preparatory schools, attached to some of the establishments for superior education comprised in another part of the statement, in order to avoid a re-addition of the number of children, which would have increased the difference above alluded to.

given by the Secretary-Treasurers to the circular addressed to them referring to this subject, to have been altogether omitted, is 16,485: giving 138,240 children from five to sixteen years of age attending all the different Educational Institutions out of 292,059, or 47.23 per cent. It would appear then, there are 153,819 children between five and sixteen years of age who receive no instruction whatever, and if we add to this, at least one-fourth of those whose names are inscribed as attending school, but who, from want of punctuality in their attendance may be considered as deriving very little if any benefit therefrom, this state of things offers a very melancholy and important subject for deep reflection, calculated however at the same time doubly to increase the zeal of those who take any interest in the education of youth.

Mr. Hutton, Secretary of the Provincial statistical department, is of opinion that the children between five and sixteen years of age form a quarter in the country, and in the Cities 18.75 per cent of the population*. Admitting these calculations to be correct, the total population of Lower Canada in 1856, would be 1,175,809, and the total number of pupils of all ages attending Educational Institutions in Lower Canada (142,141 at least, which after deduction of 235 pupils whose parents do not reside in Lower Canada leaves 141,906) will be to the population in the proportion of 1 in 8.33.

Without reference to the preceding remarks, the results of the last census show 93,430 children of, from seven to fourteen years of age (the obligatory legal age) attending the schools, out of 145,177, that is to say 64.33 per cent or 1 in 1.80. The number of boys of from five to sixteen years of age would be 62,374, in 117,875: of boys from seven to fourteen years of age 47,714 in 74,459. The number of girls of from five to sixteen years of age, 59,381 in 111,341 of, from seven to fourteen years of age 45,716 out of 70,718. These calculations can be easily rectified on reference to the statements given above and to the divers other statements in the Appendix. The number of protestant children at Quebec appears very high, relatively to the children of the same creed at Montreal; and the number of Catholic children at Quebec appears to me to be low, relatively to the children of that creed at Montreal. From the results arrived at and shown by other statements of these two cities, it is probable that there is some considerable error in these two numbers.

Table B contains a statement of the amounts levied for elementary Education in Lower Canada. I have already, in the first part of this report, given the results of this statement within the different districts of Inspection, and called attention to the sacrifices made by a great many municipalities. I must state however, that the great increase of all kinds of assessments shown this year, as compared with preceding years, is not altogether real, and this arises from the fact, (which I have already explained) that the statistics of former years did not include all the different kinds of contributions.

The amount is £101,691, which would give an increase over 1855 of £39,407, and over 1854, of £42,183, which would show a sudden increase from £2,776 to £39,407. The fees paid to the several institutions for superior education amount this year to £64,346, which shows that the inhabitants themselves, have contributed directly for the purposes of Education £166,037,—the annual grant for Elementary Schools amounted to £28,994—the amount of supplementary aid to poor municipalities to £1,000; the grant to Institutions for Superior Education

* Mr. Moreau de Jonnés in his work "*Elements de Statistique*," published in 1856, states that the children between five and ten years of age are in Ireland 1 in 7.35 inhabitants: in Great Britain in 7.62. In Scotland, in 7.90; in Sweden, in 10.16: in France, in 10.23. Children between ten and fifteen years of age. In Ireland 1 in 8.20: In the British Isles in 8.70: In Sweden in 10.17: in France in 10.67. Mr. Hutton computes the total population of Lower Canada on the 1 January 1857, at 1,220,514.

£18,777. The costs of the establishment and fitting up of the Normal Schools £5,733. The salaries of the officers of the Department and of the School Inspectors, the Library of the Department, the Parochial Libraries, the superannuated teachers pension fund—books given as prizes in the different schools, and all other contingent expenses of the Department form together an item of £8,007 ; showing that the Government has expended, in all, £62,511. To this amount expended for Educational purposes as well by individuals as by the Government, should be added £20,753, representing interest at six per cent on the value of the real estate possessed by the different Educational Institutions (£345,895) which will give £249,301, for the total amount expended for the purposes of Education in Lower Canada ; a large sum for a population of only 1,200,000 souls.

The recapitulation of statement B gives : for voluntary contributions or legal assessment to equal sum granted £28,471 ; assessment over and above the amount of grant or special assessments £23,474 ; monthly fees £43,372 ; assessments for building and repairing Schoolhouses &c. £6,373.

Statement C shows the number of schools in each county in which the books, generally in use throughout the schools, are studied ; but independently of those mentioned in this statement, there are many others which are only used in a very few schools.

Among the books used for reading, the “ *Devoir du Chrétien*, “ *The duty of a Christian towards God*,” from the collection published by the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, is almost universally in use. It is read in 1442 schools. The Bible or the New Testament are read in 506 schools. The National school books of Ireland are read in 431 schools. The ‘ *Guide de l’Instituteur*, ‘ *Teachers Guide*,’ a kind of Encyclopedia, written by M. Valade, is used in 533 schools : the Latin version of the Psalms of David, is used in 936 schools ; and books printed in imitation of manuscript, are used in 948. The French grammars most in use are L’homonds, and the grammar of the Brethren of the Christian Doctrine ; the first is used in 506 schools and the latter in 855. The English Grammars are Murray’s and Lennie’s : the former is used in 254 schools, and the latter in 182 schools. A small volume, containing an abridgment of Sacred History, of the History of Canada, and of the History of France, is used in 1008 schools. The Geography by the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine is used in 1064, Morse’s in 139, and Olney’s in 83 schools. The Geography written by the Abbé Holmes, is in general used in all the Colleges and Academies, and is far superior to the others. The Arithmetics by Bouthillier and the Christian Brethren are used, the former in 476 and the latter in 738 schools. Adams’ and Walkingham’s English Arithmetics are used, the former in 198 and the latter in 173 schools.

Statement D contains the Statistics of all the Educational Institutions, more especially those relating to Superior and Secondary Schools. It comprises three grand divisions,—Superior Schools, Secondary Schools, and Primary Superior Schools.

The first division comprises two sections : Universities and special Superior Schools. The total number of volumes contained in the libraries of these Institutions is 15,200 ; number of Professors 56, and of Pupils 377.

The second division comprises four sections : Classical Colleges, Commercial Colleges, Academies for boys or mixed, and female Academies.

I prepared blank forms for reports for all these institutions, showing, besides the information required by law, other information which I considered would be useful as well for educational purposes generally, as for the Institutions themselves. I took especial care to make a distinction in these forms between what was, with reference to this information, optional and what was obligatory. I was much pleased to find that the principals of the Institutions have generally

given both, most willingly, and that the returns were made up with much care, and in many cases it became very easy to remedy approximatively any defects. I am also indebted to the Gentlemen who preside over free and unsubsidied institutions for the information given, thus enabling me to publish the most complete statistical report on Educational Establishments which, I think, has ever been given in this province. The blank forms contain seven principal divisions—the first gives a general description of the institution; the second, a report relative to its finances; the third, the course of studies followed; the fourth, the sanitary state of the Institution; the fifth, the professions chosen by pupils who have left the institution within the previous two years; the sixth and seventh, the number of professors and pupils not coming under the above headings. Almost all the information contained in the first and second divisions is required by Law. That demanded by the third division will more readily meet the intention which the Legislature had when requiring a description of the course of studies followed. The fourth division is of the utmost importance, it being necessary to draw the attention of all Institutions towards the hygeian and sanitary reforms required and to furnish scientific men, with the statistics of diseases to which studious young persons are subject. I have thought, however, that this information would be more readily and correctly furnished, were I only to state, the general results for each kind of Institutions. The following table shows that the sanitary state of our Educational Institutions is in general very satisfactory.

About one fourth of the Institutions did not think proper to afford the required information and the fact must be taken into consideration when reviewing this statement :—

Class of Institution.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE BEEN ATTACKED WITH SERIOUS DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.								NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE DIED WITHIN THE YEAR.									
	Inflammation and other diseases of the brain.	Consumption, bronchitis and other diseases of the organs of respiration.	Pleurisy.	Serious diseases of the digestive organs.	Neuralgia and other diseases of the nervous system.	Fevers and other epidemic diseases.	Luxations, fractures and other accidents.	Total number of sick students during the year.	Inflammation and other diseases of the brain.	Consumption, bronchitis and other diseases of organs of respiration.	Pleurisy.	Diseases of the digestive organs.	Neuralgia and other diseases of the nervous system.	Fevers and other epidemic diseases.	Accidentally killed.	Accidentally drowned.	Students who died in consequence of other diseases.	Total number of deaths during the year.
Classical Colleges ..	7	6	4	17	4	1	8	47	1	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	1
Commercial Colleges.	6	6	5	14	1	9	7	48	....	2	..	..	....	9	..	2	....	13
Academies for boys, or mixed.....	....	9	4	....	2	29	4	48	2	1	..	..	....	4	2	12	17	38
Academies for females	2	8	3	2	10	72	1	98	1	4	..	1	....	6	..	..	2	14
Total.....	15	29	16	33	17	111	20	241	4	7	..	1	....	19	2	14	19	66

This statement proves the great vigilance and care, of the principals of the different institutions. Serious diseases of the organs of respiration have not been

numerous considering the rigour of the climate:—but the proportion of those diseases which terminated fatally is such, that it should engage principals and directors of Institutions to look with special care into their proper ventilation and heating. The apartments are not always kept at the same degree of temperature,—it is sometimes much too warm in the classes, while the passages are not heated at all. Want of ventilation is the cause that the windows are sometimes opened during class hours: every imprudent act of this kind, although strong robust children may perhaps feel no bad effect, is always fatal to feeble children predisposed to sickness. The number of pupils accidentally drowned during the year viz: fourteen, should also render teachers extremely vigilant during pleasure parties, excursions upon the water, &c.

The fifth division is a very important one, as it shows the different walks in life chosen by our youth after leaving Institutions for Superior Education. Among the young men who left these institutions within the last two years, after having completed more than half of the course of studies, 96 have entered the church; 3 the army; 232 have devoted themselves to agriculture; 21 are preparing for the bar; 28 are studying medicine; 28 the notarial profession; 23 surveying; 2 civil engineering; 355 follow, or are preparing to follow, mercantile pursuits; 201 are engaged in some branch of mechanics; and 66 have left the country. These figures are far from being complete; it is much to be desired that they should be so in the next report.

The total number of books in the libraries, is 96,823; the number of globes and orreries, 180; the number of geographical maps, 1552; the value of the apparatus for the study of natural philosophy, and of museums of natural History, about £16,000. There are in the Classical Colleges 174 professors; in the Commercial Colleges, 101. In the academies for boys, or mixed, 180 professors and female teachers; in the academies for female pupils there are 406 female teachers. Of this total number of professors, 260 belong to the regular clergy or to some religious order, and 155 are lay teachers; of the number of female teachers above stated, 333 belong to some religious order, and 113 are lay teachers.

The number of students in the Universities and Special Superior Schools was in 1855, 331; in 1856, 377, showing an increase of 46. In the Classical Colleges, the number was 2380; in 1856, 2576, being an increase of 190. The Commercial Colleges had 1709 pupils in 1855; in 1856 they had 1935, increase 226. The Academies for boys, or mixed had 4472 pupils in 1855; in 1856 they numbered 6104, showing an increase of 1632. The Female Academies, in 1855, had 11,639 scholars; in 1856 this number was increased to 12,893, showing a difference in favor of the present year of 1254. The Primary Superior or Model Schools had, in 1855, 12,025 scholars attending them, and in 1856, 13,072 showing an increase of 1047. To conclude, in 1855, the Elementary Schools numbered 100,163 scholars, and in 1856 they numbered 105,912, being an increase of 5749. The total increase is not precisely as is above shown; this arises from our having used, for the purpose of comparing the statistics of the two years, the statements given in by the Institutions for Superior Education, which show a higher total, collectively, than those returned by the Inspectors. It will be perceived that the increase this year, as in the last, is greater in the Institutions of the middle class, (Commercial Colleges and Academies) than in either Classical Colleges or Academies.

It is true that a great number of pupils in all the institutions, receive nothing more than an elementary education, or at most, Primary Superior, inasmuch as they generally leave the establishment before having gone through more than half the course. Besides some of this class of Institutions have returned, as pupils, scholars belonging to preparatory schools, or even to elementary schools affiliated with them.

Taking all these different calculations into consideration, that is to say, by deducting a certain portion of the pupils under sixteen, from each class of Institutions, and adding one half to the Primary Superior Schools and one half to the Elementary Schools the result would be as follows, which would approach near to the real state of things. Students receiving either a university or professional education, 377. Pupils receiving classical education 2170. Pupils receiving an academical education 16393. Pupils receiving Primary Superior Education 15564. Pupils receiving Elementary Education 108,404.

Independently of the results which we have shown above relative to schools under the control of Commissioners, the statistics of this year prove that the exact sciences have been much more generally studied than heretofore in all Educational Institutions. Much however is yet to be done in this branch. The total number of pupils learning to count by memory, or as it is generally termed, mental or spontaneous calculation is 4497 of whom 378 are studying in classical colleges, 664, in commercial colleges 1584 in academies for boys or mixed schools, and 1871, in academies for females. I have used my utmost endeavours to bring this branch of study into more general use, and have urged the School Inspectors to introduce it into all the elementary schools. Book-keeping is taught to 1314 pupils, namely: to 248 in classical colleges, to 234 in commercial colleges, to 586 in academies for boys or mixed, and to 246 in academies for females. Algebra is taught to 777 pupils, viz. ; to 255 in classical colleges, to 135 in commercial colleges, to 379 in academies for boys or mixed, and to 8 in academies for females. The number of pupils studying geometry is 737, namely, 238 in classical colleges, 187 in commercial colleges, 310 in academies for boys or mixed, and 2 in academies for females. The number learning trigonometry is only 240, of whom 132 attend the classical colleges, 34 commercial colleges, and 74 academies. The number of pupils studying conic sections is 112, of whom 62 attend classical colleges, 6 commercial colleges, and 24 academies. To conclude, 160 pupils are learning differential and integral calculus, 20 in classical colleges, 13 in commercial colleges, and 127 in academies. This last figure, I must admit, appears to me to be the result of some error or misapprehension. The natural sciences are much more generally taught now than heretofore, although from the want of proper instruments and collections this branch of teaching must be yet very imperfect. The depository of apparatus and school appliances established by Dr. Ryerson in Upper Canada, as I have before mentioned, has conferred considerable benefit in this respect. I should, however, remark here, that students in colleges and academies, could, under the direction of their teachers, form little collections of specimens of natural history, and especially of entomology and botany. The collections in several of the academies in the United States have been formed in this manner. The manuals of natural history and of taxidermy by Roret—which can be procured for a low price—would be very useful in assisting the students; but the advice and example of an experienced amateur, would be still more advantageous. Meteorological observations and researches made with the assistance of the microscope are also of much assistance, and are much used in other countries for the purpose of instructing youth, while interesting and furnishing them with agreeable occupation at the same time.

The number of students learning natural philosophy is 545; of these 325 are studying in classical colleges, 41 in commercial colleges, 142 in academies for boys or mixed, and 37 in academies for females. The number of students learning to take meteorological observations is 265, namely: 238 in classical colleges, 9 in commercial colleges, and 18 in academies. Astronomy is taught to 559 pupils, of whom 297 study in classical colleges, 41 in commercial colleges, 102 in academies for boys or mixed, and 119 in academies for females. Chemistry

is taught to 249 pupils, of whom 95 study in classical colleges, 85 in commercial colleges, 62 in academies for boys or mixed, and 7 in academies for females. Natural history is taught to 668 pupils; 120 in classical colleges, 96 in commercial colleges, 167 in academies for boys or mixed, and to 285 in academies for females.

English is taught in secondary schools to 6309 pupils, whose vernacular language is French; and the French is taught to 1680 pupils, whose vernacular language is the English. The number of pupils practising composition or amplification is, 2652 for French, and 2017 for English composition. The number of pupils learning French versification is 180, namely: 79 in classical colleges, 15 in commercial colleges, 50 in academies for boys or mixed, and 36 in academies for females. The number of pupils learning English versification, is 235; 64 in classical colleges, 15 in commercial colleges, 105 in academies for boys or mixed, and 51 in academies for females. These numbers, when compared with the total number of pupils, are not, it is perceived, very considerable. Latin grammar is taught to 1642 pupils; to 1377 in classical colleges, 41 in commercial colleges, and to 224 in academies; 479 practice versification, and 470 amplification in that language, besides themes and versions. The Greek grammar is taught to 571 pupils in classical colleges, and to 36 in academies. Hebrew is taught to 15 pupils, and the German to 12 pupils only.

Belles-lettres are taught to 554 pupils, rhetoric to 460, and 1250 take lessons in declamation. Lessons in intellectual and moral philosophy are given to 204 pupils; in the elements of theology to 132, in law to 39, in constitutional law to 108. Theoretical agriculture is taught to 310 scholars, practical agriculture to 133, and horticulture to 459. Some institutions have a special commercial course distinct from the ordinary studies, and 610 scholars follow these courses; 288 in classical colleges, 128 in commercial colleges, and 194 in academies. In the meantime, however, neither are the useful or the fine arts neglected; 730 scholars learn linear drawing, of whom 158 study in classical colleges, 180 in commercial colleges, 232 in academies for boys or mixed, and 160 in the academies for females. This branch of study is also taught in the model schools to a great number of pupils. 191 pupils are studying architecture and painting; crayon and water colour drawing are taught to 402, vocal music to 2447, and instrumental music to 1225 pupils. There appears to be no regular gymnasium established in any institution, with the exception of the St. Mary's College at Montreal, and 50 pupils in this establishment practice gymnastics; 16 pupils in the academies also practice gymnastical exercises. Swimming appears to form no part of instruction in any of the colleges; 52 scholars however in the different academies practice natation. These two important branches of physical education should be generally introduced. The educated man experiences continually some feeling of shame when surpassed in acts requiring courage, or exertion in behalf of humanity, merely because he has not been trained when young to corporal exercises. It is necessary however that such training should be conducted with extreme precaution. The floor of the gymnasium should be covered with a thick bed of tan, or perhaps a bed of saw-dust or of fine sand would be still better. Swimming should be practised in pools of water of no considerable depth, and the sides of which should gradually incline towards the centre. These pools or tanks could easily be made in the vicinity of the colleges, in consequence of the numerous springs and small streams which everywhere abound in the country parts of this province.

Dancing is only taught to 40 pupils, fencing to 44, horsemanship is taught in no institution.

Having thus cursorily shown the different branches of education, taught in our classical and academical institutions, setting aside those that are purely

elementary, the results of which are shown in statement D. We must add that the very small number of pupils instructed in the more elevated branches of education, can be attributed to two causes. The first is, that many have been but recently established, and have not as yet completed the program of their courses of studies. The other cause is, that, parents generally speaking, are in too great haste to withdraw their children from the colleges, and consequently that very few ever complete their regular course. Heads of families should in the first place reflect deeply on the nature of the education they intend to give to their children, and their choice once made, they should enforce a completion of the whole course and spare nothing to arrive at this result. They should remember that the future of their children depends entirely upon their perseverance, and that it is far better to have followed regularly and benefited by a good course in an elementary school, than to have passed unprofitably through two or three classes in a college.

The pupils are respectively classed under the more important headings as follows: there are 9806 boys and 14073 girls in the Institutions for superior and secondary education, to which we have just referred. 15 male and 30 female deaf-mutes in private institutions, a more particular mention of which will be made; and according to the census, 62374 boys and 59381 girls attend elementary schools. From this last number must be deducted 2781 pupils attending secondary schools comprised in the census as already explained, and of whom it is probable, that at least two thirds are females, (the academies for girls under the control of the Commissioners being the more numerous,) will thus give 71268 boys and 71630 girls in all the educational institutions. It was generally believed heretofore, that the number of girls attending school far exceeded that of boys, but it will be perceived that the totals are nearly equal.

There are in the Universities and special Superior Schools, 200 boarders and 177 day scholars. In classical colleges 1013 boarders, 322 half boarders and 1235 day scholars; in the commercial colleges, 337 boarders, 441 half boarders, and 1157 day scholars; 156 boarders, 178 half boarders, and 5770 day scholars in the boys or mixed Academies; 2146 boarders, 1489 half boarders, 9258 day scholars in the girls' Academies: Making a total of 3852 boarders, 2430 half boarders and 17597 day scholars. It is evident that the system of boarding schools, particularly with reference to girls, is viewed very favorably in the country.

With respect to the distribution of the pupils with reference to their religious creed, it is as follows: In Universities, catholics 281, protestants 96; in classical colleges, catholics 1866, protestants 704; in commercial colleges, catholics 1796, protestants 139; in boys' or mixed academies, catholics 4234, protestants 1870; in girls' academies, catholics 12,770, protestants 123. The total number of catholics is 20,947; the total number of protestants, is 2932.

Many Institutions have a high reputation beyond the limits of the counties in which they are situated, for 1961 pupils attend colleges and academies out of their own counties. There are also, in the Universities 20 students from Upper Canada, in Classical Colleges 26, from the same place, in Commercial Colleges 4, in boys Academies 19, in the girls' Academies 13,—forming a total from the Upper Province of 82. The number of pupils whose parents reside in the United States is, 6 in Universities, 45 in Classical Colleges, 16 in Commercial Colleges, 51 in boys or mixed Academies, and 35 in girls Academies; making in all 153. Some of those contained in the tables of pupils who have left the country probably belong to this class.

Special secondary Schools comprise only the two institutions for deaf mutes, mentioned by me in my report for the last year. I beg once more to

draw attention to the vote of the legislature for the building of institutes for the deaf and dumb, passed a long time since, but which has never been acted upon.

Statement E specially refers to the statistics of the catholic schools in Quebec and Montreal procured by myself. It appears by this statement that there are 5176 in Quebec, and 6769 children in Montreal attending the Schools; comprised in the last mentioned total are 2351 attending the schools kept by the sisters of the Congregational Nunnery, and 2380 children attending the schools of the Christian brethren, established and entirely maintained by the Gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice.

Statement F shows the limits of each district of Inspection and will give some idea of the extent of territory within which the Inspector has to perform his arduous duties. It is absolutely necessary that reference should be had to this statement in order that the others should be well understood.

Statement G, to which I have already referred several times, contains the general statistics, collected by the Inspectors, particularly those relating to Elementary Schools. There are 490 municipalities, divided into 2619 districts the School Corporations own 1945 School houses; there are 2502 Schools under the control of the Commissioners, in which are taught 94,629 scholars; 93 Schools under the control of the Trustees for dissentient minorities, in which are taught 2584 scholars. There are 892 male teachers, of whom 448 possess diplomas, and 1574 female teachers, of whom 303 only have received diplomas.

112 male teachers and 878 female teachers receive less than £25 per annum; 386 male teachers and 519 female teachers receive from £25 inclusively a £50 per annum exclusively; 196 male teachers and 20 female teachers receive from £50 inclusively to £100 exclusively, and 10 male teachers, receive over £100. *

There are several teachers under the control of the Commissioners whose salary is not known; neither does this statement include ecclesiastics, teachers belonging to religious orders, nor teachers in Independent Schools. The minimum salary given to male teachers, is £12, to female teachers £9,—but these are exceptions. The maximum given to male teachers is £150 and to female teachers £75.—I have directed that the minimum salary of female teachers should be £25, and that of male teachers £50.

The average salary given to male teachers may be taken at from £40 to £60, and to female teachers from £20 to £30. In many cases teachers receive besides their salaries, lodging and fuel free. I have already stated my reasons for believing that the improvement in the condition of school teachers, so much required is not far distant.

The number of parochial libraries is 92, containing 57,493 volumes.

The above is a rapid sketch of the statistics for the year 1856. I have attempted to account for several omissions, which could hardly be wondered at, considering that this is the first time so great an amount of information has been collected together, also, to explain as far as possible the apparent discrepancy in the statements, caused by their having been derived from different sources. I believe that no means have been spared to arrive at the true and correct state of things.

It is very evident that there is still much to be done to give public instruction all the development that could be wished; but it is to be hoped that better results will be obtained, in time, through the means of the Laws for the promotion of education, now in force.

The principal difficulty is, the present financial state of the department. I have already called attention to this matter in a special report printed by order of the legislative assembly. The government made most praiseworthy efforts to

* Five of these teachers in Mr. Lanctot's district of Inspection, are omitted in Statement G.

remedy, for a time, this difficulty, and to allow me to make the ordinary payments without any intermission.

This state of things, however, could not be prolonged for many years, without subjecting the department to serious inconvenience; the more so, as the ameliorations that are now the most urgent, demand that the pecuniary resources placed at my disposal should be considerably augmented.

I must, before closing this report, express my thankfulness to the clergy of all denominations, to the press, and to the friends of education generally for the powerful assistance so generously lent by them in furthering the efforts made by this department during the present year.

The remarkable advancement of education in Lower Canada has called for the praises of the Journals of foreign countries, and from all parts the most flattering marks of encouragement have been liberally bestowed upon us. This progress should not, however, blind us, with respect to what is still to be done, or induce us to overlook the dangers which our present system of public instruction must incur, so long as the reforms referred to in this report shall not have been effected.

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU.

Superintendent of Education.

REPORT OF THE CENSUS

MADE BY THE

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND TRUSTEES OF DISSENTIENT SCHOOLS, •

IN THE

MUNICIPALITIES IN LOWER CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1856.

TABLE. A.

REPORT OF THE CENSUS MADE BY THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND TRUSTEES OF DISSENTIENT SCHOOLS IN
THE MUNICIPALITIES IN LOWER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1856.

	Number of heads of families.		Number of boys from five to seven.		Number of boys from seven to fourteen.		Number of boys from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of boys from five to sixteen.		Number of girls from five to seven.		Number of girls from seven to fourteen.		Number of girls from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of girls from five to sixteen.		Number of children from five to seven.		Number of children from seven to fourteen.		Number of children from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of children from five to sixteen.		
			In the municipalty.	Attending schools.	In the municipalty.	Attending schools.	In the municipalty.	Attending schools.	In the municipalty.	Attending schools.	In the municipalty.	Attending schools.	In the municipalty.	Attending schools.	In the municipalty.	Attending schools.	In the municipalty.	Attending schools.	In the municipalty.	Attending schools.	In the municipalty.	Attending schools.	In the municipalty.	Attending schools.	In the municipalty.	Attending schools.	In the municipalty.	Attending schools.
JOHN HUME.																											
Tring, St. Victor.....	83	32	28	88	71	15	7	135	106	32	31	99	84	20	17	151	132	64	59	187	155	35	24	286	238		
Forsyth	60	13	3	45	26	10	1	68	30	16	8	43	27	10	1	69	36	29	11	88	53	20	2	137	66		
Lambton.....	104	30	5	55	39	26	2	111	46	18	4	46	34	11	1	75	39	48	9	101	73	37	3	186	85		
Aylmer	93	10	3	63	31	12	4	85	38	16	3	45	16	13	4	74	23	26	6	108	47	25	8	159	61		
Broughton	45	13	10	21	15	2	2	36	27	28	5	33	16	8	6	69	27	41	15	54	31	10	8	105	54		
Leeds	149	73	19	118	40	42	14	233	73	68	17	144	53	28	10	240	80	141	36	262	93	70	24	473	153		
Nelson.....	62	25	7	40	14	17	3	82	24	16	3	38	16	5	....	59	19	41	10	78	30	22	3	141	43		
Inverness.....	188	86	27	194	60	43	19	323	106	57	14	182	73	35	11	274	98	143	41	376	133	78	30	597	204		
St. Calixte de Somerset.	259	58	16	145	120	21	....	224	136	49	13	160	117	28	2	237	132	107	29	305	237	49	2	461	268		
Ste. Julie.....	108	28	3	120	84	11	....	159	87	34	2	131	52	10	....	175	54	62	5	251	136	21	....	334	141		
St. Ferdinand d'Halifax..	350	67	19	185	96	43	8	295	123	85	18	195	102	43	13	323	133	152	37	380	198	86	21	618	256		
Ste. Sophie.....																											
Ireland.....																											
Frampton	209	86	....	194	119	43	3	323	122	57	....	182	105	35	2	274	107	143	....	376	224	78	5	597	229		
Cranbourn .....	....	....	....	18	....	....	....	18	....	....	....	21	....	....	....	21	....	....	....	39	....	....	....	....	39		
Standon	35	19	5	40	13	10	1	69	19	8	1	26	4	4	1	38	6	27	6	66	17	14	2	107	25		
Tring, St. Ephrem.....	47	38	3	39	8	6	1	83	12	38	6	47	9	11	1	96	16	76	9	86	17	17	2	179	28		
Total.....	1792	578	148	1347	754	301	65	2226	967	522	125	1371	729	261	69	2154	923	1100	273	2718	1483	562	134	4380	1890		

P. M. BARDY.																														
Pointe-aux-Trembles....	180	56	28	162	95	17	3	235	126	60	7	138	40	24	....	222	47	116	35	300	135	41	3	457	173					
St. Laurent.....	73	15	3	76	69	10	5	101	77	15	3	80	60	4	....	99	63	30	6	156	129	14	5	200	140					
St. Jean.....	201	50	26	115	93	25	5	190	124	45	23	100	58	23	3	168	84	95	49	215	151	48	8	358	208					
St. François.....	47	15	5	45	29	8	1	68	35	7	6	33	14	4	....	44	20	22	11	78	43	12	1	112	55					
St. Famille.....	73	24	9	73	38	17	2	114	49	16	2	66	17	16	1	98	20	40	11	139	55	33	3	212	69					
St. Pierre.....	92	36	28	93	69	18	1	147	98	25	13	84	59	19	1	128	73	61	41	177	128	37	2	275	171					
Château Richer.....	80	33	17	50	49	16	9	99	75	15	13	64	60	5	1	84	74	48	30	114	109	21	10	183	149					
St. Anne.....	71	23	2	66	51	14	....	103	53	15	3	67	59	14	....	96	62	38	5	133	110	28	....	199	115					
St. Joachim.....	63	39	24	55	37	16	2	110	63	23	9	54	39	7	....	84	48	62	33	109	76	23	2	194	111					
L'Ange Gardien.....	75	31	17	48	33	14	....	93	50	21	15	66	50	12	1	99	66	52	32	114	83	26	1	192	116					
St. Féréol.....	91	31	3	89	28	9	1	129	32	23	3	55	15	17	1	95	19	54	6	144	43	26	2	224	51					
Laval.....	....	....	....	....	17	....	....	....	17	....	....	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
Québec, (catholiques.)..	3125	750	413	2769	1841	600	86	4119	2340	852	420	2448	1780	417	56	3717	2256	1602	833	5217	3621	1017	142	7836	4596					
Beauport.....	285	69	20	233	201	42	....	344	221	63	5	248	219	43	3	354	227	132	25	481	420	85	3	698	448					
Charlesbourg.....	178	48	21	123	123	23	6	194	150	43	17	123	119	22	6	188	142	91	38	246	242	45	12	382	292					
St. Dunstan.....	40	16	9	16	8	6	4	38	21	13	8	26	9	5	....	44	17	29	17	42	17	11	4	82	38					
St. Ambroise.....	237	86	47	211	155	45	....	342	202	70	44	204	152	52	2	326	198	166	91	415	307	97	2	668	400					
Ancienne Lorette.....	190	41	9	186	119	29	5	256	133	48	15	177	106	33	7	258	128	89	24	363	225	62	12	514	261					
Valcartier, (non en opé- ration).....																														
Ste. Foye.....	134	24	12	41	25	6	3	71	40	22	6	56	20	8	2	86	28	46	18	97	45	14	5	157	68					
Stadacona, (St. Colum- ban de Sillery).....	336	103	50	241	123	52	7	396	180	95	28	221	86	41	3	357	117	198	78	462	209	93	10	753	297					
Cap Rouge.....	46	7	5	42	32	4	....	53	37	23	14	35	27	12	....	70	41	30	19	77	59	16	....	123	78					
St. Roch.....	516	159	3	337	48	80	....	576	51	128	44	327	162	114	1	569	207	287	47	664	210	194	1	1145	258					
Grondines.....	138	44	12	142	120	26	1	212	133	41	13	135	108	22	2	198	123	85	25	277	228	48	3	410	256					
St. Casimir.....	148	40	10	112	42	15	2	167	54	55	12	116	44	26	4	197	60	95	22	228	86	41	6	364	114					
Deschambault.....	356	80	25	269	152	35	1	384	178	63	14	229	129	23	....	315	143	143	39	498	281	58	1	699	321					
Cap Santé.....	337	117	27	270	177	57	11	444	215	96	27	256	136	63	15	415	178	213	54	526	313	120	26	859	393					
St. Basile.....	100	38	7	72	42	12	5	122	54	32	4	82	30	17	7	131	41	70	11	154	72	29	12	253	95					
St. Raymond.....	402	104	6	138	31	56	....	298	37	115	9	134	51	63	2	312	62	219	15	272	82	119	2	610	99					
Ecureuils.....	66	22	10	55	47	8	2	85	59	14	3	49	35	8	....	71	38	36	13	104	82	16	2	156	97					
St. Catherine.....	125	52	17	96	63	30	17	178	97	30	16	80	40	23	15	133	71	82	33	176	103	53	32	311	168					
St. Augustin.....	47	16	6	42	33	15	1	73	40	11	3	46	27	7	....	64	30	27	9	88	60	22	1	137	70					
Total.....	4852	2169	871	6267	3990	1305	180	9741	5041	2079	799	5799	3768	1144	133	9022	4700	4248	1670	12066	7758	2449	313	18763	9741					

REPORT OF THE CENSUS.—Continued.

	Number of heads of families.		Number of boys from five to seven.		Number of boys from seven to fourteen.		Number of boys from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of boys from five to sixteen.		Number of girls from five to seven.		Number of girls from seven to fourteen.		Number of girls from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of girls from five to sixteen.		Number of children from five to seven.		Number of children from seven to fourteen.		Number of children from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of children from five to sixteen.		
	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	
C. CIMON.																											
Escoumains.....	31	11	9	10	10	2	....	23	19	10	7	17	17	1	1	28	25	21	16	27	27	3	1	51	44		
St. Fidèle.....	113	29	9	65	48	14	....	108	57	25	4	57	37	11	3	93	44	54	13	122	85	25	3	201	101		
Malbaie.....	247	64	1	231	44	32	4	327	49	43	2	176	52	15	4	234	58	107	3	407	96	47	8	561	107		
Ste. Agnès.....	171	37	5	161	58	28	....	226	63	32	7	157	77	26	....	215	84	69	12	318	135	54	....	441	147		
St. Irénée.....	79	23	5	80	41	32	....	135	46	20	....	89	30	21	....	130	30	43	5	169	71	53	....	265	76		
Eboulements.....	205	89	47	154	93	27	2	270	142	85	45	141	88	17	6	243	139	174	92	295	181	44	8	513	281		
Isle aux Coudres.....	95	55	41	75	30	11	....	141	71	49	37	67	46	8	....	124	83	104	78	142	76	19	17	265	154		
Baie St. Paul.....	251	131	89	229	135	65	12	425	236	71	54	168	133	34	5	273	192	202	143	397	268	99	....	698	428		
Petite Rivière.....	87	36	5	47	21	11	10	94	36	22	11	47	16	12	4	81	31	58	16	94	37	23	14	175	67		
St. Urbain.....	96	19	7	64	22	15	1	98	30	18	9	73	22	17	1	108	32	37	16	137	44	32	2	206	62		
Total,	1375	494	218	1116	502	237	29	1847	749	375	176	992	518	162	24	1529	718	869	394	2108	1020	399	53	3376	1467		
REV. G. PLEES.																											
Cité, (protestants).....	1507	423	221	1665	1173	309	204	2397	1598	359	235	1597	1079	168	102	2124	1416	782	456	3262	2252	477	306	4521	3014		
P. J. PAINCHAUD.																											
Isles de la Magdeleine,...	294	156	28	110	16	139	12	405	56	167	26	151	14	159	10	477	50	323	54	261	30	298	22	882	106		
V. MARTIN.																											
Chicoutimi,	209	87	11	166	16	28	2	281	29	88	10	149	33	24	....	261	43	175	21	315	49	52	2	542	72		
St. Joseph,	62	23	....	62	....	12	....	97	....	30	....	64	....	8	....	102	....	53	....	126	....	20	....	199	....		
Bagot,	127	65	7	63	9	14	....	142	16	48	14	56	7	6	....	110	21	113	21	119	16	20	....	252	37		
Bagotville,	171	84	23	152	67	20	10	256	100	73	30	134	84	15	....	222	114	157	53	286	151	35	10	478	214		
Laterrière,	125	13	1	118	9	5	....	136	10	16	2	105	19	8	....	129	21	29	3	223	28	13	....	265	31		
Total,	694	272	42	561	101	79	12	912	155	255	56	508	143	61	....	824	199	527	98	1069	244	140	12	1736	354		

J. G. LESPERANCE. Cap Chat,	134	41	2	81	20	17	1	139	23	35	11	76	17	13	4	124	32	76	13	157	37	30	5	263	55
P. F. BÉLAND.																									
St. Nicolas,	244	69	22	198	136	54	2	321	160	48	15	198	129	70	1	316	145	117	37	396	265	124	3	637	305
St. Romuald,	283	32	19	66	44	25	4	123	67	21	19	34	40	18	3	73	62	53	38	100	84	43	7	196	129
St. Jean Chrysostôme,...	173	33	5	133	69	28	2	194	76	37	10	133	75	19	2	189	87	70	15	266	144	47	4	383	163
Notre Dame de la Victoire	360	93	34	209	117	70	40	372	191	91	35	246	188	82	16	419	239	184	69	455	305	152	56	791	430
Aubigny,	204	44	18	148	118	50	16	242	152	60	30	160	132	44	4	264	166	104	48	308	250	94	20	506	318
St. Joseph de Lévi	268	66	12	200	141	47	1	313	154	66	25	207	105	41	2	314	132	132	37	407	246	88	3	627	286
St. Henri,	249	61	33	229	162	54	7	344	202	64	29	254	184	35	4	353	217	125	62	483	346	89	11	697	419
St. Anselme,	263	106	44	278	147	43	7	427	198	97	41	242	140	38	3	377	184	203	85	520	287	81	10	804	382
Ste. Claire,	387	65	21	194	111	60	12	319	144	57	21	209	124	49	15	315	160	122	42	403	235	109	27	634	304
Ste. Marguerite,	205	61	8	125	20	44	1	230	29	48	9	131	20	36	2	215	31	109	17	256	40	80	3	445	60
Ste. Hénédine,	89	20	5	75	45	17	....	112	50	30	1	78	61	21	4	129	66	50	6	153	106	38	4	241	116
St. Isidore,	368	102	43	169	88	43	2	314	133	93	52	179	87	43	6	315	145	195	95	348	175	86	8	629	278
St. Lambert,	181	52	35	93	57	11	2	156	94	59	34	77	47	18	2	154	83	111	69	170	104	29	4	310	177
St. Bernard,	133	63	43	132	101	12	3	207	147	44	30	129	87	13	6	186	123	107	73	261	188	25	9	393	270
St. Frédéric,	125	39	25	111	74	34	1	184	100	49	30	113	78	31	1	193	109	88	55	224	152	65	2	377	209
Ste. Marie,	384	97	53	262	140	57	6	416	199	114	69	249	139	67	5	430	213	211	122	511	279	124	11	846	412
St. Elzéar,	300	90	24	320	86	40	....	450	110	110	30	380	100	60	....	550	130	200	54	700	186	100	....	1000	240
St. Joseph de Beauce,...	273	75	21	245	113	29	....	349	134	87	30	222	104	39	....	348	134	162	51	467	217	68	....	697	268
St. François,	503	262	21	551	134	184	15	997	170	305	30	596	153	201	19	1102	202	567	51	1147	287	345	34	2099	372
St. George,	131	44	26	109	78	25	....	178	104	40	22	122	87	13	....	175	109	84	48	231	165	38	....	353	213
St. Jean Deschailions, ..	149	55	23	160	117	26	....	241	140	43	18	148	118	29	....	220	136	98	41	308	235	55	....	461	276
Lotbinière,	318	102	60	336	261	58	12	496	333	91	48	299	210	54	9	444	267	193	108	635	471	112	21	940	600
Ste. Croix,	212	67	19	204	160	41	5	312	184	58	17	198	142	44	9	300	168	125	36	402	302	85	14	612	352
St. Flavien,	85	26	....	91	33	19	....	136	33	27	....	59	30	12	....	98	30	53	....	150	63	31	....	234	63
St. Antoine,	249	76	31	197	131	59	10	332	172	49	16	145	99	51	15	245	130	125	47	342	230	110	25	577	302
St. Sylvestre,	493	217	139	349	300	272	107	838	546	298	231	413	301	334	133	1045	665	515	370	762	601	606	240	1883	1211
Ste. Agathe,	76	18	4	97	36	14	3	129	43	28	3	90	45	15	4	133	52	46	7	187	81	29	7	262	95
St. Gilles,	128	26	6	111	40	11	1	148	47	37	3	110	37	11	2	158	42	63	9	221	77	22	3	306	89
Metschermet,	37	17	2	39	8	9	3	65	13	9	....	34	12	9	....	52	12	26	2	73	20	18	3	117	25
Ste. Appollinaire,	195	33	3	122	65	18	1	173	69	16	1	102	57	17	1	135	59	49	4	224	122	35	2	308	128
Total,	7065	2111	799	5553	3132	1454	263	9118	4194	2176	899	5557	3131	1514	268	9247	4298	4287	1698	11110	6263	2968	531	18365	8492

REPORT OF THE CENSUS.—Continued.

	Number of heads of families.		Number of boys from five to seven.		Number of boys from seven to fourteen.		Number of boys from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of boys from five to sixteen.		Number of girls from five to seven.		Number of girls from seven to fourteen.		Number of girls from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of girls from five to sixteen.		Number of children from five to seven.		Number of children from seven to fourteen.		Number of children from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of children from five to sixteen.		
	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	
JEAN CRÉPAULT.																											
Beaumont,	111	45	10	108	90	16	6	169	106	30	8	76	65	22	5	128	78	75	18	184	155	38	11	297	184		
St. Charles,	255	64	48	175	143	36	2	275	193	60	48	168	137	34	4	262	189	124	96	343	280	70	6	537	382		
St. Lazarre,	212	52	27	139	59	8	1	199	87	78	23	118	51	10	5	206	79	130	50	257	110	18	6	405	166		
St. Gervais,	321	107	46	274	198	64	3	445	247	119	38	233	171	81	25	433	234	226	84	507	369	145	28	878	481		
St. Raphaël,	282	66	14	199	65	41	17	306	96	52	7	211	83	35	13	298	103	118	21	410	148	76	30	604	199		
St. Michel, No. 1,	113	38	5	102	87	29	12	169	104	22	2	98	81	17	3	137	86	60	7	200	168	46	15	306	190		
“ “ No. 2,	98	38	12	95	68	17	1	150	81	29	6	95	69	17	5	141	80	67	18	190	137	34	6	291	161		
St. Valier,	111	31	14	121	84	21	6	173	104	30	11	101	60	11	2	142	73	61	25	222	144	32	8	315	177		
Berthier,	96	26	12	107	64	16	5	149	81	17	6	112	64	10	6	139	76	43	18	219	128	26	11	288	157		
St. François,	237	41	15	120	68	37	4	198	87	29	18	120	58	40	19	189	95	70	33	240	126	77	23	387	182		
St. Pierre,	139	46	3	124	49	34	....	204	52	33	2	98	45	45	....	176	47	79	5	222	94	79	....	380	99		
St. Thomas,	398	120	41	358	269	63	16	541	326	96	23	366	254	62	14	524	291	216	64	724	523	125	30	1065	617		
Cap St. Ignace,	236	66	58	222	192	40	18	328	268	62	51	183	160	31	12	276	223	128	109	405	352	71	30	604	491		
Isle aux Grues,	76	25	22	47	44	21	....	93	66	29	18	67	59	25	....	121	77	54	40	114	103	46	....	214	143		
L'Islet,	298	82	6	255	255	29	....	366	261	74	15	285	285	33	9	392	309	156	21	540	540	62	9	758	570		
St. Roch des Aulnais, ...	253	68	46	273	217	24	7	365	270	61	44	268	214	21	6	350	264	129	90	541	431	45	13	715	534		
St. Jean Port Joli,	334	130	33	312	234	49	11	491	278	82	31	339	267	55	10	476	308	212	64	651	501	104	21	967	586		
St. Cyrille,	62	23	9	68	47	16	3	107	59	15	7	68	47	7	1	90	55	38	16	136	94	23	4	197	114		
Total,	3632	1068	421	3099	2233	561	112	4728	2766	918	358	3006	2170	556	139	4480	2667	1986	779	6105	4403	1117	251	9208	5433		

G. TANGUAY.																													
Ste Anne la Pocatière,...	292	90	34	223	125	40	2	353	161	78	39	259	148	31	13	368	200	168	73	482	273	71	15	721	361				
Ixworth,	43	23	3	34	28	6	1	63	32	17	6	30	31	9	1	56	38	40	9	64	59	15	2	119	70				
Rivière Ouelle,	270	71	24	201	110	37	13	309	147	48	16	163	93	40	11	251	120	119	40	364	203	77	24	560	267				
St. Pacôme,	155	78	41	113	71	19	13	210	125	68	39	118	71	25	15	211	125	146	80	231	142	44	28	421	250				
St. Denis,	146	69	56	139	113	17	3	225	172	71	63	134	112	31	9	236	184	140	119	273	225	48	12	461	356				
Notre Dame de M't Carmel	67	34	18	46	24	23	5	103	47	26	20	45	24	10	5	81	49	60	48	91	48	33	10	184	96				
Kamouraska,	217	66	31	200	135	51	5	317	171	65	24	218	136	41	3	324	163	131	55	418	271	92	8	641	334				
St. Paschal,	261	95	54	255	176	37	6	387	236	92	59	250	145	35	6	377	210	187	113	505	321	72	12	764	446				
Ste Hélène,	112	51	27	97	55	17	....	165	82	36	13	103	54	14	6	153	73	87	40	200	109	31	6	318	155				
St. Alexandre,	121	42	9	108	47	16	1	166	57	30	9	122	53	15	7	167	69	72	18	230	100	31	8	333	126				
St. André,	217	61	45	165	135	31	15	257	195	56	35	171	140	40	21	267	196	117	80	336	275	71	36	524	391				
Rivière du Loup,	202	75	26	207	102	20	4	302	132	67	24	166	102	22	4	255	130	142	50	373	204	42	8	557	262				
St. Edouard, .....	....	....	20	....	52	....	....	....	72	....	15	....	57	....	2	....	74	....	35	....	109	....	2	....	146				
St. George de Cacouna, .....	....	....	21	....	85	....	24	....	130	....	26	....	105	....	24	....	155	....	47	....	190	....	48	....	285				
St. Arsène,	199	65	42	170	124	25	6	260	172	61	36	156	114	36	13	253	163	126	78	326	238	61	19	513	335				
Métis,	40	6	4	23	13	11	2	40	19	12	7	21	17	4	4	37	28	18	11	44	30	15	6	77	47				
Isle Verte,	255	69	30	264	139	24	4	357	173	70	28	226	138	23	10	319	176	139	58	490	277	47	14	676	349				
St. Eloi,	147	39	19	127	60	28	9	194	88	38	12	97	53	21	7	156	72	77	31	224	113	49	16	350	160				
Trois Pistoles,	326	124	54	259	183	35	5	418	242	99	51	303	226	41	3	443	280	223	105	562	409	76	8	861	522				
St. Simon,	130	15	5	108	80	13	....	136	85	17	6	110	83	14	....	141	89	32	11	218	163	27	....	277	174				
St. Fabien,	103	44	31	116	76	19	5	179	112	29	17	92	72	16	2	137	91	73	48	208	148	35	7	316	203				
Bic,	172	63	14	178	56	34	5	275	75	42	9	143	37	27	1	212	47	105	23	321	93	61	6	487	122				
Rimouski,	355	122	28	357	218	45	11	524	257	96	25	344	220	58	13	498	258	218	53	701	438	103	24	1022	515				
Lessard,	298	125	32	185	77	31	....	341	109	107	40	152	82	29	....	288	122	232	72	337	159	60	....	629	231				
Lepage,	157	84	48	141	87	19	....	244	135	71	39	140	89	21	7	232	135	155	87	281	176	40	7	476	270				
Matane,	129	47	19	118	61	26	5	191	85	5	13	114	67	21	2	140	82	52	32	232	128	47	7	331	167				
St. Octave de Métis,	104	33	26	95	44	18	12	146	82	31	14	84	22	15	12	130	48	64	40	179	66	33	24	276	130				
St. Modeste de Waithwort	h100	26	8	65	22	21	....	112	30	32	10	65	26	16	....	113	36	58	18	130	48	37	....	225	66				
Total,	4618	1617	769	3994	2498	663	156	6274	3423	1364	695	3826	2517	655	201	5845	3413	2981	1464	7820	5015	1318	357	12119	6836				

REPORT OF THE CENSUS.—Continued.

	Number of heads of families.		Number of boys from five to seven.		Number of boys from seven to fourteen.		Number of boys from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of boys from five to sixteen.		Number of girls from five to seven.		Number of girls from seven to fourteen.		Number of girls from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of girls from five to sixteen.		Number of children from five to seven.		Number of children from seven to fourteen.		Number of children from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of children from five to sixteen.	
	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.
JOS. MEAGHER.																										
Port Daniel	104	32	14	93	63	17	7	142	84	28	5	77	48	20	2	125	55	60	19	170	111	37	9	267	139	
Hope	79	34	5	86	48	17	1	137	54	12	....	76	40	16	1	104	41	46	5	162	88	33	2	241	95	
Cox	170	68	10	122	76	41	2	231	88	52	11	121	48	30	1	203	60	120	21	243	124	71	3	434	148	
Hamilton	115	34	....	105	21	22	....	161	21	24	....	85	17	21	....	130	17	58	....	190	38	43	....	291	38	
New Richmond	171	54	19	110	72	23	14	187	105	53	40	115	72	22	11	190	123	107	59	255	144	45	25	377	228	
Carleton	117	49	5	87	71	17	4	153	80	37	7	67	43	22	3	126	53	86	12	154	114	39	7	279	133	
Nouvelle	79	24	5	77	17	25	3	126	25	32	5	66	18	18	3	116	26	56	10	143	35	43	6	242	51	
Shoolbred	106	29	2	76	4	24	1	129	7	18	1	54	5	19	2	91	8	47	3	130	9	43	3	220	15	
Mann	42	16	....	24	....	9	....	49	....	13	....	25	....	8	....	46	....	29	....	49	....	17	....	95	....	
Metapediac	88	35	13	66	14	18	1	119	28	24	10	55	15	13	4	92	29	59	23	121	29	31	5	211	57	
Fox et Griffin Cove, .....	....	....	....	23	....	....	....	23	....	....	....	16	....	....	....	16	....	....	....	39	....	....	....	....	39	
Cap Rosier	102	31	6	62	14	17	4	110	24	30	5	52	14	18	3	100	22	61	11	114	28	35	7	210	46	
Gaspé baie Nord	37	17	4	12	7	9	7	38	18	15	3	10	6	7	3	32	12	32	7	22	13	16	10	70	30	
“ “ Sud	33	15	5	26	6	6	1	47	12	24	1	35	6	10	1	69	8	39	6	61	12	16	2	116	20	
York Haldimand, .....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	23	....	....	....	....	23	
Douglass	85	19	1	63	....	18	14	100	15	30	....	70	....	31	9	131	9	49	1	133	....	49	23	231	24	
Malbaie, .....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	22	....	....	....	....	22	
Percé	224	63	17	212	40	45	19	320	76	53	16	176	30	37	15	266	61	116	33	388	70	82	34	586	137	
Grande Rivière	119	43	23	83	41	17	1	143	65	41	20	73	38	17	1	131	59	84	43	156	79	34	2	274	124	
New Port et Pabos	110	45	....	82	....	24	....	151	42	....	....	82	....	23	....	147	....	87	....	164	....	47	....	298	....	
Maria	137	32	27	66	66	15	6	113	99	19	19	68	68	16	10	103	97	51	46	134	134	31	16	216	196	
Total	1918	640	156	1452	605	364	85	2456	846	547	143	1307	507	348	69	2202	719	1187	299	2759	1112	712	154	4658	1565	

P. HUBERT.																										
Banlieue des Trois-Riv..	55	15	6	69	46	7		91	52	13	11	51	51	12	2	76	64	28	17	120	97	19	2	167	116	
Dumontier	208	58	29	181	105	30	1	269	135	54	32	210	130	42	3	306	165	112	61	391	235	72	4	575	300	
Fief St. Maurice					23				23					21			21				44				44	
Gatineau	114	30	10	109	70	51	12	190	92	36	12	108	75	30	6	174	93	66	22	217	145	81	18	364	185	
Maskinongé	415	90	7	347	258	76	7	513	272	94	18	327	248	75		496	266	184	25	674	506	151	7	1009	538	
Pointe du Lac	160	49	30	125	95	19		193	125	34	18	109	95	25	4	168	117	83	48	234	190	44	4	361	242	
Rivière du Loup	237	97	38	125	93	82	62	304	193	75	32	120	80	89	48	284	160	172	70	245	173	171	110	588	353	
St. Didace	163	30		89	43	11		130	43	23		77	35	12		112	35	53		166	78	23		242	78	
St. Paulin	148	26	20	68	52	16	1	110	73	32	19	81	52	33	1	146	72	58	39	149	104	49	2	256	145	
St. Sévère	86	30	10	75	43	19		124	53	35	6	86	63	19	1	140	70	65	16	161	106	38	1	264	123	
Ste. Ursule	235	89	18	171	101	36	3	296	122	70	10	153	96	28	5	251	111	159	28	324	197	64	8	547	233	
Trois-Rivières	495	222	86	402	257	76	13	700	356	174	69	354	214	63	11	591	294	396	155	756	471	139	24	1291	650	
Yamachiche	284	79	41	248	223	37	11	364	275	76	57	218	208	36	20	330	285	155	98	466	431	73	31	694	560	
Champlain	175	53	17	175	133	27	1	255	151	59	14	168	145	26	1	253	160	112	31	343	278	53	2	508	311	
Ste. Anne de Lapérade ..	247	96	27	201	127	44	6	341	160	82	40	189	106	56	32	327	178	178	67	390	233	100	38	668	338	
Batiscan	96	47	8	103	89	18	5	168	102	24	17	91	84	11	5	126	106	71	25	194	173	29	10	294	208	
Ste. Geneviève	191	52	25	211	108	39	3	302	136	40	21	173	93	32	2	245	116	92	46	384	201	71	5	547	252	
Cap de la Magdeleine...	83	36	28	40	31	39	26	115	85	34	27	33	21	28	25	95	73	70	55	73	52	67	51	210	158	
St. Maurice	248	98	7	213	129	42	1	353	137	80	1	161	88	54	1	295	90	178	8	374	217	96	2	648	227	
St. Prosper	117	23	17	77	56	13	4	113	77	26	12	81	57	19	5	126	74	49	29	158	113	32	9	239	151	
St. Stanislas	241	70	15	229	84	44		343	99	82	5	215	57	46	6	343	68	152	20	444	141	90	6	686	167	
St. Maurice (Forges) ..					25				25					24			24				49				49	
St. Narcisse	105	44	26	74	39	8		126	65	34	18	60	40	10	1	110	59	78	44	140	79	18	1	236	124	
Shawenegan	62	25	13	55	32	17	5	97	50	18	6	44	11	18	8	80	25	43	19	99	43	35	13	177	75	
Total.....	4165	1359	478	3387	2262	751	161	5497	2901	1195	445	3115	2094	764	187	5074	2726	2554	923	6502	4356	1515	348	10571	5627	
G. A. BOURGEOIS.																										
Upton	318	60	27	173	99	43		276	126	68	25	180	99	35	1	283	125	128	52	353	198	78	1	559	251	
Grantham	196	90	26	180	89	15	8	285	123	69	25	171	93	24	3	264	121	159	51	351	182	39	11	549	244	
Wickham	70	17	15	68	47	20	4	105	66	22	18	52	40	25	12	99	70	39	33	120	87	45	16	204	136	
Acton	70	17	4	64	37	8	5	89	43	17	8	67	38	6	3	90	49	34	12	131	72	14	8	179	92	
Aston	14	6	5	11	4	3		20	9	10	4	7	5			17	9	16	9	18	9	3		37	18	
Bulstrode and Warwick.	139	74	41	110	65	49	48	233	154	60	30	94	56	33	23	187	109	134	71	204	121	82	71	420	263	
St. Christophe	152	46	15	97	50	26	10	169	75	40	15	106	42	11	1	157	58	86	30	203	92	37	11	326	133	
St. Norbert	127	49	13	78	51	27	24	154	88	34	13	56	38	41	24	131	75	83	26	134	89	68	48	285	163	
Stanford	174	56	10	139	82	33		218	92	53	13	150	97	19	2	222	112	109	23	289	179	42	2	440	204	
St. Germain de Grantham	258	41	5	121	54	9		171	59	39	6	121	57	14	1	174	64	80	11	242	111	23	1	345	123	
Total.....	1518	456	161	1041	575	223	99	1720	835	412	157	1004	565	208	70	1624	792	868	318	2045	1140	431	169	3344	1627	

REPORT OF THE CENSUS.—Continued.

	Number of heads of families.		Number of boys from five to seven.		Number of boys from seven to fourteen.		Number of boys from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of boys from five to sixteen.		Number of girls from five to seven.		Number of girls from seven to sixteen.		Number of girls from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of girls from five to sixteen.		Number of children from five to seven.		Number of children from seven to fourteen.		Number of children from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of children from five to sixteen.		
			In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.
B. MAURAUULT.																											
Baie du Febvre	249	94	40	213	178	54	13	361	231	95	45	230	207	42	12	367	264	189	85	443	385	96	25	728	495		
St. Zépirin	147	26	12	121	82	21	1	168	95	33	11	99	78	11	4	143	93	59	23	220	160	32	5	311	188		
St. Thomas de Pierreville	203	85	40	204	119	30	5	319	164	71	37	173	111	43	9	287	157	156	77	377	230	73	14	606	321		
St. François	165	57	28	128	60	34	...	219	88	43	23	152	99	34	1	229	123	100	51	280	159	68	1	448	211		
" " village	63	8	8	28	25	3	...	39	33	12	12	30	28	6	5	48	45	20	20	58	53	9	5	87	78		
St. David	362	84	13	337	166	80	12	501	191	60	6	356	205	63	4	479	215	144	19	693	371	143	16	980	406		
Yamaska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gentilly	265	55	23	232	158	20	2	307	183	71	26	248	179	15	1	334	199	126	49	480	330	35	3	641	382		
Blanford	37	15	1	43	22	5	...	63	23	14	1	28	12	5	...	47	13	29	2	71	34	10	...	110	36		
Bécancour	281	97	52	253	198	38	6	388	256	72	44	236	195	27	3	335	242	169	96	489	393	65	9	723	498		
Ste. Gertrude	146	34	10	121	71	23	...	178	81	39	12	118	79	17	...	174	91	73	22	239	150	40	...	352	172		
St. Grégoire	417	75	45	286	236	66	9	427	290	93	62	281	230	50	9	424	301	168	107	567	466	116	18	851	591		
St. Célestin	102	49	29	128	77	15	2	192	108	49	28	92	55	5	2	146	85	98	57	220	132	20	4	338	193		
Nicolet	244	65	17	193	104	45	2	303	123	63	21	207	130	49	7	319	158	128	38	400	234	94	9	622	281		
Ste. Monique No. 1	267	78	12	305	92	50	9	433	113	71	16	222	98	42	10	335	124	149	28	527	190	92	19	768	237		
" " No. 2	60	21	2	65	27	5	3	91	32	22	...	50	24	9	...	81	24	43	2	115	51	14	3	172	56		
St. Pierre les Becquets ..	263	68	29	250	186	20	6	338	221	68	28	249	192	18	9	335	229	136	57	499	378	38	15	673	450		
Total	3271	911	361	2907	1801	509	70	4327	2232	876	372	2771	1915	436	76	4083	2363	1787	733	5678	3716	745	146	8410	4595		

M. CHILD.																													
Stanstead	468	124	122	394	391	71	71	589	584	53	153	393	393	54	52	600	598	277	275	787	784	125	123	1189	1182				
Hatley	226	45	30	144	98	42	27	231	155	57	42	156	70	39	11	252	123	102	72	300	168	81	38	483	278				
Barnston	323	71	46	261	193	45	40	377	279	93	61	198	149	40	33	331	243	164	107	459	342	85	73	708	522				
Barford	83	12	9	44	41	13	11	69	61	16	16	57	51	9	6	82	73	28	25	101	92	22	17	151	134				
Compton	416	85	80	254	242	45	35	384	357	94	74	223	205	48	36	365	315	179	154	477	447	93	71	749	672				
Eaton	282	41	29	121	117	37	16	199	162	29	22	124	116	21	11	174	149	70	51	245	233	58	27	373	311				
New Port	29	12	9	19	13	5	4	36	26	11	8	22	18	7	6	40	32	23	17	41	31	12	10	76	58				
Bury	126	43	15	76	20	11	....	130	35	22	7	55	23	7	....	84	30	65	22	131	43	18	....	214	65				
Lingwick	78	14	7	42	29	13	6	69	42	13	5	56	36	6	8	75	49	27	12	98	65	19	14	144	91				
Kingsey	140	41	19	138	82	24	6	203	107	27	17	138	98	15	9	180	124	68	36	276	180	39	15	383	231				
Dudswell	97	35	12	56	46	1	....	92	58	17	11	53	30	7	....	77	41	52	23	109	76	8	....	169	99				
Brompton	66	17	5	37	26	3	2	57	33	11	5	49	37	15	9	75	51	28	10	86	63	18	11	132	84				
Windsor	74	34	4	92	28	10	....	136	32	23	4	59	21	5	2	87	27	57	8	151	49	15	2	223	59				
Hereford	28	10	10	21	21	6	6	37	37	3	3	24	24	1	1	28	28	13	13	45	45	7	7	65	65				
Shipton	311	83	21	218	166	44	19	345	206	67	12	182	163	43	12	292	187	150	33	400	329	87	31	637	393				
Melbourne	226	36	22	129	50	25	4	190	76	47	20	134	57	26	6	207	83	83	42	263	107	51	10	397	159				
Durham No. 1	304	107	65	221	139	24	2	352	206	111	65	201	123	23	6	335	194	218	130	422	262	47	8	687	400				
“ No. 2	68	19	12	16	18	6	2	41	32	10	8	18	16	15	3	43	27	29	20	34	34	21	5	84	59				
Tingwick	182	84	29	192	48	26	13	302	90	63	35	189	49	43	13	295	97	147	64	381	97	69	26	597	187				
Ascott	259	46	26	162	119	53	48	261	193	68	36	159	117	29	19	256	172	114	62	321	236	82	67	517	365				
Orford	74	12	1	45	17	12	4	69	22	17	7	52	13	11	3	80	23	29	8	97	30	23	7	149	45				
Sherbrooke	278	75	24	143	72	18	....	236	96	65	14	143	70	42	....	250	84	140	38	286	142	60	....	486	180				
Magog	88	23	18	56	51	16	4	95	73	17	16	65	63	14	3	96	82	40	34	121	114	30	7	191	155				
Wotton	263	31	6	126	37	31	....	188	43	38	5	135	30	33	....	206	35	69	11	261	67	64	....	394	78				
Cleveland	166	44	34	122	110	26	22	192	166	49	41	111	89	13	10	173	140	93	75	233	199	39	32	365	306				
Clifton	67	12	4	56	47	9	4	77	55	8	4	31	30	7	4	46	38	20	8	87	77	16	8	123	93				
Winslow	135	36	16	98	55	35	19	169	90	34	14	84	46	33	16	151	76	70	30	182	101	68	35	320	166				
Total	4857	1192	675	3283	2276	651	365	5126	3316	1163	705	3111	2137	606	279	4880	3121	2355	1380	6394	4413	1257	644	10006	6437				

REPORT OF THE CENSUS.—Continued.

	Number of heads of families.		Number of boys from five to seven.		Number of boys from seven to fourteen.		Number of boys from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of boys from five to sixteen.		Number of girls from five to seven.		Number of girls from seven to fourteen.		Number of girls from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of girls from five to sixteen.		Number of children from five to seven.		Number of children from seven to fourteen.		Number of children from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of children from five to sixteen.	
	In the municipi- pality.	Attending schools.	In the municipi- pality.	Attending schools.	In the municipi- pality.	Attending schools.	In the municipi- pality.	Attending schools.	In the municipi- pality.	Attending schools.	In the municipi- pality.	Attending schools.	In the municipi- pality.	Attending schools.	In the municipi- pality.	Attending schools.	In the municipi- pality.	Attending schools.	In the municipi- pality.	Attending schools.	In the municipi- pality.	Attending schools.	In the municipi- pality.	Attending schools.	In the municipi- pality.	Attending schools.
R. PARMELEE.																										
Shefford	558	97	36	273	191	54	20	424	247	88	41	235	185	44	23	367	249	185	77	508	376	98	43	791	496	
Brome	262	71	62	234	167	47	3	352	232	63	46	245	215	51	18	359	279	134	108	479	382	98	21	711	511	
Granby	707	86	57	212	174	33	15	331	246	76	46	223	183	39	22	338	251	162	103	435	357	72	37	669	497	
Stukely	155	41	17	140	45	27	8	208	70	42	10	114	54	16	6	172	70	83	27	254	99	43	14	380	140	
Milton	187	61	5	167	109	29	....	257	114	53	5	129	102	24	2	206	109	114	10	296	211	53	2	463	223	
Roxton	124	33	6	118	71	11	....	162	77	45	5	87	62	18	4	150	71	78	11	205	133	29	4	312	148	
Farnham	184	...	25	...	126	...	20	...	171	...	20	...	121	...	26	...	167	...	45	...	247	...	46	...	338	
St. Romuald	381	68	35	253	213	56	24	377	272	71	29	236	189	58	29	365	247	139	64	489	402	114	53	742	519	
St. Valérien	61	11	2	22	8	2	....	35	10	12	....	18	4	1	....	31	4	23	2	40	12	3	....	66	14	
Dunham	374	142	97	326	211	32	12	500	320	134	103	280	203	31	16	445	322	276	200	606	414	63	28	945	642	
Stanbridge	720	158	89	378	298	105	37	641	424	141	83	343	270	84	32	568	385	299	172	721	568	189	69	1209	809	
Freleighsburg	169	45	23	136	114	40	27	221	164	27	15	123	106	28	16	178	137	72	38	259	220	68	43	399	301	
Phillipsburg	166	37	21	135	100	18	3	190	124	46	30	121	87	36	5	203	122	83	51	256	187	54	8	393	246	
Sutton	258	55	44	222	184	40	33	317	261	53	36	204	176	60	28	317	240	108	80	426	360	100	61	634	501	
Henryville	593	138	47	588	411	100	10	826	468	138	47	539	376	82	15	759	438	276	94	1127	787	182	25	1585	906	
Clarenceville	140	51	32	116	101	20	15	187	148	35	29	81	66	19	10	135	105	86	61	197	167	39	25	322	253	
St. Thomas	108	35	30	73	66	22	20	130	116	32	25	88	79	22	16	142	120	67	55	161	145	44	36	272	236	
St. Athanase, (Dist.) ...	16	5	5	24	19	2	....	31	24	9	3	19	12	5	3	33	18	14	8	43	31	7	3	64	42	
St. Alexandre	213	57	47	222	141	26	2	305	190	44	34	195	127	28	3	267	164	101	81	417	268	54	5	572	354	
Bolton	249	77	47	242	195	51	37	370	279	57	46	193	170	44	33	294	249	134	93	435	365	95	70	664	528	
Potter	214	33	18	157	95	12	1	202	114	56	40	130	80	19	5	205	125	89	58	287	175	31	6	407	239	
Ely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	5789	1301	745	4038	3039	727	287	6066	4071	1222	693	3603	2867	709	312	5534	3872	2523	1438	7641	5906	1436	599	11600	7943	

F. X. VALADE.																													
Ste. Anne.....	92	29	13	79	48	13	....	121	61	16	11	72	53	19	....	107	64	45	24	151	101	32	....	228	125				
Ste. G��nevi��ve.....	154	85	....	177	95	53	....	315	95	61	....	144	90	62	....	267	90	146	....	321	185	115	....	582	185				
Pointe Claire.....	269	50	21	188	103	34	5	272	129	46	18	150	117	46	6	242	141	96	39	338	220	80	11	514	270				
Lachine.....	216	52	20	197	113	32	5	281	138	58	14	148	100	35	2	241	116	110	34	345	213	67	7	522	254				
St. Laurent.....	216	74	9	197	130	69	7	340	146	70	13	214	151	58	9	342	173	144	22	411	281	127	16	682	319				
Montr��al, catholiques	4996	1695	773	3088	2316	773	231	5556	3320	1571	753	2966	2146	785	141	5322	3040	3266	1526	6054	4462	1558	372	10878	6360				
Hoch��laga.....	116	23	7	57	31	14	2	94	40	16	5	45	27	9	3	70	35	39	12	102	58	23	5	164	75				
St. Henri.....	111	31	19	76	55	20	11	127	85	26	19	72	55	20	16	118	90	57	38	148	110	40	27	245	175				
St. Pierre.....	75	19	16	61	52	12	6	92	74	19	11	49	33	12	4	80	48	38	27	110	85	24	10	172	122				
C��te des Neiges.....	121	38	20	94	62	12	1	144	83	41	27	99	56	14	3	154	86	79	47	193	118	26	4	298	169				
C��teau St. Louis.....	223	63	16	166	100	29	6	258	122	75	12	158	94	34	2	267	108	138	28	324	194	63	8	525	230				
C��te Visitation.....	26	15	15	26	23	6	3	47	41	5	4	18	17	2	2	25	23	20	19	44	40	8	5	72	64				
Sault-au-R��collet....	195	64	20	161	109	21	4	246	133	53	13	154	94	40	....	247	107	117	33	315	203	61	4	493	240				
Rivi��re des Prairies..	105	20	1	86	66	9	3	115	70	33	4	76	47	12	....	121	51	53	5	162	113	21	3	236	121				
Pointe-aux-Trembles..	94	32	15	102	84	14	9	148	108	22	3	89	62	14	7	125	72	54	18	191	146	28	16	273	180				
Longue Pointe.....	84	40	15	56	43	3	....	99	58	26	14	74	58	4	2	104	74	66	29	130	101	7	2	203	132				
Isle Perrot.....	67	10	4	46	26	6	....	62	30	13	5	65	38	13	1	91	44	23	9	111	64	19	1	153	74				
Soulanges.....	215	65	11	194	73	29	12	288	96	60	4	172	77	26	7	258	88	125	15	366	150	55	19	546	184				
C��teau du Lac.....	180	51	9	132	127	35	4	218	140	63	18	154	151	24	2	241	171	114	27	286	278	59	6	459	311				
St. Zotique.....	148	53	8	127	67	30	....	210	75	32	13	110	67	27	....	169	80	85	21	237	134	57	....	379	155				
C��teau Landing.....	77	16	15	63	42	11	....	90	57	11	1	17	23	13	....	41	24	27	16	80	65	24	....	131	81				
Nouvelle Longueuil..	476	141	46	359	199	91	40	591	285	113	41	354	212	96	25	563	278	254	87	713	411	187	65	1154	563				
Newton.....	75	18	8	56	35	9	2	83	45	16	4	50	23	6	1	72	28	34	12	106	58	15	3	155	73				
St. Clet.....	122	43	7	116	78	20	....	179	85	29	6	99	71	15	....	143	77	72	13	215	149	35	....	322	162				
Ste. Marthe.....	212	55	15	223	104	13	2	291	121	28	10	217	103	7	....	252	113	83	25	440	207	20	2	543	234				
Rigaud, paroisse.....	231	100	22	176	101	73	13	349	136	87	26	187	114	64	15	338	155	187	48	363	215	137	28	687	291				
Vaudreuil.....	304	105	23	239	109	26	21	370	153	120	16	222	134	25	3	367	153	225	39	461	243	51	24	737	306				
Ste. G��nevi��ve No. 2,	28	9	....	19	19	5	....	33	19	3	....	27	27	7	....	37	27	12	....	46	46	12	....	70	46				
Haut du Sault-au-																													
R��collet.....	27	8	2	16	13	8	....	32	15	10	1	23	16	5	....	38	17	18	3	39	29	13	....	70	32				
Rigaud, village.....	92	24	9	80	54	21	22	125	85	28	10	77	48	14	1	119	59	52	19	157	102	35	23	244	144				
Total.....	9347	3028	1159	6657	4477	1491	409	11176	6045	2751	1076	6302	4304	1508	252	10561	5632	5779	2235	12959	8781	2999	661	21737	11677				

REPORT OF THE CENSUS.—Continued.

	Number of heads of families.		Number of boys from five to seven.		Number of boys from seven to fourteen.		Number of boys from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of boys from five to sixteen.		Number of girls from five to seven.		Number of girls from seven to fourteen.		Number of girls from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of girls from five to sixteen.		Number of children from five to seven.		Number of children from seven to fourteen.		Number of children from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of children from five to sixteen.	
	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.
J. N. ARCHAMBAULT.																										
Longueuil, paroisse..	211	80	7	196	158	52	1	328	166	59	10	215	188	58	1	332	199	139	17	411	346	110	2	660	365	
Boucherville.....	295	57	8	187	123	34	4	278	135	59	5	193	146	30	7	282	158	116	13	380	269	64	11	560	293	
St. Bruno	162	49	3	132	93	20	1	201	97	44	4	162	87	31	....	237	91	93	7	294	180	51	1	438	188	
Chambly.....	245	57	8	231	113	33	1	321	122	47	12	219	119	40	2	306	133	104	20	450	232	73	3	627	255	
St. Luc.....	96	36	13	84	40	15	2	135	55	30	7	95	47	9	....	134	54	66	20	179	87	24	2	269	109	
St. Jean.....	426	129	37	408	292	70	19	607	348	110	26	352	234	87	27	549	287	239	63	760	526	157	46	1156	635	
Blairfindie.....	341	77	16	237	186	40	12	354	214	85	17	233	164	42	11	360	192	162	33	470	350	82	23	714	406	
Varennnes, village....	122	47	14	96	71	9	4	152	89	17	5	100	67	6	4	123	76	64	19	196	138	15	8	275	165	
Verchères	358	24	12	186	115	6	4	216	131	21	5	189	89	7	....	217	94	45	17	375	204	13	4	433	225	
Contrecoeur.....	176	63	16	163	123	33	....	259	139	55	10	119	87	27	1	201	98	118	26	282	210	60	1	460	237	
St. Marc.....	94	31	12	54	50	3	....	88	62	24	13	69	60	8	....	101	73	55	25	123	110	11	....	189	135	
Belœil	195	64	17	138	99	29	8	231	124	56	7	181	123	33	6	270	136	120	24	319	222	62	14	501	260	
Ste. Julie.....	148	58	14	117	85	33	4	208	103	44	10	92	67	30	2	166	79	102	24	209	152	63	6	374	182	
St. Antoine.....	176	37	22	118	84	....	....	155	106	26	14	113	82	....	....	139	96	63	36	231	166	....	....	294	202	
St. Charles.....	135	12	5	106	73	17	3	135	81	42	6	102	69	23	3	167	78	54	11	208	142	40	6	302	159	
St. Denis.....	286	114	....	231	231	80	....	425	231	106	....	169	169	76	....	351	169	220	....	400	400	156	....	776	400	
St. Ours.....	321	96	22	232	122	45	1	373	145	73	12	257	137	48	4	378	153	169	34	489	259	93	5	751	298	
Sorel.....	339	88	18	250	112	53	2	391	132	83	15	267	161	60	2	410	178	71	33	517	273	113	4	801	310	
" Bourg.....	357	88	18	305	209	25	12	418	239	79	23	273	200	37	15	389	238	167	41	578	409	62	27	807	477	
Ste. Victoire.....	138	23	19	93	73	14	....	130	92	29	14	80	55	21	1	130	70	52	33	173	128	35	1	260	162	
St. Aimé.....	290	69	26	238	138	45	5	352	169	54	26	220	132	36	3	310	161	123	52	458	270	81	8	662	330	
St. Marcel.....	111	45	3	116	63	11	....	172	66	32	3	85	43	23	3	140	49	77	6	201	106	34	3	312	115	
St. Barnabé.....	125	43	32	113	96	12	4	168	132	30	27	96	77	39	29	165	133	73	59	209	173	51	33	333	265	
St. Jude.....	166	59	19	130	79	18	1	207	99	58	15	138	81	19	2	215	98	117	34	268	160	37	3	422	197	
Longueuil, village....	279	72	29	248	215	64	27	384	271	73	53	272	221	75	36	420	310	145	82	520	436	139	63	804	581	
Varennnes, paroisse....	160	60	8	140	90	24	3	224	101	49	8	155	86	47	2	251	96	109	16	295	176	71	5	475	197	
St. Robert.....	182	32	5	125	96	28	2	185	83	30	8	137	80	28	4	195	92	62	13	262	156	56	6	380	175	
Total.....	5934	1610	403	4674	3209	813	120	7097	3732	1415	355	4583	3071	940	165	6928	3591	3025	758	9257	6280	1753	285	14035	7323	

REPORT OF THE CENSUS.—Continued.

	Number of heads of families.		Number of boys from five to seven.		Number of boys from seven to fourteen.		Number of boys from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of boys from five to sixteen.		Number of girls from five to seven.		Number of girls from seven to fourteen.		Number of girls from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of girls from five to sixteen.		Number of children from five to seven.		Number of children from seven to sixteen.		Number of children from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of children from five to sixteen.	
			In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.
M. LANCTOT.																										
Laprairie.	346	61	37	262	217	43	19	366	273	48	35	239	192	35	15	322	242	109	72	501	409	78	34	688	515	
St. Constant.	250	91	31	263	179	40	3	394	213	77	14	206	114	37	3	320	131	168	45	469	293	77	6	714	344	
St. Philippe.	150	60	19	134	90	39	9	233	118	51	22	125	75	34	2	210	99	111	21	259	165	73	11	443	217	
St. Jacques le Mineur. .	217	50	14	137	113	44	8	231	135	45	13	120	84	43	5	208	102	95	27	257	197	87	13	439	237	
St. Cyprien.	421	141	44	374	259	91	10	606	313	116	34	374	244	92	8	582	286	257	78	748	503	183	18	1188	599	
St. Valentin.	294	94	17	283	184	38	1	415	202	82	14	319	190	40	....	441	204	176	31	602	374	78	1	856	406	
Lacolle.	328	82	54	258	197	57	11	397	262	84	57	246	199	51	21	381	277	166	111	504	396	108	32	778	539	
St. Edouard. ....	....	43	20	67	39	11	....	121	59	45	15	67	44	8	2	120	61	88	35	134	83	19	2	241	120	
Sherrington.	302	79	40	166	100	39	14	284	154	65	37	150	95	23	12	238	144	144	77	316	195	62	26	522	298	
St. Rémi.	296	104	34	254	148	51	1	409	183	79	32	263	153	44	1	386	186	183	66	517	301	95	2	795	369	
St. Michel.	154	68	55	113	103	31	5	212	163	67	44	134	114	33	14	234	172	135	99	247	217	64	19	446	335	
St. Isidore.	168	37	7	169	138	47	4	253	149	52	14	141	90	34	2	227	106	89	21	310	228	81	6	480	255	
Châteauguay.	182	61	11	191	149	22	2	274	162	64	17	159	124	31	6	254	147	125	28	350	273	53	8	528	309	
St. Clément.	444	113	32	379	312	68	11	560	355	137	33	376	284	53	10	566	327	250	65	755	596	121	21	1126	682	
Ste. Martine.	269	78	12	239	239	41	....	358	251	89	16	242	242	27	1	358	259	167	28	481	481	68	1	716	510	
Ste. Philomène.	184	51	13	184	139	38	6	273	158	63	14	177	125	34	3	274	142	114	27	361	264	72	9	547	300	
St. Louis de Gonzague. .	349	150	35	328	277	53	13	531	325	106	22	291	278	57	14	454	314	256	57	619	555	110	27	985	639	
St. Timothée.	311	116	57	233	134	52	....	401	191	144	40	280	171	63	4	487	215	260	97	513	305	115	4	888	406	
St. Urbain 1er.	218	81	33	216	155	51	12	348	200	58	14	178	127	39	10	275	151	139	47	394	282	90	22	623	351	
Ste. Cecile.	167	69	44	147	76	31	13	247	133	75	53	119	81	41	21	235	155	144	97	266	157	72	34	482	288	
Total.	5050	1629	609	4397	3248	887	142	6913	3999	1547	540	4206	3026	819	154	6572	3720	3176	1149	8603	6274	1706	296	13485	7719	

REPORT OF THE CENSUS.—Continued.

	Number of heads of families.	Number of boys from five to seven.		Number of boys from seven to fourteen.		Number of boys from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of boys from five to sixteen.		Number of girls from five to seven.		Number of girls from seven to fourteen.		Number of girls from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of girls from five to sixteen.		Number of children from five to seven.		Number of children from seven to fourteen.		Number of children from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of children from five to sixteen.	
		In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.
A. D. DORVAL.																									
L'Assomption, village	147	39	11	97	73	38	14	174	98	32	5	107	72	32	10	171	87	71	18	204	145	70	24	345	185
“ parish	182	38	12	156	100	62	8	256	120	46	7	157	104	53	5	256	116	84	19	313	204	115	13	512	236
St. Sulpice	88	24	2	75	45	18	6	117	53	27	....	69	48	16	....	112	48	51	2	144	93	34	6	229	101
Repentigny.....	132	33	7	123	104	20	....	176	111	29	7	109	64	26	1	164	72	62	14	232	168	46	1	340	183
Lachenaie.....	78	18	2	69	60	15	....	102	62	22	5	61	44	8	....	91	49	40	7	130	104	23	....	193	111
Mascouche	268	84	7	260	101	51	6	395	114	73	11	242	106	40	1	355	118	157	18	502	207	91	7	750	232
St. Lin.....	267	81	10	212	98	48	23	341	131	71	15	221	77	46	9	338	101	152	25	433	175	94	32	679	232
St. Esprit	153	58	16	124	84	27	10	209	110	42	16	138	105	26	2	206	123	100	32	262	189	53	12	415	233
St. Jacques.....	323	91	44	297	210	44	1	432	255	74	30	209	209	52	4	425	243	165	74	596	419	96	5	857	498
St. Liguori.....	257	77	21	86	37	27	6	190	64	86	19	101	33	11	....	198	52	163	40	187	70	38	6	388	116
St. Alexis.....	192	54	29	137	96	26	9	217	134	54	24	135	108	18	3	207	135	108	53	272	204	44	12	424	269
St. Roch.....	222	26	12	203	168	31	6	260	186	13	7	187	144	15	6	215	157	39	19	390	312	46	12	475	343
Kilkenny	121	32	5	70	27	21	3	123	35	34	3	66	31	15	3	115	37	66	8	136	58	36	6	238	72
Ste. Julienne	119	62	37	129	102	7	1	198	140	44	25	106	85	7	2	157	112	106	62	235	187	14	3	355	252
Rawdon	268	59	35	208	116	55	18	322	169	73	21	182	104	43	22	298	147	132	56	390	220	98	40	620	316
Epiphanie.....	121	45	9	105	80	17	....	167	89	36	7	104	71	21	1	161	79	81	16	209	151	38	1	328	168
Berthier, village	209	51	17	91	54	20	6	162	77	37	12	117	76	36	8	190	96	88	29	208	130	56	14	352	173
“ parish	261	88	35	134	92	27	7	249	134	64	34	147	86	40	3	251	123	152	69	281	178	67	10	500	257
Isle du Pads.....	103	19	6	54	20	10	....	83	26	11	1	43	23	14	1	68	25	30	7	97	43	24	1	151	51
St. Barthelemy.. ..	223	78	16	207	105	34	4	319	125	54	4	196	81	28	2	278	87	132	20	403	186	62	6	597	212
St. Cuthbert.....	251	92	26	258	163	19	....	369	189	69	18	261	210	31	....	361	228	161	44	519	373	50	....	730	417
Lanoraie.....	184	62	28	165	108	27	6	254	142	46	16	138	81	20	2	204	99	108	44	303	189	47	8	458	241
Lavaltrie	121	29	11	117	67	8	....	154	78	32	11	97	67	21	3	150	81	61	22	214	134	29	3	304	159
St. Paul	161	48	17	89	68	19	7	156	92	59	12	115	75	23	1	197	88	107	29	204	143	42	8	353	180
Industrie.....	254	70	2	196	130	44	2	310	134	57	3	181	108	36	2	274	113	127	5	377	238	80	4	584	247
Ile St. Ignace	150	18	8	16	11	9	....	43	19	20	4	8	6	10	....	38	10	38	12	24	17	19	....	81	29

St. Thomas	115	23	9	128	52	6	....	157	61	22	5	158	59	15	1	195	65	45	14	286	111	21	1	352	126	
St. Félix de Valois.....	217	98	10	160	86	24	2	282	98	76	4	161	71	17	1	254	76	174	14	321	157	41	3	536	174	
St. Jean de Matha.....	103	50	....	67	50	8	....	125	50	42	....	34	28	12	....	88	28	92	....	101	78	20	....	213	78	
Brandon	191	50	12	170	60	43	5	263	77	52	7	130	48	41	5	223	60	102	19	300	108	84	10	486	137	
St. Norbert.....	114	34	7	106	59	11	....	151	66	43	2	89	45	8	....	140	47	77	9	195	104	19	....	291	113	
St. Ambroise	218	50	24	187	110	50	22	287	156	55	27	194	111	35	10	284	148	105	51	381	221	85	32	571	304	
St. Alphonse.....	113	37	7	97	41	13	....	147	48	60	16	88	33	10	1	158	50	97	23	185	74	23	1	305	98	
Ste. Mélanie.....	147	68	33	156	93	14	2	238	128	60	28	133	61	15	3	208	92	128	61	289	154	29	5	446	220	
Total.....	6073	1786	527	4749	2870	893	174	7428	3571	1615	406	4574	2674	841	112	7030	3192	3401	933	9323	5544	1734	286	14458	6763	
J. J. RONEY.																										
Notre Dame de Bonsecours..	86	35	12	71	41	14	1	120	54	69	8	55	29	18	1	122	38	104	20	126	70	32	2	262	92	
Ste. Angélique.....	250	44	10	162	83	30	7	236	100	42	10	125	77	24	6	191	93	86	20	287	160	54	13	427	193	
St. André Avelin	100	36	5	100	55	11	4	147	64	27	4	91	57	9	3	127	64	63	9	191	112	20	7	274	128	
Lochaber	154	51	16	152	71	36	16	239	103	35	12	135	66	29	16	199	94	86	28	287	137	65	32	438	197	
Buckingham.....	178	103	27	320	118	79	14	502	159	95	22	229	99	56	5	380	126	198	49	549	217	135	19	882	285	
Templeton	99	42	8	85	25	32	2	159	35	25	5	59	19	23	1	107	25	67	13	144	44	55	3	266	60	
Hull.....	277	104	40	203	65	56	11	363	116	91	36	221	82	44	20	356	138	195	76	424	147	100	31	719	254	
Aylmer.....	109	40	21	85	57	26	6	151	84	48	28	75	49	15	4	138	81	88	49	160	106	41	10	289	165	
Wakefield.....	61	35	9	66	31	7	3	108	43	24	8	59	29	5	3	88	40	59	17	125	60	12	6	196	83	
Masham.....	133	60	7	121	25	7		188	32	39	5	96	10	20	1	155	16	99	12	217	35	27	1	343	48	
Low, (not in operation)....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Onslow.....	136	65	43	139	84	14	6	218	133	48	29	123	70	18		189	90	113	72	262	154	32	6	407	232	
Bristol.....	231	45	7	151	52	23	6	219	65	40	6	135	54	20	3	195	63	85	13	286	106	43	9	414	128	
Clarendon	149	54	20	145	40	30	4	229	64	64	23	176	48	30	4	279	75	118	43	321	88	69	8	508	139	
Litchfield.....	87	42	28	70	46	18	6	130	80	41	21	100	52	18	6	150	79	83	49	170	98	36	12	289	159	
Calumet.....	62	33	15	63	36	11	3	107	54	22	15	58	35	6	4	86	54	55	30	121	71	17	7	193	108	
Mansfield and Walsham....	75	53	26	40	27	12	4	105	57	59	35	44	26	5	3	108	64	112	61	84	53	17	7	213	121	
Sheen	87	42	24	41	30	9	5	92	59	22	12	57	29	17	3	96	44	64	36	98	59	26	8	188	103	
Chichester	42	17	4	36	13	4		57	17	13	4	22	10	8	2	43	16	30	8	58	23	12	12	100	33	
Allumettes.....	126	49	25	137	75	23	9	209	109	39	22	115	70	23	15	177	107	88	47	252	145	46	24	386	216	
Maniwaki.....	166	57	5	79	15	20	3	156	23	52	9	76	14	41	4	169	27	109	14	155	29	61	7	325	50	
Portland.....	12	5	4	11	5	3		19	9	5	4	12	5	4		21	9	10	8	23	10	7		40	18	
Waterloo.....	78	22	4	51	27	11	7	84	38	23	8	49	22	7	5	79	35	45	12	100	49	18	12	163	73	
Eardley.....	63	25	10	68	48	21	1	114	50	8	4	48	29	3		59	33	33	14	116	77	24	1	173	92	
Total.....	2761	1059	370	2396	1069	497	118	3952	1557	931	330	2160	981	452	109	3543	1420	1990	700	4556	2050	949	227	7495	2977	

RECAPITULATION OF THE CENSUS FOR EACH DISTRICT OF INSPECTION.

	Number of heads of families.	Number of boys from five to seven.		Number of boys from seven to fourteen.		Number of boys from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of boys from five to sixteen.		Number of girls from five to seven.		Number of girls from seven to fourteen.		Number of girls from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of girls from five to sixteen.		Number of children from five to seven.		Number of children from seven to fourteen.		Number of children from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of children from five to sixteen.	
		In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.
A. D. Dorval.....	6073	1786	527	4749	2870	893	174	7428	3571	1615	406	4574	2674	841	112	7030	3192	3401	933	9323	5544	1734	286	14458	6763
G. A. Bourgeois.....	1518	456	161	1041	575	223	99	1720	835	412	157	1004	565	208	70	1624	792	868	318	2045	1140	431	169	3344	1627
B. Maurault.....	3271	911	361	2907	1801	509	70	4327	2232	876	372	2771	1915	436	76	4083	2363	1787	733	5678	3716	745	146	8410	4395
A. P. L. Consigny.....	5436	1450	463	4383	2917	793	115	6626	3405	1297	381	4236	2787	795	157	6328	3325	2747	844	8619	5704	1588	272	12954	6820
J. N. Archambault.....	5934	1610	403	4674	3209	813	120	7097	3732	1415	355	4583	3071	940	165	6938	3591	3025	758	9257	6280	1753	285	14035	7323
F. X. Valade.....	9347	3028	1159	6657	4477	1491	409	11176	6045	2751	1076	6302	4304	1508	252	10561	5632	5779	2235	12959	8781	2999	661	21737	11677
M. Lanctot.....	5050	1629	609	4397	3248	887	142	6913	3999	1547	540	4206	3026	819	154	6572	3720	3176	1149	8603	6274	1706	296	13485	7719
John Bruce.....	5155	1549	847	3683	2525	962	350	6194	3722	1476	813	3428	2385	936	351	5840	3549	3025	1660	7111	4910	1898	701	12034	7271
C. Germain.....	4969	1206	503	3619	2422	685	155	5510	3080	1222	491	3435	2317	649	135	5306	2943	2428	994	7054	4739	1334	290	10816	6023
M. Child.....	4857	1192	675	3283	2276	651	365	5126	3316	1163	705	3111	2137	606	279	4880	3121	2355	1380	6394	4413	1257	644	10006	6437
J. Roney.....	2761	1059	370	2396	1069	497	118	3952	1557	931	330	2160	981	452	109	3543	1420	1990	700	4556	2050	949	227	7495	2977
R. Parmelee.....	5789	1301	745	4038	3039	727	287	6066	4071	1222	693	3603	2887	709	312	5534	3872	2523	1438	7641	5906	1436	599	11600	7943
Jos. Meagher.....	1918	640	156	1452	605	364	85	2456	846	547	143	1307	507	348	69	2202	719	1187	299	2759	1112	712	154	4658	1565
P. J. Painchaud.....	294	156	28	110	16	139	12	405	56	167	26	151	14	159	10	477	59	323	54	261	30	298	22	882	106
J. G. Lesperance.....	134	41	12	81	20	17	1	139	23	35	11	76	17	13	4	124	32	76	13	157	37	30	5	263	55
G. Tanguay.....	4618	1617	769	3994	2498	663	156	6274	3423	1264	695	3826	2517	655	201	5345	3413	2981	1464	7820	5015	1318	357	12119	6836
Jean Crépault.....	3632	1068	421	3099	2233	561	112	4728	2766	918	358	3006	2170	556	139	4480	2667	1986	779	6105	4403	1117	251	9208	5433
P. F. Béland.....	7065	2111	799	5553	3132	1454	263	9118	4194	2176	899	5557	3131	1514	268	9247	4298	4287	1698	11110	6263	2968	531	18365	8492
John Hume.....	1792	578	148	1347	754	301	65	2226	967	522	125	1371	729	261	69	2154	923	1100	273	2718	1483	562	134	4380	1890
V. Martin.....	694	272	42	561	101	79	12	912	155	255	56	508	143	61	824	190	527	98	1069	244	140	12	1736	354	
C. Cimon.....	1375	494	218	1116	502	237	29	1847	749	375	176	992	518	162	24	1529	718	869	394	2108	1020	399	53	3376	1467
P. M. Bardy.....	4852	2169	871	6267	3990	1305	180	9741	5041	2079	799	5799	3768	1144	133	9022	4700	4218	1670	12066	7758	2449	313	18763	9741
Rev. G. Plees.....	1507	423	221	1065	1173	309	204	2397	1598	359	235	1597	1079	168	102	2124	1416	782	456	3262	2232	477	306	4521	3014
P. Hubert.....	4165	1359	478	3387	2262	751	161	5497	2901	1195	445	3115	2094	764	187	5074	2726	2554	923	6502	4356	1515	348	10571	5627
Grand Total.....	92206	25105	10976	74459	47714	16311	3684	117875	62374	25919	10287	70718	45716	14701	3378	111341	59381	54024	21263	145177	93430	30015	7062	229216	121755

TABLE B.
STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE DIFFERENT
SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES OF LOWER CANADA.

District of Inspection of	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution, to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assmt. levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. asst.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School- houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.
V. MARTIN.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Chicoutimi.....	54 7 11	54 7 11	13 19 4	7 10 0		75 17 3
St. Joseph.....	20 3 3	20 3 3	20 0 0			40 3 3
Bagot.....	35 17 11	35 17 11	1 2 6	10 1 6		50 1 11
Bagotville.....	48 19 5	48 19 5	10 0 0	31 19 0		90 18 5
Laterrière.....	12 16 8	12 16 8	22 12 11	10 8 0		45 17 7
Total.....	172 5 2	172 5 2	70 14 9	59 18 6		302 18 5
J. MEAGHER.						
Port Daniel.....	28 15 5	28 15 5	15 5 3	56 8 0		100 8 8
" Hope.....	38 10 7	38 10 7	15 19 5	44 16 0		99 6 0
" Cox.....	58 17 6	58 17 6	20 2 6	80 0 0		159 0 0
" Hamilton.....	35 17 10	35 17 10	25 0 0	43 4 4	80 0 0	184 2 2
New Richmond and Dissentients	44 6 7	44 6 7	36 11 5	52 0 0	28 9 0	161 7 0
Carleton.....	29 15 7	29 15 7	48 10 8	50 12 6		128 18 9
Nouvel.....	20 6 10	20 6 10	44 0 2	9 5 0		73 12 0
Shoolbred.....	25 4 0	25 4 0	28 4 1	29 12 0		83 0 1
Mann.....	19 17 0					
Metapediac.....	28 18 11	28 18 11	35 1 1		82 0 0	146 0 0
Fox and Griffin Cove.....	24 5 2	24 5 2		11 12 3		35 17 5
Cap Rosier.....	27 7 0	27 7 0	30 0 0	6 8 6		63 15 6
Gaspé Bay (north).....	10 0 5	10 0 5	20 0 0	9 4 4		39 4 9
" " (south).....	15 9 9	15 9 9	10 0 0	17 8 0		42 17 9
York and Haldimand.....	13 5 5	13 5 5	10 14 7	15 0 0		39 0 0
Douglass.....	19 19 1	19 19 1	9 0 0	17 9 4	30 0 0	76 8 5
Mal-Baie.....	27 3 6	27 3 6	1 0 0			28 3 6
Percé.....	75 1 10	75 1 10	15 0 0			90 1 10
Grande Rivière.....	24 0 4	24 0 4	36 9 8	18 10 0		79 0 0
Newport and Pabos.....	32 18 1					
Maria.....	46 18 7	46 18 7	30 15 6	32 18 7		110 12 8
Total.....	646 19 5	594 4 4	431 14 4	494 8 10	220 9 0	1740 16 6
G. TANGUAY.						
Ste. Anne Lapocatière.....	106 14 6	106 14 6	16 5 6	120 16 8		243 16 8
Ixworth.....	20 8 4	20 8 4	3 0 5	16 18 0		40 6 9
Rivière Ouelle.....	70 5 1	70 5 1	34 14 11			105 0 0
St. Pacome.....	51 10 9	51 19 9	5 19 3	15 12 0		73 11 0
St. Denis.....	61 12 10	61 12 10	127 8 0			189 0 10
Notre Dame du Mont Carmel...	20 17 7	20 17 7	12 2 5			33 0 0
Kamouraska.....	80 17 2	80 17 2		42 0 0		122 17 2
St. Paschal.....	109 8 9	109 8 9	19 17 11	34 16 0	37 10 0	201 12 8
Ste. Hélène.....	37 4 2	37 4 2	30 0 0			67 4 2
St. Alexandre.....	39 17 10	39 17 10	5 19 8	18 0 0	55 0 0	118 17 6
St. André.....	77 7 0	77 7 0	16 14 0	42 5 4	130 0 0	266 6 4
Rivière du Loup.....	95 13 8	95 13 8	7 10 11	48 18 0		152 2 7
St. Edouard.....	17 6 5	17 6 5	22 10 3	28 0 0		67 16 8
St. George de Cacouna.....	51 10 3	51 10 3	6 4 9	4 8 0		62 3 0
St. Arsène.....	67 1 5	67 1 5	52 13 10			119 15 3
Métis.....	8 2 3	8 2 3	14 0 0	3 8 0		25 10 3
Isle Verte.....	92 11 2	92 11 2	23 7 8	39 8 0		155 6 10
St. Eloi.....	40 11 7	40 11 7	23 8 5			64 0 0
Trois Pistoles.....	98 18 1	98 18 1	102 14 7			201 12 8
St. Simon.....	57 15 3	57 15 3	41 7 11	24 8 0		123 11 2
St. Fabien.....	34 7 11	34 7 11	38 14 9			73 2 8
Bic.....	48 7 10	48 7 10	5 17 2	10 0 0		64 5 0
Rimouski.....	126 18 8	126 18 8	50 15 3	35 14 0		213 7 11
Lessard.....	65 17 10	65 17 10	23 12 2	40 11 0		130 1 0
Lepage.....	56 16 7	56 16 7	20 0 0			76 16 7
Matane.....	41 11 0	41 11 0		27 0 0	128 5 6	196 16 6
St. Octave de Métis.....	25 6 3	25 6 3	39 13 9	7 10 0		72 10 0
St. Modeste de Whitworth.....	14 10 0	14 10 0	9 0 0	6 0 0		29 10 0
Total.....	1619 19 2	1619 19 2	753 13 6	565 13 0	350 15 6	3290 1 2

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.—Continued.

District of Inspection of	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assmt. levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. asst.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.
C. CIMON.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Escoumains	24 17 0					
St. Fidèle	32 10 6	32 10 6	20 0 0	21 5 0	20 0 0	93 15 6
Malbaie	92 4 2	92 4 2	20 13 7	34 16 0		147 13 9
Ste. Agnes	44 9 4	44 9 4	16 0 0		17 10 0	77 19 4
St. Irénée	38 0 2	38 0 2	7 0 0			45 0 2
Eboulements	73 5 0	73 5 0	74 15 0	50 0 0		198 0 0
Isle aux Coudres	25 1 2	25 1 2	12 19 5			38 0 7
Baie St. Paul	110 12 11	110 12 11	12 10 0	76 0 0		199 2 11
Petite Rivière	20 1 2	20 1 2	10 4 6	4 16 0		35 1 8
St. Urbain	25 8 1	25 8 1	10 0 0	5 0 0		40 8 1
Total....	486 9 6	461 12 6	184 2 6	191 17 0	37 10 0	875 2 0
JOHN HUME.						
Tring { St. Victor	29 7 10	29 7 10	10 0 0	23 16 0		63 3 10
Tring { St. Ephrem	11 8 7	11 8 7	5 2 6	4 0 0		20 11 1
Forsyght	13 12 8	13 12 8	6 2 6	6 18 0		26 13 2
Lambton	20 17 7	20 17 7	17 19 11	10 2 0		48 19 6
Aylmer	9 4 3	9 4 3	42 2 7	12 0 0		63 6 10
Broughton	15 9 6	15 9 6	34 15 9		4 2 1	54 7 4
Leeds	67 11 10	67 11 10	10 17 4		7 10 0	85 19 2
Nelson	16 8 11	16 8 11	12 1 1			28 10 0
Inverness	67 16 8	67 16 8	52 18 4			120 15 0
Sommerset { St. Callixte	51 17 0	51 17 0	36 15 8	43 16 4	70 0 0	202 9 0
Sommerset { Ste. Julie	29 18 2	29 18 2	3 12 8			33 10 10
Halifax { St. Ferdinand	58 7 0	58 7 0	91 13 0	24 2 0		174 2 0
Halifax { Ste. Sophie	42 5 3					
Ireland	27 18 0					
Frampton	69 5 10	69 5 10	13 15 0	45 0 0		128 0 10
Cranbourne	9 19 1	9 19 1	2 18 11	13 0 0		25 18 0
Standon	11 17 3	11 17 3		10 0 0		21 17 3
Total....	553 5 5	483 2 2	340 15 3	192 14 4	81 12 1	1098 3 10
P. F. BELAND.						
St. Nicholas	94 10 0	94 10 0	20 2 6	65 13 5		180 5 11
St. Romuald	48 4 5	48 4 5	6 15 7	49 4 0		104 4 0
St. Jean Chrysostôme	51 9 10	51 9 10	25 0 0	56 3 0		132 12 10
Notre Dame de la Victoire	119 11 11	119 11 11	10 0 0	102 19 4		232 11 3
Aubigny	33 15 10	33 15 10	7 10 0	45 0 0		86 5 10
St. Joseph, Pointe Lévi	68 15 4	68 15 4	59 12 2	218 5 4		346 12 10
St. Henri	106 13 1	106 13 1	69 5 0	135 18 0		311 16 1
St. Anselme	105 0 5	105 0 5	77 10 0			182 10 5
Ste. Claire	83 1 4	83 1 4	22 0 0	25 14 0	161 9 6	292 4 10
Ste. Marguerite	49 19 6	17 12 3				17 12 3
St. Hénédine	35 15 0	35 15 0	5 0 0		3 15 0	44 10 0
St. Isidore	75 3 11	75 3 11	7 3 0	26 10 0		108 16 11
St. Lambert	31 8 3	31 8 3	62 0 0			93 8 3
St. Bernard	50 7 4	50 7 4				50 7 4
St. Frédéric	40 19 10	40 19 10	12 16 6	19 0 0		72 16 4
Ste. Marie	113 7 10	113 7 10	158 12 2			272 0 0
St. Elzéar	82 4 2	82 4 2	5 0 0			87 4 2
St. Joseph de Beauce	89 3 1	89 3 1	37 0 0	12 1 6	7 10 0	145 14 7
St. François	99 17 8	99 17 8	21 0 0	41 14 0		162 11 8
St. George	48 9 11	48 9 11	16 0 0	14 16 0		79 5 11
St. Jean Deschaillons	61 2 0	61 2 0		88 7 4		149 9 4
Lotbinière	124 6 3	124 6 3	53 11 3	65 8 6		243 6 0
Ste. Croix	76 1 3	76 1 3	45 9 5	80 16 2	155 18 6	358 5 4
St. Flavien	19 16 3	19 16 3	9 0 0			28 16 3
St. Antoine	69 11 11	69 11 11	58 8 1	88 1 3		216 1 3
St. Sylvestre	129 14 2	129 14 2		44 14 0		174 8 2
Ste. Agathe	18 4 4	18 4 4	6 5 0			24 9 4
St. Gilles	36 17 11	30 0 0				30 0 0
Metschermet	15 4 0	15 4 0	5 0 0			20 4 0
Ste. Appollinaire	41 5 11	41 5 11	12 14 1	9 2 4		63 2 4
Total....	2020 2 8	1980 17 6	812 14 9	1189 8 2	328 13 0	4311 13 5

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.—Continued.

District of Inspection of	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assmt. levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. asst.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.
J. B. F. PAINCHAUD.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Magdalen Islands.....	76 0 0	76 0 0	.....	.....	.....	76 0 0
JEAN CREPAULT.						
Beaumont.....	59 9 5	59 9 5	18 6 2	41 0 0	.....	118 15 7
St. Charles.....	80 5 3	80 5 3	107 12 0	.....	.....	187 17 3
St. Lazarre.....	59 1 0	59 1 0	31 4 8	.....	20 0 0	110 5 8
St. Gervais.....	108 17 6	108 17 6	112 3 0	22 1 0	.....	243 1 6
St. Raphael.....	29 2 5	29 2 5	47 11 1	26 6 0	50 10 0	153 9 6
St. Michel, No. 1.....	53 17 4	53 17 4	2 17 8	16 2 0	85 4 0	158 1 0
“ No. 2.....	38 7 7	38 7 7	23 17 5	205 0 0	.....	267 5 0
St. Valier.....	66 11 8	66 11 8	5 8 4	16 2 0	.....	88 2 0
Berthier.....	42 9 9	42 9 9	6 16 9	44 0 4	.....	93 6 10
St François.....	59 19 1	59 19 1	5 0 11	.....	50 0 0	115 0 0
St. Pierre.....	51 9 7	51 9 7	.....	82 6 8	.....	133 16 3
St. Thomas.....	146 8 11	146 8 11	15 1 0	129 2 0	.....	290 11 11
St. Ignace.....	94 19 9	94 19 9	7 2 0	49 2 0	.....	151 3 9
Isle aux Grues.....	21 13 10	21 13 10	3 5 0	21 2 0	.....	46 0 10
L'Islet.....	127 0 9	127 0 9	16 7 7	155 15 8	72 18 5	372 2 5
St. Roch des Aulnets.....	103 18 11	103 18 11	15 16 0	36 8 10	.....	156 3 9
St. Jean Port Joli.....	121 9 7	121 9 7	17 13 5	122 12 0	.....	261 15 0
St. Cyrille.....	15 12 11	15 12 11	4 7 1	14 8 0	.....	34 8 0
Total.....	1280 15 3	1280 15 3	440 10 1	981 8 6	278 12 5	2981 6 3
REV. G. PLEES						
Quebec (City) protestant.	211 1 6	211 1 6	30 0 0	1179 0 0	.....	1420 1 6
P. M. BARDY.						
Quebec (catholic).....	762 9 1	762 9 1	.....	10920 0 0	.....	11682 9 1
Beauport.....	82 12 6	82 12 6	58 13 9	87 12 0	59 2 1	288 0 4
Charlesbourg.....	71 14 7	71 14 7	33 5 11	84 0 0	.....	189 0 6
St. Dunstan.....	13 13 4	13 13 4	2 13 8	2 2 0	.....	18 9 0
St. Ambroise.....	89 10 0	89 10 0	41 11 6	79 10 0	.....	210 11 6
Valcartier.....	48 12 0	48 12 0	.....	15 0 0	.....	63 12 0
Ancienne Lorette.....	93 4 0	93 4 0	5 16 0	48 0 0	.....	147 0 0
Ste. Foye.....	25 9 8	25 9 8	49 11 11	10 16 2	.....	85 17 9
Stadacona (St. Columban).....	144 14 11	144 14 11	.....	52 19 4	.....	197 14 3
Cap Rouge.....	16 3 2	16 3 2	10 0 0	30 8 4	.....	56 11 6
St. Roch.....	135 1 10	135 1 10	18 5 6	15 0 0	.....	168 7 4
Grondines.....	51 1 3	51 1 3	70 11 11	61 10 4	.....	183 3 6
St. Casimir.....	38 0 10	38 0 10	7 10 0	8 12 0	.....	54 2 10
Deschambault.....	98 6 5	98 6 5	13 4 7	47 17 10	.....	159 8 10
Cap Santé.....	120 13 8	120 13 8	68 3 4	70 18 0	26 12 6	286 7 6
St. Basile.....	24 18 4	24 18 4	Pauvre...	12 10 0	.....	37 8 4
St. Raymond.....	59 3 1	23 2 1	Pauvre...	12 0 0	.....	35 2 1
Ecureuils.....	19 17 0	19 17 0	25 13 0	8 2 6	.....	53 12 6
St. Catherines.....	62 4 2	62 4 2	12 15 10	15 4 0	.....	90 4 0
St. Augustin.....	56 8 4	56 8 4	21 2 6	40 0 0	.....	117 10 10
Pointe aux Trembles.....	72 4 2	72 4 2	24 0 0	8 15 0	.....	104 19 2
St. Laurent.....	30 10 10	30 10 10	13 19 0	43 19 0	77 0 0	165 8 10
St. Jean.....	44 3 1	44 3 1	99 16 11	95 13 10	.....	239 13 10
St. François.....	18 3 8	18 3 8	4 10 0	11 8 0	.....	34 1 8
Ste. Famille.....	29 12 1	29 12 1	3 10 0	11 17 3	.....	44 19 4
St. Pierre.....	30 17 10	30 17 10	44 4 7	27 16 8	.....	102 19 1
Chateau Richer.....	43 9 11	43 9 11	78 4 7	40 7 0	.....	162 1 6
Ste. Anne.....	33 14 9	33 14 9	10 1	22 10 0	.....	56 14 10
St. Joachim.....	28 6 4	28 6 4	4 8 5	16 7 8	.....	49 2 5
L'Ange Gardien.....	28 17 6	28 17 6	21 19 11	52 4 11	.....	103 2 4
St. Féréol.....	23 5 0	23 5 0	6 10 0	3 4 0	.....	32 19 0
Laval.....	13 18 11	13 18 11	3 10 0	4 16 6	.....	22 5 5
Total.....	2411 2 3	2375 1 3	744 2 11	11961 2 4	162 14 7	15243 1 1

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.—Continued.

District of Inspection of	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment of or voluntary assmt. levied to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of or voluntary assmt. levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. asst.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.
P. HUBERT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Banlieue, Three Rivers.....	28 1 3	28 1 3	50 13 9	3 14 0	.....	82 9 0
Dumontier.....	94 0 3	94 0 3	28 19 9	34 16 8	.....	157 16 8
Fief St. Maurice.....	22 0 5	22 0 5	.....	6 0 0	.....	28 0 5
Gatineau.....	52 12 5	52 12 5	7 7 7	19 12 0	.....	79 12 0
Maskinongé.....	135 14 1	135 14 1	34 0 9	49 12 0	.....	219 6 10
Pointe du Lac.....	56 10 2	56 10 2	32 14 10	10 12 6	5 10 0	105 7 6
Rivière du Loup.....	106 14 4	106 14 4	92 18 0	22 2 6	.....	221 14 10
St. Didace.....	24 15 7	24 15 7	3 4 5	14 0 0	.....	42 0 0
St. Paulin.....	27 10 4	27 10 4	2 0 0	45 8 8	.....	74 19 0
St. Sévère.....	34 12 1	34 12 1	8 0 11	10 17 8	.....	53 10 8
St. Ursule.....	72 0 0	72 0 0	38 11 10	5 10 0	.....	116 1 10
Three Rivers.....	172 5 6	172 5 6	13 1 1	37 12 0	.....	222 18 7
Yamachiche.....	110 6 7	110 6 7	22 16 0	131 4 0	.....	264 6 7
Champlain.....	66 17 3	66 17 3	95 3 2	89 2 0	.....	251 2 5
Ste. Anne Lapérade.....	86 4 9	86 4 9	41 15 3	136 16 8	.....	164 16 8
Batiscau.....	33 5 0	33 5 0	8 7 10	157 1 0	12 15 10	211 9 8
Ste. Geneviève.....	68 9 10	68 9 10	13 13 9	47 17 4	.....	130 0 11
Cap de la Magdeleine.....	39 1 9	39 1 9	32 18 3	4 10 0	.....	76 10 0
St. Maurice.....	57 6 4	57 6 4	6 14 3	60 5 8	.....	124 6 3
St. Prosper.....	30 0 5	30 0 5	12 9 8	27 5 4	.....	69 15 5
St. Stanislas.....	74 1 11	74 1 11	7 18 11	15 16 0	.....	97 16 10
St. Maurice (Forges).....	10 2 5	0 0 0	.....	0 15 0	Pauvre...	0 15 0
Shawinigan.....	10 17 6	10 17 6	25 13 2	7 4 0	.....	43 14 8
St. Narcisse.....	27 17 6	27 17 6	17 1 6	7 18 0	.....	52 17 0
Total.....	1441 7 8	1431 5 3	596 4 8	845 13 0	18 5 10	2891 8 9
B. MAURAUULT.						
Baie du Febvre.....	107 4 10	107 4 10	120 9 5	48 2 9	20 0 0	295 17 0
St. Zéphirin.....	37 9 0	37 9 0	12 2 6	20 6 0	32 1 10	101 19 4
St. Thomas de Pierreville.....	89 2 6	89 2 6	13 7 6	28 4 0	.....	130 14 0
St. François (parish).....	52 16 10	52 16 10	7 10 0	.....	.....	60 6 10
" (village).....	18 13 2	18 13 2	1 6 10	.....	.....	20 0 0
St. David.....	109 15 6	109 15 6	50 5 0	66 16 0	.....	226 16 6
St. Michel (not in operation).....	89 5 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gentilly.....	86 16 7	86 16 7	35 2 1	.....	.....	121 18 8
Blanford.....	13 14 1	13 14 1	4 1 0	6 5 0	.....	24 0 1
Bécancour.....	118 8 6	118 8 6	18 2 0	30 5 0	.....	166 15 6
Ste. Gertrude.....	38 9 2	38 9 2	43 18 5	.....	100 0 0	182 3 7
St. Grégoire.....	119 17 11	119 17 11	29 12 3	58 0 0	16 10 0	224 0 2
St. Célestin.....	31 8 4	31 8 4	42 0 0	.....	37 10 0	110 18 4
Nicolet.....	107 11 0	107 11 0	24 19 0	27 4 0	.....	159 14 0
Ste. Monique, No. 1.....	83 7 10	83 7 10	0 10 2	.....	.....	83 18 0
" " No. 2.....	14 1 3	14 1 3	9 1 3	0 12 0	.....	23 14 6
St. Pierre les Becquets.....	92 19 6	92 19 6	31 5 9	29 5 6	.....	153 10 9
Total.....	1211 1 8	1121 16 0	443 9 2	315 0 3	206 1 10	2086 7 3
J. A. BOURGEOIS.						
Upton.....	48 12 7	48 12 7	27 17 1	40 0 0	.....	116 9 8
Wickham.....	20 0 5	20 0 5	104 12 1	.....	117 0 0	241 12 6
Acton.....	14 17 0	14 17 0	37 5 2	2 7 0	.....	54 9 2
Aston.....	7 9 4	7 9 4	1 5 3	.....	.....	8 14 7
Bulstrode and Warwick.....	32 19 6	32 19 6	51 14 6	5 0 0	161 0 0	254 14 0
St. Christophe.....	31 14 10	31 14 10	3 16 4	10 14 6	.....	46 5 8
St. Norbert.....	41 14 4	41 14 4	46 6 9	15 4 0	.....	103 5 1
Stanfold.....	49 6 7	49 6 7	7 8 5	94 10 0	.....	151 5 0
Grantham.....	56 3 0	56 3 0	143 17 0	21 4 0	123 0 0	344 4 0
Total.....	302 17 7	302 17 7	428 2 7	188 19 6	401 0 0	1320 19 8

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.—Continued.

District of Inspection of	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution, to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assmt. levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. asst.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.
M. CHILD.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stanstead	158 13 3	158 13 3	260 14 10	232 12 0	45 0 0	697 0 1
Barnston	86 12 4	86 12 4	15 0 0	259 12 0	.....	361 4 4
Hatley	70 0 4	70 0 4	56 19 0	120 0 0	125 0 0	371 19 4
Magog	26 5 4	26 5 4	8 14 8	100 0 0	75 0 0	210 0 0
Barford	14 19 0	14 19 0	14 19 0	43 15 6	.....	73 13 6
Compton	94 9 4	94 9 4	150 0 0	220 13 0	50 0 0	515 2 4
Eaton	52 2 10	52 2 10	97 17 2	90 6 0	.....	240 6 0
Newport	11 18 2	11 18 2	6 1 10	17 8 6	.....	35 8 6
Hereford	12 11 10	12 11 10	67 8 2	25 0 0	6 5 0	111 5 0
Clifton	13 5 9	13 5 9	31 14 3	14 0 0	.....	59 0 0
Bury	27 4 7	27 4 7	66 15 11	31 15 0	.....	125 15 6
Brompton	26 1 10	26 1 10	26 8 10	34 15 0	.....	87 5 8
Sherbrooke (Town)	79 15 10	79 15 10	8 12 0	53 0 0	.....	141 7 10
Orford	20 4 8	20 4 8	3 0 0	16 6 8	.....	39 11 4
Ascot	68 7 4	68 7 4	40 0 0	57 10 0	.....	165 17 4
Windsor	20 11 6	20 11 6	5 0 0	4 17 0	.....	30 8 6
Melbourne	70 1 10	70 1 10	20 0 0	29 8 0	.....	119 9 10
Shipton	70 3 4	70 3 4	129 0 5	64 1 6	50 0 0	313 5 3
Wotton	23 2 3	23 2 3	24 1 9	.....	.....	47 4 0
Cleveland	43 19 8	43 19 8	36 15 4	39 19 4	.....	120 14 4
Durham No. 1	57 5 4	57 5 4	50 19 9	118 0 0	90 0 0	316 5 1
" No. 2	19 9 10	19 9 10	19 6 8	.....	35 0 0	73 16 6
Kingsey	81 13 1	81 13 1	8 10 1	38 13 10	.....	128 17 0
Tingwick	34 3 1	34 3 1	92 11 11	6 0 0	77 10 0	210 5 0
Dudswell	22 7 6	22 7 6	14 4 6	19 0 0	.....	55 12 0
Winslow	25 3 2	25 3 2	14 5 10	12 0 0	12 10 0	63 19 0
Lingwick	28 2 1	28 2 1	28 11 9	2 0 0	.....	58 13 10
Weedon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garthby .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stratford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wolfestown	12 14 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westbury	14 9 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....	1285 19 4	1258 15 1	1297 13 8	1650 13 4	566 5 0	4773 7 1
R. PARMELEE.						
Shefford and Dissentients	87 6 4	87 6 4	82 15 0	179 17 5	75 0 0	424 18 9
Brome	72 16 9	72 16 9	10 18 7	93 0 0	89 9 7	266 4 11
Granby and Dissentients	79 12 9	79 12 9	78 17 3	103 18 0	224 5 0	486 13 0
Stukely and Dissentients	76 5 4	76 5 4	23 2 4	60 2 4	.....	159 10 0
Milton and Dissentients	51 14 1	51 14 1	86 5 11	51 17 4	46 5 0	236 2 4
Roxton	38 11 9	38 11 9	48 5 3	31 5 0	65 0 0	183 2 0
Farnham	43 18 10	43 18 10	40 0 0	60 5 0	125 0 0	269 3 10
St. Romuald and Dissentients ..	70 17 5	70 17 5	77 2 7	9 18 8	18 0 0	175 18 8
St. Valérian	16 6 6	16 6 6	17 13 6	0 15 0	.....	34 15 0
Dunham	121 6 2	121 6 2	75 12 10	120 0 0	.....	316 19 0
Stanbridge	141 6 2	141 6 2	71 13 10	90 6 0	70 0 0	373 6 0
Frelighsburg	54 3 1	54 3 1	23 2 6	45 7 6	143 15 0	266 8 1
Phillipsburg	66 1 8	66 1 8	45 8 4	89 14 10	75 0 0	276 4 10
Sutton	85 15 9	85 15 9	54 10 0	61 4 5	.....	201 10 2
Henryville and Dissentients	159 0 4	159 0 4	238 19 8	195 15 0	.....	593 15 0
Clarenceville	55 10 10	55 10 10	42 1 9	48 16 0	.....	146 8 7
St. Thomas de Foucault	37 16 0	37 16 0	27 13 11	74 3 8	.....	139 13 7
St. Athanase and Dissentients ..	93 4 4	93 4 4	33 6 0	78 10 0	5 2 6	210 2 10
Christieville	45 0 5	45 0 5	65 0 0	15 8 0	.....	125 8 5
St. Alexandre	76 11 8	76 11 8	46 18 4	.....	100 0 0	223 10 0
Potton	59 7 2	59 7 2	9 18 10	46 2 3	60 0 0	175 8 3
Bolton and Dissentients	67 6 3	67 6 3	207 10 2	120 0 0	49 0 0	443 16 5
Ely	35 7 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....	1635 7 5	1599 19 7	1406 16 7	1576 6 5	1145 17 1	5728 19 8

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.—Continued.

District of Inspection of	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution, to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assmt. levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. asst.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.
J. N. A. ARCHAMBAULT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Longueuil, (Parish).....	92 11 10	92 11 10	81 2 5	104 5 0	.....	277 19 3
" " (Village).....	56 19 7	56 19 7	85 0 5	117 0 0	.....	259 0 0
Boucherville.....	96 1 3	96 1 3	112 2 9	66 2 0	.....	274 6 0
St. Bruno.....	64 1 0	64 1 0	47 12 0	79 12 0	.....	191 5 0
Chambly.....	136 6 10	136 6 10	42 19 2	194 3 4	.....	373 9 4
St. Luc.....	41 2 8	41 2 8	20 17 4	7 8 0	.....	69 8 0
St. Jean.....	163 11 4	163 11 4	31 1 4	89 18 0	.....	284 10 8
Blairfindie.....	90 17 1	90 17 1	43 9 8	78 12 8	38 19 1	251 18 6
Varenes (Parish).....	65 9 3	65 9 3	32 6 9	29 10 0	.....	127 6 0
" " (Village).....	49 4 2	49 4 2	114 2 5	79 4 0	.....	242 10 7
Contrecoeur.....	74 13 0	74 13 0	101 12 0	48 16 0	.....	225 1 0
Verchères.....	106 8 10	106 8 10	16 9 3	142 16 0	.....	265 14 1
St. Marc.....	43 4 11	43 4 11	7 15 1	20 0 0	.....	71 0 0
Belœil.....	78 4 3	78 4 3	25 12 1	96 0 0	.....	199 16 4
Ste. Julie.....	44 3 9	44 3 9	16 1 9	18 17 6	71 19 7	151 2 7
St. Antoine.....	62 0 8	62 0 8	62 19 4	16 0 0	.....	141 0 0
St. Charles.....	56 9 7	56 9 7	8 5 0	67 18 0	.....	132 12 7
St. Denis.....	113 5 9	113 5 9	55 4 2	40 3 4	17 0 0	225 13 3
St. Ours.....	116 3 9	116 3 9	131 13 9	48 16 0	.....	296 13 6
Sorel.....	119 11 9	119 11 9	75 8 7	54 8 6	.....	249 8 10
" Town and Dissentients...	118 19 7	118 19 7	45 14 1	64 3 0	.....	228 16 8
Ste. Victoire.....	56 15 10	56 15 10	10 12 8	.....	.....	67 8 6
St. Aimé.....	95 11 8	95 11 8	52 10 3	.....	.....	148 1 11
St. Marcel.....	32 2 9	32 2 9	8 0 2	15 18 0	.....	56 0 11
St. Barnabé.....	49 4 6	49 4 6	50 15 6	.....	.....	100 0 0
St. Jude.....	57 7 8	57 7 8	9 12 4	25 12 0	.....	92 12 0
St. Robert.....	50 10 6	50 10 6	30 1 0	.....	.....	80 11 6
Total....	2131 3 9	2131 3 9	1319 1 3	1505 3 4	127 18 8	5083 7 0
J. B. LESPERANCE.						
Cap Chat.....	33 12 8	33 12 8	13 3 10	20 4 0	.....	67 0 6
A. P. L. CONSIGNY.						
St. Césaire.....	167 9 9	167 9 9	63 10 3	88 10 0	.....	319 10 0
L'Ange Gardien.....	36 16 11	36 16 11	74 3 1	20 6 0	.....	131 6 0
Abbotsford.....	51 1 11	51 1 11	56 3 9	25 6 8	34 0 0	166 12 4
St. Pie.....	123 3 1	123 3 1	52 4 4	64 11 4	104 0 0	343 18 9
St. Hyacinthe (Town).....	132 3 7	132 3 7	333 12 4	53 11 4	75 0 0	594 7 3
" " (Parish).....	93 18 10	93 18 10	304 14 10	34 13 4	.....	433 7 0
La Présentation.....	61 0 7	61 0 7	42 19 5	31 6 4	.....	135 6 4
St. Dominique.....	69 9 4	69 9 4	20 10 8	22 5 0	.....	112 5 0
Ste. Rosalie.....	66 0 7	66 0 7	17 17 7	34 5 4	55 17 6	174 1 0
St. Simon.....	62 0 8	62 0 8	57 19 4	37 0 0	.....	157 0 0
St. Hugues.....	77 3 7	77 3 7	26 16 0	78 3 10	.....	182 3 5
Soraba and Dissentients.....	17 5 7	17 5 7	65 4 5	41 13 4	.....	124 3 4
St. Damase.....	96 14 6	96 14 6	37 15 6	30 12 6	.....	165 2 6
St. Jean Baptiste.....	75 17 1	75 17 1	10 16 6	67 0 0	.....	153 13 7
Rouville.....	52 17 5	52 17 5	23 3 2	41 9 10	.....	117 10 5
St. Mathias.....	61 2 0	61 2 0	84 5 2	31 3 4	.....	176 10 6
Ste. Brigitte.....	47 2 10	47 2 10	20 19 8	46 4 0	.....	114 6 6
St. Grégoire.....	95 11 7	95 11 7	15 6 8	27 12 0	.....	138 10 3
St. Alexandre.....	76 11 8	76 11 8	46 18 4	.....	.....	123 10 0
St. Athanase.....	93 4 4	93 4 4	33 6 0	59 4 0	5 2 6	190 16 10
Christieville.....	45 0 5	45 0 5	64 19 7	15 8 0	.....	125 8 0
St. Marie.....	139 19 1	139 19 1	22 13 2	.....	.....	265 16 3
St. Hélène } Bonaventure }	26 14 8 10 2 2	26 14 8 10 2 2	11 3 2	2 17 0 .....	.....	.....
Total....	1778 12 2	1778 12 2	1487 2 11	956 7 2	274 0 0	4496 2 3

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.—Continued.

District of Inspection of	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution, to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assmt. levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. asst.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School-houses. &c.	Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.
M. LANCTOT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Laprairie	149 0 4	149 0 4	114 5 9	85 17 6		349 3 7
St. Constant	93 14 10	93 14 10	46 0 0	59 14 5	101 3 0	300 12 3
St. Philippe	84 12 9	84 12 9	34 18 4	13 18 0		133 9 1
St. Jacques le Mineur	73 18 5	73 18 5	25 14 7	9 14 0		109 7 0
St. Cyprien	151 12 2	151 12 2	80 5 2	51 12 8		283 10 0
St. Valentin	112 11 2	112 11 2	60 10 0	90 9 8		263 10 10
Lacolle	121 0 8	121 0 8	196 0 0	151 7 10		468 8 6
St. Edouard	73 11 3	73 11 3	25 15 0	31 0 0		130 6 3
Sherrington	57 4 3	57 4 3	48 14 0	42 8 6		148 6 9
St. Rémi	104 1 0	104 1 0	35 14 10	20 16 0		160 11 10
St. Michel	79 11 0	79 11 0	4 9 0	24 14 0		108 14 0
St. Isidore	74 3 1	74 3 1	9 19 0	25 10 0		109 12 1
Chateauguay	82 0 9	82 0 9	93 11 3	50 10 8		226 2 8
St. Clément	141 19 4	141 19 4	30 18 0	119 6 5		292 3 9
Ste. Martine	132 18 0	132 18 0	26 17 11	140 10 0		300 5 11
Ste. Philomène	68 10 8	68 10 8	41 9 4	64 6 8		174 6 8
St. Louis de Gonzague	130 2 6	130 2 6	106 17 6	123 2 10	43 0 0	403 2 10
St. Timothée	108 15 8	108 15 8	151 4 4	64 0 0		324 0 0
St. Urbain ler	70 17 5	70 17 5	36 19 0	28 10 0	50 5 10	186 12 3
Ste. Cécile	41 13 10	41 13 10	3 6 2	84 12 0		129 12 0
Total....	1951 19	1951 19	1173 9 2	1282 1 2	194 8 10	4601 18 3
A. D. DORVAL,						
L'Assomption (village).....	47 11 1	47 11 1	16 14 1	27 8 0		91 13 2
“ (parish)	65 7 3	65 7 3	5 3 10	31 10 8		102 1 9
St. Sulpice	35 4 7	35 4 7	19 15 8	21 0 0		76 0 6
Repentigny	65 6 9	65 6 9	54 2 1	37 6 8		156 15 6
Lachenaie	34 8 7	34 8 7	12 19 0	30 3 4		77 10 11
Mascouche	99 5 8	99 5 8	73 6 10	47 4 0		219 16 6
St. Lin	102 16 8	102 16 8	27 3 4	40 5 8		170 5 5
Epiphanie	45 16 2	45 16 2	16 3 7	32 2 5		94 2 2
St. Roch	95 18 1	95 18 1	22 9 8	28 12 0		146 19 9
Berthier (village and Dissen.)..	46 4 1	46 4 1	37 5 11	41 16 0		125 6 0
“ (parish)	88 6 5	88 6 5	25 4 6	29 2 0		142 12 11
Isle du Pads	37 14 7	37 14 7	9 4 0	2 17 4		49 15 11
Lanoraie	69 18 4	69 18 4	30 1 8	13 0 0		113 0 0
Lavaltrie	47 11 2	47 11 2	26 13 11	14 6 0		88 11 1
St. Norbert	37 0 8	37 0 8	5 9 11	35 2 0		77 12 7
St. Cuthbert	96 3 4	96 3 4	33 16 8	27 16 0		157 16 0
St. Barthélémi	79 12 10	79 12 10	11 0 0	37 19 6		128 12 4
St. Gabriel de Brandon	67 4 2	67 4 2	146 15 7	29 14 0		243 13 9
Industrie	89 6 7	89 6 7	26 19 11	19 14 0		136 0 6
St. Paul	77 4 2	77 4 2	64 7 6	34 14 0		176 5 8
St. Félix de Valois	70 1 2	70 1 2	11 5 0	40 5 4		121 11 6
St. Thomas	70 3 11	70 3 11	22 0 6	30 12 0		122 16 5
Ste. Elizabeth	119 5 9	119 5 9	16 19 3	59 6 4		195 11 4
Ste. Melanie	60 16 5	60 16 5	10 2 8	28 18 0		99 17 1
St. Ambroise	79 0 4	79 0 4	23 13 3	55 11 3	1 13 0	159 17 10
St. Alphonse	39 4 6	39 4 6	24 15 6		48 0 0	112 0 0
St. Jean de Matha	23 1 9	23 1 9	17 8 0	12 10 4		53 0 1
St. Jacques	126 17 10	126 17 10	28 7 7	32 8 0		187 13 5
St. Alexis	49 17 0	49 17 0	15 5 0	10 10 0		75 12 0
St. Esprit	68 16 10	68 16 10	48 7 6	25 7 4	43 15 0	186 6 8
Rawdon	93 5 3	93 5 3	30 5 8	47 4 4		170 15 3
Ste. Julienne	26 13 1	26 13 1	23 6 11	25 0 0		75 0 0
Kilkenny	41 11 8	41 11 8	15 0 0	5 0 0	30 0 0	91 11 8
St. Liguori	38 18 11	38 18 11	18 0 10	14 0 0		70 19 9
Total....	2235 15 7	2235 15 7	969 15 4	968 6 6	123 8 0	4297 5 5

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.—Continued.

District of Inspection of	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assmt. levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. asst.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.
F. X. VALADE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ste. Anne.....	28 17 6	28 17 6	3 5 8	80 13 4		112 16 6
Ste. Geneviève.....	58 10 7	58 10 7	26 9 5	52 12 0	10 5 0	147 17 0
Pointe Claire.....	53 14 9	53 14 9	40 4 7	46 2 4		140 1 8
Lachine and Dissentients..	75 4 7	75 4 7	26 5 3	143 3 8	85 0 0	329 13 6
St. Laurent and Dissentients	91 3 4	91 3 4	204 5 1	36 0 6		325 8 11
Montreal (city) catholic...	360 0 5	360 0 5		12555 16 2		12915 16 7
Hochelaga.....	20 2 6	20 2 6	74 0 6	13 0 0		107 3 0
St. Henri and Dissentients.	16 12 5	16 12 5	162 7 7	14 18 8		193 18 8
Côteau St. Pierre.....	28 11 0	28 11 0	172 11 4	6 2 6		207 4 10
Côte des Neiges.....	57 16 8	57 16 8	105 4 4			163 1 0
Côteau St. Louis and Dis..	34 12 10	34 12 10	102 7 2	80 8 0		217 0 0
Côte Visitation and Dis...	13 7 10	13 7 10	79 17 9	14 0 0		107 5 7
Sault au Récollets.....	69 12 11	69 12 11	20 7 11	64 3 4		154 3 4
Haut du Sault.....	8 7 10	8 7 10	5 4 9	9 1 1		22 13 8
Rivière des Prairies.....	35 15 11	35 15 11	15 10 3	31 4 0		82 10 2
Pointe aux Trembles.....	45 3 11	45 3 11	26 16 1	10 8 8		90 8 8
Longue Pointe.....	35 6 0	35 6 0	40 0 0	25 5 0		100 11 0
Iles Perrot.....	31 0 7	31 0 7	28 0 9	7 14 0		66 15 4
Soulanges.....	81 5 4	81 5 4	27 14 8	55 6 0		164 6 0
Côteau du Lac.....	74 9 11	74 9 11	12 10 0	58 15 10		145 15 9
St. Zotique.....	45 9 3	45 9 3	14 14 8	59 1 0		119 4 11
Côteau Landing and Dis...	16 1 0	16 1 0	16 3 2	27 0 0		59 4 2
Nouvelle Longueuil and Dis	139 2 11	139 2 11	116 10 0	197 19 4		453 12 3
Newton.....	17 0 8	17 0 8	15 11 4	20 1 2		52 13 2
St. Clet.....	43 14 8	43 14 8	8 5 4	40 0 0		92 0 0
St. Marthe and Dissentients	50 19 10	50 19 10	45 0 0	92 2 5		188 2 3
Rigaud (parish).....	68 9 6	68 9 6	26 15 1	70 7 6		165 12 1
Vaudreuil.....	132 9 0	132 9 0	33 9 8	102 0 10		267 19 6
Rigaud (village).....	44 16 2	44 16 2	20 4 2	64 12 7		129 12 11
St. Geneviève, No. 2.....	10 9 9	10 9 9	9 10 3	4 12 0		24 12 0
Total.....	1788 8 9	1788 8 9	1479 6 9	13984 3 11	95 5 0	17347 4 5
J. J. RONEY.						
Notre Dame de Bonsecours	23 13 1	23 13 1	63 3 3	14 8 0		101 4 4
Ste. Angélique.....	48 10 7	48 10 7	21 10 0	28 13 4		98 13 11
St. André Avelin.....	44 10 9	44 10 9	19 17 3	77 10 0		141 18 0
Lochaber.....	37 13 3	37 13 3	7 6 9	38 10 0	310 0 0	393 10 0
Buckingham.....	76 12 4	76 12 4	105 10 2	114 12 0		296 14 6
Templeton.....	39 7 3	39 7 3	15 12 9	30 0 0		85 0 0
Hull.....	97 13 11	97 13 11	39 17 1	167 10 0		305 1 0
Aylmer.....	40 13 8	40 13 8	29 6 4	46 18 0		116 18 0
Wakefield.....	20 10 2	20 10 2	17 19 10	8 16 0	65 0 0	112 6 0
Masham.....	34 14 11	34 14 11	19 9 0	5 0 0	25 0 0	84 3 11
Low (not in operation)....	10 10 2					
Onslow.....	28 0 11	28 0 11	46 19 1	56 16 0	160 0 0	291 16 0
Bristol.....	51 17 3	51 17 3	27 5 9	55 4 0		134 7 0
Clarendon.....	61 3 4	61 3 4	16 6 8	34 16 0		112 6 0
Litchfield.....	26 6 10	26 6 10	48 16 4	42 6 0		117 9 2
Calumet.....	27 5 7	27 5 7	33 10 5	58 8 0		99 4 0
Mansfield and Walsham...	21 6 10	21 6 10	31 3 2	42 0 0		94 10 0
Sheen.....	8 0 7	8 0 7	2 19 11			11 0 6
Chichester.....	6 0 6	6 0 6	4 0 0	22 8 0		32 8 6
Allumettes.....	35 13 8	35 13 8	39 6 4	105 12 0		180 12 0
Maniawaki.....	19 4 1	19 4 1	7 15 11	10 0 0		37 0 0
Portland.....	3 12 8	3 12 8	0 3 11	1 18 0		5 14 7
Waterloo.....	20 4 7	20 4 7	0 8 11	18 13 4		39 6 10
Eardley.....	25 4 7	25 4 7	68 0 0	59 12 0		152 16 7
Total.....	808 11 6	798 1 4	666 8 10	1019 10 8	560 0 0	3044 0 10

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.—Continued.

District of Inspection of	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of or voluntary assmt. levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. asst.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.
C. GERMAIN.						
St. Vincent de Paul.....	£ s. d. 82 18 0	£ s. d. 82 18 0	£ s. d. 41 4 1	£ s. d. 114 17 4	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 238 19 5
St. François de Sales.....	34 4 5	34 4 5	68 7 0	37 11 0	.....	140 2 5
St. Rose, parish.....	58 17 10	58 17 10	37 7 2	93 14 0	.....	189 19 0
St. Rose, No. 1 et 2.....	44 7 1	44 7 1	15 4 7	72 0 0	.....	131 11 8
St. Martin, village.....	30 17 10	30 17 12	19 19 2	.....	.....	50 7 0
St. Martin, Côte St. Elzéar....	14 9 2	14 9 2	13 5 10	15 10 1	.....	43 5 1
" " Bas.....	10 1 10	10 1 10	10 10 0	5 6 0	.....	25 17 10
" " Haut.....	17 3 9	17 3 9	3 0 4	12 0 0	.....	32 4 1
" " Côte du haut, b. l'eau	13 9 2	13 9 2	6 11 2	2 16 0	.....	22 16 4
" " Bas du bord de l'eau	12 11 5	12 11 5	7 18 7	14 0 0	.....	34 10 0
" " Côte St. Antoine....	10 9 3	10 9 3	2 0 9	5 13 4	.....	18 3 4
" " A Bord à Plouffe....	21 13 3	21 13 3	7 0 9	13 0 0	.....	41 14 0
St. Thérèse, village.....	47 10 10	47 10 10	18 1 8	26 0 0	.....	91 12 6
Terrebonne.....	74 0 2	74 0 2	14 2 4	18 4 0	.....	106 6 6
St. Anne des Plaines.....	56 8 10	56 8 10	10 14 4	62 0 0	.....	129 3 2
Lacorne.....	50 15 8	50 15 8	34 4 4	27 10 0	.....	112 10 0
St. Jérôme.....	192 18 1	192 18 1	57 1 11	.....	.....	250 0 0
St. Janvier, village.....	18 13 5	18 13 5	5 5 10	5 2 0	.....	29 1 3
St. Adèle.....	22 3 9	22 3 9	5 16 11	.....	.....	28 0 8
Mille Isles, Ste. Angélique... .	17 5 10	17 5 10	12 14 2	3 17 0	.....	33 17 0
St. Laurent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Raphaël, south.....	21 14 10	21 14 10	3 5 2	15 0 0	.....	40 0 0
" " north.....	11 6 9	11 6 9	11 13 3	8 12 0	.....	31 12 0
St. Eustache.....	141 14 5	141 14 5	7 3 8	86 10 0	1007 7 2	1242 15 3
St. Augustin... ..	79 18 4	79 18 4	25 10 9	28 12 9	.....	134 1 10
St. Joseph.....	41 13 5	41 13 5	21 18 1	36 4 0	.....	99 15 6
St. Benoit.....	75 3 11	75 3 11	11 5 0	67 15 0	.....	154 3 11
St. Jérôme, No. 4.....	16 6 4	16 6 4	33 10 8	12 1 4	.....	61 18 4
St. Hermas.....	60 3 11	60 3 11	34 14 11	21 14 0	.....	116 12 10
St. Placide.....	42 16 0	42 16 0	65 4 0	16 12 0	.....	124 12 0
Lac des Deux Montagnes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Scholastique.....	120 17 6	120 17 6	152 9 8	37 0 0	.....	310 7 2
St. Joachim.....	18 13 10	18 13 10	24 4 0	13 17 4	.....	56 15 2
Côte Ste. Marie.....	12 5 2	12 5 2	2 10 11	.....	.....	14 16 1
St. Columban.....	30 18 6	30 18 6	32 1 6	.....	87 0 0	150 0 0
St. Thérèse, parish, north....	10 18 4	10 18 4	17 14 11	3 14 8	.....	32 7 11
" " south.....	9 0 1	9 0 1	9 13 8	4 16 0	.....	23 9 9
" " Haut.....	11 17 1	11 17 1	15 6 6	5 4 0	.....	32 7 7
" " Bas, No. 2.....	14 1 6	14 1 6	12 7 0	.....	.....	26 8 6
" " Rivière Cachée .	5 16 3	5 16 3	5 6 0	4 0 0	.....	15 2 3
St. Janvier, parish.....	25 8 2	25 8 2	22 14 0	.....	.....	48 2 2
" " Bas.....	9 12 5	9 12 5	13 17 7	.....	.....	23 10 0
Total.....	1591 6 4	1591 6 4	912 12 2	890 13 10	1094 7 2	4488 19 6
JOHN BRUCE.						
Dundee.....	34 5 2	34 5 2	60 14 10	25 4 0	.....	120 4 0
St. Anicet.....	89 3 9	89 3 9	173 0 0	108 0 0	.....	370 3 9
Godmanchester.....	73 0 2	73 0 2	50 11 4	102 4 5	.....	225 15 11
Elgin.....	38 12 8	38 12 8	29 5 4	49 4 0	.....	117 2 0
Hinchinbrooke.....	92 7 0	92 7 0	86 16 8	129 14 6	31 5 0	340 3 2
Huntingdon.....	23 13 4	23 13 4	26 4 5	56 0 0	.....	105 17 9
Hemmingford.....	139 17 0	139 17 0	46 0 0	165 11 3	.....	351 8 3
St. Jean Chrysostôme, No. 2...	119 5 9	119 5 9	150 7 3	115 4 0	.....	384 17 0
Orms town.....	123 13 9	123 13 9	120 7 6	162 10 0	75 0 0	481 11 3
Montreal, protestant.....	141 3 4	141 3 4	6496 0 0	40 0 0	.....	6677 3 4
Argenteuil.....	80 17 2	80 17 2	35 15 1	115 12 0	.....	232 4 3
Jerusalem.....	73 16 10	73 16 10	42 15 9	75 12 0	.....	192 4 7
Gore.....	52 15 3	52 15 3	25 4 9	68 10 8	.....	146 10 8
Chatham.....	110 1 2	110 1 2	129 11 7	140 4 4	.....	379 17 1
Grenville and Harrington.....	78 17 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1271 9 4	1192 12 4	7472 14 6	1353 11 2	106 5 0	10125 3 0

RECAPITULATION OF THE STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE MUNICIPALITIES OF LOWER CANADA.

District of Inspection of	Amount of annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution, to equal amount of grant.	Amount of assessment levied over and above amt of grant, also spl. asst.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. n.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
J. B. F. Painchaud.....	76 0 0	76 0 0	.....	.....	.....	76 0 0
Jos. Meagher.....	646 19 5	594 4 4	431 14 4	494 8 10	220 9 0	1740 16 6
J. Lespérance.....	33 12 8	33 12 8	13 3 10	20 4 0	.....	67 0 6
V. Martin.....	172 5 2	172 5 2	70 14 9	59 18 6	.....	302 18 5
G. Tanguay.....	1619 19 2	1619 19 2	753 13 6	565 13 0	350 15 6	3290 1 2
C. Cimon.....	486 9 6	461 12 6	188 2 6	191 17 0	37 10 0	875 2 0
John Hume.....	553 5 5	483 2 2	340 15 3	192 14 4	81 12 1	1098 3 10
P. F. Béland.....	2020 2 8	1980 17 6	812 14 9	1189 8 2	328 13 0	4311 13 5
J. Crépault.....	1280 15 3	1280 15 3	440 10 1	981 8 6	278 12 5	2981 6 3
P. M. Bardy.....	2411 2 3	2375 1 3	744 2 11	11961 2 4	162 14 7	15243 1 1
Rev. R. Plees.....	211 1 6	211 1 6	30 0 0	1179 0 0	.....	1420 1 6
P. Hubert.....	1441 7 8	1431 5 3	596 4 8	845 13 0	18 5 10	2891 8 9
G. A. Bourgeois.....	302 17 7	302 17 7	428 2 7	188 19 6	401 0 0	1320 19 8
B. Maurault.....	1211 1 8	1121 16 0	443 9 2	315 0 3	206 1 10	2086 7 3
M. Child.....	1285 19 4	1258 15 1	1297 13 8	1650 13 4	566 5 0	4773 7 1
R. Parmelee.....	1635 7 5	1599 19 7	1406 16 7	1576 6 5	1145 17 1	5728 19 8
J. N. A. Archambault ...	2131 3 9	2131 3 9	1319 1 3	1505 3 4	127 18 8	5083 7 0
A. P. L. Consigny.....	1778 12 2	1778 12 2	1487 2 11	956 7 2	274 0 0	4496 2 3
M. Lanctot.....	1951 19 1	1951 19 1	1173 9 2	1282 1 2	194 8 10	4601 18 3
John Bruce.....	1271 9 4	1192 12 4	7473 14 6	1353 11 2	106 5 0	10125 3 0
F. X. Valade.....	1788 8 9	1788 8 9	1479 6 9	13984 3 11	95 5 0	17347 4 5
A. D. Dorval.....	2235 15 7	2235 15 7	969 15 7	968 6 6	123 8 0	4297 5 5
C. Germain.....	1591 6 4	1591 6 4	912 12 2	890 13 10	1094 7 2	4488 19 6
J. J. Roney.....	808 11 6	798 1 4	666 8 10	1019 10 8	560 0 0	3044 0 10
Total.....	.....	28471 4 4	23474 9 6	43372 4 11	6373 9 0	101691 7 9

STATEMENT C.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN EACH COUNTY, USING THE BOOKS HEREUNDER MENTIONED.

	Alphabet and syllable.	Devoir du chrétien.	Psautier de David.	Manuscript.	Catechism.	Testament.	Guide de l'instituteur.	Instruction de la jeunesse.	Lectures instructives et amusantes.	National School Books.	Towns readers.	Mayor's Schoolbook.	Catholic School book.
1	Arthabaska,.....	10	10		5	5	6	10	8	5		3	
2	Argenteuil,.....	41	36	17	35	16	33	24	9	24		7	
3	L'Assomption,.....	46	48	38	38	40	24	6	12	6		12	
4	Beauce,.....	38	37	27	34	19	12		6	4			6
5	Bellechasse,.....	2								12		8	
6	Bonaventure,.....	4	4		4	4				12		12	
7	Brome,.....	25	36	28	37	37	18	30	6	12	5	8	
8	Bagot,.....	37	25	18	26	18	6	15					
9	Berthier,.....	26	26	26	29	13	18	6		8		8	
10	Beauharnois,.....	24	24	22	24	23		17		16		12	8
11	Chateauguay,.....	40	42	26	24	30	12	34	19	14	7		
12	Champlain,.....	10	10			10		6					
13	Chicoutimi,.....	20	22	22	12	22				2			
14	Chambly,.....									24			
15	Compton,.....	19	19	19	19	19	7						
16	Charlevoix,.....	26	32	32	18	24	10		10	10			9
17	Dorchester,.....	8	5	5	5	5	2		8	18		20	
18	Drummond,.....	4	4	4	4	4		4		8		18	8
19	Gaspé,.....	1	1	1	1	1				36		20	
20	Huntingdon,.....	23	23	23	23	23	10	18		6	16		
21	Hochelaga,.....	50	55	50	43	40	30	26	10	10		8	8
22	St. Hyacinthe,.....	34	30	14	14	18	8	6					7
23	Iberville,.....	29	30		12	29							6
24	L'Islet,.....	28	28	28	28	20	15	24		12		6	
25	Jacques Cartier,.....	50	46	37	38	12	6	19	12	1	6		
26	Joliette,.....	18	17	16	17	12		9		16		14	
27	St. Jean,.....	48	56	32	32	46	55	6					
28	Kamouraska,.....	59	48	42	36	48	36			11			16
29	Lévi,.....	24	45	28	14	32	17			9		4	8
30	Lotbinière,.....	24	31	31	26	12	10	17				12	16
31	Laprairie,.....	20	20	20	20	20	10	18	6	8		6	6
32	Laval,.....	30	31	12	18	22	8	8					6
33	St. Maurice,.....	22	20	22	22	18	22		20				
34	Montmorency,.....	18	21	6	6	13							8
35	Montmagny,.....	38	48	48	48	24	28	6		12		8	8
36	Deux Montagnes,.....	12	12			7	7			6		8	
37	Mégantic,.....									8	40		
38	Missisquoi,.....	27	25	20	27	27	11	16	8	9		1	
39	Maskinongé,.....	12	20	16	17	15	20	9	3	3			3
40	Montcalm,.....	25	29	12	12	5		7	17		1	6	5
41	Napierville,.....	32	54			32		50	19			2	
42	Nicolet,.....	8	11	6								16	
43	Ottawa,.....									37		8	
44	Pontiac,.....	30	30	12	16	18		7	11	6			11
45	Portneuf,.....	41	48	21	31	36	23		3	2		22	16
46	Quebec,.....	18	41	27	29	19	6	8	29	10		7	
47	Rouville,.....	20	33	10	12	23				2			
48	Rimouski,.....	34	28	19	21	19	18	18		4			8
49	Richelieu,.....										8	25	
50	Richmond,.....	18	21	11		11	6	11	10	6		6	8
51	Soulanges,.....	5	5		5	5							
52	Saguenay,.....	11	15	5	5	5		10		4	21	18	
53	Shefford,.....									22	23		
54	Stanstead,.....	16	19	13	9	14		6	4			5	5
55	Terrebonne,.....	13	37	20	17	19	11	4		2			16
56	Témiscouata,.....	15	31	18	15	15	12	23	13				8
57	Verchères,.....		19	19	18	5	8	18	7	3	2	2	7
58	Vaudreuil,.....	20	30	13	11	16	9	15	10	4			11
59	Yamaska,.....		4			4				7	6		
60	Wolfe,.....												
Total,.....		1253	1442	936	948	974	506	533	287	91	431	100	218

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.—Continued.

		Murray's English Reader.	L'Honond's Grammar.	Friars' Grammar. Orthographical Exercises.	Murray's Grammar.	Lennie's Grammar.	Abregé de l'histoire Sainte, du Canada, et de France, des frères.	Histoires.	Friars' Geography.	Morse's Geography.	Olney's Geography.	Bouthillier's Arithm.	Friars' Arithmetic.	Adams' Arithmetic.	Walkingham's Arith.
1	Arthabaska,	8		10			9		10			1	10	9	2
2	Argenteuil,				7	11				12				7	11
3	L'Assomption,		24	20	8		30		20			19	23		
4	Beauce,	11	30	15			48		42			29	13		
5	Bellechasse,		28	14	12	6	30		30			28	14		
6	Bonaventure,				6						8				
7	Brome,	12	6	4	4				4				4	21	
8	Bagot,	7		30	8	5		26	30			12	15	4	
9	Berthier,		12	12	5		18	2	25			5	17		
10	Beauharnois,	8	8	16	9	4	21	2	25	4			18		
11	Chateauguay,		8	16	10	8	28		25			9	22		19
12	Champlain,		12	30	30	7	30		32				27		8
13	Chicoutimi,		6	4			10		10			6	4		
14	Chambly,			22	3		12		21			13	10		
15	Compton,	24			9	8				7	6			23	
16	Charlevoix,	7	7	13			19		28			8	9		
17	Dorchester,		30	10	10		26		8			19	12		12
18	Drummond,	7	5	4	8	8	5						8		4
19	Gaspé,	12		4			4					4			21
20	Huntingdon,	18		1	18	12		1	1				1		18
21	Hochelaga,		9	14	18	12	22		22			8	16		
22	St. Hyacinthe,	18	14	34	12		13		25			14	30		
23	Iberville,		8	25		6	26		27	8			29	12	
24	L'Islet,		10	20	12	8	24		24			15	14		
25	Jacques Cartier,			28	13	6	26		26	6	7		28	4	5
26	Joliette,		18	24	12	6	34		35			18	24		
27	St. Jean,	14		13	7	8	20		20	7	6		13	3	6
28	Kamouraska,		12	38	30	6	45		37			18	26		
29	Lévi,	8	28	23	18	8	38		36	2	3		30	12	8
30	Lotbinière,	8	27	10	6	4	40		18			37			4
31	Laprairie,	16		18	25	3	26		18	6		4	20		4
32	Laval,	6		20	16	5	20		17			4	16		3
33	St. Maurice,		12	18	6	8	30	1	18				24		6
34	Montmorency,		11	7	8		21		18			11	8		
35	Montmagny,	6	8	12	6	3	18		19			12	5		
36	Deux Montagnes,		8	24		7	35	2	36	4		14	16		
37	Mégantic,	6	6		4	4		7	3			8	5		3
38	Missisquoi,				1				8	8					5
39	Maskinongé,		12	7	13		17		24			13	14	48	5
40	Montcalm,	1	16		11		11		11			3	8		1
41	Napierville,	6	7	18		6	12		23			3	20		1
42	Nicolet,	2		38	16	2	20		32	3	2	7	26		6
43	Ottawa,	16	2	14	6	12	13	2	12			2	12		10
44	Pontiac,		2		3	9	3		19	8					3
45	Portneuf,	10	16	19	8		23		19	2			4		3
46	Quebec,	18	31	26	26	17	41		35	7		11	13		2
47	Rouville,			40	15		41		41			27	13		3
48	Rimouski,		20	19		5	29		25			5	33		
49	Richelieu,	10	15	19	18	6	34	2	24			10	21		
50	Richmond,					10						6	21		5
51	Soulanges,	8	5	15	11	6	13		20	10			7		
52	Saguenay,						9	1	16	2			13	2	5
53	Shefford,			9											
54	Stanstead,				5			1	9		23	2	9	16	
55	Terrebonne,		7	15	8		12				5		30		
56	Témiscouata,		11	19		8	17		13		3	8	13		
57	Verchères,		2	14	9	5	21		19			18	17		
58	Vaudreuil,	3	4	11	19	2	13		15			11	7		7
59	Yamaska,		9	25	19	5	21		7			5	5		
60	Wolfe,	6		4	4		4	1	21			4			
Total,		269	506	855	476	254	1008	15	1064	139	83	476	738	198	173

STATEMENT D.—Containing the Statistics of all Educational Institutions in Canada East, more particularly those relating to Superior and Second Class Schools.

FIRST DIVISION—SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

					Fac. of Theology.			
Name of Institution and Where situated.	Date of foundation.	By whom founded.	Names of Visitors.	Composition of Board of Direction.	No. of Professors.	No. of Stud.	Number of volumes.	Cost of courses of studies.
FIRST SECTION.— UNIVERSITIES.								
1 McGill College, Montreal.	1840	Hon. J. McGill,	His Excel. the G. G.	Eleven Governors appointed by the Execu. Govern.	Not yet organ	ised.		
2 Bishop's College, Lennoxville, district of St. Francis.	1843	His Lordship Bishop Mountain.	Right Rev. G. J. Mountain, Rt. R. F. Fulford.	The Anglican Bishops, Trustees and a Board of Professors.	2	12		
3 Laval University, Quebec.	1852	The Quebec Seminary.	The Archbishop of Quebec.	The Principal and Council of the University is composed of the Directors of the Quebec Seminary and of the three Senior Professors of each Faculty.	Not yet organ	ised.		
SECTION SECOND— SPECIAL SCHOOLS.								
1 Catholic Theologi. School, Seminary, Quebec.	1663	Mgr. Laval, 1st Bishop of Quebec.	.....	Nine priests directors.	4	45	2500	.....
2 Catholic Theologi. School, Seminary, Montreal.	.....	.....	The Visitor of St. Sulpice.	Eleven priests directors.	5	43	1000	.....
3 Montreal School, Medicine	1843	.....	Physicians of Montreal	Medical Board, directors.	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 School of Law, St. Mary's College, Montreal.	1852	.....	.....	See Secondary Scho. No. 9.	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Catholic Theologi. School College of St. Hyacinthe District of Montreal.	.....	.....	.....	Vid. Sec. Schools No. 4.	2	18	500	.....
6 Catholic Theologi. School College of Nicolet, District of Three Rivers.	1854	.....	.....	Vid. Sec. Schools No. 3.	1	15	500	.....
7 Catholic Theologi. School College Ste. Thérèse de Blainville.	1840	.....	.....	Vid. Sec. Schools No. 5.	1	14	200	.....
Total,					15	147	4700	.....

Faculty of Law.				Faculty of Medicine.				Faculty of Arts.				Cost of Board.	Total cost of Apparatus.	Total value of buildings.	Annual disbursements.	Annual Revenue.	Total No. of Books in the Libraries.	Total No. of Prof.	Total No. of Stud.			
No. of Prof.	No. of Stud.	Number of volumes.	Cost of Courses.	No. of Prof.	No. of Stud.	Number of volumes.	Cost of Apparatus.	Cost of Courses.	No. of Prof.	No. of Stud.	Number of Volumes.									Cost of Apparatus.	Cost of cour.	
1	5	15	£3-15	11	57	2300	300	£3	6	38	1500	1000	5	30	250	1300	12500	2765	1253	3800	22	110
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2500	300	..	25	300	7000	1200	800	2500	2	12	
3	7	22	1200	6	10	25	2000	1500	£12	2	10	500	2500	..	32-10	4000	50000	4000	2500	3700	19	57
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	3600	2025	2500	4	45	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	25000	3500	1250	1000	5	43	
3	.....	.....	.....	9	46	500	50	£30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	581	581	500	9	46	
4	1	17	£1 per Month.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	2	18	
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	1	15	
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	1	14	
13	54	1200	.....	30	128	4800	1850	.....	8	48	4500	3800	..	.....	5650	94500	15646	8409	15200	56	377	

SECOND DIVISION.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—FIRST SECTION.—CLASSICAL COLLEGES.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.					FINANCES.				
Name of the Institution and where situated.	Date of foundation.	By whom founded.	Composition of Board of Direction.	Composition of Board of Professors and Regents. Whether Clergymen, laymen, or of a Religious order, and of what Religious order.	Annual expenses of the Institution.	Annual revenue of the Institution.	Cost of tuition.	Cost of Board.	Number of pupils receiving gratuit instruction.
1 Quebec Seminary.....	1663	Mgr. Laval, 1st Bishop of Q.	A Council composed of the Superior and at least four directors.....	Priests and laymen.....	5500	....	£ s. 2 10	£ s. 20 0	70
2 Montreal ".....	1773	Rev. J.B. Curateau de la Blaiserie, of the order St. Sulpice.	The Superior, the Director, and five priests of the order.	" eccles. relig. (frères)	5600	2562	3 18	21 0	.....
3 College of Nicolet.....	1804	The Rev. M. Brassard (curé),	5 Directors.....	" eccles. and laymen..	3601	2725	1 10	16 10	.....
4 " of St. Hyacinthe.	1811	" " Girouard (curé),	The Bishop of St. Hyacinthe and nine priests, directors.	" " "	4119	3939	4 0	16 0	12
5 " of Ste. Thérèse de Blainville.....	1825	" " Ducharme.....	The Bishop of Montreal and 30 priests, directors.....	" " "	1988	1694	4 0	14 0	5
6 " Ste. Anne Lapocatière	1827	" " Painchaud....	The Archbishop of Quebec and curés of 5 nearest parish.	" " "	4557	3697	2 10	20 0	5
7 " de L'Assomption,	1832	" " Labelle, J.B. Meilleur and C. L. Cazeneuve, Esquires.....	The Bishop of Montreal, the founders, and principal officers of the Institution.....	" " "	935	438	1 10	.....	6
8 High School of Quebec...	1843	Rev. Dr. Cook & shareholders	15 Directors.....	Laymen.....	1300	....	8 0	.....	37
9 St. Mary's Colle. Montreal,	1849	Mgr. Bourget, Bh. of Montreal	The Bishop of Montreal, 1 Director and 6 officers.....	The Rev. the Fathers of the Company of Jesus.....	3767	3789	15 per month	31 0	24
10 High Sch. of McGill college	1852	McGill College.....	Governors of McGill College.....	Laymen.....	1875	1580	6 0	40 0	30
11 St. Francis Richmond....	1854	Public subscription.....	9 Trustees.....	Ministers and laymen.....	800	400	10 0	50 0	.....
12 Lower Canada college...	1856	.....	The principal and professors.....	" "	1100	1300	4 0	25 0	.....
Total.....					£ 34542	22124	.....	.....	189

FINANCES.

Number of pupils receiving board gratis.	Number of pupils receiving half board gratis.	Sources of revenue, from whence derived.	Value of real Estate, the property of the institution.	Total amount of debts due by the institutions.	Cursory statement of these debts.	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.	Dimensions, and general description of these buildings.	Number of years required to complete course of studies.
1	14	27	Seigniories of Beaupré, and of the Isle Jésus, two fiefs at Quebec, farm at St. Joachim, and revenue derived from board and tuition.....	100000	.....	15000	700 ft. long, 3 stories high, stone.....	8
*2	..	.....	Board, tuition, and from Seminary of St. Sulpice.....	40000	.....	15000	120 feet X 32, 2 wings, 171 X 39, 3 stories, stone.....	8
3	..	.....	Board tuition, rents and farm rents..	1850	876	20000	300 ft. in length, 2 wings 180 ft. each, 3 stories, stone.....	8
4	7	15	Rents, board, farm rents, gifts, &c..	28700	8000	26000	200 ft. in front. 2 wings 160 ft. each, 3 stories, stone.....	8
5	..	18	Pupils, farms, curé of Ste. Thérèse and government grant.....	29000	1777	10000	100 ft. X 60, 2 wings 43 X 56 ft.....	8
6	1	7	Board, rents, farm rents and gifts...	3000	5900	12000	150 X 57 ft., 5 stories, 2 wings 100 ft., 3 stories.....	10
7	..	.....	Board, government grant.....	307	719	3500	Main building 60 X 30 ft., 2 wings 80 X 45 ft., addition to one wing 80 X 47 ft., 2 stories.....	7
8	..	.....	Government grant, tuition fees.....	.....	.....	.....	60 X 40 ft.....	5
9	4	13	Revenue derived from pupils, rents.	17750	11510	10000	332 X 56 ft., height of walls 48 ft....	8
10	..	.....	Tuition-fees, £1580 and gov. grant..	.....	.....	4000	30 X 20 ft., 70 X 38 ft.....	7
11	12	53	Tuition-fees, boarders fees.....	2000	337	2000	75 X 40 feet, 4 stories.....	4
12	..	.....	Tuition-fees, boarders fees.....	.....	.....	.....	A rented house.....	.....
38	133	.....	£ 222607	29119	.....	£ 117500	.....	.....

* The Seminary of Montreal possesses real estate of much greater value than the amount above stated; but I have only given in this column, a capital representing the amount which appears to be supplied for the maintenance of the College. The Seminary of Montreal supports a great number of other Institutions both Educational and charitable. Vide Report of 1855.

CLASSICAL COLLEGES.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

	Nature of the Religious teaching.	Number of volumes in the pupils' library.	Number of volumes in the professors' library.	Total number of volumes.	Number of globes and orreries.	Number of geographical or other maps belonging to the institution.	Value of the museum of natural history.	Value of apparatus for study of natural philosophy.	Number of pupils learning arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning mental calculation.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning algebra.	Number of pupils learning geometry.	Number of pupils learning trigonometry.	Number of pupils learning conic sections.	Number of pupils learning differential and integral calculus.	Number of pupils learning natural philosophy.	Number of pupils studying meteorology.	Number of pupils learning astronomy.	Number of pupils learning chemistry.	Number of pupils learning natural history.
1	cath.	2842	19791	22633	6	35	1000	2500	219	17	17	17	17	17	17	11	11	17	28	11	28
2	"	2000	8000	10000	4	27	1500	600	172	15	24	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
3	"	1000	4000	5000	7	20	1500	600	250	40	30	30	30	30	30	25	25	16	25	25	33
4	"	2000	8000	10000	7	30	1500	600	140	18	18	18	18	18	18	16	16	16	16	16	16
5	"	2000	2000	2000	6	22	200	200	110	110	12	9	3	3	3	8	8	7	6	7	5
6	"	1000	5000	6000	6	30	500	500	127	12	9	9	3	3	3	8	8	7	6	7	5
7	"	1400	400	1800	2	30	50	50	130	30	50	50	25	25	25	8	8	8	8	8	8
8	prot.	500	500	500	1	16	50	350	155	15	10	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	cath.	1000	5000	6000	3	20	50	350	140	20	26	26	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
10	non sec.	20	20	20	2	25	50	25	182	40	15	15	35	22	22	190	190	190	190	190	190
11	prot.	20	20	20	2	25	50	25	182	40	15	15	35	22	22	190	190	190	190	190	190
12	prot.	20	20	20	2	25	50	25	182	40	15	15	35	22	22	190	190	190	190	190	190
.....	.....	13762	50191	63953	44	275	4150	4175	1886	378	248	255	238	133	62	20	325	238	297	95	120

COURSE OF STUDIES :—Continued.

1	320	Number of French pupils learning English.
2	166	Number of English pupils learning French.
3	281	Number of pupils learning French grammar.
4	180	Number of pupils learning French parsing.
5	153	Number of pupils learning geography.
6	135	Number of pupils writing French orthographical exercises from dictation.
7	110	Number of pupils composing French verse.
8	150	Number of pupils practising French composition.
9	123	Number of pupils learning English parsing.
10	147	Number of pupils writing from dictation English orthographical exercises.
11	3	Number of pupils composing English verse.
12	3	Number of pupils learning the Latin grammar.
1479	632	Number of pupils learning English composition.
1543	1165	Number of pupils learning latin versification.
1202	1141	Number of pupils learning latin composition.
79	160	Number of pupils learning the Greek grammar.
847	1232	Number of pupils learning Greek composition.
1232	940	Number of pupils learning the Hebrew grammar.
940	64	Number of pupils learning Italian.
433	182	Number of pupils learning German.
1377	51	Number of pupils learning Spanish.
433	46	Number of pupils learning belles lettres.
393	571	
571	25	
25	15	
15	10	
10	7	
7	3	
3	12	
12	11	
11	10	
10	9	
9	8	
8	7	
7	6	
6	5	
5	4	
4	3	
3	2	
2	1	
1		

CLASSICAL COLLEGES.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES:—Continued.

1	19	28	38	39	46	71	24	307	288	158	91	14	25	10	224	467	50	...	40	40
2	13	12	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	22	22	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	28	52	31	21	31	31	...	60	35	50	25	10	15	10	15	20	36	...	...	...
5	13	30	7	9	...	7	...	...	25	30	31	...	...	...	40	21	...	...	...	...
6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	7	...	10	...	18	33	...	...	...	...
7	15	12	22	17	...	...	24	102	11	37	10	...	...	...	20	135	...	...	...	...
8	75	...	...	10	...	25	...	25	11	...	...	...	...	...	15	24	...	...	...	...
9	10	8	1	8	8	8	...	...	15	12	12	4	...	...	40	26	50	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	15	6	...	...	...	10	25	...	...	40	40
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	204	136	131	119	39	46	71	24	307	288	158	91	14	25	10	224	467	50	...	40

SECOND DIVISION.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—SECOND SECTION.—COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF INSTITUTION.						FINANCES.				
Name of the Institution and where situated.	Date of its foundation.	By whom founded.	Composition of Board of Direction.	Composition of Boards of Professors and Regents. Whether Clergymen, Laymen, of a Religious order and of what Religious order.	Annual expenses of the Institution.	Annual revenue of the Institution.	Cost of tuition.	Cost of Board.	Number of pupils receiving gratuitous instruction.	
1 Collège Joliette	1846	The Hon. B. Joliette	1 Priest Director, and 1 clerk manager	Religious, (friars,) clerk St. Viateur, Ecclesiastics....	£ 529	£ 443 4	£ s d.	£ s. d.	38	
2 College Masson, Terrebonne	1847	Mrs Masson.....	Superior, Director, Manager.....	Ecclesiastics & laymen....	1172	868 3 18 ½	0 18 7 ½		12	
3 " Notre Dame de Lévi	1853	Rev. Curate Déziel.....	The Curate of N. D. & 4 Trustees, Laymen.....	Friars of the Christian Schools	1442	1219 1 6 3 p.mon.	20 0 0		44	
4 " St. Michel.....	1853	" " Fortier School Commissioner, Lavallée & C. Germain, Inspector.....	1 Superior, Director & School Commissioners.....	Laymen.....	360	150 3 5	20 0 0		12	
5 " Laval	1854	" " " " " "	3 priests Directors.....	Ecclesiastics & laymen....	500	350 2	18 0 0		5	
6 " Chambly.....	1826	" " Migneault....	4 priests, 1 Churchwarden..	Clerks of St. Viateur & ecclesiastics.....	510	361 4	20 0 0		1	
7 " Rigaud	1850	" " Désautels....	Bishop of Montreal, 1 Superior, 1 Director	Clerks of St. Viateur	413	411 3	1 10 0		40	
8 " Ste. Marie Monnoir.	1853	" " Crevier.....	Curate, Churchwarden, Director, Prefect, Manager.....	Priests, ecclesiastics and laymen.....	335	335 4			5	
9 " Ste. Marie de Beauce	1855	" " Proulx & parishioners...	The Commissioners.....	Friars of the Christian Schools	215	186 1 5			14	
10 " Ste. Germain de Rimouski.....	1855	" " Tanguay.....	The Curate Direct., 1 assist.	Ecclesiastics & laymen....	570	135 15				
11 " Lachute	1855	Rev. Ths. Henry et al	7 Directors.....	Ministers & laymen	160	160			7	
12 " Verchères.....	1854	Rev. Curate Bruneau	1 Superior, 1 Director	Clerks of St. Viateur	467	287 3			8	
13 " Varennes	1855	Bishop Bourget	The Curate, 1 Director.....	Friars of St. Joseph	385	188	12-10 0			
14 " St. Henri Mascouche	1850	Rev. Curate Chevigny.....	The Director only.....	Laymen.....	200	70 3			8	
15 " Sherbrooke.....	1855	Bishop Prince	The Bishop, Curate & 3 others	Ecclesiastics.....	100	54 1 10			18	
Total.....					7358	5217			212	

FINANCES.

	Number of pupils receiving board gratis.	Number of pupils receiving half board gratis.	Sources of revenue, from whence derived	Value of real property possessed by the institution.	Total amount of debts due by institution.	Cursory statement of these debts.	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.	Dimensions, and general description of the buildings.	Number of years required to complete course of studies.
1	.....	.....	£55 from school com., board and Government Grant.....	200	313	Loan £125, sundry debts £178.....	2000	80 by 40, 60 by 24, wing, &c..	7
2	.....	19	Board £766, farm revenue £52, Sch. Commissioners £50, Gov. Grant..	550	920	New building £920	1000	Length, 136, by 56, 4 stories..	5
3	.....	.....	Monthly fees, boarders fees, tuition fees of day scholars, Gov. Grant..	8000	2142	Building £900, purchase of land £250, interest £15, moveables £295, interest £53.....	4000	.....	5
4	.....	.....	Assessment, monthly fees, Government Grant.....	160	325	Building £240, land £50, apparatus for study of Nat. Phil. £32 10s.....	1500	Length 60 by 48, 2 stories.....	4
5	.....	.....	Boarders fees, donations from Bazaars, Government Grant.....	1300	1700	Loan £300, new building £1400.....	.....	4 stories high, length 62 by 56.	5
6	1	3	Boarders fees and tuition fees, £295 10s. ground rent, (constituted) farm revenue £65 10s., and Gov. Grant.	900	459	Traders Bills £229, sundry other debts £243.....	5000	150 by 50, 2 stories.....	7
7	1	2	Tuition fees, £76, school commissioners £90 Government Grant..	600	2000	Erection of the new college.....	500	Length 70 by 36, 2 stories.....	7
8	2	1	Tuition fees, Government Grant....	700	250	Loan	300	{ " 72 by 35, wings 36 by 24, 1 story.....	9
9	.....	10	Tuition fees, Government Grant....	.....	.....	£143 entrance fees for years 1855 & 1856.	1000	Length 66 by 36, 2 stories & a building of 30 by 25, 1 story.	.....
10	.....	.....	Boarders fees, school fees and school commissioners £35.....	2000	150	School Furniture £150.....	2000	96 by 56, 25 feet high.....	.....
11	.....	.....	Don. aid from parish and Gov. Grant.	.....	.....	Loan £500, mortgage on property £310.....	150	42 by 38 .....	.....
12	.....	.....	Board £187, Government Grant....	600	800	£45 to Socy. of St. Joseph, 152 8s. 8d. for subsistence.....	1200	Length 90 by 40, 3 stories.....	6
13	1	.....	Board, from s. com. and G. G.....	3000	2097	.....	2400	2 stories, 60 by 40 .....	.....
14	.....	.....	Tui. fees, don. from cur. & G. G....	.....	400	.....	625	Length 50 by 40, 2 stories.....	6
15	.....	.....	Tuition fees,.....	300	102	Repairs of building, salaries of profes.	200	50 by 28, 28 by 20	5
	5	35		18310	11658		21875		.....

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

	Nature of the religious teaching.	Number of volumes in the pupils' library.	Number of volumes in the professors' library.	Total number of volumes.	Number of globes & orreries.	Number of geographical or other maps belonging to the institution.	Value of the museum of natural history.	Value of apparatus for study of natural philosophy.	Number of pupils learning arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning mental calculation.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning algebra.	Number of pupils learning geometry.	Number of pupils learning trigonometry.	Number of pupils learning conic section.	Number of pupils learning differential and integral calculus.	Number of students learning natural philosophy.	Number of pupils studying meteorology.	Number of pupils learning astronomy.	Number of pupils learning chemistry.	Number of pupils learning natural history
1	cath.	347	200	547	2	10	£250	210	117	11	11	11	11	34	26	13	41	9	41	85	96
2	"	800	666	1466	2	15	50	166	166	33	33	33	33	34	26	13	41	9	41	85	96
3	"	500	666	1166	2	12	50	185	166	42	42	17	59	34	26	13	41	9	41	85	96
4	"	100	100	200	1	4	32	98	40	9	9	9	9	34	26	13	41	9	41	85	96
5	"	100	100	200	2	7	100	60	80	25	25	25	11	34	26	13	41	9	41	85	96
6	cath.	900	103	900	2	8	200	72	43	25	13	13	7	34	26	13	41	9	41	85	96
7	"	261	103	364	2	4	50	96	20	10	10	8	7	34	26	13	41	9	41	85	96
8	"	80	80	160	2	4	50	96	20	10	10	8	7	34	26	13	41	9	41	85	96
9	cath.	500	500	1000	2	5	110	110	40	15	15	20	20	34	26	13	41	9	41	85	96
10	"	500	500	1000	2	10	140	110	40	15	15	20	20	34	26	13	41	9	41	85	96
11	"	500	500	1000	2	10	140	110	40	15	15	20	20	34	26	13	41	9	41	85	96
12	cath	500	500	1000	2	10	140	110	40	15	15	20	20	34	26	13	41	9	41	85	96
13	cath	500	500	1000	2	10	140	110	40	15	15	20	20	34	26	13	41	9	41	85	96
14	cath	200	200	400	2	8	54	54	28	8	8	7	7	34	26	13	41	9	41	85	96
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3688	1200	4888	12	107	£722	1443	664	234	135	187	34	26	13	41	9	41	85	96	.....

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

1	108	Number of French pupils learning English.	1204
2	192	Number of English pupils learning French.	97
3	176	Number of pupils learning French grammar.	1108
4	117	Number of pupils learning French parsing.	876
5	47	Number of pupils learning geography.	779
6	70	Number of pupils writing French orthographical exercises from dictation.	885
7	102	Number of pupils composing French verse.	15
8	38	Number of pupils practising French composition.	306
9	50	Number of pupils learning English parsing.	607
10	35	Number of pupils writing from dictation English orthographical exercises.	645
11	12	Number of pupils composing English verse.	15
12	114	Number of pupils learning English composition.	217
13	73	Number of pupils learning the Latin grammar.	41
14	22	Number of pupils learning Latin versification.	10
15	48	Number of pupils learning Latin composition.	9
		Number of pupils learning the Greek grammar.	.....
		Number of pupils learning Italian.	.....
		Number of pupils learning German.	.....
		Number of pupils learning belles-lettres.	54

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Number of pupils learning rhetoric.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Number of pupils learning declamation.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Number of pupils studying intellectual and moral philosophy.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Number of students in theology.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Number of pupils studying elements of jurisprudence.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Number of pupils studying elements of constitutional law.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Number of pupils learning theoretical agriculture.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Number of pupils learning practical agriculture.	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Number of pupils learning horticulture.	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Number of pupils pursuing a special commercial course.	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Number of pupils learning architecture.	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Number of pupils learning painting in water colour.	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Number of pupils learning crayon drawing.	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Number of pupils learning painting.	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Number of pupils learning vocal music.	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Number of pupils practising gymnastics.	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Number of pupils learning swimming.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Number of pupils learning horsemanship.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Number of pupils learning fencing.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18

PROFESSIONS CHOSEN BY STUDENTS WHO HAVE LEFT WITHIN THE LAST TWO YEARS.																	PROFESSORS.	
1	2	10	2	15	1	...	8	2	6	11	1	...	11	...	...	...	Number of pupils, who have completed their course of studies.	
2	4	9	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	8	1	...	14	...	...	...	Number of boys.	
3	...	10	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	14	...	...	...	Number of day scholars.	
4	...	15	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	12	...	...	13	...	...	...	Number of half boarders.	
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	10	...	...	5	...	...	...	Number of boarders.	
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	5	...	...	...	Number of catholic pupils.	
7	4	19	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	Number of protestant pupils.	
8	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	...	10	...	...	...	No. of pupils, whose parents reside within the county in which the Ins. is situated.	
9	...	2	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	No. of pupils, whose parents reside within some other district in Lower Canada.	
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	No. of pupils, whose parents reside in Upper Canada.	
11	7	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	No. of pupils, whose parents reside in the United States.	
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	Number of pupils under 16 years of age.	
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	Number of pupils, above 16 years of ags.	
14	...	12	8	...	...	...	9	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	Total number of pupils.	
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...		
17	76	29	2	...	69	5	2	11	4	...	70	85	16	68	33	101		
1935	1157	441	337	1796	139	1672	243	4	16	...	1594	341	1935	1935	1935	1935		

SECOND DIVISION.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—THIRD SECTION.—ACADEMIES FOR BOYS, OR MIXED.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.					FINANCES.				
Name of the Institution and where situated.	Date of its foundation.	By whom founded.	Composition of Board of Direction.	Composition of Board of Professors and Regents. Whether Clergymen, laymen, of a Religious order and of what Religious order.	Annual expenses of the institution.	Annual revenue of the institution.	Cost of tuition.	Cost of Board.	Number of pupils receiving gratuitous instruction.
1 Aylmer (protestant)	1855	Richard M'Connel & others.	Directors	Laymen	171	109	p quar.	p. week	
2 Aylmer (catholic)	1854	Rev. J. Hagher, J. J. Roney.	Curé and laymen	Priests and laymen.	135	45	£1 15s	12 6	25
3 Aubigny	1856	The School Commissioners.	The School Commissioners . .	Laymen	185	150	2 6 à 5	£24	25
4 St. André	1854	Curé & school commissioners	" " " " " " " "	Laymen	75	71			20
5 Beauharnois (St. Clément, &c.)	1849	Curé Charland and school commissioners	" " " " " " " "	Friars of the Christian Schools	155	120	p.mon.	5 & 2	17
6 Bonin (St. André d'Argenteuil)		Rev. M. Bonin	Trustees dissentient schools..	Clerics St. Viateur	143	113	12 0		80
7 Baie du Febvre	1854	School Commissioners	1 President and 4 officers . . .	Laymen	100	100			131
8 Barnston	1849	" " " " " " " "	5 Trustees	Laymen	250	250		7 6	
9 Berthier	1827	Society of Education	8 Directors	Laymen	170	150	3 0	£ 2 5	25
10 Buckingham	1852	Rev. John Brady & Thomas M'Cabe	1 Presldent and other officers,	Laymen and ministers . . .	250	80		1 10	4
11 Bélœil			1 Trustees	Laymen	250	250			8
12 Cap Santé			Rev. M. Morin & 6 officers . .	Laymen	86	75			
13 Charleston	1829	Subscription	3 Trustees	Laymen	770	770			
14 Clarenceville	1843	By the Inhabitants	9 Directors, 1 president . . .	Laymen	87	177		10 0	
15 Clarendon	1855	Public contribution	7 Trustees	Laymen	100	40		12 6	
16 Cassville			5 Trustees	Laymen	122	122			
17 Compton	1853	The Inhabitants	5 Trustees	Laymen	150	60			
18 Cookshire	1854	C. A. Bailey and others . . .	5 Trustees	Laymen	200	100			
19 St. Cyprien	1854	The curé N. L. Amiot	School Commissioners	Laymen	122	122			
20 Danville	1854	Public subscription	5 Trustees	Laymen	225	225			
21 Dudswell	1855	The Inhabitants	Trustees	Laymen	100	63		12s 6d	
22 Dunham	1849	The inhabitants, public subs.	4 Trustees	Laymen	275	275		7s 6d	12
23 Durham No. 1	1854	The Inhabitants	7 Trustees	Laymen	200	200	10s		
24 Farnham (protestant) . . .	1854	The inhabitants of Adamsville, public subscription.	5 Trustees	Laymen	150	150			
25 Farnham (catholic)	1855	Louis Bourdon and others . .	1 president, 9 officers direct..	Laymen	160	91	15s		36
26 Frelighsburg	1856	The Inhabitants	Trustees	Laymen	170	170			1
27 Ste. Foye (catholic)				Laymen	200	200			12
28 Ste. Foye (protestant) . . .				Laymen	50	80			

29 Granby.....	1847	The Inhabitants of Granby..	9 Trustees.....	Laymen.....	182	175	.....	.....	.....
30 Georgeville.....	.....	.....	3 Trustees.....	Laymen.....	80	80	.....	.....	.....
31 Gentilly.....	.....	.....	.....	Laymen.....	100	100	.....	.....	.....
32 St. Grégoire.....	1824	The curate & friends of educ.	The commissioners of schools	Laymen.....	120	120	.....	.....	.....
33 Huntingdon.....	1854	The habitants of Huntingdon	12 Directors.....	Laymen.....	360	380	2 10s	.....	.....
34 St. Jean Dorchester, (cath)	1850	A corporation.....	The Corporation.....	Friars of Christian Schools	180	220	.....	.....	.....
35 St. Jean, (protestant).....	.....	Corporation of the Church..	The Corporation.....	Laymen.....	825	580	.....	.....	10
36 Knowlton, H. S.....	1854	The Hon. P. H. Knowlton..	Ministers, Church trustees and the hon. Knowlton.	Minister & laymen.....	200	129	.....	.....	4
37 Kamouraska.....	1850	The Parish.....	The commissioners.....	Friars of Christian Schools	125	125	.....	10s	.....
38 Laprairie.....	.....	.....	School Commissioners.....	Laymen.....	180	100	4	.....	60
39 Lotbinière.....	1852	Curate Faucher.....	Curate Faucher.....	Laymen.....	50	15	.....	.....	10
40 Longueuil.....	.....	The Parish.....	School Commissioners.....	Clers of St. Viateur.....	350	360	.....	3	120
41 St. Laurent.....	1847	The curate St. Germain...	Curate St. Germain & 7 direct.	Priest, & friars of St. Croix.	856	809	5s m.	1 10s	10
42 L'Islet.....	1853	School Commissioners.....	School Commissioners.....	Friars of Christian Schools	100	100	.....	.....	22
43 Montmagny.....	1849	Inhabitants of the parish & aid of the Government...	School Commissioners	3 Friars of Christ. schools,	157	157	.....	4	50
44 Montréal, (Academy Ca- tholic Commissioners)....	1853	Catholic School Commiss..	Com. of Catholic School...	Laymen.....	166	280	10s m.	40	.....
45 Ste. Marthe.....	1856	E. Lalonde, Esq.....	E. Lalonde & School commis.	Priests & laymen.....	173	123	.....	.....	21
46 Pointe aux Trembles, Mont.	1855	The curate Porlier & School Commissioners	Curate & School Commission.	Friars of St. Joseph.....	70	90	2	.....	25
47 Phillipsbnrgh, H. S.....	1855	The public.....	3 Trustees.....	Laymen.....	150	50	7s à 10 s	per week.	.....
48 Sherbrooke.....	1830	34 residents.....	5 Trustees.....	Laymen.....	445	240	.....	35	.....
49 Sorel, (catholic).....	.....	.....	School Commissioners.....	.....	360	140	.....	.....	36
50 Sorel, (protestant).....	1855	Trustees.....	Trustees.....	Laymen.....	100	68	.....	.....	4
51 Stanbridge.....	1854	Trustees.....	5 Trustees.....	Laymen.....	200	200	.....	.....	.....
52 Shefford.....	1831	The Inhabitants of Shefford.	— Directors.....	Laymen.....	175	175	.....	.....	.....
53 Sutton.....	1854	Directors.....	Committee of Seven.....	Laymen.....	200	175	7s6d to 15s	7s 6d to 10s p. w	6
54 Stanstead.....	1829	Seabold, Smith, &c.....	Trustees.....	Laymen.....	300	257	2 10s	.....	.....
55 St. Timothée.....	1843	Curate Archambeault and School Commissioners...	The curate 1 rector & 2 profes.	Laymen.....	200	148	1 2s	13	16
56 Trois Rivières (catholic)..	1856	G. M. Lawler.....	.....	Laymen.....	200	100	.....	.....	.....
57 Trois Rivières (protest.)..	.....	The citizens of the Town...	Committee of 7.....	Laymen.....	3210s	175	3s9d at	7s9d	.....
58 Coaticook.....	1855	The inhabitants of the place	1 Committee of 7 Trustee...	Laymen.....	171	171	.....	64	15
59 St. Eustache.....	1855	R. P. Gastineau, curate....	School Commissioners, curate	Rel., (friars) of St. Laurent.	250	150	3	12	25
60 Missisquoi.....	1854	Rev. Davidson and others ..	Committee of 6.....	Laymen.....	300	180	.....	.....	.....
61 Yamachiche.....	1853	Curate Dumoulin.....	School Commissioners.....	Friars of Christian Schools	200	100	.....	.....	20
62 Vaudreuil.....	1845	School Commissioners.....	School Commissioners.....	Laymen.....	90	90	.....	.....	14
63 St. Jean, Isle d'Orléans..	1854	School Commissioners.....	School Commissioners.....	Laymen.....	135	120	.....	.....	11
64 Commercial and Literary Academy of St. Roch.....	1839	F. E. Juneau.....	N. Juneau F. E. Juneau	Laymen.....	300	250	1 10s	20	25
Total.....					13133	11090	.....	.....	896

ACADEMIES FOR BOYS, OR MIXED.—*Continued.*

FINANCES.								
Number of pupils receiving board gratis.	Number of pupils receiving half board gratis.	Sources of revenue, from whence derived.	Value of real Est. the property of the institution.	Total amount of debts due by the institution.	Cursory statements of these debts.	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.	Dimensions, and general description of these buildings.	Num. of years required to com. course of studies.
1....		Tuition	175	150	Purchase of property. ....	.....	64 by 40, 2 stories.....	3
2....		Tuition, Gov. Grant.....						
3....		Tax, monthly fee and Gov. Grant ..	250	40	Salaries of 10 Friars, £40	350	72 by 36, 2 stories.....	3
4....		Tax, monthly do do	100	43		70	50 by 30	
5....		Monthly fees, do do	1000	158	Salaries due to the friars in June 1855, £38 15s., in July 1856, £120.....	800	2 stories, 75 by 36 and 18 by 36.....	
6....		Monthly fee, do	1200	30	Due to the professors			
7....		Monthly fees, do	450	50	Building, for repairs, £50.....	200	60 x 30, other building 40 by 30, 2 sto.	
8....		Voluntary contribution and tuition.	375	75	Building, mortgage, salary of the teach.	325	80 by 40, story.....	
9....		Monthly fee, Gov. Grant		23	Wood, repairs, purchase of prize books..	500	2 stories 50 by 45.....	
10....		Tuition, do		100	Salary of teacher 50, rent, 25, fire wood, 25.....	300	24 by 26, 2 stories.....	
11....		Tax and donations from parishioners		750	Purchase of property and building....	1200		
12....		Monthly fees, Gov. Grant.....		16	Salary of teacher, 15, expenses £1....	500	60 by 36, 2 stories.....	
13....		Tuition, do	600acs			1200	50 by 40, 2 stories	
14....		Tuition, do	600	255	Building, 100, loan, interest	600	44 by 32, stories.....	4
15....		Colonial Church and School Society, tuition.....	25	50	Building (for completing & furnishing)	125	36 br 25.....	
16....		Tuition, subscriptions	25			300		
17....		Tuition, voluntary subscriptions....	25	9		275	46 by 34, 2 stories.....	
18....		Tuition, Gov. Grant.....	100	200	Due to the teacher, £50, p. build., £150	500	50 by 48, 2 stories.....	
19....		do				750	80 by 40	
20....		Tuition, do	60	87	Repairs to the academy	450	2 stories, 49 by 32, addition 30 2y 20..	
21....		Tuition, do			Building not finished		40 by 32, 2 stories.....	
22....		Tuition, do	100			300	40 by 30, 2 stories.....	4
23....		Private subscription		50	40 for repairs to the acade., 10 for fence.	220	36 by 36	
24....		Tuition, do	30	50	Loan for completion of the building ..	300	2 stories, 40 by 30.....	
25....		Tuition, fees.....	400	280	On building 100, lot 50, teacher, 69, lot 20, expense 10	250	30 by 60, 2 stories.....	5
26....		Tuition, and voluntary subscription.	33	150	Building	675	3 stories, 2 aisles, 2 wings, 77 by 45 ..	
27....		Mont. contribu., tax & Gov. Grant..	300	41	To the teachers			
28....								

29....		Gov. Grant and tuition fees	34	Rent, fire wood and ordinary exp. £38	300	50 by 60, 2 stories.....	
30....		Assessment and Gov. Grant.....	12		250		
31....		Assess., monthly fees, and donations	160	161	109	40 by 30	
32....		from friends of education.....					
33....		Schl. commissioners, tuition fees and	300		200	40 by 30, one story.....	5
		Gov. Grant.....	800	67			
34....		Assessment and Gov. Grant.....			800	2 stories, 60 by 40.....	6
35 10		Gov. Grant and tuition fees	28		2000	70 by 45	4
36....		Gov. Grant, Colonial School Church			1200	2 stories	
		Society, &c.....	300				
37....		Gov. Grant, ass. and monthly fees..	100	360	250	38 by 28.	
38....		Gov. Grant, assessment.....	500	70	818	60 by 40	
39....		Boarders fees, grant.....	300	40	300		
40....		Boarders, fees, grant, schl. commis-	3750	700		45 by 30, 3 stories.....	3
41 6	8	sioners and produce of farm.....	2808	1119			
		Assessment, monthly fees and grant..	1100	9	3000	3 stories, 109 by 40.....	7
42....	3	do. tuition fees and grant..	200	68	2000	108 by 52, 3 stories.....	
43....		Gov. Grant and contributions.....	700	1025	1000	50 by 40, 2 do	
44....	2	Grant, Schl. comm. and tuition fees.	150	50	550	70 by 36, 1 do	
45....		Assesst., grant, and monthly fees ..	750	352	1500	70 by 40, 3 do	5
46....		Grant and tuition fees			50	36 by 20, 1 do	
47....		Tuition fees and grant	70				
48....		Grant, assesst. and monthly fees....	2000	77	300		
49....		Monthly fees	400	28			
50....		Pupils fees and grant.....	50	75	1000		
51....		Grant, subscriptions and tuition				30 by 45, 2 stories.....	
52....		fees	500	100	500		
53 1		Grant, donations and tuition fees...	50		200		
54....		Grant, and tuition fees	25		1000	25 by 36	4
55 4	1	Board, tuition, fees, and pro. of farm	1000	50	1000	52 by 32, 2 stories.....	
56....		Pupils, fees, and grant.....			1100	3 stories, 82 by 36.....	5
57....		Grant, and pupils fees					3
58....		do. do					
59 4		Board, monthly fees and assessment	1150	532	250	54 by 28	
60....		Board and grant	400	150	1150	60 by 36, 3 stories.....	
61....		Assessment and Monthly fees.....	100	75	400	41 by 33, 2 do	
62....		Grant and do	500		800	80 by 30, 2 do	
63....		Assessment and monthly fees.....			450	48 by 36, 2 do	
64 2		Monthly fees and grant	700	350	175	50 by 25; 25 by 15.....	
					700	40 by 40, 1 story.....	
27	14		24636	8214	33042		

ACADEMIES FOR BOYS OR MIXED.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

	Nature of the Religious teaching.	Number of volumes in the pupils' library.	Number of volumes in the professors' library.	Total number of volumes.	Number of globes and orreries.	Number of geographical or other maps belonging to the institution.	Value of the museum of natural history.	Value of apparatus for study of natural philosophy.	Number of pupils learning arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning mental calculation.	Number of pupils learning book keeping.	Number of pupils learning algebra.	Number of pupils learning geometry.	Number of pupils learning trigonometry.	Number of pupils learning conic sections.	Number of pupils learning differential and integral calculus.	Number of pupils learning natural philosophy.	Number of pupils studying meteorology.	Number of pupils learning astronomy.	Number of pupils learning chemistry.	Number of pupils learning natural history.
1 non sec.									44		18	6	8								
2 cath.					3	4			15		5	3	3	2			6				
3 "					1	6			34	16	12										
4 "		250		250		5			40												
5 "			108	108		11	1		57		8	6	9								
6 "						12			80	30	10										
7 "			87	87	1	13			74	19	11		5	5		3					
8 prot.						12			41	10	6	15									7
9 cath.		100		100	2	30			66	25	20	4	4	2	2						14
10 "						4			23	6	4	2							8		
11 "					2	24															
12 "					1	7			28		6										
13 non sec.									96	20	14	14	3				5		1		6
14 non sec.		100		100	4				93	10	5	19	4				9		14		5
15 sect.			100	100	2	8			23	23	2	2					1				
16 "																					
17 non sec.						10		12	53	12	18	20	3								
18 "		500		600		3			28	6	3	10	2	1							3
19 "						6			89	21	4								2		
20 "									44	10	10	8	7						6	1	
21 non sec.																					
22 non sec.					2	6		100	84	20	5	33	10						4		4
23 "									33												

24								40	10		4	1				3					
25					7			100		35		35									
26	Prot.							34	7	1	9	2						1	1		
27				1	6			65													
28																					
29	non sec.			2	10			27	27	27	27	27	27			27		27	27	27	
30				2				35	20	10											
31		360		1	7			40	30	10											
32	Catho.		360	1	7			33		13											
33	non sec.	368		2	24		10	200		14	21	14				40		2			
34	Catho.	600		6	30			200													
35					78			40		20											
36		150		3	7			61	61												
37	Catho.		22	22			50	50	50	13		10									
38		225		2	20																
39	Catho.			2	5			19													
40	Catho.				11			100	80												
41		200	200	3	7			125	115	20	15	15	5			15	15	15	15	15	
42	Catho.		260		15			68	24	8	6	3									
43	Catho.	30	250	280	1	10		130	130	12	15	17									
44	Catho.				3			108	75	27	11	13								22	
45	Catho.							48	25												
46	Prot.				9			40	10												
47	Prot.							34	18	7	4					3					
48								48	37	8	7	7									
49		200		3	2			120	60	20											
50								25	20	10											
51	non sec.							40	16	4	12	5				3					
52	Prot.			3			31	25	20	8											
53	non sec.	148			4			48	64	2	8									12	
54	Pr. Cat.				22		75	130	52	7	40	8				30		3			
55	Catho.		138	138	2	10		146	48	40	16	16	16	16	16		3			16	
56				2	16			40	25	12		6	6							15	
57	Prot.			2	8			36	36									10			
58								40	10	10	12									8	
59	Catho.		150	150		5		70	20	34		34						10	6		
60								49	12		10	2									
61	Catho.			2	9			100	100	12	20	10	10	6	50						
62	Catho.		60	60		11		57	29	11		7		56						12	
63								40	25	10											
64	Catho.	250	500	750	6	7	10	80	80	20		18								12	
		3281	1975	5256	65	511	11	391	3746	1584	586	379	310	74	24	127	142	18	102	62	167

ACADEMIES FOR BOYS OR MIXED.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

	Number of French pupils learning English.	Number of English pupils learning French.	Number of pupils learning French grammar.	Number of pupils learning French parsing.	Number of pupils learning geography.	Number of pupils writing french orthographical exercises from dictation.	Number of pupils composing French verse.	Number of pupils practising French composition.	Number of pupils learning English parsing.	Number of pupils writing from dictation English orthographical exercises.	Number of pupils composing English verse.	Number of pupils learning the Latin grammar.	Number of pupils learning English composition.	Number of pupils learning latin versification.	Number of pupils learning latin composition.	Number of pupils learning the greek grammar.	Number of pupils learning greek composition.	Number of pupils learning the hebrew grammar.	Number of pupils learning Italian.	Number of pupils learning German.	Number of pupils learning Spanish.	Number of pupils learning belles lettres.
1	1	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	45	3	5	49	18	3	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	10	8	12	6	6	4	3	12	15	3	5	3	3	3	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	26	2	30	30	30	30	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4	50	1	30	30	30	66	11	8	10	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
5	70	8	50	30	30	24	13	13	7	7	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
6	23	1	49	36	36	30	11	13	40	42	40	40	9	5	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
7	1	6	10	10	10	10	11	11	16	20	7	20	17	5	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
8	27	10	30	30	30	50	4	4	42	42	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
9	1	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	16	20	7	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
10	1	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	16	20	7	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
11	26	23	23	12	12	14	2	2	65	21	8	72	5	7	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	26	16	16	12	12	14	2	2	65	21	8	72	5	7	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	4	17	17	17	17	17	15	15	15	21	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	4	17	17	17	17	17	15	15	15	21	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	22	30	30	50	7	7	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	22	30	30	50	7	7	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	24	10	49	49	49	49	7	7	45	10	8	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	24	10	49	49	49	49	7	7	45	10	8	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	3	28	20	20	20	25	7	7	68	20	24	66	14	14	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	3	28	20	20	20	25	7	7	68	20	24	66	14	14	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	3	28	20	20	20	25	7	7	68	20	24	66	14	14	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	3	28	20	20	20	25	7	7	68	20	24	66	14	14	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

24		4	4	4	4	4			5	8		8	2		2						
25	.....	16	74	35	35	74	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
26	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	48	25	28	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
27	.....	.....	40	41	41	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
29	2	24	24	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
31	.....	.....	30	30	30	30	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
32	6	.....	30	30	30	24	.....	20	4	4	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
33	17	12	12	12	12	10	.....	8	19	27	19	63	18	14	14	1	1	.....	.....	19	
34	.....	240	100	40	40	48	.....	.....	48	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
35	.....	.....	10	25	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
37	31	.....	46	31	31	31	.....	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
38	.....	.....	40	40	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
39	19	.....	19	19	19	.....	.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....	19	5	19	5	5	.....	.....	.....	
40	80	8	60	50	50	30	.....	.....	40	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
41	115	10	100	35	35	100	.....	10	30	25	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
42	73	73	56	36	36	36	.....	10	6	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
43	45	5	63	63	63	63	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
44	58	14	28	18	18	23	.....	10	54	48	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
45	11	7	16	13	13	13	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
46	.....	.....	50	50	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
47	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	10	.....	30	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
48	.....	43	43	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	34	46	.....	29	9	.....	6	3	3	.....	2	.....	
49	.....	.....	130	130	130	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
51	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	45	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
53	4	6	6	6	6	6	.....	6	54	54	.....	54	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
54	12	18	18	18	18	.....	.....	.....	113	102	.....	105	18	.....	2	7	4	.....	.....	.....	
55	126	42	126	126	126	126	16	72	16	42	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
56	10	12	4	15	15	7	4	5	26	25	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	.....	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
58	6	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
59	32	2	52	30	30	30	.....	20	15	15	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
60	5	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	36	.....	20	14	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
61	100	.....	100	50	50	100	.....	15	24	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
62	9	.....	33	19	19	19	15	15	3	9	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
63	.....	.....	40	40	40	13	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
64	78	7	80	80	80	80	.....	16	.....	30	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		1143	697	1892	1447	1447	1336	50	362	1318	998	105	1054	224	36	68	36	22		2	33

ACADEMIES FOR BOYS OR MIXED.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Number of pupils learning rhetoric.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of pupils learning declamation.	42	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Number of pupils studying intellectual and moral philosophy.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of students in theology.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of pupils studying elements of jurisprudence.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of pupils studying elements of constitutional law.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of pupils learning theoretical agriculture.	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Number of pupils learning practical agriculture.	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Number of pupils learning horticulture.	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Number of pupils pursuing a special commercial course.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Number of pupils learning architecture.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of pupils learning sewing.	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Number of pupils learning embroidery.	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Number of pupils learning painting in water colours.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of pupils learning crayon drawing.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Number of pupils learning painting.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Number of pupils learning vocal music.	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Number of pupils practising gymnastics.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Number of pupils learning swimming.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of pupils learning horsemanship.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of pupils learning fencing.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Number of pupils learning to dance.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

24																		4							
25										19															
26	4		3															11							
27																									
28																									
29		60																							
30																									
31																									
32																									
33	19	70										10	6					10							
34																									
35																									
36										10	5														
37																									
38																									
39																									
40																				16					
41	10	20				10	10		10	15	20	10					10			12					
42										5	2						2								
43		14						15		15	12	12							2	24					
44	4	12								40	3								3						
45										8															
46																									
47		35																	6						
48		28							7	2	10								16	18					
49																									
50																									
51	12	18	2							7								2	9						
52																									
53														4					6	4	10				
54		56	2															3	20						
55		16				32		16	42	42									8	48		52			
56									6																
57									25																
58		27																	5	28					
59		20								33	15							5							
60																			6						
61		12								8								8	7	30					
62		12				15				7	7														
93																									
64									20	15															
	78	748	19	....	.....	25	54	60	46	192	232	51	62	56	12	4	48	170	295	16	52	....	4	...	

ACADEMIES FOR BOYS OR MIXED.—Continued.

PROFESSIONS CHOSEN BY STUDENTS WHO HAVE LEFT WITHIN THE LAST TWO YEARS.												PUPILS.											
PROFESSORS.																							
1	Number of pupils left, who have completed their course of studies.											47	Number of Boys.										
2	No. of pupils, left, who have com. more than h. of the c.											5	Number of Girls.										
3	N. of pupils who still prosecute their stu. in other Ins.											52	Number of day scholars.										
4	N. of students who have embraced or pre. for the clergy.											55	Number of half boarders.										
5	N. of stu. who have entered, or who are pre. for the army.											1	Number of boarders.										
6	N. of students who have chosen Agricultural pursuits.	14										3	Number of Catholic pupils.										
7	Number of students preparing for the Bar.	2										49	Number of protestant pupils.										
8	Number of students preparing for the Medical profession.	3										43	N. of pupils, whose parents reside within the county in which the ins. is situated.										
9	Number of students preparing for the Notarial profession.	1										54	N. of p. whose parents reside within some other dis. in L.C.										
10	N. of stu. learning surveying.	1										127	N. of pupils, whose parents reside in Upper Canada.										
11	N. of stu. learning civil engin.	2										78	N. of pupils, whose parents reside in the United States.										
12	N. of stu. either following or preparing for Com. pursuits.	6										137	Number of pupils under 16 years of age.	21									
13	N. of stud. who have chosen other voc. than those enu.	9										98	Number of pupils, above 16 years of age.	5									
14	N. of pu. who have left the co.	2										131	Total number of pupils.	31									
15	Number of lay female teachers.	4										138		52									
16	N. of professors either clerical or of a religious order.	2										138		55									
17	Number of lay professors.	2										138		55									
18	Total number of professors regents, &c.	2										138		55									
19												138		55									
20												138		55									
21												138		55									
22												138		55									
23												138		55									

FOURTH DIVISION.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—THIRD SECTION.—ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.

Name of institution and where situated.	Date of its foundation.	By whom founded.	Composition of Board of Direction.	Composition of Board of Teachers. (Whether Clergymen, Laymen, Ladies of any Religious order, and of what order.
1 Ste. Anne Lapérade.....	1855	Rev. M. Dupuis, curate.....	The Lady superior and curate, under control of the superior at Montreal....	Sisters of the Cong. lay teachers, &c.
2 St. Ambroise de Kildare.....	1855	Rev. M. Laporte, curate.....	1 Superior.....	Religious Sisters of Ste. Anne.
3 L'Assomption.....	1847	The parishioners.....	Sisters of the congregation, Montreal...	Sisters of the Congregation, 1 lay teacher.
4 St. Aimé.....	1855	Rev. M. Lecour, c., & G.A. Massue, Ecr	.....	Sisters of La Présentation.
5 Baie St. Paul.....	1846	Rev. Mr. Chauvin, curate.....	1 Superior: 2 sisters of the congregation.	Sisters of the Congregation.
6 Belœil.....	1846	Rev. Mr. Desrochers.....	1 Superior: 1 assistant, 1 secretary.....	Sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus.
7 Boucherville.....	1703	M. Guibert de la Soudrages, Sulpician, ground given by M. Boucher, Seig.	Sisters of congregation.....	Sisters of Congregation, 1 professor of music, lay teacher.
8 St. Bernard.....	1853	Rev. T. Moore, curate.....	Curate and 5 officers of institution.....	Lay-teachers.
9 Cap Santé.....	.....	The curate.....	The curate.....	Lay-teachers.
10 The Cedars.....	1841	The Vestry (fabrique) of the Cedars.	The curate and sisters, teachers.....	Sisters of Congregation.
11 Chambly.....	1855	Madame widow Bresse.....	Sisters of congregation.....	Sisters of Congregation.
12 St. Césaire.....	1855	Rev. Mr. Provencal.....	The curate.....	Lay-teachers.
13 Ste. Croix.....	1849	Rev. Mr. Potvin.....	Sisters of congregation nunnery.....	Sister of Congreg., & lay-teachers.
14 Cowansville.....	1849	.....	A committee.....	Lay-teachers.
15 St. Charles de L'Industrie.....	1855	Grand Vicairc Mansseau and school commissioners.....	School commissioners.....	Sisters of "La Providence."
16 Châteauguay.....	1844	Late rev. Mr. Bourassa, curate.....	Sisters of the Congregation.....	Sisters of Congreg. & 1 lay-teacher.
17 St. Clément de Beauharnois.....	1853	Rev. Mr. Charland, curate.....	The Curate and the Superior.....	Sisters of Holy Name of Jesus.
18 St. Denis.....	1783	Rev. M. Chenier.....	Sisters.....	Sisters.
19 Ste. Elizabeth.....	.....	.....	The Curate of the Parish, Director, & the Rev. Sister Vincent of the Congregation	Sisters of the Congregation nunnery.
20 St. Eustache.....	1833	Rev. Mr. Paquin, curate.....	Sisters of the Congregation.....	Sisters of Cong. and lay-teachers.
21 Ste. Famille Isle d'Orléans.....	1685	Rev. Mr. Lanny, curate.....	Sisters of the Congregation.....	Sisters of Congregation.
22 St. Grégoire.....	1853	Rev. Mr. Harper.....	Curates of St. Grégoire & St. Célestin..	Religious Ladies of the Cong. of the Assumption of the B.V. & lay-tea.
23 Ste. Gcnévieve.....	1850	School commissioners.....	School Commissioners.....	Sisters of Ste. Anne.

24 St. Hilaire de Rouville.....	1849	Mrs. Major Campbell & parishioners..	3 Religious Sisters.....	Religious Ladies of Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. [the Virgin.
25 St. Hugues.....	1855	Rev. Mr. Archambault, Curate.....	The Lady Superior and 2 Sisters	Relig. Ladies of the Presentation of
26 St. Hyacinthe.....	1848	Sisters of charity	The Lady Superior and 2 Sisters	Sisters of Charity.
27 St. Hyacinthe.....	1816	Rev. Mr. Girouard, Curate.....	Sisters of the Congregation.....	Sisters of the Congre. & lay teachers.
28 L'Islet.....	1845	The Vestry [Fabrique].....	School Commissioners.....	Lay teachers.
29 St. John.....	1847	Public Subscrip. & Fabrique [Vestry]	Sisters of Congreg. Nunnery, Montreal.	Sisters of Congrega. & lay teachers.
30 St. Jacques de l'Achigan.....	1850	Mme. Blondin, first Superior.....	The Superior, Assistant, and a Council of 7 Members	[teacher. Religious Ladies of St. Ann & 1 lay
31 St. Joseph de la Pointe Lévi.....	1854	Parishioners and <i>fabrique</i> [Vestry]..	The Curate, Churchwardens and School Commissioners.....	[Jesus, and lay teachers. Religious Ladies of Holy Name of
32 Kamouraska.....	1851	Do and School Commiss.....	School Commissioners.....	Lay teachers.
33 Laprairie.....	1705	Sisters of Congregation, Montreal...	Sisters of Congregation and Curate....	Sist. of Congregation & lay teachers.
34 Longueuil.....	1843	Eulalie Durocher, Henriette Céré, P. Dufresne.....	5 Sisters	Religi. Ladi. of Holy Name of Jesus.
35 St. Lin.....	1848	Rev. Mr. Chabot, Curate	Superior of School, Curate and School Commissioners.....	Religious Lad. Holy Name of Jesus.
36 St. Laurent.....	1847	Rev. Mr. Germain, do	9 Sisters of "Ste. Croix".....	Sisters of "Ste. Croix."
37 Longue Pointe.....	1852	Sisters of "La Providence".....	The Curate, Superior of "la Providence" and Sisters in charge of Convent.....	Sisters of "La Providence" & 1 lay teacher.
38 Ste. Marie de Monnoir.....	1853	Rev. Mr. Crevier, Curate.....	.....	Sisters of "La Presentation."
39 Ste. Marie de la Beauce.....	1822	Rev. Mr. Villade, do	1 Superior, 1 Assistant.....	Sisters of Congregati. & 1 lay teach.
40 St. Michel de Bellechasse.....	1850	School Commissioners.....	School Commissioners	Lay teachers.
41 Nicolet.....	1854	Rev. Mr. Fortier, Curate.....	School Commissioners.....	Lay teachers. [teacher.
42 St. Paul de l'Industrie.....	1853	Curate and <i>fabrique</i> [Vestry].....	The Curate, Sup. & School Commission.	Sisters of "La Providence" 1 lay
43 Pointe Claire.....	.....	.....	Sisters of Congregation of Notre-Dame & School Commissioners	Sisters of Congreg. & 1 lay teacher.
44 Rimouski.....	1853	Rev. Mr. Tanguay, Curate.....	The Curate, 3 Sisters of the Congregation	Sisters of Congreg. & 1 lay teacher.
45 Sorel.....	1850	Rev. Mr. Kelly, do	The Bishop of the Diocese, Superior of Institution & Superior General.....	Sisters of "La Providence."
46 Ste. Scholastique.....	1850	Fabrique [Vestry] & School Commis.	The Directress, Manager & Assistant....	Sisters of "Ste. Croix."
47 Ste. Thérèse.....	1847	Rev. Mr. Ducharme, Curate.....	The Curate & Sisters of Congregation ..	Sisters of Congreg. & 1 lay teacher.
48 Terrebonne.....	1826	Rev. Mr. St. Germain, do	4 Sisters of the Congregation N.-D.....	Sisters of Congregati. & lay teachers.
49 St. Thimothée	1848	The "fabrique" [Vestry].....	1 Sap. & the Curate, under direction of Superior General at Longueuil.....	Relig. Sisters Holy Name of Jesus.
50 St. Thomas de Montmagny.....	1850	Rev. Mr. Beaubien, Curate	The Superior of Institution	Sisters of Congreg. & 1 lay teacher.
51 St. Thomas de Pierreville.....	.....	.....	School Commissioners .....	.....
52 Varennes.....	1855	The R. C. Bishop of Montreal.....	Curate and Directress.....	Sisters of "Ste. Croix."
53 Yamachiche.....	1852	The late Rev. Mr. Dumoulin, Curate.	Sisters of Congregation, the Curate	Sisters of the Congregation.
54 Youville, St. Benoit.....	1854	J. J. Girouard, Esq.....	3 Sisters.....	Sisters of Charity.

ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—*Continued.*

FINANCES.

	Annual expenses of institution.	Annual revenue of institution	Cost of tuition	Cost of board.	Number of pupils receiving instruction gratis.	Number of pupils receiving board gratis.	No. of pupils receiving part of board gratis.	Sources of revenue, from whence derived.	Value of real property belonging to institution ..	Total amount of debts due by institution	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes	Dimensions and general description of buildings.	Num. of years required to compl. course of studies
			permonth.										
1	225	185	0 2 6	13 0 0	60			Tuition, fees, &c.....	150		1500	70 by 50, 2 stories.....	
2	107	57	0 2 0	10 0 0				Aid from schl. commrs., board, &c..	606	180	410	40 by 30, another 60 by 24.....	
3	230	245	gratis	15 0 0	30	3		£30 from the municipality.....	11	11	1200	60 by 45, 2 stories	
4	167	186	{ quarter. half and full brd.	{ 3 0 0 5 0 0 10 0 0	{ 109	1		Boarders, and from schl. com. £40	250	19	150	1 story, 60 by 40.....	5
5	200	240		10 10 0	100	1		board of Pupils	50		1000	60 by 40, 3 stories	6
6	400	400	p.a. 2 17 0	10 0 0	2	2		Schl. commrs. £40, and tuition fees.	1500		1200	60 by 36 feet	
7	200	174	gratis	13 10 0	30	6		Board, schl. commrs., and proceeds of work done by Sisters	150	50	500	40 by 30 '	
8	200	207	1 0 0	7 10 0	9	2		From a ground rent (constitut) of £100 and board of pupils.		75	500	80 by 30 '	
9	125	175						Grant. and board of pupils					
10	225	225	gratis	15 0 0	10	3		Schl. com., board of pupils, work done by Sisters and Gov. Grant..	1000		800	65 by 50 feet	
11	200	200	gratis	15 0 0	45	2		Board of pupils	500	300	1500	60 by 40, 2 stories.....	
12	40	40	2 10 0		15			Gov. Grant.....	150	306	2500	75 by 44, wings 30 by 20 four stories.....	
13	200	200	gratis	13 2 6		3		Board £200, and fees from day scholar for lessons in drawing, music &c.	250	121	450	70 by 32, another 30 by 20.....	
14	130	70			5			Tuition fees and grant.....		42		House rented for £20.....	
15	235	170		p.m0 10 0	50	7		Schl. com., sale of prod. of farms, subscription by parishioners.....	800	200	600	60 by 36, 60 feet high.....	
16	200	200	gratis	13 0 0	91	3		Board, work done by Sisters.....	700		500	80 by 50, 1 story.....	
17	450	300	1 10 0	13 2 6	40	2		School commissioners £50.....	1200	900	2400	2 stories, 80 by 36, addition 50 x 36	
18	175	183		13 0 0	120	6		3 board of Pupils		25	1300	80 by 40, of stone.....	
19	600	600		10 0 0	10	20		schl. com. 50, board, don., wk of Sis.	900	70			

20	318	270	.....	12 10 0	50	1	9 Board, prod. of farm and schl. com.	250	256	1250	80 by 30, 2 stories.....	.....
21	180	130	.....	10 10 0	20	1	6 Brd. 100 grant, rev. from real Es. 16.	500	.....	60	50 by 30, 2 stories.....	.....
22	562	562	.....	10 0 0	30	1	3 Schl. commrs. £45, board £420....	800	150	600	55-45, 3 sto., 2 wgs. of 30-25 1 sto.	.....
23	99	123	.....	10 0 0	18	.....	250 fm school commissioners., board.	125	.....	75	2 stories, 36 by 46.....	.....
24	180	180	.....	13 0 0	.....	.....	Schl. com. 27, 90 from Maj. Campbell	.....	40	1000	60 by 48, 2 stories.....	.....
25	809	189	{ quarter. half and full brd.	3 0 0 5 0 0 10 0 0	56	8	4 Board, schl. commissioners £40....	350	619	2000	2 stories, 70 by 45.....	.....
26	131	131	.....	12 10 0	12	2	 School commis., and prod. of farm..	275	85	.....	40 by 40, 2 stories.....	.....
27	558	574	.....	6-5, 12-10	.....	6	8 Pupils, fees and cont. from schl. com.	3000	2000	.....	100 by 50, 3 stories .....	.....
28	55	58	.....	12 10 0	15	.....	Monthly fees, and Gov. Grant.....	300	20	.....	40 by 26, 1 story .....	.....
29	850	900	p.m. 0 2 6	12 10 0	.....	3	10 Board, tuition, & from schl. com. £40	4000	500	8500	102 by 52, 2 story .....	.....
30	650	550	0 2 0	10 5 0	1	.....	Prod. of farm, board, tuition fees, work by Sisters and donations...	750	700	1530	2 stories 60 by 36, 2 wings of 20 by 12, another build. 2 sto. 44-24 .....	.....
31	227	252	0 5 0	11 0 0	25	.....	Board, and monthly fees	340	903	1917	65 by 45, 4 stories .....	.....
32	53	47	0 5 0	12 10 0	25	.....	Gov. Grant, assesst., & monthly fees.	200	.....	800	3 stories, 60 by 40 .....	.....
33	179	191	.....	12 10 0	25	4	1 board of Pupils	500	.....	500	150 by 35, 2 stories.....	.....
34	2685	2713	.....	18 a 20	50	12	12 Board, tuition fees and sch. com £85.	8500	3000	6000	73 by 48, 47 feet high .....	.....
35	69	90	p.a. 1 5 0	6 0 0	21	.....	3 Schl. com. £29, grant, board, &c...	650	31	500	65 by 32, 3 stories.....	.....
36	672	763	3 0 0	15 0 0	8	8	28 Land 20 acres, school commis. £40.	1000	410	1000	80 by 36, 3 stories.....	.....
37	600	425	p.m. 0 1 3	12 10 0	21	12	6 Board, tuition, prod. of farm, work done by Sisters.	2200	700	1300	96 by 32, 2 stories.....	5
38	288	239	{ quarter. half and full brd.	3 0 0 5 0 0 10 0 0	56	2	3 Board, school commissioners.....	250	49	500	50 by 30, 2 stories.....	5
39	1177	977	gratis.	16 0 0	141	4	4 Board, and needlework &c.....	270	379	2000	120 by 42, 2 stories.....	.....
40	153	77	p.m. 3 to 5	12 3 0	7	.....	Monthly fees and Gov. Grant.	100	125	500	67 by 33, 1 story .....	.....
41	136	136	0 1 8	.....	21	.....	Assesst., monthly fees and Gov. Gr.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	150	113	.....	11 5 0	2	1	1 Schl. com. £50, board, don £30....	700	60	600	40 by 30, 50 by 18.....	.....
43	150	150	p.m. 0 2 6	12 0 0	60	.....	Board, schl. commrs.....	600	.....	400	60 by 40 .....	.....
44	1000	1000	gratis	12 0 0	96	.....	Brd., mo. fees, don. from friends of ed.	.....	51	1000	80 by 36, 15 feet high .....	.....
45	500	450	.....	15 0 0	12	12	School commissioners and board	2000	150	1500	120 feet in length, 2 classes .....	.....
46	886	369	per mon. 3 4 to 5 10	10 0 0	72	1	3 School commissioners and board....	150	78	850	1 story, 80 by 30 .....	.....
47	200	140	0 2 0	15 0 0	35	.....	33 Pupils fees, school commissioners ..	1500	150	1200	70 by 40, 2 stories.....	.....
48	321	286	.....	9 12 6	52	5	1 Board, school commissioners	50	35	1400	70 by 45 .....	.....
49	160	75	.....	12 10 0	80	3	3 Board, school commissioners	1000	300	.....	.....	.....
50	500	400	0 15 0	p.q. 3 15 0	60	4	3 Board and tuition fees	400	100	2200	2 stories, 75 by 45.....	.....
51	55	55	.....	.....	10	.....	Grant, schl. com., and volon. con.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	356	205	gratis	p.a 12 0 0	25	.....	3 Board, schl. com., rev. of farm .....	.....	151	.....	1 story, 30 by 40 .....	.....
53	266	189	p.m. 0 4 0	13 0 0	30	.....	6 Tuition fees, board, rev. of farm ...	150	80	1500	80 by 40, 2 stories.....	.....
54	443	440	gratis	.....	20	15	3 Pub. charity, schl. com., £40 grant.	175	40	400	84 by 40, 2 stories, brick.....	.....
19927		17506	.....	.....	1882	165	179	29152	13611	57592	21	

ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

	Nature of the Religious teaching.	Number of volumes in the pupils' library.	Number of volumes in the professors' library.	Total number of volumes.	Number of globes and orre-ries.	Number of geographical or other maps belonging to the institution.	Number of pupils learning arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning mental calculation.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning geometry.	Number of pupils learning natural philosophy	Number of pupils learning Astronomy.	Number of pupils learning natural history.	Number of French pupils learning English.	Number of English pupils learning French.	Number of pupils learning French Grammar.	Number of pupils learning French parsing.	Number of pupils learning geography.	Number of pupils learning chemistry.	Number of pupils writing French orthographical exercises from dictation.	Number of pupils composing French verse.
1	Catho.	11	60	71	1	10	80	100	12	1	1	1	1	1	16	10	72	72	50	50	50
2	"	11	60	71	1	6	82	12	1	1	1	1	1	12	3	30	30	37	22	22	22
3	"	11	60	71	1	8	82	98	1	1	1	1	1	12	22	10	112	90	77	77	11
4	"	11	60	71	1	16	109	14	1	1	1	1	1	10	21	8	40	40	30	30	30
5	"	100	100	100	2	8	60	14	18	1	1	1	1	22	50	57	57	67	50	50	50
6	"	100	60	160	2	16	70	20	18	1	1	1	1	10	18	8	48	48	48	48	48
7	"	200	200	200	1	7	48	48	18	1	1	1	1	18	28	44	44	48	24	24	24
8	"	150	50	200	1	2	50	30	18	4	2	1	1	1	25	25	25	36	28	28	28
9	"	60	60	60	1	6	30	18	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	25	25	30	30	30
10	"	60	60	60	1	7	30	18	1	1	1	1	1	10	15	1	30	30	30	30	30
11	"	60	60	60	1	7	54	20	1	1	1	1	1	12	15	4	37	20	32	32	32
12	"	60	60	60	1	8	48	15	1	1	1	1	1	6	25	3	42	31	18	18	18
13	"	60	60	60	1	13	60	60	1	1	1	1	1	10	25	10	50	27	30	30	30
14	Prot.	60	60	60	1	7	18	10	1	1	1	1	1	10	4	10	10	40	40	40	40
15	Catho.	118	118	118	1	8	100	72	1	1	1	1	1	3	15	3	100	40	40	40	40
16	"	118	118	118	1	7	80	72	1	1	1	1	1	3	15	3	40	36	40	40	40
17	"	30	30	30	2	8	192	5	7	1	1	1	1	10	120	7	97	50	12	12	12
18	"	170	148	318	2	8	54	90	12	1	1	1	1	10	30	7	60	40	40	40	40
19	"	170	148	318	2	8	45	36	1	1	1	1	1	10	25	2	50	50	30	30	30
20	"	170	148	318	2	8	45	36	1	1	1	1	1	10	25	2	50	50	30	30	30
21	"	170	148	318	2	10	38	50	2	1	1	1	1	6	20	2	45	40	40	40	40
22	"	170	148	318	2	17	39	17	15	1	1	1	1	4	16	2	38	22	22	22	22
23	"	170	148	318	2	8	39	17	9	1	1	1	1	7	16	2	39	39	36	36	36

24	Catho.	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	23	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	2	23	23	23	23	.....	
25	"	.....	30	30	.....	23	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	36	30	30	.....	
26	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	68	36	36	36	.....	
27	"	.....	248	160	408	2	15	82	120	12	.....	.....	.....	10	8	60	6	82	44	70	70	6
28	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	50	32	32	32	.....
29	"	.....	300	11	311	4	60	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	28	170	65	65	65	.....
30	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	22	2	71	71	36	36	.....
31	"	.....	.....	6	6	.....	2	50	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158	14	100	100	100	100	.....
32	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	51	46	31	31	.....	
33	"	.....	.....	60	60	.....	10	50	143	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	16	1	50	30	30	30	.....
34	"	.....	200	700	900	3	66	292	60	30	.....	.....	.....	15	36	120	30	144	144	140	140	.....
35	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	40	38	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	24	25	20	20	.....
36	"	.....	.....	100	100	3	5	57	82	10	.....	.....	.....	10	6	20	14	40	40	58	58	.....
37	"	.....	10	20	30	1	9	40	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	8	30	24	24	24	.....
38	"	.....	.....	20	20	.....	19	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	36	28	28	.....
39	"	.....	50	.....	50	2	9	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	60	1	100	90	90	90	.....
40	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	5	75	40	33	33	.....
41	"	.....	1000	.....	1000	2	13	30	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	3	40	30	30	30	.....
42	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	22	20	20	.....
43	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	34	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4	18	18	15	15	.....
44	"	.....	300	.....	300	.....	12	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	60	53	.....	.....	.....
45	"	.....	.....	120	120	2	12	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	21	.....	60	60	46	46	.....
46	"	.....	.....	80	80	1	9	52	13	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	2	52	52	52	52	.....
47	"	.....	.....	60	60	2	7	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	12	18	4	30	30	30	30	.....
48	"	.....	300	.....	300	2	7	60	70	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	20	4	56	49	46	46	.....
49	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	40	18	18	18	.....
50	"	.....	.....	150	150	.....	14	100	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	98	8	107	60	60	60	.....
51	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	30	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	25	25	.....
52	"	.....	100	20	120	.....	6	57	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	3	23	23	23	23	.....
53	"	.....	150	50	200	.....	8	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	40	15	15	15	.....
54	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	15	20	20	.....
		3407	2315	5722	50	593	3668	1597	194	8	2	24	94	231	1371	194	2987	2422	2030	2030	33	

ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

	Number of pupils practising French composition.	Numbers of pupils learning English parsing.	Number of pupils writing from dictation English orthographical exercises.	Number of pupils composing English verse.	Number of pupils learning English composition.	Number of pupils learning belles-lettres.	Number of pupils learning rhetoric.	Number of pupils learning declamation.	Number of pupils studying intellectual and moral philosophy.	Number of pupils learning horticulture.	Number of pupils pursuing a special commercial course.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning sewing.	Number of pupils learning embroidery.	Number of pupils learning painting in water colours.	Number of pupils learning crayon drawing.	Number of pupils learning painting.	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning vocal music.
1	30	8	8										50	30				2	10
2	22	3	7		4		6						18	42	6	4	1	18	
3	22	7											98						
4																			
5	6	3	12		6	4	6	10		10		6	50	2	3			10	
6			20					25				15	50	50			15	18	
7	7	15	12		6			12					60	30				5	20
8	24	18	18		4	6							45	45	2	2	1	1	18
9		25				10				10			21	10				6	23
10	20												36	20				10	15
11	15	6	18		20		6	6					30	19				7	20
12	6						2	2					48	18		6			
13	25	8			6	2						12	33	25	8				
14	15												26	12				12	18
15		15	15										150					12	
16	30	10	10		5								60	12				6	200
17	10	40	40		14			20					108	60		15	3	25	30
18	40	15	12	1	10		5		30	2			55	30				6	15
19		20											75	30					
20	38	12	15	2	8		2						43	20				14	20
21													30	30					
22	30		12		12		2						30	30	12			3	20
23	7												26	14					

24	14												30	5				7	
25													100					40	
26	10												102	40	6	2	30	72	
27	12	15	30	10	10								90	50		6	9		
28	20												80	60	15	15	20	40	
29	65	25	15		20	20							40	25		2	6	18	
30	30	13	7		3		2		2				160	40			10	15	
31		15	24							2	2		54	23					
32													48	24			10		
33	24	6	13										182	80	10	15	50	40	
34	114	60	100		60		30	50			30		30	28	1	1	1	25	
35	20	5						23		15			56	50	13		25	10	
36	12	19	24		10		13	10	5				50	20				24	
37	18	13	13		13				5										
38													56	15		3	21	29	
39	50	34	34		10	22	15	30				6	80	10			15		
40	20	21	16										50	20			10		
41	10	4	15										30					24	
42													80				7	12	
43	10	5	5		5							6	106	25					
44													100	50				30	
45	40	18	18		10		16						46	35			20	13	
46	3	14	24		3		2					5	133	20	12	12	9	9	
47	35	15	15		10	6	6				12		60	36		6	14	30	
48	34	6	6		9	2	2						50	10				20	
49						6	6	13				4	50	20		2	16	22	
50	13												36	15					
51													35	16			12	12	
52	23		12		7							14	40	8			10		
53	15					1							70	4					
54	15																		
954		493	578	51	265	79	121	201	42	39	2	111	3186	1258	84	73	57	431	919

ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—Continued.

PROFESS. CHOSEN BY STUD. WHO HAVE LEFT WITHIN THE LAST TWO YEARS.												PUPILS.											
PROFESSORS.																							
N. of pupils left, who have com. more than h. of the c.																							
N. of pupils who still prosecute their stu. in other Ins.																							
N. of stu. who have embraced or are pre. for the clergy.																							
Number of stud. who have chosen other vocations than those enumerated.																							
N. of pupils who have left the country.																							
Number of religious teachers.																							
Number of lay female teachers.																							
N. of lay professors.																							
Total number of professors, regents, &c.																							
Number of girls.																							
Number of day scholars.																							
Number of half boarders.																							
Number of boarders.																							
Number of catholic pupils.																							
Number of protestant pupils.																							
No. of pupils, whose parents reside within the county in which the Ins. is situated.																							
No. of pupils, whose parents reside within some other district in Lower Canada.																							
No. of pupils, whose parents reside in Upper Canada.																							
No. of pupils, whose parents reside in the United States.																							
Number of pupils under 16 years of age.																							
Number of pupils, above 16 years of age.																							
Total number of pupils.																							

24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	..	.....	3	76	56	11	9	74	2	69	6	.....	1	72	4	76
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	7	107	51	29	27	107	.....	107	.....	.....	.....	95	12	107
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	200	200	.....	.....	200	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	194	6	20
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	8	166	85	31	50	160	6	160	6	.....	.....	130	36	166
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	96	86	10	.....	96	.....	94	2	.....	.....	92	4	96
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	1	8	250	190	10	50	244	6	239	8	.....	3	238	12	250
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	7	137	77	34	26	137	.....	134	2	.....	1	121	16	137
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	8	172	66	78	28	170	2	162	9	1	.....	160	12	172
32	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	98	98	.....	.....	98	.....	94	4	.....	.....	86	12	98
33	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	143	75	48	20	143	.....	139	4	.....	.....	137	6	143
34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	30	394	280	47	67	392	2	334	53	1	6	367	27	394
35	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	131	100	13	18	131	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	126	5	131
36	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	120	60	10	50	116	4	107	3	.....	10	117	3	120
37	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	60	16	3	41	60	.....	37	19	1	3	53	7	60
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	6	98	55	19	24	98	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	94	4	98
39	.....	10	6	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	7	141	77	4	60	140	1	123	18	.....	.....	124	17	141
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	97	87	.....	10	95	2	82	15	.....	.....	92	5	97
41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	75	67	.....	8	75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	75
42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	55	23	30	2	55	.....	52	3	.....	.....	50	5	55
43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	103	92	4	7	98	5	103	.....	.....	.....	99	4	103
44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	5	106	22	31	53	106	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	81	25	106
45	.....	8	3	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	5	260	230	16	14	259	1	254	6	.....	.....	248	12	260
46	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	5	107	72	19	16	106	1	99	8	.....	.....	98	9	107
47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	133	89	36	8	132	1	129	3	.....	1	127	6	133
48	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	6	152	53	66	33	148	4	149	3	.....	.....	144	8	152
49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	102	50	28	24	102	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	94	8	102
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	6	230	96	89	45	229	1	227	3	.....	.....	218	12	230
51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	50	50	.....	.....	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50
52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	105	70	28	7	105	.....	102	3	.....	.....	99	6	105
53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	80	55	9	16	80	.....	73	7	.....	.....	1	79	80
54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	87	72	.....	15	87	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	81	6	87
42		121	17	16	35	11	198	61	3	262	6443	4231	1066	1146	6367	76	6137	268	8	30	5830	613	6443

ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—*Continued.*

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.

Name of the Institution and where situated.	Date of its foundation.	By whom founded.	Composition of Board of Direction.	Composition of Board of Professors and Regents.
1 Berthier.....	1825	Rev. Mr. Lamothe, curate.....	4 Sisters of the Congreg., Nunnery.	Sisters of the Cong. and lay teachers.
2 St. Roch, (Quebec).....	1846	.....	" " "	" " " " " "
3 St. Sauveur ".....	1856	.....	" " "	" " " " " "
4 Lake of the 2 Montains.....	1720	.....	" " "	" " " " " "
5 Pointe aux Trembles (Montreal)...	1690	.....	" " "	" " " " " "
6 " " (Quebec).....	1713	.....	" " "	" " " " " "
7 Rivière Ouelle.....	1809	Mgr. Panet, Bish. Quebec.....	Sisters of the Congreg., Nunnery...	" " " " " "
8 St. François, Rivière du Sud.....	1763	.....	" " "	" " " " " "
9 Boarding school of the Congregation of Notre Dame at Montreal....	1653	Sister Bourgeois.....	" " "	" " " " " "
10 Villa Maria.....	1855	The Ladies of the Congregation, nunry	" " "	" " " " " "
11 Ursulines of Quebec.....	1640	Madame de la Peltrie.....	The Ladies of the Ursuline Convent,	Ladies of Ursuline Convent.....
12 " of Three Rivers.....	1697	Mgr. de St. Valier, Bish. Quebec.....	The Lady Sup. and 5 Sisters.....	" " " " " "
13 General Hospital of Quebec.....	1725	" " " " " "	.....	" Augustines.....
14 St. Henri de Mascouche.....	1854	.....	Sisters of "La Providence".....	Sisters of "La Providence".....
15 Sisters of Charity, (Quebec).....	1849	Mgr. Turgeon & Ladies of the Soc. of E.	Sisters of Charity.....	" " Charity.....
16 St. Vincent de Paul.....	1842	Mgr. Bourget, Bish. of Montreal.....	.....	Sisters of the Sacred Heart.....
17 St. Martin.....	1854	.....	.....	.....
18 Sisters of the Bon Pasteur (Quebec)	1852	Madame F. X. Roy.....	.....	Sisters of the "Bon Pasteur".....
19 Sisters of Charity, Montreal....	1747	Madame Youville.....	.....	The Grey Sisters.....
20 Sisters of la Providence, ".....	1828	Madame Gamelin.....	.....	Sisters of "La Providence".....
21 Divers model schools of the Sisters of the Congregation at Montreal.....	.....	.....	.....	Sisters of the Congregation N.-D....

FINANCES.

	Annual expenses of the institution.	Annual revenue of the institution.	Cost of tuition.	Cost of Board.	Number of pupils receiving gratuitous instruction.	Number of pupils receiving board gratis.	Number of pupils receiving half board gratis.	Sources of revenue, from whence derived.	Value of real Estate, the property of the institution.	Total amount of debts due by the institutions.	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.	Dimensions, and general description of these buildings.	Number of years required to complete the course of studies.
1	355	359	grat.	£. s. 15 0	50	7	10	.....	.....	.....	2500	70 x 48, 2 stories.....	.....
2	600	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	.....
3	150	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	.....	.....
4	250	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
5	580	580	.....	15 0	50	6	6	Board, grant, &c. ....	.....	275	1100	65 x 55, 2 stories, of stone	5
6	250	200	.....	15 0	50	5	2	Board of pupils and revenues	700	60	300	60 x 30, do do	5
7	286	286	grat.	11 0	90	3	6	Board of pupils.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....
8	150	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30600	.....	.....
9	4500	2500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15000	.....	.....
10	2000	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5000	.....	.....
11	2000	2000	.....	21 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	000	.....	.....
12	2567	2150	grat	16 0	150	3	.....	Revenues from Seigniories and farm .	9000	.....	.....	2 buildings, 1 of 5 stories, 80 by 48 of stone, 1 of 2 stories high 210 by 50 feet.....	4
13	1500	1500	.....	17 10	.....	10	7	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	.....
14	300	218	.....	.....	40	14	15	£40 from school commissioners.....	.....	81	2500	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1250	100 feet wide, 2 wing 3 stories ...	.....
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	15488	12943	.....	.....	430	48	46	.....	9700	416	63900	.....	.....

ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

	Nature of the religious teaching.	Number of volumes in the pupils' library.	Number of volumes in the professors' library.	Total number of volumes.	Number of globes & orreries.	Number of geographical or other maps belonging to the institution.	Number of pupils learning arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning mental calculation.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of students learning natural philosophy.	Number of pupils learning astronomy.	Number of pupils learning chemistry.	Number of pupils learning natural history.	Number of French pupils learning English.	Number of English pupils learning French.	Number of pupils learning French grammar.	Number of pupils learning French parsing.	Number of pupils learning geography.	Number of pupils writing French orthographical exercises from dictation.	Number of pupils composing French verse.	Number of pupils practising French composition.	Number of pupils learning English parsing.	Number of pupils writing English orthographical exercises from dictation.	Num. of pupils practicing English composition.	Number of pupils learning belles-lettres.
1	Cath.	50	200	250	2	8	80	20	...	...	...	...	12	40	7	90	90	30	...	...	12	15	...	...	...
2	"	...	...	...	...	...	110	30	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	235	235	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	"	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	154	122	100	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	"	...	...	...	...	...	190	120	...	...	...	...	12	60	12	66	37	37	30	...	...	50	40	40	20
5	"	...	200	200	...	9	60	20	...	...	...	...	15	30	9	60	60	40	39	...	...	30	15	15	20
6	"	...	...	...	...	8	41	44	20	...	...	...	8	20	...	36	36	36	36	...	3	28	17	17	8
7	"	114	40	154	2	10	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	34	27	20	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	"	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	65	34	34	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	"	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	34	16	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	"	...	...	...	...	...	130	40	7	7	19	7	7	75	30	130	120	100	115	...	14	46	46	...	16
11	"	...	...	...	...	...	106	...	25	6	6	...	...	87	11	103	62	68	90	...	22	22	22	...	16
12	"	1200	...	1200	5	24	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32	32	15	...	17	16	...	...	...
13	"	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	51	20	43	...	...	10	3	3	...	...
14	"	...	...	...	...	7	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	1	200	25	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	"	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	100	31	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	"	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	50	20	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	"	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	60	33	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	"	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	65	15	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	"	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	1250	59	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1364	440	1804	9	66	1723	274	52	13	25	7	64	1112	70	2895	1096	1087	664	3	183	174	158	48	32

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.																	Profes.		PUPILS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Number of pupils learning rhetoric.		Number of pupils learning declamation.		Number of pupils learning linear drawing.		Number of pupils learning sewing.		Number of pupils learning embroidery.		Number of pupils learning painting in water colours.		Number of pupils learning painting.		Number of pupils learning instrumental music.		Number of pupils learning vocal music.		Number of pupils left, who have completed their course of studies.		No. of pupils left, who have com. more than h. of the c.		N. of pupils who still prosecute their stu. in other Ins.		Number of religious teachers.		Number of lay female teachers.		Number of lay professors.		Total number of professors, regents, &c.		Number of Girls.		Number of day scholars.		Number of half boarders.		Number of boarders.		Number of Catholic pupils.		Number of protestant pupils.		N. of pupils, whose parents reside within the county in which the ins. is situated.		N. of p. whose p. reside within some other district in L. C.		N. of pupils, whose parents reside in Upper Canada.		N. of pupils, whose parents reside in the United States.		Number of pupils under 16 years of age.		Number of pupils, above 16 years of age.		Total number of pupils.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
1	4				100	40	12		53	15																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								

RECAPITULATION of part of Statement D, containing the statistics of all the Institutions for Education, more particularly those comprised in the superior and secondary classes.

	INSTITUTIONS.	FINANCES.					
		Annual expenses of institution.	Annual revenue of institution.	Number of pupils receiving instruction gratis.	Number of pupils receiving board gratis.	Number of pupils receiving part of board gratis.	Value of real property belonging to institution.
		£	£				£
1	First Division, Superior Schools.....	15646	8409	.....	.....	.....	*41490
2	Second Division, Classical Colleges ..	34542	22124	189	38	133	222607
3	“ “ Second Section, Industrial Colléges.....	7358	5217	212	5	35	18310
4	“ “ Third Section, Academies for Boys or Mixed.....	13133	11090	896	.....	.....	24636
5	“ “ Fourth Section, Academies for Girls.....	19927	17506	1882	165	179	29152
6	“ “ “ Academies for Girls, continued	15488	12943	430	48	46	9700
		106094	77289	3609	256	393	345895

* This amount represents the value of the real Estate owned by the McGill College, Montreal, and Bishop's College, Lenoxville, not comprised in the first section of the first division.

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE D.—Continued.

FINANCES.		COURSE OF STUDIES.											
	Total amount of debts due by institution.	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.	Number of volumes in the pupils' library.	Number of volumes in the professors' library.	Total number of volumes.	Number of globes and orreries.	Number of geographical or other maps belonging to the institution.	Value of the museum of natural history.	Value of apparatus for study of natural philosophy.	Number of pupils learning arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning mental calculation.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning algebra.
	£	£						£	£				
1	4262	94500	15200	.....	15200	.....	.....	5650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	29119	117500	13762	50191	63953	44	275	4150	4175	1886	378	248	255
3	11658	21875	3688	1200	4888	12	107	100	722	1443	664	234	135
4	8214	33042	3281	1975	5256	65	511	11	391	3746	1584	586	379
5	13611	57592	3407	2315	5722	50	593	.....	.....	3664	1597	194	8
6	416	63900	1364	440	1804	9	66	.....	.....	1723	274	52	.....
	67280	388409	40702	56121	96823	180	1552	9911	5288	12462	4497	1314	777

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE D.,—*Continued.*COURSE OF STUDIES.—*Continued.*

1	Number of pupils learning German.
2	Number of pupils learning geography.
3	Number of pupils learning belles-lettres.
4	Number of pupils learning rhetoric.
5	Number of pupils learning declamation.
6	Number of pupils studying intellectual and moral philosophy.
12	Number of students in theology.
6545	Number of pupils studying elements of jurisprudence.
554	Number of pupils studying elements of constitutional law.
460	Number of pupils learning theoretical agriculture.
1250	Number of pupils learning practical agriculture.
204	Number of pupils learning horticulture.
132	Number of pupils pursuing a special commercial course.
39	
108	
310	
133	
459	
610	

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE D.,—*Continued.*COURSE OF STUDIES.—*Continued.*

1	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.
2	Number of pupils learning architecture.
3	Number of pupils learning sewing.
4	Number of pupils learning embroidery.
5	Number of pupils learning painting in water colours.
6	Number of pupils learning crayon drawing.
730	Number of pupils learning painting.
191	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.
4216	Number of pupils learning vocal music.
1559	Number of pupils practising gymnastics.
137	Number of pupils learning swimming.
126	Number of pupils learning horsemanship.
139	Number of pupils learning fencing.
1225	
2447	
66	
52	
44	
40	

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE D.—Continued.

PROFESSIONS CHOSEN BY STUDENTS WHO HAVE LEFT WITHIN THE LAST TWO YEARS.										PROFESSORS.	
1	2	3	4	5	6						
84	17	48	42	9	200	Number of pupils left, who have completed their course of studies.					
111	76	82	121	23	413	No. of pupils, left, who have com. more than h. of the c.					
27	29	61	17	12	146	N. of pupils who still prosecute their stu. in other Ins.					
77	2	1	16	...	96	N. of students who have embraced or pre. for the clergy.					
1	...	2	...	...	3	N. of stu. who have entered, or who are pre. for the army.					
44	69	119	...	...	232	N. of students who have chosen Agricultural pursuits.					
13	5	3	...	...	21	No. of stud. prepar. for the Bar.					
22	2	4	...	...	28	Number of students preparing for the Medical profession.					
10	11	7	...	...	28	Number of students preparing for the Notarial profession.					
5	4	14	...	...	23	N. of stu. learning surveying.					
1	1	1	...	...	2	N. of stu. learning civil engin.					
138	70	147	...	...	355	N. of stu. either following or preparing for Com. pursuits.					
17	85	64	...	...	201	N. of stud. who have chosen other voc. than those enu.					
8	16	31	...	...	66	Number of pupils who have left the country.					
...	...	...	...	...	333	Number of religious female teachers.					
...	...	45	...	...	113	Number of lay female teachers.					
136	68	56	...	...	260	N. of professors either clerical or of a religious order.					
38	33	79	...	...	155	Number of lay professors.					
174	101	180	...	...	861	Total number of professors regents, &c.					

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE D.—Continued.

PUPILS.

1	2	3	4	5	6						
2570	1236	1157	5770	4231	6450	Number of Boys.					
1180	177	1013	178	1066	14073	Number of Girls.					
177	322	441	178	423	17597	Number of day scholars.					
200	1013	337	166	1000	2430	Number of half boarders.					
281	1866	1796	4234	6367	3862	Number of boarders.					
281	1866	1796	4234	6367	20947	Number of Catholic pupils.					
96	704	139	1870	76	2932	Number of protestant pupils.					
301	1477	1672	5726	6137	21663	N. of pupils, whose parents reside within the county in which the ins. is situated.					
50	1022	243	308	268	1961	Number of pupils whose parents reside within some other districts in Lower Canada.					
20	26	4	19	8	82	N. of pupils, whose parents reside in Upper Canada.					
6	45	16	51	30	153	N. of pupils, whose parents reside in the United States.					
...	1340	1594	5020	5880	19501	Number of pupils under 16 years of age.					
377	1230	341	1084	613	4378	Number of pupils, above 16 years of age.					
377	2570	1935	6104	6443	23879	Total number of pupils.					

SECOND DIVISION.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS
FIFTH SECTION.—Special Schools.

No.	Name of Institution.	Date of foundation.	By whom founded	Composition of board of direction.	Composition of board of teachers.	Number of professors.	Number of Pupils.
1	Deaf and dumb Institution, Coteau St. Louis	1849	Rev. Mr. Lagorce.	The directing professors	Priests and clerics of St. Viateur.	3	15
2	Institution for female deaf mutes at Long Point	1853	Bishop Bourget..	The Directing Nuns	Nuns of the Canadian order of Laprovidence	5	30
						8	45

RECAPITULATION OF THE FIVE SECTIONS OF THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

SECTIONS.	Number of Schools.	Number of professors.	Number of Pupils.
Colleges	27	275	4505
Academies for boys or mixed	64	180	6104
Educational Convents or Academies for females	75	406	12893
Special Schools	2	8	45
Grand total	168	869	23547

THIRD DIVISION.—PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

FIRST SECTION.	Number of Schools.	Number of Male and Female teachers.	Number of Pupils.
Superior primary, or model schools, comprising the Superior schools for girls in the statements not mentioned in the third section of secondary schools	238	260	13072
SECOND SECTION.			
Elementary school	2501	2659	105912
Total	2739	2919	118984

RECAPITULATION OF THE THREE PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS.

DIVISIONS.	Number of schools.	Number of persons employed in teaching.	Number of Pupils
Superior school	12	54	377
Secondary do.	168	869	23547
Primary do.	2739	2919	118984
Grand total	2919	3842	142908

STATEMENT E.

CONTAINING THE STATISTICS OF THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN
THE CITIES OF QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.*

No. 1.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN THE SEVERAL CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN
THE CITY OF QUEBEC DURING THE YEAR 1856.

186	Ladies of the Ursuline Convent.
160	Ladies of the Ursuline Convent, Elementary Schools.
1710	Schools of the Brethren of the Christian Doctrine.
250	Sisters of the Bon Pasteur.
368	Sisters of Charity, 6 classes at the Institute.
157	Sisters of Charity, Près-de-ville.
96	General Hospital.
823	Congregation of Notre Dame at St. Roch.
260	Congregation of St. Sauveur.
678	Independent Academies and Schools.
386	Quebec Seminary.
57	Laval University.
45	Theological students in the higher Seminary.
5176	Total.

No. 2.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ATTENDING CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN
MONTREAL DURING THE YEAR 1856.

Boys schools.		Girls schools.	
213	Minor Seminary of Montreal (priests of St. Sulpice).	2351	Schools of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame.
43	Students in theology (Priests of St. Sulpice.)	334	Schools for Male and Female orphans at the General Hospital.
170	St. Mary's College	270	Schools conducted by the Sisters of la Providence
2380	Schools of the friars of the Christian Doctrine.	118	Girls or mixed Irish sch. of which one is under control.
110	Model school conducted by Mr. Doran.	270	Canadian schools, of which three are under control.
70	Mr. Anderson's school.		
440	Six schools for Irish boys		
		6769	Total

* For Statistics of Protestant schools *vide* Reports of Inspectors Bruce and Pless.

No. 3.

STATEMENT of the number of scholars attending the schools conducted by the Brethern of the Christian Doctrine for 1856.

St. Lawrence Suburbs.								St. Mary Suburbs.								Récollets.			Bishop's or, St. James.		College Street.			Recapitulation.	
School.								School.								School.			School.		School.			Ward.	Number of pupils
French.				English.				French.					English.			French.			French.		English.			St. Lawrence Sub. St. Mary Suburbs... Récollets. Bishop (St. James.).... College Street.....	
1st. Class.	2nd. Class.	3rd. Class.	4th. Class.	1st. Class.	2nd. Class.	3rd. Class.	4th. Class.	1st. Class.	2nd. Class.	3rd. Class.	4th. Class.	5th. Class.	1st. Class.	2nd. Class.	3rd. Class.	1st. Classe.	2nd. Class.	3rd. Class.	1st. Class.	2nd. Class.	1st. Class.	2nd. Class.	3rd. Class.		
65	85	94	160	66	80	120	160	60	72	80	99	137	76	86	110	58	86	130	85	165	72	84	150	Total.	2380

No. 4.

STATEMENT of the numb, of scholars attending the sch. conducted by the Ladies of the Congregation Nunnery for 1856.

Boarding School.					Maria Villa.				Day School.					St. Lawrence Suburbs.				Quebec Suburbs.						St. Joseph Suburbs.			St. Antoine Suburbs.			Récollets.		Bonsecours.		Recapitulation.			
School.					School.				School.					School.				School.						School.			School.			School.		School.		Board Sch. Maria Villa Day Sch. St. Lawrence Suburbs Quebec Suburbs ... St. Joseph Suburbs ... St. Antoine Suburbs.... Récollets... Bonsecours			
French and English					French & English.				French and English					French.				French and English.		French.				Eng.		French.			English,			English.		French and English			
1st. Class.	2nd. Class.	3rd. Class.	4th. Class.	5th. Class.	1st. Class.	2nd. Class.	3rd. Class.	4th. Class.	1st. Class.	2nd. Class.	3rd. Class.	1st. Class.	2nd. Class.	1st. Class.	2nd. Class.	3rd. Class.	4th. Class.	1st. Class.	2nd. Class.	3rd. Class.	1st. Class.	2nd. Class.	3rd. Class.	1st. Class.	2nd. Class.	3rd. Class.	1st. Class.	2nd. Class.	1st. Class.	2nd. Class.							
20	38	34	40	50	12	19	16	19	50	58	70	70	80	68	72	82	90	60	72	60	72	84	116	140	96	82	84	92	58	74	86	95	100	45	54	Total	2351

TABLE showing the Circuit of each Inspector, the Names of Counties or part of Counties included in it, the Number of Municipalities, the Population, the Number of Schools in operation, and the Salary of the inspectors.

Name of Inspector, and description of his District of Inspection.	Residence.	Num. of Municipalities	Population.	Acres of Land owned	Nu. of schls. under control	Salary of Inspect'rs.			
						£	s.	d.	
1 J. B. F. Painchaud, Magdalen Islands, Gaspé..	Magdalen Islands	1	2220	.....	3	31	5	0	
2 J. Meagher, counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé	Carleton	21	20772	233340	36	250	0	0	
3 J. Lespérance, part of Gaspé.	Ste. Anne.....	1	966	8000	3	62	10	0	
4 V. Martin, county of Chicoutimi,	Chicoutimi.....	5	4951	69669	7	125	0	0	
5 G. Tanguay, counties of Kamouraska, Rimouski, and Témiscouata,	St. Gervais.....	28	34088	584092	152	218	15	0	
6 C. Cimon, county of Charlevoix and part of Saguenay	Malbaie.....	10	13012	209007	36	125	0	0	
7 John Hume, county of Mégantic and part of Dorchester and of Beauce,	Leeds.....	16	16085	214121	37	187	10	0	
8 F. X. Béland, counties of Beauce, Lévi, Dorchester, and of Lotbinière,	St. Antoine	30	58135	685437	201	218	15	0	
9 J. Crépault, counties of Bellechasse, Montmagny, and Islet,	St. Valier.....	18	36729	386134	128	187	10	0	
10 P. M. Bardy, counties of Québec, Montmorency and Portneuf; Catholic Population of the City of Québec,	Quebec.....	33	80673	544571	142	250	0	0	
11 Rév. R. Plees; protestant Population of the City of Québec,	Quebec.....	1	9118	.....	35	62	10	0	
12 P. Hubert, counties of St. Maurice, Maskinongé and Champlain,	Three-Rivers	22	41181	443909	102	187	10	0	
13 G. A. Bourgeois, part of the Counties Drummond, Bagot, and Arthabaska,	St. Grégoire.....	9	9305	175000	34	156	5	0	
14 B. Maurault, counties of Nicolet and Yamaska,	Gentilly	17	34650	333482	98	187	10	0	
15 M. Child, counties of Stanstead, Richmond, Compton, Wolfe, part of Drummond and Arthabaska,	Coaticook.....	33	35848	484143	246	218	15	0	
16 R. Parmelee, counties of Missisquoi, Brome, Shefford, and part of Iberville,	Waterloo.....	22	43632	380704	235	218	15	0	
17 J. N. A. Archambault, counties of Richelieu, Verchères, Chambly, and part of St. Jean and St. Hyacinthe,	Varennes	26	60889	473296	126	218	15	0	
18 A. P. L. Consigny, counties of Bagot, Rouville, part of St. Hyacinthe and Iberville...	St. Césaire.....	23	50889	457923	130	156	5	0	
19 M. Lanctot, counties of Laprairie, Napierville, Beauharnois, and part of Châteauguay and of St. Jean.....	Laprairie	20	55785	470523	141	218	15	0	
20 John Bruce, county of Huntingdon, part of Châteauguay and of Argenteuil, and the Protestant Popula. of the City of Montreal.	Huntingdon	16	48530	381139	142	250	0	0	
21 F. X. Valade, counties of Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga, Vaudreuil and Soulanges, and Catholic Population of the City of Montreal..	Longueuil.....	40	82559	424175	119	250	0	0	
22 A. D. Dorval, counties of Berthier, Joliette and Montcalm	L'Assumption ...	34	64558	630008	149	218	15	0	
23 C. Germain, counties of Laval, Terrebonne, Two-Mountains, and part of Argenteuil,....	St. Vincent de Paul	40	46210	393584	117	187	10	0	
24 J. J. Roney, counties of Ottawa and Pontiac, ..	Aylmer	24	23164	826227	83	218	15	0	

STATEMENT G.—SYNOPTICAL TABLE, giving a

	NAMES OF INSPECTORS.	Number of Municipalities.	Number of divisions.	Number of school houses.	Number of schools in operation under control.	No. of elem. sch. und. control of commissioners.	No. of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for boys.	Number of pupils.	Number of dissentient schools.	Number of pupils
	District of Gaspé :										
1	J. B. F. Painchaud,.....	1	7	5	4	3	102	.....	.....	1	35
2	Joseph Meagher,.....	21	65	43	36	36	1278	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	J. Lespérance,.....	1	3	.....	3	3	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.	23	75	48	43	42	1465	.....	.....	1	35
	District of Kamouraska :										
4	G. Tanguay,.....	28	158	60	152	135	5460	10	659	4	303
	District of Québec :										
5	C. Cimon,.....	10	36	36	36	36	1455	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	John Hume,.....	16	52	38	37	32	1318	1	51	4	137
7	F. X. Béland,.....	30	264	75	201	197	7318	2	128	1	26
8	J. Crépault,.....	18	115	40	128	114	5178	7	252	.....	.....
9	P. M. Bardy,.....	33	137	105	142	136	9195	3	132	1	43
10	Rév. R. Plees,.....	1	5	1	35	17	795	8	337	.....	.....
11	V. Martin,.....	5	12	9	7	7	234	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.	113	621	304	586	539	25493	21	900	6	206
	District of Three Rivers :										
12	P. Hubert,.....	22	106	67	102	99	4180	6	560	.....	.....
13	G. A. Bourgeois,.....	9	39	29	34	34	1332	2	101	2	85
14	B. Maurault,.....	17	103	66	98	90	4115	7	451	.....	.....
	Total.	48	248	162	234	223	9627	15	1112	2	85
	District of St. François :										
15	M. Child,.....	33	272	241	245	241	7595	1	63	4	118
16	R. Parmelee,.....	22	255	231	235	201	6028	15	750	24	.....
	Total.	55	527	472	480	442	13623	16	813	28	118
	District of Montréal :										
17	J. N. A. Archambault,.....	26	116	101	126	105	4860	11	654	3	126
18	A. P. L. Consigny,.....	23	132	128	130	120	5378	6	605	2	76
19	M. Lanctot,.....	20	136	138	141	121	6025	15	1625	13	434
20	J. Bruce,.....	16	145	139	142	128	5198	45	2070	7	339
21	F. X. Valade,.....	40	119	72	119	69	2465	27	1464	13	480
22	A. D. Dorval,.....	34	139	136	149	140	7284	4	177	5	120
23	C. Germain,.....	40	108	93	117	99	4285	5	421	5	137
	Total.	199	895	807	924	782	35495	113	7016	48	1712
	District of Ottawa :										
24	J. J. Roney,.....	24	95	92	83	82	3466	1	90	4	125
	RECAPITULATION :										
1	District of Gaspé.....	23	75	48	43	42	1465	.....	.....	1	35
2	" Kamouraska.	28	158	60	152	135	5460	10	659	4	303
3	" Québec.	113	621	304	586	539	25493	21	900	6	206
4	" Trois Rivières.....	48	248	162	234	223	9627	15	1112	2	85
5	" St. François.....	55	527	472	480	442	13623	16	813	28	118
6	" Montréal.....	199	895	807	924	782	35495	113	7016	48	1712
7	" Ottawa.....	24	95	92	83	82	3466	1	90	4	125
	Grand Total.	490	2619	1945	*2502	2245	94629	176	10590	93	2584

* Schools under control, comprise all elementary schools under the control either of the school commissioners or of the trustees of dissentient schools, and of primary superior schools, academies, and of commercial academies under the control of the school commissioners.

Statistics collected by the inspectors of schools, for the year 1856.

No. of primary superior schools for girls.	Number of pupils.	No. of academies.	Number of pupils.	No. of colleges.	Number of pupils.	Number of educa- tional convents.	Number of pupils.	Number of inde- pendant schools.	Number of pupils.	Total No. of instit. of all kinds.	Total No. of pupils attend. all insti- tutions of educa.	*No. of pup. readi- from A, B, C, to fluently.	Number of pupils able to read fluently.	Number of pupils reading well.	Number of pupils writing.	Number of pupils learning simple arithmetic.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	137	55	47	47	40	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	1278	446	463	369	576	286
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	85	20	25	30	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	1500	521	535	446	616	298
2	151	1	214	2	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	6983	2705	1920	2292	3292	1431
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	2	15	39	1570	604	328	523	851	201
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	1506	470	402	631	693	288
1	55	2	146	2	425	3	422	3	80	215	8600	2663	2028	2862	3422	1800
7	455	.....	.....	1	142	2	310	1	18	132	6355	1966	2070	2094	3248	1270
4	79	8	374	2	516	7	1596	22	1312	183	13247	2277	2017	2624	2567	2624
3	100	3	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	241	35	1642	298	423	748	1149	1197
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50	9	284	125	58	55	68	44
15	689	13	689	5	1083	13	2428	34	1716	653	33204	8403	7326	9537	11998	7424
.....	.....	3	276	.....	.....	3	425	3	50	114	5491	1263	1345	2340	2300	1050
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	39	1525	666	754	444	469	235
2	84	3	283	1	294	3	265	5	143	111	5635	1570	1694	1731	1648	1007
2	84	6	559	1	294	6	690	9	200	264	12651	3499	3793	4515	4417	2292
.....	.....	13	1043	3	156	.....	.....	7	130	269	9105	1647	2946	2885	3594	3643
1	32	12	923	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	150	279	7883	1358	2816	2754	3791	1545
1	32	25	1966	3	156	.....	.....	14	280	548	16988	3005	5762	5639	7385	5188
4	291	8	1250	3	444	9	1555	1	40	144	9220	1478	4046	3697	3744	2124
2	130	1	28	2	439	6	695	4	142	143	7493	2218	1813	2925	4125	3125
6	544	4	566	.....	.....	4	564	7	336	170	10094	2925	3892	1914	3867	1881
.....	.....	7	656	3	766	.....	.....	45	2294	197	11323	55	4845	6214	8461	4545
8	445	4	337	3	484	9	1083	35	6088	168	12846	3680	3667	4317	4787	3656
.....	.....	1	92	3	450	9	967	3	65	165	9155	1708	1780	2056	2546	1445
1	81	1	110	3	459	7	814	1	32	122	6339	1803	2200	2164	2942	1482
21	1491	26	3039	17	3042	44	5678	96	8997	1109	66470	13867	22243	23287	30472	18258
1	35	4	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	90	96	3968	1365	1367	1224	1906	1006
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	1500	521	535	446	616	298
2	151	1	214	2	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	6983	2705	1920	2292	3292	1431
15	689	13	689	5	1083	13	2428	34	1716	653	33204	8403	7326	9537	11998	7424
2	84	6	559	1	294	6	690	9	200	264	12651	3499	3793	4515	4417	2292
1	32	25	1966	3	156	.....	.....	14	280	548	16988	3005	5762	5639	7385	5188
21	1491	26	3039	17	3042	44	5678	96	8997	1109	66470	13867	22243	23287	30472	18258
1	35	4	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	90	96	3968	1365	1367	1224	1906	1006
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	1500	521	535	446	616	298
2	151	1	214	2	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	6983	2705	1920	2292	3292	1431
15	689	13	689	5	1083	13	2428	34	1716	653	33204	8403	7326	9537	11998	7424
2	84	6	559	1	294	6	690	9	200	264	12651	3499	3793	4515	4417	2292
1	32	25	1966	3	156	.....	.....	14	280	548	16988	3005	5762	5639	7385	5188
21	1491	26	3039	17	3042	44	5678	96	8997	1109	66470	13867	22243	23287	30472	18258
1	35	4	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	90	96	3968	1365	1367	1224	1906	1006
42	2482	75	6629	28	4771	63	8796	156	11283	2867	141764	33365	42946	46940	60086	35897

* In this, as well as in all the columns which follow, are comprised only those schools under the control of School Commissioners.

SYNOPTICAL

	No. of pupils learning compound arithmetic.	No. of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning orthography.	Number of pupils learning geography.	Learning English grammar.	Number of pupils learning French grammar.	Learning parsing.	Learning epistolary style.	Learning horticulture or agriculture.	Learning mathematics.	Learning measurement.	Learning lineal drawing.	Learning vocal music.	Learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning history.	Teachers provided with diplomas.
1	18	.....	28	.....	12	18	27	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
2	209	41	.....	.....	42	24	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	11	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	227	41	28	.....	64	53	37	....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
4	1188	43	3435	441	118	1579	1149	390	....	....	..	9	30	10	548	16
5	86	30	140	102	....	214	140	....	....	....	....	....	50	....	256	16
6	234	.....	.....	101	68	100	145	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	73	....
7	1021	4	1503	744	73	1876	1172	....	....	....	....	....	97	6	962	13
8	813	103	1584	1018	131	1369	1073	313	....	40	100	67	88	33	888	16
9	891	130	1168	1064	334	1557	124	123	....	75	143	96	120	30	1252	33
10	698	67	1067	850	186	317	796	283	....	99	28	194	268	63	384	6
11	2	.....	6	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3745	334	5468	3879	792	5461	3450	719	....	214	271	357	623	132	3815	84
12	973	105	1057	821	287	1404	998	356	....	9	19	24	538	38	844	18
13	116	.....	23	92	11	225	23	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	4
14	639	88	714	607	75	1107	404	115	....	12	.....	26	24	10	508	13
	1728	193	1794	1520	373	2736	1425	471	....	21	19	50	562	48	1376	35
15	767	.....	7823	1977	816	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
16	1537	1400	2751	1195	602	291	1176	1112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1251	22
	2304	1400	10574	3172	1418	388	1176	1112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1251	51
17	1181	345	482	1818	1618	433	343	143	25	10	35	126	181	126	887	30
18	2031	35	3130	1525	65	3427	936	38	26	52	25	....	82	28	2936	17
19	1123	118	1214	1232	400	1388	1192	258	19	36	20	47	265	63	729	45
20	4651	236	10865	5252	555	5781	5052	2313	....	287	180	297	1503	324	1268	31
21	2341	572	5037	2162	1815	3427	2272	881	....	329	106	336	1532	287	2208	30
22	719	53	2339	840	93	1406	206	4	23	....	.....	10	.....	235	417	45
23	1208	110	973	1234	535	2123	1531	423	134	98	96	132	306	168	1190	31
	13254	1469	24040	14063	5081	17985	11532	4060	227	812	462	948	3869	1231	9635	229
24	985	218	1440	514	154	701	735	304	....	39	170	21	447	....	905	23
1	227	41	28	.....	64	53	37	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	.....	10
2	1188	43	3435	441	118	1579	1149	390	....	....	....	9	30	10	548	16
3	3745	334	5468	3879	792	5461	3450	719	....	214	271	357	623	132	3815	84
4	1728	193	1794	1520	373	2736	1425	471	....	21	19	50	562	48	1376	35
5	2304	1400	10574	3172	1418	388	1176	1112	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1251	51
6	13254	1469	24040	14063	5081	17985	11532	4060	227	812	462	948	3869	1231	9635	229
7	985	218	1440	514	154	701	735	304	....	39	170	21	447	....	905	23
	23431	3698	46779	23589	8000	28903	19504	7056	247	1086	922	1385	5531	1421	17530	448

TABLE.—Continued.

Number of teachers having no diplomas.	Total number of teachers.	Female teachers having diplomas.	Number of female teachers having no diplomas.	Total number of female teachers.	*Teach. receiv. under £25 sala., ex.	Teachers rec. from £25 in. to £50 ex.	Teachers rec. from £50 in. to £100 ex.	No. of teachers rec. over £100 in.	Minim. of teachers' Salaries.	Maxim. of teachers' Salaries.	Number of Female teachers receiving under £25 ex.	Teachers rec. from £25 in. to £50 ex.	Teachers rec. from £50 in. to £100 ex.	Minim. of Female teachers Salaries.	Maxim. of Female teachers Salaries.	Number of public Libraries.	Num. of volumes.
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	£25	£40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	31	5	.....	5	1	16	14	.....	22	60	5	.....	.....	£15	£25	.....	.....
3	5	.....	2	2	.....	6	.....	.....	25	45	1	.....	.....	12	25	.....	.....
29	39	5	2	7	1	25	14	.....	22	60	6	.....	.....	12	25	.....	.....
19	35	4	119	123	5	15	8	.....	22	66	102	20	.....	9	36	11	5600
1	17	6	13	19	.....	12	1	.....	25	50	18	2	.....	16	40	.....	.....
21	21	.....	16	16	8	13	3	.....	15	52	15	4	.....	10	40	.....	.....
12	25	1	170	171	5	14	1	1	18	140	97	20	.....	10	40	4	975
1	17	2	104	106	4	16	8	1	25	142	65	22	.....	15	40	.....	.....
24	57	7	70	77	4	24	14	.....	20	75	14	30	.....	15	45	4	10000
10	16	2	35	37	.....	7	6	.....	25	65	7	19	.....	15	40	1	9500
2	2	.....	13	13	4	3	1	.....	12	60	1	1	.....	16	25	.....	.....
71	155	18	421	439	25	89	34	2	12	142	217	98	.....	10	45	9	20475
13	31	1	94	95	2	14	8	.....	22	90	60	23	.....	10	47	16	5328
5	9	.....	27	27	4	2	4	.....	18	50	1	3	.....	12	50	.....	.....
4	17	70	17	87	5	7	4	.....	18	80	74	7	3	15	50	2	400
22	57	71	138	209	11	23	16	.....	18	90	135	33	3	10	58	18	5728
47	76	37	148	185	26	9	3	.....	18	80	60	26	1	10	50	.....	.....
7	29	151	43	194	6	28	15	.....	15	75	108	76	.....	12	34	.....	.....
54	105	188	191	379	32	37	18	.....	15	80	168	102	1	10	50	.....	.....
4	34	.....	80	80	6	20	6	1	25	150	75	53	2	15	60	8	3510
2	19	.....	107	107	4	31	11	.....	26	75	51	56	.....	17	45	.....	.....
1	46	9	104	113	.....	24	13	.....	25	100	13	35	1	16	40	6	1030
89	120	3	59	62	12	33	18	.....	22	80	17	29	5	18	60	1	250
89	119	.....	137	137	5	17	21	2	22	100	29	27	3	14	55	22	16550
12	57	2	117	119	7	41	5	.....	20	75	43	37	3	13	50	8	1700
3	34	.....	77	77	.....	7	6	.....	26	70	8	22	.....	17	42	7	1900
200	429	14	681	695	34	173	80	3	20	150	236	259	14	13	60	52	24940
49	72	3	22	25	4	24	26	.....	25	90	14	7	2	10	75	2	750
29	39	5	2	7	1	25	14	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	35	4	119	123	5	15	8	.....	.....	.....	102	20	.....	.....	.....	11	5600
71	155	18	421	439	25	89	34	2	.....	.....	217	98	.....	.....	.....	9	20475
22	57	71	138	209	11	23	16	.....	.....	.....	135	33	3	.....	.....	18	5728
54	105	188	191	379	32	37	18	.....	.....	.....	168	102	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
200	429	14	681	695	34	173	80	3	.....	.....	236	259	14	.....	.....	52	24940
49	72	3	22	25	4	24	26	.....	.....	.....	14	7	2	.....	.....	2	750
444	892	303	1574	1877	112	386	196	5	12	150	878	519	20	9	75	92	57493

* Ex. means exclusively : in. inclusively.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT

ON THE

DISTRIBUTION OF THE GRANT FOR SUPERIOR
EDUCATION,

AND

CIRCULARS

RELATING TO THE EXECUTION OF THE NEW LAWS RELATING
TO PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

REPORT ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE GRANT FOR SUPERIOR
EDUCATION.

EDUCATION OFFICE.—Montreal, 5th November, 1856.
To the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, the report on the distribution to be made of the annual allowance granted by the statute passed in the last session of the parliament, for the encouragement of education, to universities, colleges, academies and model schools, and which, by the same statute, I am required to make yearly.

The difficulty of this undertaking, has been much increased by the fact that the amount to be distributed, is less than that granted in the session before last, whereas, the number of applications has greatly increased.

It has been impossible for me in the short space of time which has elapsed since the reception of all the several reports, to prepare a new system of distribution such as it was the intention of the Legislature that I should establish, and which must be well based on a combination of different considerations.

I am of opinion moreover that any new system of distribution could not have been put into rigorous operation this year, without, to a certain extent, doing injustice to a great number of Institutions, which, expecting a share in the annual grant, approximating at least the amount they had received for the preceding year, had, until the passing of the new law, regulated their expenses for the current year.

I shall therefore keep chiefly in view the insufficiency of the amount to be distributed, and endeavour to encounter it by a system of reduction which I shall now explain, making such exceptions as I may consider necessary, and give my reasons for so doing.

I have the honor to submit six lists, which comprise, statements of the applications made by each Institution, the amount granted to such for the preceding year, and the amount proposed to be allowed for the current year;—shewing also the several additions and reductions recommended by me. The first list contains Universities; the second, Classical Colleges; the third, Commercial Colleges; the fourth, Academies for boys, or mixed; the fifth, Academies for girls, and the sixth, Model Schools. The allowances from the Budget of the preceding year are divided into two classes; permanent or annual allowances, and, extraordinary allowances or those granted for the construction of buildings, or for the payment of debts.

I should state in the first place that in my opinion, the principal and most considerable reduction ought to be made from the allowances belonging to the second class. Their very nature render them uncertain, although they have always been considered as instalments of larger amounts which have been counted upon with almost as much certainty as the annual allowance, still, the arguments in favor of this class, are by no means so forcible, as those which may be adduced in favor of the first class, or ordinary allowances. The little that can be said in its favor, has however prevented me from suppressing it altogether, and in order to meet applications on behalf of new Institutions, on the one hand and the diminution of the amount to be distributed on the other, the system I propose will effect a very considerable reduction of the extraordinary allowances while that of the ordinary allowances will be but small.

The first cannot be less than sixty per cent, and even then, as hereinafter explained, I find myself obliged to suggest the application for the purpose proposed, of a portion of the allowance granted to meet the expenses of establishing the Normal Schools by order in Council dated 25th October last.

This reduction of sixty per cent on all extraordinary allowances, is a rule to which I can propose no exception. It effects especially those Institutions mentioned in the three first lists: as an inevitable consequence, I have found myself obliged to adopt another invariable rule, viz: to recommend no extraordinary allowance to an Institution that had not received any out of the grant of the preceding year.

The operation of these two rules, enables me to recommend a diminution of only ten per cent on the ordinary allowances to the greater part of the Institutions mentioned in lists Nos. 4, 5 and 6.

Those enumerated in the three first lists are exempt for many reasons; the first and most obvious is, that the greater number of them have been already seriously affected by the heavy reduction recommended to be made on their extraordinary allowances.

It must also be borne in mind that the new applications generally appertain to the classes contained in the other lists.

It appears to me that it would be more reasonable, were the new Academies to divide with those established at an earlier date, and not be subsidised at the charge of the colleges, the share of which, if otherwise, would soon become very insignificant.

The new institutions have however, with few exceptions, been collocated in the lists for the *minimum* amount allowed to the older ones.

Several Colleges which received no extraordinary allowance, are still retained on the lists for the entire amount of the annual allowance. This will be easily understood on observing that this ordinary aid does not exceed the amount granted to some Academies.

In order to arrive as nearly as possible at a perfect and equitable mode of remuneration, based upon the importance of the studies, the number of students, and the requirements of the inhabitants of the different sections of the country, I have deemed it my duty to recommend certain changes in the ordinary allowances of a few institutions which I will now mention, with the reasons which induced me to make them.

LIST No. 1.

Bishop's College, Lennoxville.—This University, notwithstanding the small number of students now attending it, has made great efforts towards the completion of a regular course of studies of the highest order, it has also followed the example of other Colleges and attached to it a preparatory School; thereby establishing a nursery for scholars who may hereafter study the higher branches of learning in the University.

I therefore recommend that the annual allowance to this University be increased from £450 to £500

LIST No. 2.

College of Nicolet.—After the Seminaries of Quebec and Montreal, this is the oldest educational Institution in the country, and the only one of its class in the important district of Three Rivers. The completeness of the course of studies pursued at this College, the number of its students, and the statistical information contained in its report, have induced me to recommend an increase of its allowance. I regret to learn that the efforts made to add to its means of utility, have placed it in pecuniary difficulties. I therefore recommend that its annual allowance be increased from £400 to £500.

College of Ste. Anne.—The College of Ste. Anne is the only Institution of its class subsidised by Government within the districts of Kamouraska and Gaspé. Its annual statistics bear witness to the rapid progress it is making. I therefore recommend an increase of its allowance from £400 to 500.

College of L'Assomption.—I would recommend that the annual allowance to this Institution should be the same as that granted to the neighbouring College of Ste. Thérèse de Blainville; on the express condition, however, that the directors of the College immediately procure—as they propose doing—the apparatus necessary for the study of natural and experimental philosophy, establish a museum of Natural History, and extend further the study of mathematics. I therefore recommend an increase of the allowance from £300 to £400.

College of Ste. Marie de Montreal.—Until lately this excellent Institution, altogether of recent date, had not completed its programme of studies. This has since been effected and is very comprehensive;—the number of its scholars and the importance of its locality, entitle it to an increase. I therefore recommend that its allowance be increased from £300 to £400.

LIST No. 3.

Joliette College.—This College reports having two hundred and forty students,—the most numerous on this list.

It is situated in the centre of a most flourishing settlement, created as it were and developed by the benevolent man whose name it bears. I see no reason, why it should not be entitled to the *maximum* allowance granted to institutions of the same class. I therefore recommend that it be increased from £100 to £200, which, with the sum of £50 allowed from the Budget under the name of “Institut de St. Viateur de l'Industrie,” forms a sum of £250.

College of Chambly.—I see no reason why this College should receive a larger allowance than the others comprised in this list. I therefore recommend that the grant be reduced from £300 to £250.

College of St. Michel de Bellechasse.—The course of studies pursued in this College, and the number of its scholars, entitle it also to the *maximum* allowance. I therefore propose to increase it from £200 to £250.

College of Lachute.—The Legislature thought proper last session to incorporate the Academy of Lachute under the name of College. Out of respect for this Act of the Legislature it becomes my duty to transfer the name of this institution to the present list. I would however respectfully suggest that no Act of incorporation of a similar nature should be granted, without previously consulting this Department. The course of studies followed there, appears to be well developed, and the number of scholars is 114. I propose to increase the grant from £50 to £100.

LISTS Nos. 4, & 5.

Several unimportant changes have been made in these two lists, that can be explained when required, the reasons for which, however, are too lengthy to be introduced here. I think that the sum of £120, for the board and education of twelve deaf and dumb females at the Long Point Convent, is of itself sufficient recommendation for the allowance of that item.

LIST No. 6.

I am of opinion that the allowance granted since a considerable number of years to the Model Schools supported by the charitable Institutions in Quebec,

Montreal, Sherbrooke and Three Rivers, should remain unchanged. It is partly in consideration of these allowances that the cities of Montreal and Quebec receive a much smaller share of the grant for primary schools than would be their due, were it proportioned to the population.

The Schools in the Indian Villages having no resources beyond the annual allowance made them, I have also left them unaltered.

A great number of new Model Schools are collocated in this list for sums of £15 to £20. It appeared to me to be the intention of the Legislature to encourage the establishment of such schools.

The reports which I have received from these schools are however far from being satisfactory, and I would recommend that I should be authorised to retain in my hands the amount granted to each of them, until their reports have been completed, and also until it has been satisfactorily proved to me—firstly,—that the School Commissioners of each locality, have, out of the funds at their disposal, set aside an addition allowance of equal amount for the maintenance of the school; and secondly,—that the teachers employed by them have obtained diplomas from the Board of Examiners of their district, permitting them to teach Model Schools.

In cases wherein these conditions shall not have been complied with, within two months after notice regularly given, I recommend that the allowance be forfeited.

The 8th clause of the Act 19th Victoria chapter 54th, formally prohibits my recommending any allowance in favor of Institutions not actually in operation. For this reason, the applications of the Commercial College at Côteau du Lac—and of the female academies at St. Gervais, Cacouna, Green Island, Sherbrooke and of several others, cannot be entertained. I particularly regret this, so far as the Institutions above mentioned are affected, in as much as I have been informed that with the funds already granted them by the Legislature, and the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of the different localities, they are so far advanced in the erection of their buildings as to justify the hope that they will soon be ready to receive scholars. The inconvenience arising from withholding all aid for the present year, may however be taken into consideration next year, should these Institutions be then in actual operation.

The Academy of Vaudreuil which hitherto received an allowance, has this year made no application.

The law having limited my sphere of action to Institutions situated in Lower Canada, I have no power to recommend any ordinary allowance for the board of scholars from Lower Canada, studying at the St. Joseph's College in the City of Ottawa.

The Institution for deaf mutes near Montreal, and Mr. Juneau's Academy, having been erroneously collocated in the Budget for an ordinary allowance, I have consequently excluded them. From the allowances which I consider it my duty to recommend for the Colleges of Sherbrooke and Joliette; I have deducted the sums granted to them under the title of "Literary Institutions."

I have received applications from the "Young Men's Protestant Union" of Quebec, and from the "Catholic Institute of St. Roch de Quebec"—but as the law only makes mention of Universities, Colleges, Academies and Model Schools, and as these Institutions are absolutely of the same nature as Literary Societies, for the encouragement of which, the Legislature is accustomed to pass an annual vote, I can make no recommendation in their favor.

The amounts of the lists which I submit for the approbation of His Excellency the Governor General, are as follows :

No. 1. Universities	£ 1667	15	4
“ 2. Classical Colleges	4849	0	0
“ 3. Commercial Colleges	2725	0	0
“ 4. Academies for boys or mixed.....	3857	10	0
“ 5. Academies for girls.....	2509	10	0
“ 6. Model Schools.....	3169	0	6
Total.....	£18777	15	10

The Governor General, by order in Council, set apart as by law he was empowered out of the sum of £22,000, allowed for the Superior Education fund, the sum of £2500 for supplementary aid to Normal Schools, £2000 for the fund destined as a Building fund for said schools—£500 for Parochial Libraries—leaving therefore for distribution a balance only of £17,000.

The amount recommended, exceeds this balance by £1777 15s. 10d. I do not believe however that it can be reduced without serious inconvenience. I propose then, that the surplus required, should be taken from the sum of £2500 reserved for the establishment of normal schools, and that the general rule for their establishment may be so far derogated from, as to permit me to replace the sums paid for the establishment of these schools by the sum of £1000 allowed as aid to defray the expenses of the pupils, which will not be required until next year; and I have reason to hope that a sufficient amount will remain to meet the expenses of the establishment of these schools.

I reserve for my annual report such remarks as may suggest themselves after thorough examination of the statistical information contained in the several reports forwarded to me, the blanks of which appear generally to be filled up in a satisfactory manner. I shall at the same time explain my views relative to a more perfect system of distribution, confining myself to the remark, that a system, such as it was my main object to arrive at, by the changes recommended to be made in the annual aids given, ought to establish a permanent scale of allowances based on an accurate classification of the several educational institutions, so as to place this department beyond all suspicion of either favor or partiality.

I must in conclusion observe that unless the Government and the Legislature considerably augment the grant for superior education, it will be very difficult next year, to award an extraordinary allowance for the construction of buildings or payment of debts to any institution.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Superintendent of Education.

Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the 22nd December, 1856.

LIST No. 1.—UNIVERSITIES.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	COUNTY.	Amount applied for and for what purpose.			Budget of 1855.			Proposed allowance for 1856.									
		Annual grant.	Grant for payment of debts.	Grant for building &c.	Annual grant.	Grant for payment of debts.	Grant for building &c.	Annual grant.	Increase over budget of 1855.	Reduction from budget of 1855.	Grant for building & for payment of debts.	Reduction from budget of 1855.	Total.	Increase over budget of 1855.	Reduction from budget of 1855.		
1 McGill College. To the same, for one year's salary of the Secretary of the Royal Institution, the salary of the messenger and for contingent expen's.	City of Montreal.	£ s. d. 1282 0 0	£ 2750	£ 2000	£ s. d. 500 0 0	£ 1250	£	£ s. d. 500 0 0	£	£	£ 500	£ 750	£ s. d. 1000 0 0	£	£ 750		
2 Bishop's College....	Richmond.	167 15 4	.....	.....	167 15 4	.....	.....	167 15 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	167 15 4	.....	.....		
		500 0 0	450	500	450 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0	50	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0	50	.....		
		1949 15 4	3200	2500	1117 15 4	1250	.....	1167 15 4	50	.....	500	750	1667 15 4	50	750		

LIST No. 2.—CLASSICAL COLLEGES.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	COUNTY.	Amount applied for and for what purpose.			Budget of 1855.			Proposed Allowance for 1856.									
		Annual grant.	Grant for payment of debts.	Grant for building &c.	Annual grant.	Grant for payment of debts.	Grant for building &c.	Annual grant.	Increase over budget of 1855.	Reduction from budget of 1855.	Grant for building and for payment of debts.	Reduction from budget of 1855.	TOTAL.	Increase over budget of 1855.	Reduction from budget of 1855.		
1 Nicolet.....	Nicolet.....	500	6000	400	500	1000	500	200	500	100	80	120	580			20	
2 St. Hyacinthe.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	500	3000	500	500	1000	500	1000	500		400	600	900			600	
3 Ste. Thérèse.....	Terrebonne.....	500	300	300	400	300	400	300	400		120	180	520			180	
4 St. Anne.....	Kamouraska.....	500	500	500	400	900	500	900	500	100	365	535	865			435	
5 L'Assomption.....	L'Assomption.....	400	719	2000	300	300	400	300	400	100	120	180	520			80	
6 Ste. Marie de Montréal.....	City of Montreal.	500	400	400	300	500	400	500	400	100	200	300	600			200	
7 High School of McGill College for the Education of thirty scholars named by the Government.....		282			282				282					282			
8 High School of Quebec.....	Quebec.....	282			282				282					282			
9 St. Francis Richmond.....	Richmond.....	400	340	160	300				300					300			
		3864	5259	9860	3164	3200	3564	400			1285	1915	4849			1515	

LIST No. 3.—COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.		COUNTY.	Amount applied for and for what purpose.			Budget of 1856.	Proposed allowances for 1856.									
			Annual grant.	Grant for payment of debts.	Grant for building &c.	Annual grant.	Grant for payment of debts.	Grant for building &c.	Annual grant.	Increase over budget of 1855.	Reduction from budget of 1855.	Grant for building and for payment of debts.	Reduction from budget of 1855.	TOTAL.	Increase over budget of 1855.	Reduction from budget of 1855.
1	Joliette,	Joliette,	100	100	300	100			250	150				250	150	
2	Masson,	Terrebonne,	400	300	400	250		150	250			60	90	310		90
3	Notre-Dame de Lévi,	Lévi,	250	300	200	250		300	250			120	180	370		180
4	St. Michel,	Bellechasse,	300	325		200		150	250	50		60	90	310		40
5	Laval,	Laval,	150	500	500	100		150	100		50	60	90	160		90
6	Chambly,	Chambly,	300	300	500	300		100	250			40	60	230		110
7	Rigaud,	Vaudreuil,	250	100	1000	250		100	250			40	60	230		60
8	Ste. Marie de Monnoir,	Rouville,	200	100	200	100		100	100			40	60	140		60
9	Ste. Marie de Beauce,	Beauce,	300	100	50			200	100	100		80	120	180		20
10	St. Germain de Rimouski,	Rimouski,	100	50					100	100				100	100	
11	Lachâte,	Argenteuil,	250	75	500	75		100	100	25				100	25	
12	Verchères,	Verchères,	100	100	100	100		100						100		
13	Varennes,	Verchères,	150	197	500	75		75						75		
14	Mascouche,	L'Assomption,	100	400	50	75		75						75		
15	Sherbrooke,	Richmond,		85	125	50		75		25				75	25	
			2850	3042	4425	1925		1250	2325	450	50	500	750	2825	300	650
														100		
														2925		

From the amount of this list must be deducted £100, £50 having been already paid to the Joliette College, and the same amount to the Sherbrooke College out of the Budget of 1856.

* The asterisk indicates those institutions which have never before received Government aid.

LIST No. 4—ACADEMIES FOR BOYS OR MIXED.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	COUNTY.	Am't applied for and for what purpose.			Budget of 1855.			Proposed Allowance for 1856.													
		Annual Grant.	Grant for payment of debts.	Grant for building, &c.	Annual Grant.	Grant for payment of debts.	Grant for building, &c.	Annual Grant.	Increase over Budget of 1855.	Reduction from Budget of 1855.	Grant for building and for payment of debts. Reduction from Budget of 1855.	Total.	Increase over Budget of 1855.	Reduction from Budget of 1855.							
		£	£	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	£	s.	d.	£	£	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	d.
1 Aylmer (protestant)	Ottawa	125	100	300	75	0	0	67	10	.....	7	10	0	.....	67	10	.....	7	10	0	0
2 Aylmer (catholic)	Ottawa	75	.....	200	75	0	0	67	10	.....	7	10	0	.....	67	10	.....	7	10	0	0
*3 Aubigny	Lévi	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0	40	0	.....	.....	40	0	40	0	.....	40	0	0
*4 André St.	Kamouraska	75	50	50	.....	.....	.....	40	0	40	0	.....	.....	40	0	40	0	.....	40	0	0
5 Beauharnais, St. Clément de	Beauharnais	100	138	100	50	0	0	45	0	.....	5	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0	0
6 Bonin, Argenteuil	Argenteuil	150	.....	150	75	0	0	67	10	.....	7	10	0	.....	67	10	.....	7	10	0	0
7 Baie du Febvre	Yamaska	50	.....	200	50	0	0	45	0	.....	5	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0	0
8 Barnston	Stanstead	100	75	75	50	0	0	45	0	.....	5	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0	0
9 Berthier	Berthier	100	53	30	100	0	0	90	0	.....	10	0	0	.....	90	0	.....	10	0	0	0
10 Buckingham	Ottawa	100	25	.....	50	0	0	45	0	.....	5	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0	0
11 Belœil	Verchères	100	.....	.....	100	0	0	90	0	.....	10	0	0	.....	90	0	.....	10	0	0	0
12 Cap Santé	Portneuf	50	16	.....	50	0	0	45	0	.....	5	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0	0
13 Charleston	Stanstead	200	100	50	100	0	0	90	0	.....	10	0	0	.....	90	0	.....	10	0	0	0
14 Clarenceville	Missisquoi	100	200	.....	100	0	0	90	0	.....	10	0	0	.....	90	0	.....	10	0	0	0
*15 Coaticook	Stanstead	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0	40	0	.....	.....	40	0	40	0	.....	40	0	0
16 Clarendon	Pontiac	75	25	25	50	0	0	45	0	.....	5	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0	0
17 Cassville	Stanstead	50	.....	.....	50	0	0	45	0	.....	5	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0	0
18 Compton	Compton	50	.....	.....	50	0	0	45	0	.....	5	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0	0
19 Cookshire	Compton	50	.....	.....	50	0	0	45	0	.....	5	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0	0
20 Cyprien, St.	Napierville	50	.....	25	50	0	0	45	0	.....	5	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0	0
21 Danville	Richmond	75	.....	50	75	0	0	67	10	.....	7	10	0	.....	67	10	.....	7	10	0	0
22 Dudswell	Wolfe	50	.....	75	50	0	0	45	0	.....	5	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0	0
23 Dunham	Missisquoi	100	50	100	100	0	0	90	0	.....	10	0	0	.....	90	0	.....	10	0	0	0
*24 Durham, No. 1	Drummond	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0	40	0	.....	.....	40	0	40	0	.....	40	0	0
25 St. Eustache	Deux Montagnes	100	.....	432	40	0	0	40	0	.....	.....	.....	40	0	40	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*26 Farnham (catholic)	Missisquoi	100	100	75	.....	.....	.....	40	0	40	0	.....	.....	40	0	40	0	.....	40	0	0

27	Farnham (protestant).....	Missisquoi....	75	50	50	75	0	0	.....	67	10	.....	7	10	0	.....	67	10	.....	7	10	0				
*28	Freleighsburg	Missisquoi.....	100	...	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0	40	0	.....	.....	40	0	40	0	.....	.....					
29	Ste. Foye (catholic)	Québec	50	50	50	50	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0				
30	Ste. Foye (protestant)	Québec	50	50	50	50	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0				
31	Granby	Shefford	200	34	250	100	0	0	.....	90	0	.....	10	0	0	.....	90	0	.....	10	0	0				
32	Georgeville	Stanstead	100	...	...	50	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0				
33	Gentilly	Nicolet	50	61	...	50	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0				
34	St. Grégoire	Nicolet	...	...	50	50	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0				
35	Huntingdon	Huntingdon	150	67	12	100	0	0	.....	100	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	0	.....	.....	.....	.....					
*36	St. Jean Dorchester (cathol.)	St. Jean	150	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	0	45	0	.....	.....	45	0	45	0	.....	.....					
37	St. Jean Dorchester (protest.)	St. Jean	100	...	...	100	0	0	.....	90	0	.....	10	0	0	.....	90	0	.....	10	0	0				
*38	St. Jean Isle d'Orléans	Montmorenci ..	50	...	...	50	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0				
39	Knowlton	Brome	100	...	100	100	0	0	.....	90	0	.....	10	0	0	.....	90	0	.....	10	0	0				
40	Kamouraska	Kamouraska....	75	...	230	75	0	0	.....	67	10	.....	7	10	0	.....	67	10	.....	7	10	0				
41	Laprairie	Laprairie	125	70	350	50	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0				
*42	Lotbinière	Lotbinière	120	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0	40	0	.....	.....	40	0	40	0	.....	.....					
*43	Longueuil	Chambly	100	150	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0	40	0	.....	.....	40	0	40	0	.....	.....					
44	St. Laurent	Jacques Cartier	150	400	...	150	0	0	.....	135	0	.....	15	0	0	.....	135	0	.....	15	0	0				
45	L'Islet	L'Islet	50	...	50	50	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0				
46	Montmagny	Montmagny	75	68	375	75	0	0	.....	75	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	0	.....	.....	.....	.....					
*47	Montréal (acad. com. catho.)	Cité de Montréal	100	400	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	10	67	10	.....	.....	67	10	67	10	.....	.....					
48	Ste. Marthe	Vaudreuil	100	50	250	50	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0				
49	Missisquoi	Missisquoi	100	...	100	50	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0				
50	Pointe aux Trembles de M...	Hochelaga	100	352	...	100	0	0	.....	90	0	.....	10	0	0	.....	90	0	.....	10	0	0				
51	Phillipsburg	Missisquoi	100	...	...	50	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0				
52	Sherbrooke	Ville Sh'rbrooke	200	...	150	111	2	2	.....	100	0	.....	11	2	2	.....	100	0	.....	11	2	2				
53	Sorel (catholic)	Richelieu	125	77	100	75	0	0	.....	67	10	.....	7	10	0	.....	67	10	.....	7	10	0				
5 4	Sorel (protestant)	Richelieu	50	28	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0	40	0	.....	.....	40	0	40	0	.....	.....					
55	Stanbridge	Missisquoi	150	...	50	75	0	0	50	67	10		7	10	0	20	30	87	10		37	10	0			
56	Shefford	Shefford	100	...	...	100	0	0	.....	90	0	.....	10	0	0	.....	90	0	.....	10	0	0				
57	Sutton	Brome	100	50	...	75	0	0	.....	67	10	.....	7	10	0	.....	67	10	.....	7	10	0				
58	Stanstead	Stanstead	175	...	...	175	0	0	.....	157	10	.....	17	10	0	.....	157	10	.....	17	10	0				
59	St. Timothée	Beaubarnais	37	50	...	37	10	0	.....	40	0	2	10	.....	.....	40	0	2	10	.....	.....					
*60	Trois-Rivieres (catholic)	Ville des 3 Riv.	175	50	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0	40	0	.....	.....	40	0	40	0	.....	.....					
61	Trois-Rivières (protestant)..	Ville des 3 Riv.	100	...	...	100	0	0	.....	90	0	.....	10	0	0	.....	90	0	.....	10	0	0				
62	Vaudreuil	Vaudreuil	50	...	...	50	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0				
63	Yamachiche	St. Maurice....	50	75	100	50	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	0				
£			6157	3064	4704	3663	12	2		50	3837	10	515	0	341	2	2	20	30	3857	10	515	0	371	2	2

LIST No. 5.—ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	COUNTY.	Amo't applied for and for what purpose.			Budget of 1855.			Proposed Allowance for 1856.															
		Annual Grant.	Grant for payment of debts.	Grant for building &c.	Annual Grant.	Grant for payment of debts.	Grant for building &c.	Annual Grant.	Increase over Budget of 1855.	Reduction from Budget of 1855.	Grant for building and for paym't. of debts.	Reduction from Budget of 1855.	Total.	Increase over Budget of 1855.	Reduction from Budget of 1855.								
		£	£	£	£	s.	£	£	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
*1 Ste. Anne Lapérade.....	Champlain	50	150	200	...	...	...	40	0	40	0	...	...	...	40	0	0	40	0	0	...	...	...
*2 St. Ambroise de Kildare.....	Joliette	50	180	100	...	...	...	25	0	25	0	...	...	...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...	...	...
*3 L'Assomption	L'Assomption..	50	...	300	...	...	...	40	0	40	0	...	...	...	40	0	0	40	0	0	...	...	...
4 St. Aimé.....	Richelieu	50	...	...	37	10	...	33	15	...	3	15	...	33	15	0	...	...	...	3	15	0	
5 Baie St. Paul.....	Charlevoix	50	...	50	37	10	...	33	15	...	3	15	...	33	15	0	...	...	...	3	15	0	
*6 Belœil	Verchères.....	60	...	200	...	...	...	25	0	25	0	...	...	...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...	...	...
*7 Boucherville.....	Chambly.....	50	50	1000	...	...	...	25	0	25	0	...	...	...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...	...	...
*8 St. Bernard.....	Dorchester	50	...	100	...	...	...	40	0	40	0	...	...	...	40	0	0	40	0	0	...	...	...
9 Cap Santé.....	Portneuf.....	75	25	...	50	0	...	45	0	...	5	0	...	45	0	0	...	...	...	5	0	0	
*10 Les Cèdres.....	Soulanges	50	...	25	...	...	...	25	0	25	0	...	...	...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...	...	...
11 Chambly.....	Chambly.....	200	300	200	50	0	...	45	0	...	5	0	...	45	0	0	...	...	...	5	0	0	
12 St. Césaire.....	Rouville.....	50	...	500	30	0	...	27	0	...	3	0	...	27	0	0	...	...	...	3	0	0	
13 Ste. Croix, Lotbinière.....	Lotbinière	60	121	25	50	0	...	45	0	...	5	0	...	45	0	0	...	...	...	5	0	0	
14 Cowansville	Missisquoi.....	50	...	...	50	0	...	45	0	...	5	0	...	45	0	0	...	...	...	5	0	0	
15 St. Charles, Industrie.....	Joliette	50	...	...	50	0	...	45	0	...	5	0	...	45	0	0	...	...	...	5	0	0	
*16 Chateauguay.....	Châteauguay ..	100	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	25	0	...	...	...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...	...	...
17 St. Clément de Beauharnais..	Beauharnais ..	200	212	900	50	0	...	45	0	...	5	0	...	45	0	0	...	...	...	5	0	0	
*18 St. Denis.....	Richelieu	50	25	350	...	...	...	25	0	25	0	...	...	...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...	...	...
19 Ste. Elizabeth.....	Joliette	75	...	50	75	0	...	67	10	...	7	10	...	67	10	0	...	...	...	7	10	0	
20 St. Eustache.....	Deux Montagn's	30	236	215	30	0	...	27	0	...	3	0	...	27	0	0	...	...	...	3	0	0	
21 Ste. Famille.....	Montmorency..	50	...	300	50	0	...	45	0	...	5	0	...	45	0	0	...	...	...	5	0	0	
22 St. Grégoire.....	Nicolet	50	50	50	50	0	...	67	10	17	10	...	...	67	10	0	17	10	0	...	...	...	
*23 Ste. Geneviève.....	Jacques Cartier	75	...	100	...	...	...	25	0	25	0	...	...	...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...	...	...
*24 St. Hilaire.....	Rouville.....	47	40	...	...	...	...	25	0	25	0	...	...	...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...	...	...
25 St. Hugues.....	Bagot	150	100	75	75	0	150	67	10	...	7	10	60	90	127	10	0	...	...	97	10	0	

26	St. Hyacinthe, <i>Sisters of Charity</i>	St. Hyacinthe..	131	85	300	.....	.....	40	0	40	0	.....	.....	40	0	0	40	0	0							
*27	St. Hyacinthe, <i>Congrégation</i> ..	" "	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0	40	0	.....	.....	40	0	0	40	0	0							
28	L'Islet.....	L'Islet.....	37	.....	75	37	10	.....	.....	40	0	2	10	.....	.....	40	0	0	2	10	0					
29	St. Jean Dorchester.....	St. Jean.....	50	150	50	50	0			45	0		5	0		45	0	0		5	0	0				
*30	St. Jacques L'Achigan.....	Montcalm.....	150	300	25	.....	.....	40	0	40	0	.....	.....	40	0	0	40	0	0							
31	St. Joseph de la Pointe Lévi,	Lévi.....	100	400	300	75	0		200	67	10		7	10	80	120	147	10	0		127	10	0			
32	Kamouraska.....	Kamouraska..	50	28		50	0			45	0		5	0		45	0	0		5	0	0				
*33	Laprairie.....	Laprairie.....	50	.....	50	.....	.....	25	0	25	0	.....	.....	25	0	0	25	0	0							
34	Longueuil.....	Chambly.....	200	500		50	0			67	10	17	10		67	10	0	17	10	0						
*35	St. Lin.....	L'Assomption..	50	20	30	.....	.....	25	0	25	0	.....	.....	25	0	0	25	0	0							
*36	St. Laurent.....	Jacques Cartier,	50	.....	150	.....	.....	40	0	40	0	.....	.....	40	0	0	40	0	0							
37	Longue Pointe.....	Hochelaga.....	100	250		50	0			45	0		5	0		45	0	0		5	0	0				
* To the same, for the board and education of 12 deaf mutes.....		" "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	0	120	0	.....	.....	120	0	0	120	0	0							
38	Ste. Marie de Monnoir.....	Rouville.....	50	12	37	50	0		20	45	0		5	0	8	12	53	0	0	17	0	0				
39	Ste. Marie de Beauce.....	Beauce.....	200	100	50	50	0	.....	75	50	0	.....	30	45	80	0	0	.....	45	0	0					
40	St. Michel de Bellechasse....	Bellechasse....	75	125	.....	75	0	.....	.....	67	10	.....	7	10	67	10	0	.....	7	10	0					
41	Nicolet.....	Nicolet.....	100	400	.....	25	0	.....	50	25	0	.....	20	30	45	0	0	.....	30	0	0					
*42	St. Paul de l'Industrie.....	Joliette.....	50	60	100	.....	.....	25	0	25	0	.....	.....	25	0	0	25	0	0							
*43	Pointe Claire.....	Jacques Cartier,	50	25	50	.....	.....	25	0	25	0	.....	.....	25	0	0	25	0	0							
*44	Rimouski.....	Rimouski.....	50	51	200	.....	.....	67	10	67	10	.....	.....	67	10	0	67	10	0							
45	Sorel.....	Richelieu.....	50	50	200	50	0	.....	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	45	0	0	.....	5	0	0					
46	Ste. Scholastique.....	Two Mountains.	50	78	50	30	0	.....	.....	30	0	.....	.....	30	0	0	.....	.....	.....							
*47	Ste. Thérèse.....	Terrebonne....	75	25	.....	.....	.....	25	0	25	0	.....	.....	25	0	0	25	0	0							
*48	Terrebonne.....	" "	25	35	25	.....	.....	25	0	25	0	.....	.....	25	0	0	25	0	0							
49	St. Timothée.....	Beauharnais...	50			37	10			40	0	2	10		40	0	0	2	10	0						
50	St. Thomas, Montmagny.....	Montmagny.....	100	100	100	75	0	.....	.....	67	10	.....	7	10	67	10	0	.....	7	10	0					
51	St. Thomas de Pierreville....	Yamaska.....	50	.....	100	50	0	.....	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	45	0	0	.....	5	0	0					
*52	Varennnes.....	Verchères.....	100	151	.....	.....	.....	40	0	40	0	.....	.....	40	0	0	40	0	0							
53	Yamachiche.....	St. Maurice....	50	75	25	50	0	.....	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	45	0	0	.....	5	0	0					
54	Youville.....	Two Mountains.	50	40	75	50	0	.....	.....	45	0	.....	5	0	45	0	0	.....	5	0	0					
			£ 3955	4549	6732	1540	0		495	2311	10	897	10	126	0	198	297	2509	10	0	897	10	0	423	0	0

LIST No. 6.—MODEL SCHOOLS.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	COUNTY.	Amount applied for and for what purpose.			Budget of 1855.			Proposed allowance for 1856.							
		Annual grant.	Grant for payment of debts.	Grant for building, &c.	Annual grant.	Grant for payment of debts.	Grant for building, &c.	Annual grant.	Increase over budget of 1855.	Reduction from budget of 1855.	Grant for building and payment of debts.	Reduction from budget of 1855.	Total.	Increase over budget of 1855.	Reduction from budget of 1855.
1 Colonial Church and School Society.....	City of Montreal	£ s. d. 550 0 0	£ s. 0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ s. d. 200 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 300 0 0	£ s. d. 200 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ s. 0 0 0	£ 120 180	£ 0 0 0	£ s. d. 320 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ s. 180 0
2 National School at Quebec.	" Quebec..	200 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	111 2 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	111 2 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	111 2 3	0 0 0	0 0 0
3 " " Montreal	" Montreal,	111 2 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	111 2 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	111 2 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	111 2 3	0 0 0	0 0 0
4 Education. Soc. at Quebec.	" Quebec..	280 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	280 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	280 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	280 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
5 Brit. Cand. school, Montreal	" Montreal,	200 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	200 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	200 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	200 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
6 Brit. Canad. school, Quebec	" Quebec..	200 0 0	125 0	0 0 0	200 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	200 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	200 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
7 Education. Soc. at 3 Rivers,	Town of 3 Riv.	175 0 0	50 0	225 0	125 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	125 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	125 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
8 St. Andrews School, Quebec	City of Quebec,	100 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	100 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	100 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	100 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
9 British American School Society at Sherbrooke...	T. of Sherbrooke	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
10 Girls' School, Indian village of Lorette.....	Quebec	37 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	37 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	37 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	37 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
11 Boys' School Indian village of Lorette.....	"	37 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	37 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	37 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	37 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Same for pensn to J. Vincent superannuated teacher..	"	25 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12 School, Indian village of St. Régis.....	Huntingdon ...	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
13 Malbaie	Charlevoix....	50 0 0	0 0 0	3 25	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	45 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	45 0 0	5 0 0	5 0
*14 St. Eusébe de Stanfold....	Arthabaska ...	49 0 0	100 0	100 0	15 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
15 School Indian village of Caughnawaga.....	Laprairie.....	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
16 School, Indian village of St. François.....	Yamaska.....	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
17 Infant school, Upper Town Quebec.....	City of Quebec,	55 11 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	55 11 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	55 11 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	55 11 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
18 Infant school, Lower Town Quebec.....	" "	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

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COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Reasons for granting supplementary aid, and for establishing amount granted.	Amount of assess- ment levied.	Amount of annual grant.	Amount of supple- mentary aid ap- plied for.	Amount of sup- plementary aid granted.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Arthabaska.....	1 Aston.....	1 Poverty and insufficiency of annual grant.....	10 0 0	7 9 4	10 0 0	10 0 0
	2 Tingwick.....	2 Erection of 3 school houses in 2 years and additional assess- ment for this purpose, £90.....	36 0 0	41 14 4	20 0 0	10 0 0
	3 St. Christophe.....	3 Increase of annual assessment and further assessment of £32 for erection of school house.....	39 6 0	31 14 10	20 0 0	15 0 0
	4 St. Norbert.....	4 Assessment for building 2 school houses, £110.....	36 0 0	41 14 4	20 0 0	10 0 0
	5 Stanfold.....	5 " " " " £65.....	56 15 3	49 6 7	20 0 0	10 0 0
	6 Warwick.....	6 Volun. contri. & addi. assess. for build. school houses, £100..	36 0 0	32 19 6	20 0 0	10 0 0
Bonaventure.....	7 " Dissidens... 7	" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 0 0	0 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0
	8 New Richmond.....	8 Extreme need.....	44 6 7	44 6 7	20 0 0	10 0 0
	9 Port Daniel.....	9 Extreme need and insufficiency of annual grant.....	28 15 5	28 15 5	20 0 0	10 0 0
	10 Nouvelle.....	10 " " " " " " " " " " " "	0 0 0	20 6 10	10 0 0	10 0 0
Beauce.....	11 Lambton.....	11 Increase of annual assessment.....	47 0 0	20 17 7	15 0 0	15 0 0
	12 St. Frédéric.....	12 " " " " " " " " " " " "	58 3 7	40 19 10	20 0 0	15 0 0
	13 St. Ephrem.....	13 Increase of annual assessment and extra assessment of £30 for building school houses.....	17 0 0	11 8 7	40 0 0	10 0 0
Berthier.....	14 St. Victor.....	14 Increase of annual assessment.....	39 0 0	29 7 10	25 0 0	10 0 0
Bagot.....	15 St. Norbert.....	15 Additional assessment for building 3 school houses, £175....	37 0 8	37 0 8	20 0 0	10 0 0
	16 Soraba.....	16 Additional assessment for building a new school house £40, and increase of annual assessment.....	21 13 9	17 5 7	40 0 0	10 0 0
Chicoutimi.....	17 Acton.....	17 Additional assessment for building 3 new school houses, £132, and increase of annual assessment.....	26 17 0	14 17 0	20 0 0	15 0 0
	18 Laterrière.....	18, 19, 20 New establishments, very poor {	14 17 6	12 16 8	50 0 0	10 0 0
	19 Bagotville.....		56 0 0	48 19 5	60 0 0	10 0 0
	20 Bagot.....		38 8 8	35 17 11	50 0 0	10 0 0
Compton.....	21 Clifton.....	21 Extreme need and insufficiency of annual grant.....	13 5 9	13 5 9	10 0 0	10 0 0
	22 Bury.....	22 Increase of annual assessment and special assessment of £30 to pay debts.....	29 13 6	27 4 7	20 0 0	15 0 0
	23 Winslow.....	23 For building a school house, very poor.....	25 3 2	25 3 2	20 0 0	20 0 0
Chambly.....	24 Chambly Diss.	24 Insufficiency of annual grant.....	14 4 1	10 18 7	20 0 0	5 0 0
Charlevoix.....	25 Petite Rivière.	25 " " " " " " " " " " " "	20 1 2	20 1 2	20 0 0	10 0 0
Corchester.....	26 St. Fidèle.....	26 Assessment to build a school house £20.....	32 10 6	10 0 0	100 0 0	10 0 0
	27 Frampton.....	27 " " " " " " " " " " " "	100 0 0	69 5 10	50 0 0	10 0 0

Two Mountains..	28	St. Colombar.....	28	Assessment to build a school house, £90.....	30	18	6	38	18	6	20	0	0	10	0	0
	29	St. Jérôme No. 4.	29	Increase of annual assessment to pay debts.....	40	0	0	16	6	4	55	0	0	20	0	0
	30	St. Eustache Diss	30	Insufficiency of annual grant.....	20	0	0	12	5	0	20	0	0	5	0	0
Drummond.....	31	Durham No. 2.	31	Voluntary contribution of £102, to build school house.....	24	0	0	19	9	10	30	0	0	15	0	0
	32	" " 1, Diss....	32	" " " 32, " "	14	0	0	3	3	0	10	0	0	10	0	0
	33	Wickham.	33	" " " 140, " "	20	0	0	20	0	5	20	0	0	10	0	0
Gaspé.....	34	Newport.....	34	Insufficiency of annual grant, and extreme need.....	0	0	0	32	18	1	20	0	0	10	0	0
	35	Fox et Griffin Cove. ...	35	" " " " " "	0	0	0	24	5	2	20	0	0	10	0	0
	36	Cap Rosier.....	36	" " " " " "	0	0	0	27	7	0	20	0	0	10	0	0
	37	Ile Bonaventure.....	37	" " " " " "	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	10	0	0
Hochelaga.....	38	Côte Visitation.....	38	To pay debts.....	21	0	0	7	5	2	20	0	0	20	0	0
Islet.....	39	St. Cyrille.....	39	Increase of annual assessment and extreme poverty.....	24	7	0	15	12	11	20	0	0	15	0	0
Kamouraska.....	40	Ixworth.....	40	Insufficiency of annual grant.	0	0	0	20	8	4	20	0	0	10	0	0
	41	St. Alexandre.	41	Assessment of £55 to build a school house.....	49	19	2	39	17	10	25	0	0	10	0	0
Lévi.....	42	St. Romuald.....	42	Volunta. subscrip. of £100 to build and repair school houses	48	4	5	48	4	5	60	0	0	15	0	0
	43	Ste. Apollinaire.....	43	Increase of assessment, very poor.....	54	0	0	41	5	11	50	0	0	15	0	0
Lotbinière.....	44	St. Flavien.....	44	Insufficiency of annual grant, very poor.....	28	0	0	19	16	3	25	0	0	15	0	0
	45	St. Gilles.....	45	" " " " " "	26	0	5	36	17	11	50	0	0	15	0	0
	46	Ste. Agathe.....	46	" " " " " "	20	0	0	18	4	4	75	0	0	15	0	0
Montmagny.....	47	Berthier.....	47	Increase of annual assessment	80	6	10	42	9	9	40	0	0	15	0	0
Montmorency.....	48	St. Féréol.....	48	Insufficiency of annual grant, very poor.....	31	0	0	23	5	0	60	0	0	15	0	0
Maskinongé.....	49	St. Isidore.....	49	" " " " " "	0	0	0	24	15	7	20	0	0	15	0	0
Montcalm.....	50	Kilkenny.....	50	Assessment to build school house, £60, and increase of an- nual assessment.....	58	14	10	41	11	8	50	0	0	15	0	0
	51	Ste. Julieanne.....	51	Extreme need.....	49	11	4	26	13	1	40	0	0	20	0	0
	52	Ste. Gertrude.....	52	Assessment to build and repair school house, £100.	41	0	0	38	9	2	30	0	0	15	0	0
Nicolet.....	53	St. Pierre Célestin....	53	Voluntary subscription of £70 to pay debts and £34 to build school house.....	37	10	0	31	8	4	25	0	0	20	0	0
	54	Blandford.....	54	Assessment to repair school house, £22.....	14	4	0	13	14	1	30	0	0	10	0	0
	55	Lochaber.....	55	Assessment to build 1 school house in 2 years, £200.....	40	0	0	37	13	3	50	0	0	15	0	0
Ottawa.....	56	St. André Avelin.....	56	" " 3 " " 150.....	56	0	0	44	10	9	45	0	0	20	0	0
	57	Eardley.....	57	" " 2 " £110, very poor.....	25	4	7	25	4	7	20	0	0	20	0	0
	58	Portland.....	58	" " 1 " 25, " "	12	10	0	3	12	8	20	0	0	20	0	0
Portneuf.....	59	St. Basile.....	59	Insufficiency of annual grant.....	24	19	0	24	18	4	25	0	0	15	0	0
Pontiac.....	60	Sheen and Chichester.	60	Assessment to build 1 school house, £56.....	14	1	0	14	1	0	25	0	0	20	0	0
	61	Mansfield.....	61	" " 5 " 150.....	21	6	10	21	6	10	25	0	0	20	0	0
Québec.....	62	St. Dunstan, Diss.....	62	" " 1 " 30.....	13	13	4	13	13	4	20	0	0	10	0	0

DISTRIBUTION OF SUM GRANTED FOR SUPPLEMENTARY AID TO POOR MUNICIPALITIES
FOR 1856.

COUNTIES,	MUNICIPALITIES.	Reasons for granting supplementary aid and for establishing amount granted.	Amount of assessment levied.	Amount of annual grant.	Amount of supplementary aid applied for.	Amount of supplementary aid granted.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Rimouski.....	{ 63 Lepage.	63 Insufficiency of annual grant, for 7 schools.	56 16 5	56 16 5	0 0 0	0 15 0
	{ 64 Mataue.	64 Assessment to build 2 school houses, £120	53 11 0	41 11 0	0 30 0	0 20 0
Richmond.....	65 Orford.	65 " " repair 3 "	20 4 8	20 4 8	0 15 0	0 15 0
Stanstead.....	66 Barford.	66 " " and build 2 " £75 very poor	14 19 0	14 19 0	0 20 0	0 15 0
	67 Roxton.	67 " " 2 " 150 "	112 13 0	38 11 9	0 50 0	0 20 0
	68 Stukeley.	68 " " 4 " 200 "	45 0 0	45 0 0	0 50 0	0 17 10
Shefford.....	{ 69 Granby, Diss.	69 " " 3 " 55 "	17 0 0	17 0 0	0 40 0	0 17 10
	{ 70 Shefford, Diss.	70 Insufficiency of annual grant	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 25 0	0 10 0
	{ 71 St. Sévere.	71 " " very poor.	0 0 0	34 12 1	0 20 0	0 15 0
St. Maurice.....	{ 72 Pointe du Lac.	72 Increase of annual assessment,	83 10 2	56 10 2	0 20 0	0 15 0
	{ 73 St. Eloi.	73 " " and rep. of sch. house £20	64 0 0	40 0 0	0 25 0	0 15 0
Témiscouata..	74 Wotton.	74 Assessment to build a school house, £25.	40 0 0	23 0 0	0 50 0	0 20 0
Wolfe.....						

REMARKS ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY AID TO POOR MUNICIPALITIES.—The foregoing table accompanied the Report of the Superintendent which was approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 22nd December last. The table itself shows that the distribution was based on the wants of the municipalities, derivable from three several causes;—the insufficiency of the ordinary grant, the poverty of the municipalities, and the sacrifices which each of them had made in the cause of education. These sacrifices were severely felt in some of the new and poor settlements; Roxton in the Eastern Townships may be given as an instance; it is inhabited almost exclusively by emigrants from the old parishes who appear to have gained fresh life and vigor in their new settlement.

The greater part of the applications for supplementary aid were sent in after the date fixed, but, as in the case of the grant for superior education, so with this, some indulgence was required. Had the department and the Government restricted petitioners to a fixed date, a great number doubtless would have been excluded from the list. This indulgence was granted in consideration of the tardy publication of the law. It could not however be repeated without doing considerable injustice to many municipalities, and to those institutions that had sent in their applications in time, from the delay it would occasion in the distribution; a delay that would be severely felt by those who had in no wise been the cause of it.

[CIRCULAR No. 19.]

To the Commissioners of Common Schools and to the Trustees of Dissident Schools.

Montreal, 21st July, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,

You have already received, or you will receive with this Circular, copies of the two late Acts respecting Public Instruction.

I have obtained permission from the Government to reprint all the Laws now in force upon the subject, and also an analytical table and general Circular, containing a summary of all those issued by my predecessor, with the instructions and recommendations which I have thought necessary to add, more particularly

with reference to the changes which have been made. As this is a work, which will occupy a considerable time, I must in the meanwhile, call your attention to some of the new clauses in the Act, 19th Vict., chap. 14th, which require action, on your part, within periods more or less brief.

10. The first clause authorizes each Scholastic Municipality to raise by assessment on the ratepayers under its control, any sum not exceeding twice the amount of the share of such Municipality in the Legislative grant, and also to fix the supplementary rate already authorized to meet the costs of collection and other contingent expenses, at from fifteen to thirty per cent, upon the total amount even of the doubled assessment. You must impose the assessment upon this basis before the first of October next, if you desire to take advantage of the enactment. In many localities this is the only method by which sufficient salaries can be raised for the teachers, and consequently, the only means of obtaining good teachers.

I must add that in the distribution of the monies, as well for High Schools as for Model Schools, the Government will of course take into consideration, the zeal manifested in the several municipalities, for the support of Common Schools, which form the foundation of the whole system of Public Instruction. It is moreover desirable that in every locality where it shall not be considered advisable to double the assessment, it should be raised sufficiently to give all the Masters salaries of at least fifty pounds, and the female teachers at least twenty-five pounds.

20. The second clause of the same Act requires that you should, in the course of the month of September of each year, cause to be prepared by your Secretary-Treasurer, a Census of the children in the Municipality from five to sixteen years of age exhibiting the number of those from seven to fourteen, and also the number of those attending School. A blank report is transmitted to you with this Circular, and you will observe that it must, after being filled up, be returned to me before the tenth of October next.

The Secretary-Treasurer has no right to any additional remuneration for making this Census, it being one of the duties the performance of which, is paid by a commission of seven per cent on all the monies received by him. There is, however, as hereinafter explained an exception made with respect to very populous localities. In the other Municipalities, as the Census will be a work of considerable labour, it would be expedient on that account to allow the Secretary-Treasurer the maximum commission fixed by the New Law.

30. The third clause obliges you to mention in your semi-annual Reports, the rate at which you have fixed the monthly fees, the number of children of age to attend School, from whom the monthly fees have been received, and the total amount thus collected during the six months referred to in your Report.

The Law authorizes me with the consent of the Governor in council, to refuse all share in the grant to any Municipality, which, shall have neglected to impose a monthly fee of at least three pence for each child from seven to fourteen years of age, or which, shall not have regularly collected such monthly fees.

The object of the monthly rate is not merely to assist in forming the teachers salary, but also to induce parents to send their children regularly to school, by obliging them to pay as well for those that do not attend school as for those who do.

The object of the Legislature in insisting upon this particular, has doubtless been to impress upon parents a stronger sense of their obligations. I shall therefore be obliged to enforce compliance to this clause of the law, except with respect to indigent Municipalities, or those in which, from exceptional circumstances, the levying of such a rate would be extremely difficult, and which taking advan-

tage of the first clause shall have raised, either by assessment or by voluntary contribution, a sum equal in amount to what would be formed by the minimum monthly rate.

Your reports for the next year, must therefore certify to your compliance with the Law upon this point, otherwise you will run the risk of *not receiving anything from the Department*.

40. You will observe that by the fifth clause, the Trustees of the Dissentient Schools are alone authorized to establish and collect the amount of the assessment to be paid by the Dissentients. Thus, on the one hand, the Dissentient Trustees must no longer rely on the Commissioners, for the performance of these duties ; and on the other, the Commissioners must be very careful not to encroach on the immunities of the Dissentient Trustees.

50. By the seventh clause, a sum of a thousand pounds is appropriated to the payment of supplementary grants to poor Municipalities.

Those Municipalities only, whose share of the ordinary grant does not amount for the whole year to fifty pounds, will be entitled to the supplementary aid. In order to obtain it, the Commissioners or Trustees must, between this and the first of November next, transmit me a requisition according to the form of schedule A, hereto annexed.

The requisition should be accompanied by a certificate from the Inspector, certifying :

I. That the Law has been faithfully carried out in the Municipality.

II. That the teachers are competent.

III. That there are no arrears due by solvent persons.

IV. That the Municipality is poor and cannot contribute more than it does for its Schools.

It is hardly necessary to mention, that the Municipalities, the Commissioners of which shall have failed, in any point whatever, to comply with the instructions of the Department, will get no share of the supplementary aid.

The most indigent Municipality will be selected, regard being also had to the sacrifices made by the rate payers, whether by voluntary subscription, or by contributing, in any manner whatever, to the construction of School Houses. On this account, care should be taken in the requisition, to call my attention to all such circumstances.

60. By the 8th clause of the Act, you are authorized to raise the commission of your Secretary-Treasurer, to seven per cent on the monies received by him but the amount of such remuneration or commission, must not in any case exceed thirty pounds currency, and must suffice for all services whatever ; and even casual expenses, excepting those which are authorized by the rules made in virtue of that clause of the Law, and of which the following is the tenor :

**RULES ESTABLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN VIRTUE OF THE ACT
19 VICT., CHAP. XIV.**

First Article.—The Secretary-Treasurer shall be allowed a sum not exceeding one pound five shillings currency for the register of the proceedings of the Commissioners, and another sum of one pound five shillings currency for the books of account. The same amount may again be allowed when necessary. There shall moreover be allowed him every year, a sum not exceeding two pounds ten shillings currency, for all other stationary which he is required to furnish. Accounts of these expenses must be submitted and approved of by the Commissioners.

Second Article.—The School Commissioners shall hold their meetings in the most central School, and if they hold their meetings at the house of their Se-

- cretary-Treasurer or of any other person they are prohibited from paying rent therefor, without having first obtained permission of the Superintendent.

Third Article.—In order to obtain the permission referred to in the preceding article, it will be necessary to send in with the requisition to that effect, a certificate from the Inspector of Schools, showing that the meetings of the School Commissioners cannot conveniently be held in any of the School Houses, and the causes which prevent their being so held, and also that the rent agreed upon which must also be mentioned, is not exorbitant.

Fourth Article.—The Secretary-Treasurer shall be allowed for his expenses, when travelling for the affairs of the Commission, a sum not exceeding ten shillings currency for each day's travelling; but from this sum shall be deducted any indemnity which may be granted to the said Secretary-Treasurer, by any Court of Justice, or Legislative or Municipal body for the same journey.

Fifth Article.—The Secretary-Treasurer shall be held to travel on the affairs of the School Commission, only when he shall have been thereto specially authorized by a resolution previously passed at a regular meeting of the Commissioners; in which said resolution the object of the journey shall be mentioned; or, (when there is not sufficient time to call a regular meeting,) by an order in writing, signed by the President, and in his absence by two of the School Commissioners, and mentioning the object of such journey.

Sixth Article.—In the cities, towns and municipalities, of which the population amounted at the taking of the last Census, to more than three thousand souls, or of which the extent is more than three leagues in length or in depth, there shall, upon a requisition to that effect addressed by the Commissioners to the Superintendent, be allowed a certain sum for taking the Census of the children, as prescribed by the second clause of the Act of 19 Vict., Chap. XIV.

Seventh Article.—Every requisition for the purpose above mentioned, shall specify the sum which the Commissioners think should be allowed, and should be made within the shortest possible delay, and be accompanied by a certificate from the Inspector, stating that the Municipality, is one of the class mentioned in the preceding Article, and that in his opinion, the demand is not exorbitant. It must also state the number of days the Secretary-Treasurer was occupied in taking the Census, and the amount of his disbursements.

Eighth Article.—It shall be lawful to allow to the Secretary-Treasurer, or to a Collector employed by him, two and a half per cent extra-commission on the monies collected at the residence of the rate payers; but the assessments shall be collected in this manner only after the period of one month shall have elapsed after they have become payable and upon a resolution to that effect being regularly passed by the Commissioners. The Secretary-Treasurer shall be bound during one month from the time the assessments shall have become due, to remain regularly at his office for the purpose of receiving the same. This indemnity shall be allowed only in the Municipalities in which a supplementary sum of at least fifteen per cent on the whole assessment shall have been levied.

Ninth Article.—Except upon the conditions prescribed in the foregoing Regulations, any indemnity paid to the Secretary-Treasurer, or any sum of money paid for the contingent expenses, upon any pretext whatever, without special permission, being first obtained from the Superintendent, will be disallowed in the accounts, and the Commissioners or Trustees themselves will be held personally responsible for the same. The word, Commissioners, in these Regulations is to be held to include Trustees.

Tenth Article.—Every sum allowed to the Secretary-Treasurer, or otherwise laid out in accordance with these Regulations, shall be paid out of the funds of the Scholastic Municipality, and shall be accounted for in the ordinary manner.

70. By the tenth clause of the New Law, the Superintendent has the power of causing to be levied a special rate for the payment of the lawful debts of the Scholastic Municipality. In every case in which you shall apply to me for this purpose, you must forward to me a detailed statement of your debts, and also of Judgments condemning you to the payment of them, or copies of resolutions copies regularly adopted, admitting their legality.

It is very important that the Municipalities whose liabilities exceed their present revenues, should avail themselves as promptly as possible of that clause of the Act ; otherwise they will find it more and more difficult to bring about a proper administration of their affairs. Debts entail law suits, and law suits naturally produce dissensions and numberless obstacles to the execution of the School Law. The imposition of such a rate may be considered onerous, but the Municipalities who shall have the courage to do it, will find it, in the end, a great saving, and will soon find their finances in a prosperous condition.

Besides, in all cases where Judgments have been rendered, or where arrears of salaries are due to teachers, I will not hesitate in the least, on the application of the parties interested, to order the levying of a special assessment.

I must add that several Municipalities, have already taken steps to avail themselves of this important provision of the new Act.

80. The 12th clause gives the Superintendent the power, with the authorization of the Governor in Council, to refuse the Scholastic Municipalities payment of their share of the grant, whenever his instructions are not followed, or when they shall infringe the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, and also when teachers decided to be incompetent are employed.

The same clause also authorizes me to pay to any teacher discharged without valid cause, before the expiration of the term of his engagement, an indemnity, the amount of which shall be deducted from the part of the grant accruing to the Commissioners.

The object of these two provisions, is principally, to enable the Department of Public Instruction in every thing within its Jurisdiction, to enforce compliance with its Instructions, and also to protect teachers from the mistaken parsimony of some boards of Commissioners.

I flatter myself that I shall very rarely have occasion to use the means of coercion conferred on me by this clause : I may add that I have so far observed a disposition on the part of most of the boards of Commissioners, readily to comply with the orders and Regulations of the Department. I feel certain that the same disposition will be manifested towards the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction. I think I may therefore, forbear calling your attention to the disastrous consequences which such extreme measures, (when the Department is forced to have recourse to them,) must entail on a Municipality. It is besides evident that, when the Commissioners have through their own fault deprived the Scholastic Municipality of its share of the grant, their successors in office may oblige them to reimburse the amount out of their own funds. Four municipalities are at present suffering under the provision of this clause, and however much their position may be regretted, it is absolutely necessary that they should be made examples of.

With respect to the engagement of teachers I should call your attention to the Rule laid down by my predecessor in Circular No. 12, by which you are required to give notice three months before the expiration of the term of engagement, when you do not wish to renew it. You will of course understand that to offer a teacher a lower salary or less advantages than those which he previously had, would not be, renewing his engagement. When the Rules of the Department have not been complied with in this respect, and that the particular circumstances

of the case permit me to consider the engagement as having been *bona fide* continued, an indemnity will on that account be granted.

9o. The thirteenth clause permits the Superintendent to appropriate to the benefit of the whole Municipality, the share accruing to any School District which shall have contributed nothing or nearly nothing, to the Common fund.

The Municipalities desirous of availing themselves of this clause of the Act, against any of their School Districts, must transmit an application according to form B, showing what is the proportionate amount of the contribution of such School District compared to the whole Municipality, and suggesting the purpose to which the share to be confiscated should be applied.

This provision of the New Law is founded upon the most simple principles of Justice. It was doubtful, whether, according to the text of the old Acts, the share of the grant accruing to a School District contributing nothing for purposes of Education, could be confiscated. All that could be done was to establish no School ; but under such circumstances it has occurred that the School Districts in default have demanded as of right that their share of the grant should be deposited in a Bank. And although it was probably the intention of the Legislator, to require such deposit, only in the case of School Districts which were without Schools, not from any fault of their own, yet in this respect the Law was not so clear as was desirable upon the point.

Such occurrences were most frequent, in the Municipalities in which voluntary contributions had been substituted for assessments. It was difficult to imagine anything better calculated, to encourage opponents of the Law and discourage the friends of Education.

You will do well to avail yourselves of this provision of the Law, wherever a School District, which has not the excuse of poverty, shall subject itself to the penalty, and, with the exception mentioned, you will always find me ready to assist you in carrying out your views.

10o. The fifteenth clause provides for the imposition of fines on Secretary-Treasurers and School-Commissioners, who after the expiration of their term of office, refuse to deliver up the books and other papers of the corporation remaining in their hands. A form of notice in accordance with the clause, has been drawn up, and has already been successfully used in several cases.

In some instances however, the ex-Secretary-Treasurers instead of complying immediately with the demand made upon them, have taken upon themselves to open a correspondence with the Department and to submit to me divers questions and their reasons for refusing.

It is quite clear that the deposits of the books and papers with the person mentioned in the notice should not prevent the ex-Secretary-Treasurer from having access to them, and cannot compromise any of his rights. So, that pretext and many others which they invoke, are not valid. The notice once received should be considered as a peremptory order, and be obeyed without a moments delay. The Statute imposes a penalty of not less than one pound five shillings, and not over five pounds for each day's delay ; and the Secretary-Treasurers are warned that the days which they may employ in corresponding with the Department, instead of obeying the order served upon them, will be reckoned as days of delay.

The fine being for the benefit of the Schools, public interest requires that it should be strictly levied whenever it is incurred.

These are the observations which I have considered it necessary to make for the present. You will, I feel assured, readily overlook any appearance of severity which may be found in them, when you recollect that, justice, equality and even security for the individual, can only be attained by the regular and impartial execution of the Law, for and against all persons without exception.

With this Circular you will receive new blanks for your Semi-Annual Reports for the two half years next ensuing, they are forwarded in duplicate. In consequence of the provisions of the new Statute it has been necessary to modify the old form, and to add several columns for the purpose of obtaining more complete statistical information, the importance of which I am sure you will yourselves feel.

I avail myself of this opportunity to inform you that the books, intended for distribution as prizes to the scholars, will soon be forwarded to the Inspectors with precise instructions as to the mode of their distribution.

You ought to make it your business to be present at the visit of the Inspector and to write down your own remarks, following his, in the Register of School Inspection. You must also remember to furnish every teacher with a book, bound or half-bound, besides the School Journal, to be used for a Register. The Inspectors are directed to inscribe the names of the pupils to whom rewards shall be given, in the School Register, and not to give any rewards when there is no Register.

As soon as possible, other Circulars will be addressed to you upon the subject of the other dispositions of the two late Acts, which so highly evince the solicitude of the Legislature for the education of your children.

Accept, gentlemen,

The expression of my sincerest wishes for your welfare.

Your most obedient servant

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Superintendent of Education.

A

SCHOOL MUNICIPALITY OF

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF
EDUCATION FOR LOWER CANADA.

SIR,—We request that you will be pleased to grant to this Municipality the sum of £ as a supplementary aid for the present year.

The share of the grant awarded to this Municipality is £ .

We have caused to be levied by assessment the sum of £ .

You will please observe that besides the sum above stated as levied by assessment, we have (as the case may be) *supplied firewood to all the Schools, and that during the last year we have erected two new School-houses, for which purpose we levied a tax of £ , besides the materials and labor, amounting to about £ .*

We herewith transmit the certificate of the School Inspector.

Dated at this 185
(Signed)

President.

Secretary.

CERTIFICATE OF THE INSPECTOR.

I hereby certify that in the School Municipality of the laws for the promotion of education are faithfully executed. That no arrears of assessment are due by solvent persons, (or that actions have been instituted

against all solvent persons who owe arrears of assessment,) that the teachers both male and female engaged (or about to be engaged) are competent, that the municipality is too poor to supply money, or to be assessed for a larger amount than that for which they are actually assessed and pay, and that all the services for the promotion of Education within the municipality mentioned in the above demand, have actually been performed.

Dated at this 185
(Signed,)

Inspector.

B

SCHOOL MUNICIPALITY OF

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF
EDUCATION FOR LOWER CANADA.

SIR,—We have to request that you will be pleased to recommend to His Excellency the Governor General that we may be authorized to employ, in the manner hereafter mentioned, the sum of £ currency, amount belonging to the school districts Nos. 1 and 2 (as the case may be) of our municipality, for the two half-years of 1855, inasmuch as these two school districts, have only contributed by voluntary subscription the sum of £ currency, (as the case may be) whereas the sum of £ currency, (as the case may be) was during the same period, levied in the whole municipality, (or have only paid £ currency, while they are indebted in the sum of £ for arrears of assessment) that the other districts have paid £ currency of assessment, and that no other districts is indebted in a sum exceeding £ currency.

It is our desire to increase, with the above amount, the salaries of the teachers in districts Nos. 5 and 6 who actually receive but £ currency per annum.

Dated at this 185
(Signed)

Chairman.

Secretary.

[CIRCULAR No. 20.]

EDUCATION OFFICE,—Montréal, 23 July 1856.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that a parcel of books to be given as prizes to the children of your District in your visits, is ready for you at this office. You will be kind enough to point out to me the best mode of forwarding it, if you cannot send for it yourself.

You will find under this cover, a catalogue in duplicate, of the books, in which the number of copies sent to you of each of the works selected is marked. You will keep one of the copies and send the other back by mail, after having signed the receipt at the foot of it.

This distribution of prizes by the hand of the Superintendent and of his deputies, will produce many desirable results, provided it is made in accordance with the rules I am about to prescribe and which I have myself scrupulously followed in the few schools, which, my other duties have permitted me to visit.

1o. The greatest care must be taken that the books are given only to the pupils who deserve them. You will succeed in this, by taking the advice of the teacher, who has the children constantly under his eyes; but you must also judge by yourself, after a careful and minute examination of the pupils in each branch

of instruction, and even guard yourself against the possible partiality of the teacher, and his desire to please influential persons.

20. You are positively forbidden to give more than six prizes in any elementary school, where you shall find less than fifty children present. You may (but it is expected you will seldom) go the length of giving twelve prizes, in the *academies* and in the *model schools*, and even in the *elementary schools*, where you shall find more than fifty pupils in attendance.

30. You are equally forbidden to give these prizes at the public examinations, which you may occasionally attend, and also to allow them, after having been given, at the time of your visit, to be presented again at a public examination, in deduction of the prizes, to which the pupils shall be entitled.

40. You will fill up the blanks of the attestations which you will find on the inside of the cover of each book, according to the enclosed form the blanks of which are filled up.

50. You will enter on the register of school visits, at the end of your remarks on the discipline and progress of the school, the name of each pupil who shall have obtained a prize, his age, the subject for which it has been awarded, and the title of the book given. You will take care that the teachers are provided by the School Commissioners with a school visit register, apart from the school register; and in every school, where there shall be no such register, you will give no prizes.

60. You will make the same entry in a register which you will keep yourself, and of which you shall give an abstract with your half yearly report.

70. You will inform the pupils that, at your next visit, you will reward their proficiency in the branches of instruction the study of which shall appear to you to have been neglected; and, as regular attendance is a very important point and one which is not easily secured, it will be well for you to give, in each of your visits, a reward to the child who shall have been most constant in his attendance, as will appear from the School register.

80. You are not to reward a merely *comparative* success but only a *substantial* one; and if in any School there be in reality no progress made, you shall abstain altogether from giving prizes.

90. You will recommend every successful pupil to read the book given to him as a prize; and you will tell him moreover, that at your next visit he will have to show the book in a good condition and that you will call upon him for an account of the interesting parts of its contents; and that his failure in that respect will prevent him from obtaining another prize, even if he deserved it upon other grounds.

10. The books are to be given according to the age, taste and aptitude of each child. With that view, the catalogue is divided into different sections, the first is intended for the senior pupils, and so on. Although the greatest care has been taken to exclude from the collection all religious books of a controversial character, the works chosen are almost all approved of by some ecclesiastical authority. The works marked with an asterisk in the list, are better suited to protestant children, the others had better be given to catholics only. It would be well also to give english books as rewards for proficiency in the study of that language to the children whose vernacular is the french, and *vice versa*.

I must not conceal from you the fact that several educationists of the American School do not approve of the system of prizes and rewards, which is so highly popular both in France and in England. They contend that it excites too much ambition and fosters an immoderate vanity with one class of students, while its action is depressive and disheartening to the others. You must do all in your power to prevent such consequences, and I trust that, by following the above in-

structions and adding to them those which your own experience shall suggest, you will attain the objects the Government has in view, namely :

- 1o. To foster among the children a laudable spirit of emulation.
- 2o. To place in their hands and those of their parents valuable books, which will give them a taste for reading and will form the nucleus of small collections which they will acquire out of their earnings.
- 3o. To increase the influence and *prestige* of the Inspector, and to impress his recommendations more vividly in the minds of the children
- 4o. To replace with advantage the holidays, the only favour which, up to this time, it was in your power to confer.
- 5o. To place at your disposal means of stimulating the study of such branches of learning as shall appear to you to be neglected.
- 6o. To induce you and as it were, compel you, to go through a careful and minute examination of the proficiency of the pupils of each school during your visit.

I have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Superintendent of Education.

Circular No. 21, respecting the publication of the Lower Canada Journal of Education, the formation of a superannuated teachers fund, and the opening of the Normal School.

EDUCATION OFFICE.—Montreal, 5th January 1857.

To school inspectors and commissioners, trustees of dissentient schools, and to school teachers.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel great satisfaction in being able to announce the accomplishment of some of the most important measures recommended to the consideration of the Legislature in my report for 1855.

In the first place, the establishment of the “Lower Canada Journal of Education,” the first number of which is issued this day. This Journal will be published in french about the middle, and in english about the end of every month. With the exception of official documents which will be published in both, and editorial matter, and the compilation of literary and scientific selections, will differ entirely the one from the other.

The subscription, in all cases payable in advance, is five shillings per annum, for each Journal,—a number will contain sixteen pages, but in order to prevent the too great accumulation of official documents taking up that space in the Journal which would otherwise be dedicated to literature, science and miscellaneous items, a supplement will be published from time to time.

The Lower Canada Journal of Education will be sent *gratis* to school inspectors, to the members of the several boards of examiners, to public institutions, and also to the office of every board of school commissioners and trustees of dissentient schools, for the use of the commissioners or trustees, of their secretary-treasurer, and of such of the teachers whose means will not permit them to subscribe.

A french copy of the Journal will be sent to commissioners and trustees who have been in the habit of corresponding in that language with this department, and an english copy to those who correspond in english. Should however any

board of commissioners or trustees desire to receive the two Journals, on making known their wishes to that effect at this office, both will be sent.

It was originally intended to send a copy of the Journal *gratis* to every school teacher, although this is not done in Upper Canada; but the publication of two numbers per month, whereas one only is issued in the other section of the province, though receiving the same amount of government aid, viz: £450, rendered impossible the execution of this project. Teachers however will be entitled, for five shillings per annum, to receive the two Journals english and french, or if they prefer it, two copies in either of the languages.

It is hoped that every teacher will find in his neighbourhood, some person inclined to join him in subscribing for the Journal at the reduced charge of two shillings and six pence, thus reducing his own subscription, to the same low price. This arrangement will have the advantage of facilitating remittances by the mail, five shillings being the smallest amount that can be transmitted through this channel, and also of increasing the circulation of the Journal. Commissioners will however bear in mind that it will be their duty to hand over the Journal to the teachers as soon as possible after having read it, as it is on this condition only that it is sent to them.

School inspectors will consider it one of their most important duties, to use their utmost endeavors to extend the circulation of the Journal.

The commissioners on their part, will, I have no doubt, do all in their power to procure subscribers, and those who can, will shew the example, by subscribing themselves.

Without taking into consideration the many motives which should induce them to follow this course, they must not forget that their interests as readers will be materially enhanced by extending the circulation of the Journal, inasmuch as the whole of the proceeds will be employed in the purchase of books and periodicals to extend the choice of matter and the selection of articles, in procuring the assistance of distinguished writers in its compilation, ornamenting the sheet with plates and vignettes, and towards the publication of a supplement.

While on this subject, I would wish it to be particularly understood, that neither the superintendent, nor any person connected with the education office, will derive any pecuniary benefit from the revenue arising out of this undertaking, and their only gain will be, additional labour.

Teachers should persuade those of their pupils to subscribe to the Journal whom its perusal would be likely to improve; by several clubbing together, they would be enabled to do so at a very small charge individually.

To students of French origin desirous of improving themselves in the study of the English language, the English Journal will be of the greatest utility, and *vice versa*.

As these two papers will contain selections from the best periodicals published in England, France and the United States, those who wish to obtain a thorough knowledge of every thing relating to education will find in them two sources of information and instruction which it will be all important to unite.

The second measure, is the establishment of a superannuated teachers' fund. You will receive with this circular the regulations framed for its formation and management, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the twenty second of December last. Blank forms of requisitions for inscription on the register for teachers actually teaching, and also forms of memorials for pension, have been sent to school Inspectors and school Commissioners, and they will also be sent to any one applying for them. They contain the regulations and the forms of all the certificates required.

Teachers should not allow this year to go by without inscribing their names and paying the premium of one pound currency, as by so doing they will, when the amount of their pension is fixed, lose the privilege of bringing into account all the years previously passed in teaching. The article of the regulations which leaves it to their option either to pay the premiums for the previous years, or to leave the amount to be deducted out of the first years pension paid to them, offers an advantage of which they would do well to avail themselves, as it can only be obtained by causing their names to be inscribed during the present year.

The *maximum* amount of any pension will be one pound ten shillings currency per *annum* for every year during which the applicant shall have been a teacher. Thus, a teacher who shall have taught during five years, shall cause his name to be inscribed at once, and who shall regularly pay the annual premium of one pound during five years, will on becoming infirm, receive a pension of fifteen pounds per annum. It is however to be understood that this amount may possibly be reduced, according to the amount of premiums paid in, and the number of pensions to be paid. In the case just supposed, if the teacher had not paid his premiums for the five years when his name was inscribed, viz., five pounds, that amount will be deducted from his first year's pension, which will still leave him ten pounds for that year. At the expiration of ten years, if he live so long, for five pounds which he will have paid, he will receive one hundred and forty-five pounds. Supposing even that the state of the pension fund should be such as to prevent his receiving the *maximum* amount of pension, it is scarcely probable that it will ever be so low as to reduce it below a half; even if such were the case, the teacher would receive seventy-two pounds ten shillings for the five pounds paid for premiums.

It is expected that the annual grant of five hundred pounds, deducted for this purpose from the common school fund, and the amount of premiums annually paid in, will suffice to meet all the demands for pensions. If however it should be otherwise, there is every reason to believe that the Legislature will increase the grant, as was the case in Upper Canada, provided that teachers shew any inclination to avail themselves of a measure fraught with so many advantages to them and their families.

In institutions of this kind, the pleasure of doing good, is united with the hope of alleviating our own distress at some future period. While the heart expands with the thought of the succour which we extend to veterans in our own profession, the mind is fortified by the assurance we feel of a provision for our future; and when later we take our share out of the common fund, we receive it, not with the sense of humiliation always accompanying almstaking, but with the noble pride felt by those who feel conscious of having in happier days, performed a duty at the expense of a few transient pleasures. It is thus that charity when guided by the hand of prudence, smooths down the inequalities of fortune; and if it intrenches a little upon our gains during our years of manly vigor and activity, it is only to restore it by contributing more largely for our comfort and support when overtaken by sorrowful and decrepit old age.

The peculiar position of teachers, renders it more difficult for them to make this sacrifice than for any other class. It has in fact called forth the sympathy of the public to such an extent, in almost every country, that, besides the grants made by their respective governments in aid of their saving's banks, every means that charity could suggest, such as subscriptions, bazars and donations have been resorted to, to add to this fund. Here, where the public mind is so easily awakened to acts of benevolence, it would suffice, I should say, only to call their attention to the subject, to produce the like results. All the money sent for this

object to this office, will be most thankfully received, and a regular account of it given in the *Lower Canada Journal of Education*.

Inspectors and Commissioners should take every means of promulgating the regulations and of persuading teachers to conform to them. They should above all things bear in mind that those teachers who contribute to the pension fund, will thereby find themselves obliged to continue teaching; and that one of the greatest inconveniences arising out of the present state of things, is, the small number of teachers who embrace that profession with any serious idea of permanently remaining school-masters.

The sympathy they should feel for old retired teachers residing in their neighbourhood, should engage the commissioners to make known to them any thing which may concern their welfare, and to impress upon them that all applications for pensions for this year, must be addressed to the Superintendent before the first of April next.

The Law having required that all teachers should be provided with diplomas, it was impossible to permit those whom the commissioners may persist in retaining illegally, to inscribe their names in the register. This, however in no wise affects teachers actually retired. These may make their applications for pension without being so provided; but it was deemed more prudent to limit the pension to such teachers only, who had taught for two years previous to 1848, and for five years altogether; otherwise the fund would find itself burthened with pensions to teachers who had taught but for a short period, and at a time when the schools had not been regularly organized. It was also considered expedient to deduct the premiums for passed years, from the amount of the first years pension.

There is one provision of the regulations to which I particularly wish to draw the attention of teachers actually employed. It is the one which permits, in case they should die without having drawn any thing from the fund, the reimbursement of the full amount of the premiums paid in, with interest from the date of each payment, to their widows and children. It must be some consolation for them to remember, that at any rate, the money they will have paid in, will not be lost, and that the regulation contains a policy of insurance and an annuity combined.

It is then easy to perceive that the savings bank is one of the best methods possible of securing for our children the services of competent masters, for the training of whom the Normal schools will now very soon be organised.

These institutions which have been established in Europe, and generally throughout this continent, have with us been the subject of serious apprehensions which have retarded their formation until the present time. With one exception, all the objections raised against them have been overcome by the precautions taken that religion and morals, far from having any thing to fear from the establishment of Normal schools, will have every thing to gain thereby.

The only objection remaining, the greater number of you will be able to set aside. A great cry has been raised against the lowness or rather the insufficiency of the salaries paid to teachers. It has been foretold that this obstacle will cause the failure of our Normal schools, and that no one will attend there, laboriously to acquire the right of being poor and despised all his life. Will the school commissioners allow such a reproach to be made deservedly? Will they leave those to penury, to whom they have confided the future of their children? Will they do this, when the laws now in force give them the means of obtaining sufficient funds, by increasing the annual assessment, and by obliging them to collect the monthly fees? If I may judge from the progress made this year, by the increase in the amount of the annual assessment in almost all the municipalities that have sent in their semi-annual reports—by the promptitude with which in a great

number of places, the clause providing for the collection of the monthly fees, has been obeyed, I cannot but hope that next year, a more considerable increase in the salaries of teachers will take place, than that which I have remarked, with so much pleasure, this year. Several teachers receive one hundred pounds and more, besides lodging : salaries of seventy-five pounds are not uncommon, and there are now but few schools in which a competent teacher receives less than from fifty to sixty pounds. These salaries are still far from being as high as they should be, suitably to remunerate good school masters and mistresses ; but progress is evident, and there are two causes which should both continue and press it forward. The first is, that the Legislature in their last session passed a law compelling school mistresses to obtain diplomas before the first of July next. Competent school masters and school mistresses will thus find themselves freed from the competition of incompetent teachers, who offering their services at a low price are still paid too high for them, besides, as the Normal school will furnish good teachers, there will be no longer any excuse for refusing them a fair remuneration, and further, the rivalry that will exist among the different municipalities to obtain their services ought naturally to lead to the same result.

In my report for 1855 I pointed out, that the most sure way of inducing well educated youth to devote themselves to the profession, was the promotion given to the most capable, either to the situation of professor in a Normal school or to that of school Inspector. "This last situation", I remarked, "which will I hope be better remunerated as vacancies occur, and as competent teachers present themselves, ought to belong to them as a right." The insufficiency of remuneration has already produced the result anticipated, and two teachers, having been advised with relative to an offer that was to be made to them of a new district of inspection, declared that they could not accept it. The Legislature should therefore bear in mind that the teacher who accepts the situation of school Inspector is obliged to leave his profession, while it is the reverse with persons of other professions—and render these situations more lucrative, if it be intended to bestow them on teachers who have already made themselves a reputation and consequently receive good salaries.

Six teachers have received appointments in the Normal schools, namely : Messrs. Toussaint, Devisme, Juneau, Doyle, Boudrias and Delaney. The vacancies thus caused in the colleges and academies where they taught, will be filled up by other meritorious teachers, who thus will also obtain promotion.

Every thing appears to combine for the purpose of commencing a new era in the annals of public instruction ; besides, should it become necessary, however inconvenient the fixing of a minimum salary might prove, I am fully convinced that the Legislature would not withhold the enactment of this measure, altho' rigorous, for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of those whom they now invite to make a special course of studies, hereafter to confide to their care the education of our children.

The general regulations for the establishment of Normal schools, in accordance with the spirit of the Law, requires that no person be admitted to study, unless he declare that it is his intention to devote three years to teaching.—In order, however, that those whose vocations are wavering, may not be altogether estranged, the penalty imposed upon any student not fulfilling this condition, has been fixed at only ten pounds, and the reimbursement of whatever amount may have been advanced for his board. Besides, he will not be considered as having failed in the fulfilment of this condition, if, having obtained his diploma, an insufficient salary be offered to him, this however is left for the Superintendent to decide. It would be much to be regretted if scholars who had not the slightest intention of becoming school teachers, should benefit by the indulgence of the

Government, and occupy those places in the schools intended for others acting in good faith ; on the other hand, those who have any predilection for the profession should not be diverted from their studies by the fear of hereafter changing their minds, for, at any rate they will have obtained an excellent education and board at a very low price. I must however call your attention to the particular character of the teaching.—He who has gone through every school, will become a most useful member in all the ordinary conditions of life. He will even excel, for it is certain that we never learn any thing so perfectly, as when we learn for the purpose of teaching others.

If the programme of studies enumerated in the regulations should appear too diversified, it must be borne in mind that the greater part of them will be taught only to young men who have already passed through a very good course, and who will require merely to repass them for the purpose of enabling them to teach. The course which those who intend to teach in elementary schools will be obliged to follow, will be very simple ; but there will be nothing to prevent adding to it, any other branch for which they may have a particular inclination.

Arrangements will be made with those teachers, who are actually school-masters, and who may wish to improve themselves in the Normal school, as also with such young men as may have followed a regular classical course to shorten the time required to go through an ordinary course in the Normal school, to be regulated however by circumstances and the capacity of the scholar.

The price of board in the boarding houses attached to the Laval and Jacques Cartier Normal schools, will be as moderate as possible. In order to admit a greater number of pupil-teachers, only half purses will be given : but the balance to be paid by them will be so inconsiderable that very few young men can be prevented from attending on that score.

It would be an easy matter for the friends of education in each parish to subscribe a small amount in order to enable a deserving and talented young man to make up the difference required for his board. The commissioners and inspectors should see to this, and remember the advantages which their several localities will gain by securing the purses to students from the municipalities under their direction, who will subsequently return as competent teachers.

Blank forms of applications for admission, containing the forms of all the certificates have been transmitted to the several inspectors. The Principal of each Normal school has been furnished with them, and on application at the office of the Department, they will be sent by mail to all applicants.

The reasons for establishing three schools instead of one, have been explained in the report for 1855. It will be sufficient to view the limits within which the action of each is circumscribed, to see the social wants which it became necessary to satisfy in their establishment.

If old edifices have been appropriated for the use of the Laval and Jacques Cartier Normal schools, it is not intended that they should be so, permanently, and altho' every thing has been done to render them serviceable, (and in one of which it has succeeded far beyond my expectations,) many years will not elapse, without witnessing the erection of monuments worthy of the noble cause of education and of a rich and intelligent population, both at Quebec and Montreal, when the success and development of the enterprise will justify such a proceeding.

I will not do my fellow citizens the injustice even to doubt that such will be really the case. I cannot suppose that at this critical epoque in the history of public instruction that the zeal, the intelligence and the patriotism of the rising generation in Canada will be appealed to in vain. The work of education is above all, a work of self-denial and devotedness, and those, whose ancestors

risked their all, abandoned their all, and sacrificed their all, to establish and defend this colony, will without doubt willingly risk and sacrifice a something towards insuring its future greatness and prosperity.

I have the honor to be

Your very obedient servant,

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Superintendent of Schools.

EDUCATION OFFICE.—Montreal, 11th September, 1856.

RULES and regulations for the formation and management of the pension fund for superannuated teachers.

Article first.—The Superintendent of Schools shall open a register, in which, such teachers as shall desire to contribute to, and benefit by, the pension fund, shall inscribe their names. Every teacher possessing a certificate from any of the boards of examiners in Lower Canada, or a diploma from one of the Lower Canada Normal Schools, and teaching any common school therein, shall, on transmitting to the Superintendent a requisition for inscription, in the form prescribed in schedule A, together with a premium of one pound currency, be entitled to be incribed on the register.

Article Second.—Teachers whose names are inscribed in the register, may on becoming old or infirm, forward a memorial for pension to the Superintendent in the form prescribed in schedule B. This memorial must be accompanied by a certificate of age, and a medical certificate, stating, that the memorialist is incapacitated by age or infirmity, from attending to his duties as teacher. Also one from the Curate of the Parish, or the minister of the religious denomination to which he belongs, and under whose immediate spiritual guidance he then is, setting forth that he is poor, of good moral character and conduct, and that he has reason to believe that he has actually taught during the number of years alleged in the memorial.

These two latter certificates must be drawn up in the forms prescribed in the schedules C and D.

If, upon reference to documents of record in his office, the Superintendent have reason to doubt that the memorialist has taught during the number of years specified in his memorial, he may order such proof of the fact as he may consider requisite. The Superintendent, and after its organization the council of Public instruction, shall decide whether the memorial should be granted.

Article third.—The income derived from the premiums, together with the annual grant of £500, shall be divided among the petitioners, in sums proportionate to the number of years they shall have been teachers. But if, after having paid to each registered memorialist, the *maximum* amount fixed by law, viz: £10s. currency, for each year spent in teaching, any balance should remain, that balance shall be placed out at interest in some incorporated bank, and these accumulated principals and interest may be distributed among the pensioners when the annual income shall not be sufficient to pay the *maximum*.

Article Fourth.—Teachers having a right to be registered in accordance with the terms of the 1st article, who shall cause their names to be incribed in the course of the year 1857, may be considered as so incribed for all the years during

which they shall have taught, since the 1st January 1848, either, by paying at the time of the inscription, the premium of £1 for each of such years, or, by declaring in writing their consent that the amount of such premiums, shall be deducted out of the first year's pension to which they shall be entitled. Teachers registering their names only after the 1st January 1858, shall have no right to be inscribed for any previous year.

Article fifth.—Teachers actually unable to teach, either from age or infirmity, and who have taught, at least, during two years in Common Schools in Lower Canada, since the 1st January 1848, and in all, at least, during five years, may send in a memorial for a pension in conformity with the preceding articles.—A premium of £1 for each year accounted as having been passed in teaching, shall be deducted from the first year's pension paid to each retired teacher.—No memorial demanding the benefits conferred under this article, shall be admitted after the 1st January 1858.

Article sixth.—The pension will be apportioned among the registered petitioners, during the month of April of each year; they will vary according to the amount of funds then disposable. Memorials for pension should be made between the first of January and the first of April in each year; and those retired teachers who shall make their requisitions after the first of April next, can only be included in the pension list for the year next ensuing.

Article Seventh.—Every registered teacher who shall neglect to pay his premium during a whole year, shall lose all right to a pension, and forfeit the amount of all premiums paid in.

Article Eighth.—The widow and children of any retired teacher, who shall die without having drawn from the pension fund, shall be entitled to a sum equal to the amount of premiums paid in, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the date of each payment.

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Superintendent of Schools.

Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, dated the 22nd December 1856.

EDUCATION OFFICE.—Montreal, 6th October 1856.

General Rules and Regulations for the establishment of Normal Schools in Lower Canada.

I.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Article first.—Three Normal Schools shall be established in Lower Canada, under the superintendence and direction of the Superintendent of Schools for that part of this province.

Article Second.—The Superintendent may establish one of these schools in the city of Quebec, and may associate with him for its direction, the Principal and Council of the Laval University. The studies will be chiefly carried in on the French language, but the English language shall also be taught. This school is chiefly intended to meet the demands for teachers, of the Roman Catholic population of the districts of Gaspé, Kamouraska, Quebec and Three Rivers, as also

of that portion of the last mentioned district situated to the eastward of the city of Three Rivers.

This school shall be known as "The Laval Normal School."

Article Third.—The Superintendent may establish another of these schools in the city of Montreal, and associate with him for its direction, the Corporation of the University of McGill College; the studies in this school shall be principally carried on in the English language, but the French shall likewise be taught.—It is chiefly established for the purpose of educating teachers for the protestant population, and for those of all religious denominations in Lower Canada, other than the Roman Catholic. It shall be known under the name of "The McGill Normal School."

Article Fourth.—Another Normal school, under the immediate direction of the Superintendent of Schools for Lower Canada, shall also be established in the city of Montreal. The language of the classes shall be principally French, but the English shall also be taught. This school is intended to supply teachers for the Roman Catholic population of the districts of St. Francis, Montreal, Ottawa, the city of Three Rivers, and that portion of the district of Three Rivers lying west of the city. It shall be known as "The Jacques Cartier Normal School."

II.

OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ANNUAL GRANT.

Article fifth.—The Superintendent shall cause to be opened and kept, a book of accounts with each of the Normal schools; he shall charge to the account of each of them, such sums of money as he shall from time to time advance for their support, on the requisitions of the Principal of each school.

Article sixth.—The Superintendent may lay out for the expenses of inauguration, for the purchase of books, maps, globes, mathematical instruments and philosophical apparatus, furniture and other articles of a similar nature, according as they may be required by each of the Normal schools, such sums of money as he may deem requisite for those purposes, out of the grant of £4000 currency for the year 1856;—and the balance, shall be equally divided among the three schools, and will aid to defray the expenses of their maintenance, for this, and the following years.

Article Seventh.—There shall be allowed for every subsequent year, £1300 currency for the maintenance of the Laval Normal School,—£1300 Cy., for that of the McGill Normal School—and £1400 Cy., for the support of the Jacques Cartier Normal school.

Article Eighth.—The Superintendent shall divide annually, equally among the three schools, the sum of £1000 Cy., to assist in paying the board and travelling expenses of students requiring aid.

Article Ninth.—The balance remaining unexpended by each school, shall go to increase the boarding fund of that school for the following year.

III.

OF THE COURSE OF STUDIES.

Article Tenth.—The course of studies in each Normal school shall in the first place, (as the principal object to be attained) consist of "the art of teaching." It must also comprise among other studies—Religious Instruction—Methodical reading—Elocution—Recitation—French and English Grammar—Literary Composition—The Elements of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy—History, both general and particular—Sacred History—The Histories of England, France and

Canada—Geography—Arithmetic in all its branches—Book-Keeping—Algebra—The Elements of Geometry—Mensuration—Astronomy—Natural Philosophy and Chemistry—Natural History—Agriculture—Horticulture—Linear Drawing—and Singing.

Article Eleventh.—For those who wish to obtain a diploma enabling them to teach model schools, the course of studies should not occupy more than two years, and it is to be so regulated, that the diploma enabling the pupil-teachers to teach in an elementary school, may be obtained at the end of the first year.

IV.

OF PROFESSORS.

Article twelfth.—The professors shall be divided into two classes : ordinary professors and associate professors. These shall be under the direction of a Principal who as such, will have particular duties to perform, for which he will bear the responsibility.

Any one of the ordinary professors may be chosen to fill this office.

Article thirteenth.—Each of the ordinary professors will teach several branches of study and it may be required of them to devote the whole of their time, exclusively to the Normal school. The salary of no ordinary professor shall exceed £350 Cy., *per annum*.

Article fourteenth.—The associate professors shall teach one or more separate branches, and shall not be required to devote the whole of their time to the school. The salary of an associate professor shall in no case exceed £100 *per annum*.

V.

OF ADMISSION TO STUDY AND DISCIPLINE OF THE PUPIL-TEACHERS.

Article fifteenth.—Previous to admission to classes, every pupil-teacher shall undergo an examination, as to his sufficient knowledge of reading, writing, the rudiments of grammar in his own language, and arithmetic ; they may also be required by the By-Laws of any one of the schools to give proof of their knowledge of other acquirements. This examination shall take place before the Principal or before such other person as he may specially appoint for the purpose.

Article Sixteenth.—Every pupil-teacher before being admitted, shall be required to produce a certificate of good moral character, from the curate of his parish or from the minister of the religious denomination of which he is a member, and under whose spiritual charge he previously was, also to prove that he has completed the 16th year of his age.

Article Seventeenth.—The Rules and Regulations which shall from time to time be established, for the governance of each school, shall provide for the proper discipline of the pupil-teachers ; and every scholar who shall have been intoxicated,—have frequented taverns,—shall have been seen in any disorderly house,—gambling house, or in the company of a person of known bad character, or have been guilty of any act of immorality or insubordination, shall be expelled.

Article Eighteenth.—Boarding houses may be established for the pupil-teachers of each school, or they may be permitted to board in any one already established.

The price of board, in the boarding house attached to a school, shall be fixed by the Principal subject to the approbation of the Superintendent.

Article Nineteenth.—Pupil-teachers not being boarders, shall, unless they reside with their parents, be permitted to live in such boarding houses only, as shall be approved of by the Principal of each school.

Article Twentieth.—Such pupil-teachers as shall receive an allowance from Government for their board, may be compelled to reside in the boarding house attached to the establishment, unless, for sufficient reasons, specially exempted by the Superintendent of Schools.

Article Twenty-first.—The Superintendent may divide the sum allowed to each school for the board of the pupil-teachers, into a certain number of purses, none of which shall exceed the sum of £15 nor be less than £5 Cy. Public notice shall be given of the dates within which application must be made for obtaining these purses. A certain number of them may also be put up for competition, to be awarded to the successful candidates among those who made application the latest, after a special examination to which they shall be subjected for this purpose.

Article Twenty-second.—The Superintendent may also deduct from the sum granted, to facilitate the attendance of pupil-teachers at each of the Normal schools, a certain sum of money which shall be applied to pay their travelling expenses, conformably to a tariff which shall be hereafter established for each school.

Article Twenty-third.—Every pupil-teacher before being admitted to study, shall sign a declaration, by which he shall bind himself to conform to all the rules and regulations of the school, to undergo an examination for obtaining a diploma, and after obtaining the same, to teach in a school under the control of the Superintendent of Schools, or in some college or academy in Lower Canada, either incorporated or receiving a grant from the province, during at least three consecutive years; and, in case he should not fulfil these conditions, then, to pay to the Superintendent of Schools the sum of ten pounds Cy., as an indemnity for the expenses uselessly incurred by the Government, in preparing him for the profession of a teacher; and further to reimburse such sums as may have been advanced for him on account of his board and travelling expenses.

Article Twenty-fourth.—A pupil-teacher shall be considered as having failed in his engagement, when he shall have been expelled from the Normal school,—when he shall not have obtained a diploma, or when after obtaining the same, he shall be deprived of it under the provisions of the 19th clause of the Act XIX Vict., Cap. 14th.

Article Twenty-fifth.—A teacher shall not be deemed to have failed in his engagement, when he shall have been unable to obtain employment,—provided that he shall have refused no offer, to which the salary attached, shall be considered by the Superintendent of Schools, sufficient, according to the class of his diploma.

Article Twenty-sixth.—In such of the Normal schools as shall have a boarding house attached to it, the Superintendent may pay over to the director of such boarding house the amount of the purses awarded to the pupil-teachers who shall not have obtained permission to board elsewhere. He may also pay out of the portion of the annual grant allowed to each school, the sum required to pay off the surplus of expenses incurred for the maintenance of the boarding house.

Article Twenty-seventh.—The director of the boarding house, and the masters of the study, shall be appointed by the Superintendent in the same manner as the ordinary and associate professors in each school, subject to the approbation of His Excellency the Governor General.

VI.

OF DIPLOMAS.

Article Twenty-eighth.—Diplomas shall be granted by the Superintendent, on the certificate of the Principal of each school, that the candidate, bearer of such certificate, has passed an examination before him, or before such examiners as the Superintendent shall have appointed.

Article Twenty-ninth.—Diplomas shall consist of three kinds, viz :—For academies, for model schools, and for elementary schools.

VII.

OF MODEL SCHOOLS.

Article Thirtieth.—For each of the Normal Schools there shall be established a model school for males, and a model school for females ;—in each of these shall be taught, at least, all those branches of education required by law to be taught in model schools.

Article Thirty-first.—The teachers, (both male and female) of the model schools, shall be nominated by the Superintendent of Schools. The salary of no teacher, shall for the present, exceed £200 Cy.

Article Thirty-second.—The pupil-teachers in the Normal Schools shall, each in their turn, teach in the model school of the sex to which they belong,—under the direction of the teachers of such school, and under the superintendence of the Principal and ordinary professors of the Normal school.

Article Thirty-third.—There shall be established for each model school a certain monthly or weekly rate, to be paid by all children attending such schools.

The revenue derived from such fees shall be applied towards defraying the expenses of the Model and Normal Schools, and an account thereof shall be regularly kept and rendered to the Superintendent of Schools.

VIII.

OF THE BY-LAWS OF EACH SCHOOL.

Article Thirty-fourth.—By-Laws shall be established for the management of each of the three schools. These By-Laws must in all respects be conformable to the provisions of the present General Regulations.

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Superintendent of Schools.

Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

EDUCATION OFFICE, Montreal, 12th January, 1857.

Special Regulations for the admission of pupil-teachers, to study, and to obtain purses, in the Laval and Jacques Cartier Normal Schools.

Article first. Any person desirous of being admitted as a pupil-teacher, must apply to the principal of the Normal school, who, on his producing an extract from the Register of Baptisms, showing that he is fully sixteen years of age, and the certificate of character and conduct required by the sixteenth article of the general rules and regulations, approved on the 22d December, 1856 (see form A), shall either examine the candidate himself or cause him to be examined by some person whom he shall specially appoint for that purpose. If upon his examination, it is found that the candidate can read and write sufficiently well, knows the rudiments of grammar in his mother tongue, arithmetic as far as the rule of three, inclusively, has some knowledge of Geography, and if he be a catholic, some knowledge of religious instruction as contained in the Lesser Catechism, the principal shall give him a certificate (see form B.)

Article second. The candidate having thus obtained the certificate of the principal, shall then (in the presence of two witnesses, who, with the principal shall countersign the same), sign an application in writing for admission, containing the declaration required by the twenty third general regulation according to form A. This shall be forwarded to the superintendent of schools, together with the certificates and other documents required, and if the whole be found correct, the superintendent shall cause the name of the candidate to be inscribed in the Register, and due notice thereof shall be given to the principal.

Article third. Forty eight purses shall be awarded to each school; twenty three of eight pounds each, and one of six pounds, for the boys, and twenty three purses of six pounds each, and one of five pounds for the girls.

Article fourth. Candidates for purses, in addition to their certificate for good conduct and character, must also procure a certificate, that they have not the means to pay for the whole of their board.

Article fifth. The purses will be awarded in the order in which the applications for admission were made. The smallest will be the last given. If there be several candidates for the last purse or purses, whose applications bear the same date, the superintendent and principal shall decide to whom they are to be awarded, and can also, if they see fit, cause the applicants to undergo another examination for this purpose.

Article sixth. A boarding house for male and another for female pupil teachers shall be established in connection with each school. The price for board will be sixteen pounds for male, and twelve pounds for female pupil teachers, payable quarterly in advance.

Article seventh. The day scholars must state the place of their residence. If they do not reside with their parents, and have been exempted by the superintendent of schools from living in the boarding house connected with the school, they must state in what boarding house they reside, which must be approved of by the principal. No boarding house having permission to board male pupil teachers, will be permitted to receive female pupil teachers as boarders, and *vice versa*.

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Superintendent of Education.

Approved by His Excellency, the Governor General in Council.

EDUCATION OFFICE.—Montreal, 12th January, 1857.

Special Regulations for the admission of Pupil-teachers, into the McGill Normal School.

Article First.—Any person desirous of being admitted as a pupil-teacher, must apply to the principal of the Normal School, who, on his producing an extract from the Register of Baptisms or other evidence, shewing that he is fully sixteen years of age, with the certificate of character and conduct required by the 16th article of the general Rules and Regulations, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 22nd December 1856, (See form A), shall himself examine the candidate.

If upon this examination, it is found that the candidate can read and write sufficiently well, knows the rudiments of grammar in his mother tongue,—Arithmetic as far as the Rule of three, inclusively, and has some knowledge of geography, the principal shall grant him a certificate.

Article Second.—The candidate having thus obtained the certificate of the principal, shall then, (in the presence of two witnesses who, with the principal shall countersign the same,) sign an application in writing for admission, containing the declaration required by the 23rd general Regulation, according to the form marked A, hereunto annexed. This shall be forwarded to the Superintendent of Schools, together with all the certificates and other documents required, and if the whole be found correct, the Superintendent shall cause the name of the candidate to be inscribed in the Register and due notice thereof shall be given to the principal.

Article Third.—The pupil-teachers shall state the place of their residence, and those who cannot reside with their parents, will be permitted to live in boarding houses, but in such only, as shall be specially approved of. No boarding house having permission to board male pupil-teachers, will be permitted to receive female pupil-teachers as boarders, and *vice versa*.

Article Fourth.—Every pupil-teacher will be allowed a sum of from £8 to £9 to assist in paying his board. This allowance will be paid quarterly.

Article Fifth.—Every pupil residing at a distance of more than ninety miles from the City of Montreal, shall be entitled to receive an allowance for travelling expenses, proportionate to the distance, but not to exceed two pounds ten shillings *per annum*.

Article Sixth.—The total amount of allowances paid to pupil-teachers under the foregoing articles, shall not exceed £333 6d. 8s. currency, yearly—that being the sum granted for this object; and when the whole of this amount is appropriated, such pupil-teachers as may apply for admission shall not be entitled to any portion thereof, until vacancies shall occur.

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Superintendent of Schools.

Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 20th January, 1857.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LAVAL NORMAL SCHOOL.

EDUCATION OFFICE—Montreal, 5th January, 1857.

Conformably with the second article of the general rules and regulations of the Normal Schools, steps were taken to associate, in the direction of the Laval Normal School, the council of the University of the same name, already in so prosperous a condition; these steps not having met with the success anticipated, it was arranged, to avoid the delay which would arise from ulterior correspondence relative thereto, that the Department of Education should immediately proceed to the inauguration of the Laval Normal School.

The council of the University was consulted with reference to all the appointments which have been made, and I have the assurance of the Rector, that none of them shall stand in the way of a definite arrangement.

I feel much pleasure in announcing that the Reverend Mr. Horan, heretofore secretary of the University and professor of Natural History in the seminary of Quebec, has consented to accept the appointment of principal, and also that of an ordinary professor. The experience acquired by this distinguished clergyman, in the art of teaching, and also in the direction of undertakings of importance, are foretokens of success which the public will not fail to appreciate.

Mr. Toussaint, a teacher who has received a diploma for an Academy—will be associated with Mr. Horan, and to him will be assigned, the teaching of mathematics and all the exact sciences,—the art of teaching, with those branches of education especially connected therewith, such as reading with definitions (*lecture raisonnée*,) arithmetic and geography. Mr. Toussaint was for many years the principal of the college at St. Michel de Bellechasse, which he governed so successfully, as to make that establishment, as expressed by the Superintendent in his report for 1855, a nursery for good teachers.

French grammar, literature, history and mental and moral philosophy have been intrusted to Mr. Emile de Fenouillet, a distinguished French scholar, whose acquirements are well known.

The principal will himself take charge of the religious instruction of the pupils, natural philosophy and chemistry, natural history and agriculture.

Vocal and instrumental music will be taught; the piano-forte and organ will be the instruments, the principal object in view being to enable teachers to derive some further income beyond their salaries, in the parishes where they may teach. Mr. Ernest Gagnon, a young Canadian artist, whose talents are well known and appreciated in Quebec, has been selected to teach this most useful and agreeable branch of education.

To Mr. Pierre Morin, now employed as topographer and draughtsman to the seignorial commission, will be assigned the teaching of linear drawing, penmanship and the elements of mensuration.

Mr. Doyle, who was trained in the National schools in Ireland and who has since taught in the Sillery academy, will give lessons in English grammar and literature, mental arithmetic and book-keeping.

The ordinary course of studies will consist of reading, with definitions (*lecture raisonnée*), the art of giving object lessons, (so calculated to develop the mental faculties of the pupils,) by means of the most correct charts now in use in Upper Canada and the United States, writing, English grammar, French grammar, arithmetic and geography, in fine, of every thing essential to be taught in a good elementary school.

The other branches of study, with the exception of vocal and instrumental music will only be taught to those who are desirous of obtaining a diploma for a model school or for an academy.

The dead languages, a knowledge of which, the law requires that every student desirous of obtaining the last mentioned diploma, should possess, will not be taught; but, previous to obtaining such diploma, it must be ascertained that the candidate knows them.

Students who have made a complete or even a part of a course of studies in a college, will in this respect possess a great advantage over others. In their case, according to their capacity, and to particular circumstances, a part of the course may be dispensed with.

A gymnasium, a library, the apparatus necessary for the study of natural and experimental philosophy, and a museum of natural history will shortly be made and collected, and placed at the disposal of the professors and pupils of the Normal School.

There will be two masters attached to the model school, the one English and the other French. The French master will be Mr. Juneau, a teacher possessing a diploma for an academy, for a long time secretary of the teachers association of the district of Quebec, and whose commercial school was thought worthy of receiving for several years a grant from the budget.

For the present, male pupil teachers only, will be received into the Normal School. It is expected that between this and the autumn, a boarding house, and

a model school for girls, will both be organised. Of this, timely notice will be given.

The old Government house known at Quebec by the name of the *Old Chateau*, will be occupied by the Normal School, the model school and the boarding house for boys, until a more suitable building can be erected. All the necessary repairs and alterations will be made with as little delay as possible.

The garden attached to it will be used by the pupils as a recreation ground, also as a garden of experimental botany; this arrangement will not only prove beneficial to the health of the students, but will also assist them in the study of horticulture, so useful, it may be added, so necessary an acquirement for a school teacher. From the elevated site of the Chateau and garden, will be viewed one of those magnificent natural spectacles, which never fail to exercise a noble and salutary influence over the mind and imagination of youth.

The price of board will be £16 per annum. Pupil teachers receiving purses will thus have but £8 to pay.

Applications for admission as pupil teachers must be made to the Reverend Mr. Horan the principal, who will be found at the residence of the Curé in the Upper Town until an office can be prepared in the school buildings. The applicant must be provided with a certificate of good moral character from the curate of his parish, and prove that he is sixteen years of age; he must undergo an examination in reading, writing, the rudiments of grammar in his mother tongue, geography and arithmetic as far as the rule of three inclusively, with a knowledge of the religious instruction contained in the lesser catechism. If the applicant is desirous of obtaining a purse from the Government, the curate of his parish must also certify that he is unable to pay the whole of his board. He must also sign a declaration that it is his intention to devote at least three years to instruction, in Lower Canada.

This declaration will only bind him to the payment of the sum of £10 currency, and to the reimbursement of the sums advanced, as aid or purses, by the Government, in case he should fail to conform to this regulation.

The tuition will be *gratis*, as will also, the use of text books. Boarders must furnish mattresses, blankets and the necessary bed linen.

The number of Government purses is limited to twenty-four for boys; they will be given in the same order, as applications for admission are received, and no person will be admitted later than fifteen days after the opening of the school, unless upon examination, the candidates be found capable of joining the other pupil teachers in the classes previously organised.

The ordinary scholastic year will commence on the fifteenth of September, and finish on the fifteenth of July without interruption, but the course of studies will be divided into two half yearly sessions. A course of one year, will entitle a pupil teacher to present himself for examination to obtain an elementary school diploma; a course of two years will entitle him to be admitted as a candidate for a model school or academical diploma. For the purpose of facilitating the admission of teachers actually teaching, and to avoid loss of time and an unnecessary repetition of studies, special arrangements will be entered into, to meet the circumstances of the case, and the capacity of the applicant.

Public notice of the day of inauguration of the school will be given as soon as determined upon.

The pupils in the model schools will pay a monthly fee of five shillings. Applications for admission must be made to the principal. In the model school will be taught, reading with definitions (*lecture raisonnée*) object lessons, French and English grammar, writing, arithmetic, mental calculation, geography, sacred history, elements of algebra, and of geometry, linear drawing, book-keeping and

singing. The pupils will have the use of the gymnasium and will receive lessons in gymnastics from one of the masters.

The premises occupied by the establishment being more circumscribed than it is desirable they should be, the number of scholars must consequently be limited. Parents wishing to place their children at the model school, should therefore make application to the Principal with as little delay as possible.

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Superintendent of Education.

PROSPECTUS OF THE MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

The McGill normal school is chiefly designed to train effective teachers for the protestant population of Lower Canada. It is a provincial institution, under the control of the Government, and of the Superintendent of Schools. Its connection with McGill College consists in the Superintendent of Education having associated with him for its management, the governing body of that university, which will enable the pupil-teachers to derive such benefits from the university as its large means of education allow it to offer.

Its staff at present consists of the principal, two English professors, and a professor of French.

For practice in teaching, it will have model schools for girls and boys in the normal school building; and more fully to carry out this important part of the work, the large and excellent model school for both sexes already in operation under the committee of the Colonial Church and School Society, has been associated with the institution, as a branch model school.

Mr. Robins, trained in the normal school of Upper Canada, where he has also acted as an assistant, will be one of the professors; Mr. Hicks, the other English professor, has studied in two of the best normal institutions in England, and has already gained a reputation in this country as the instructor of a number of efficient teachers.

The McGill normal school will thus combine with the system adopted in Upper Canada, those followed in England, which have been successfully applied in Lower Canada.

Mr. Léon Fronteau, a graduate of the University of France, has been charged with the tuition in the French language and literature, and Mr. Principal Dawson will deliver lectures on natural history and agriculture, for which, his profound acquirements in these two branches render him eminently qualified.

It is also contemplated, that such of the pupil-teachers as may be distinguished by previous education, ability and industry, shall have the further privilege of entering on the university course as free students, with the view of qualifying themselves for teaching in colleges, academies and other institutions for superior education.

The course of study in the normal school will include all the branches of a sound English and French education, with especial reference to their principles and practical application, and to the best methods of teaching them. Instruction will also be given in the art of teaching and the management of schools, in history, the elements of mathematics and algebra, natural philosophy, chemistry, natural history, agriculture, drawing and music.

In addition to religious instruction of a general protestant character, by the professors, arrangements will be made for special religious instruction by ministers, representing the several denominations with which the pupil teachers may be connected.

No boarding house is attached to the institution, but, every care will be taken to ensure the comfort and good conduct of the pupil-teachers in private boarding houses to be selected by the Principal.

The large and commodious building, known as the "Old High School," in Belmont street, is being thoroughly repaired and fitted up by the Government, for the accommodation of the normal school, and will be provided with every modern appliance in the art of teaching.

Candidates for admission will be examined in reading, writing and the elements of grammar and arithmetic, and will be required to produce certificates of good moral character from the clergyman or minister of religion under whose charge they have last been, and also, testimony, that they have attained the age of sixteen years.

On complying with these conditions, pupil-teachers will be entitled to free tuition, with the use of text books, and also to an allowance of £8 or £9 per annum in aid of their board. Those who reside at a distance of more than ninety miles from the City of Montreal, will also be entitled to a small allowance to pay travelling expenses, proportionate to the distance.

Pupil-teachers admitted after the sum allowed for the year has been appropriated, cannot participate in any of the allowances, unless vacancies should occur.

These allowances are to be paid quarterly to all pupils who may require such aid, and who have complied with the rules of the institution.

At the close of the first year of study, pupil-teachers may apply for examination, for a diploma, giving the right to teach an elementary school, and after two years study, they will, on examination, be entitled to diplomas as teachers of model schools. All the preceding regulations and privileges shall apply to female as well as to male pupil-teachers.

Every effort will be made by all connected with the direction of the institution, to perform efficiently the important task of training zealous and skilful teachers, and at the same time to afford every facility to all who desire to avail themselves of the benefits of such training whether in the normal school or in the model school.

The ordinary session will commence on the 15th September, and end on the 15th July, with a vacation of one week at Christmas.

The school will be opened on the third day of March next, and as an inducement to entrance, the term extending to the 15th July will be reckoned as a complete session in the case of all whose progress may enable them to undergo the final examination. Candidates are recommended to apply before the opening, and none will be received later than fifteen days thereafter unless on examination they are found capable of taking their places in the classes previously organized.

Previous to the opening, application for entrance may be made to the Principal, at Burnside Hall, McGill college, and thereafter at the normal school, Belmont street.

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Superintendent of Education.

PROSPECTUS OF THE JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL.

EDUCATION OFFICE.—Montreal, 17th, January 1857.

This school will be opened on Tuesday, the third day of March next, in the building known at Montreal as the old Government House, near Jacques Cartier square.

It is chiefly designed, to train teachers for the Roman catholic population of the districts of Montreal, Ottawa, St. Francis, the city of Three Rivers, and that portion of the district of Three Rivers lying west of the city. The Revd. Mr. Verreau, heretofore director of the college of Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, will be the Principal and also one of the ordinary professors.

The other ordinary professor, Mr. Devismes will be intrusted with the tuition of reading with definitions, (lecture raisonnée) French and English grammar, literature, elocution and declamation, the history of France, the history of England, and geography.

Mr. Devismes was, previous to his appointment, principal of the Berthier Academy, in the district of Montreal. He pursued his studies in France and taught during ten years in London.

Mr. Boudrias a teacher who has obtained a model school diploma, is appointed an associate professor, and as such, will teach mathematics.

English literature, elocution and declamation are allotted to Mr. Delaney who studied in the national schools in Ireland.

The principal will himself take charge of the religious instruction of the pupils, and will also teach the following branches; mental and moral philosophy, the art of teaching, sacred history, general history, the history of Canada, and until the appointment of additional associate professors, natural philosophy, natural history and linear drawing. Particular attention will be paid to the musical department in which both vocal and instrumental music will be taught. Mr. Labelle, who took advantage of his temporary residence in New York to receive lessons from some of the first professors from Europe, has with praiseworthy disinterestedness undertaken, for a moderate remuneration to teach this important branch of education.

Nothing has been spared to adapt the old Government House for its new destination. The boarding school has been furnished with every thing conducive to the health and comfort of the pupils. Bathing and washing rooms with water taps in them have been prepared; each pupil must provide himself with the several articles required for washing and dressing decently.

The professors will have the use of the library of the department of public instruction, and the pupils can borrow such books as the principal may permit them to read. The library already contains a considerable number of books, and there is every reason to believe that before the end of the year it will number over three thousand volumes.

Apparatus for the study of natural philosophy, a laboratory for chemical experiments and all other scientific appliances will be found in the normal school,—a great portion of them have already been received. Sir William Logan has kindly offered to assist in the formation of a small museum of natural history.

A gymnasium will be erected in the large school yard, and special attention will be paid to the gymnastic exercises of the pupils.

A course of lectures to be delivered by the professors and other persons pre-eminent in various sciences, will be established. These lectures will principally bear upon the art of education, with hygiene of children and young persons, in agriculture, history and French literature. The pupils will be permitted to attend, and at the commencement of each lecture, one of them will give a sketch of the

preceding one. These sketches, when considered worthy, will be published in the *Journal of Education*.

The price for board is £16 for ordinary pupils, and eight pounds for pupils receiving purses. Application for admission must be made to the principal who will remain in his office from ten to twelve and from two to four o'clock for the purpose of examining candidates, who must produce their certificates of age and of good moral character.

The course of studies of the Normal School will commence on the 15th September and finish on the 15th July of each year, without intermission. It will be divided into two sessions. The course for this year will if necessary be prolonged so as to allow those candidates who may be desirous of obtaining diplomas to present themselves for examination.

Special arrangements may be made with teachers actually teaching who may wish to attend the normal school ; they must be made with each individually according to the circumstances of his particular case.

The model school will be entrusted to Mr. Boudrias and Mr. Delaney, who will teach every branch which the law requires should be taught in model schools. Special attention will be given to writing, arithmetic and book-keeping, each pupil will be charged a school fee of five shillings per month. Application for admission must be made to the principal at the hours above mentioned. As the number of pupils must be limited, parents should not delay to make their applications.

Beside this model school which will be held in the normal school building, it is proposed to affiliate with it for the benefit and practice of the pupil-teachers, the excellent school kept by Messrs. Doran and Garnot in Côté street.

The boarding house and model school for girls cannot be completely organised until next fall, and every thing herein before contained will therefore refer only to the boys boarding house and model school.

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Superintendent of Education

APPENDIX C.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS

OF THE

SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS, FOR THE YEAR 1856.

Extracts from the Report of Mr. Inspector Bruce.

Under control of the School Commissioners.	“ There are in my district of Inspection :	
	1	College.
	6	Academies.
	19	Superior primary schools conducted by male teachers.
	8	“ “ “ “ female teachers.
	113	Elementary schools.
	2	Independent superior primary schools conducted by male teachers.
	10	“ “ “ “ “ by female “
	33	Independent schools.
Total 192		

“ Of 122 teachers, whose schools are under the control either of the School Commissioners, or of the Trustees of dissentient schools, 27 only possess the qualifications necessary to teach in a thorough and perfect manner. The greater number of the remainder, have just capacity sufficient to keep a school on a tolerably proper footing, and there are some, whose utter incapacity, rather retards than advances the cause of Education. I have frequently attempted to point out to the latter, the means they should adopt to improve their schools, and method of teaching, but in consequence of their want of experience and unwillingness to follow my advice, my efforts were always ineffectual.

“ 41 teachers have received Diplomas from the different boards of Examiners, others have obtained certificates of capacity from members of the Clergy and from School Commissioners ; I have myself given a certain number and the want of competency which I remarked in some of the applicants, induced me to advise, that these should receive no employment. In some distant and poor localities I have nevertheless permitted the schools to be conducted by teachers of only ordinary capacity, rather than see the schools shut up, and thus allow the children to grow up in ignorance ; but under such circumstances, I have used my utmost endeavours to inculcate in the minds of the teachers those notions of the art of teaching and discipline which experience has taught me, and I am happy to have it in my power to state that in most cases, my advice has been followed and attended with success.

“ In the following statements, it would be well to observe, that the result of the examination, which I made of 13 schools, was very gratifying and answered all my expectations. I had reason to be satisfied with 51 other schools, 37 whose condition appeared to be only middling, and 21 which actually appeared to have been badly kept. If these results be compared with those established by my last statement, the difference which they exhibit testifies to the great progress now being made, and this progress is more particularly apparent in the

schools in the City of Montreal, at St. Malachie d'Ormstown, in some of those in the Municipalities of Chatham and St. Andrews, and in the Lachute academy. Next come Hinchinbrooke and Hemmingford ; five or six of the schools in these Townships deserve to be pointed out as remarkable for the great order in which they are kept. Some of the schools which are scattered throughout the Townships of Elgin, Godmanchester, Dundee and in the parish of St. Anicet. are every day gaining ground. In four of them very excellent methods of teaching are followed. In the Municipalities of Gore and Wentworth there are three good schools. The Municipality of St. Jean Chrysostome which, not a long while since, so strenuously opposed the operation of the law, has now three schools which reflect the greatest credit on the teachers who conduct them. The course of studies followed in the Huntingdon academy has not been changed since my last report. Grenville and Union appear as yet unwilling to appreciate the beneficial influence of the law regulating public instruction in this country.

I have frequently pointed out defects, convinced, as I was, that no improvement could possibly ensue, so long as schools were confided, no matter for how short a time, to hands incapable of conducting them. The art of training children, the judicious choice of books which they are to study, a proper distribution and application of the time devoted to teach them, require not only experience, but also a special aptness on the part of those to whom they are confided ; but there is another art, still more difficult to acquire, and which distinguishes amongst all others the teacher who is endowed with it ; this is, the art of enlightening the mind of the pupil by a proper explanation of the lessons contained in his books, and by the continual contact which the teacher must establish between his own ideas and those of the pupil. This method of teaching, which should be followed by the great majority of teachers, is, I regret to say, practised but by very few. Wherever it is found wanting the school is scarcely worthy of the name. A real and profound knowledge of the most approved methods should therefore be absolutely required of all those who are desirous of embracing the profession of a teacher.

Let them be thoroughly acquainted with grammar and arithmetic ; but at the same time, they must be able to impart to others the knowledge which they possess themselves, and for this purpose, they must employ the whole of their ideas, and use their utmost endeavors to interest the child in acquiring such knowledge. The principal fault which I find with the teachers whose schools are within my district of inspection is, that they do not pay sufficient attention in teaching the children to read properly. Every thing that the teacher does, whether he be reading, speaking or writing, is naturally considered by the pupils as a pattern which they are to follow, and they will always attempt to imitate him. Let the teacher never lose sight of this fact. Let him spare neither time nor pains in placing before them whatever may advantageously attract their attention and curiosity, and his endeavors will certainly be crowned with success. The more the teacher promotes a desire of application in the pupil, the more will the latter find facility in overcoming the difficulties he may meet with, and also, so much more will the duties of the class become pleasant and agreeable. The art of rendering interesting that which, from the commencement had the appearance of being tedious and dull, is one which most assuredly is not possessed by every body ; but I am decidedly of opinion that without it there can be no perfect method of teaching.

The following rules will be found useful, not only in teaching children to read, but also in making them understand what they do read :

Never teach them anything but what may be useful to them in the station of life in which it has pleased the Almighty to place them. Teach them to appreciate the benefits to be derived from the instruction they receive from you : you will by this alone increase their desire for instruction. Never allow your explanations to go beyond the comprehension of the child, and above all avoid everything too abstruse.

Let every subject on which you treat be accompanied with those little attractions which always draw the attention of children. Give some interest to your descriptions by relating anecdotes or moral tales. Be very careful in making your explanations, and never cease questioning the scholars until you are perfectly satisfied that all, even the least intelligent, perfectly understood you. Let every word and every part of a sentence be for them a special study. Accustom them to analyze every sentence, and to render an account of everything they read. And you, the teacher, before commencing your day's labor, should always devote some time to the study of the subjects which will form the duties of the day, and which you are going to teach.

The attention of the teacher should be particularly given to arithmetic, a science now universally in use, and without a knowledge of which, no person can ever expect to succeed. In this branch much progress has been made since my last visit, but still the progress is not sufficiently striking. There are however some exceptions,—schools in which arithmetic is taught to perfection. The greater number, however, leave much room for improvement. They adhere almost exclusively to the pure and simple study of an author whose precepts, whether good or bad, they follow, and scarcely ever is the rule laid down in the book supported by verbal explanation. I cannot approve of such a method of teaching, which, in my opinion, should be totally abandoned.

The method of teaching grammar has now in some schools, assumed an appearance of progress, being founded on reasoning ; but in most of the schools, it is far from being satisfactory. The methods used, rather fatigues than inspires a taste for this study. The memory alone is cultivated, the full comprehension of the lessons learnt is, generally speaking, altogether set aside, and if ever explanations are attempted, they are given in a manner calculated to give a distaste of the study to the scholar. In fact, the dryness of the subject, is only equalled, by the dryness of the explanations given.

I have very little to say with respect to the progress made in the study of Geography. In some places this study appears the object of a species of antipathy which it will be difficult to overcome. In some schools, however, I have seen it followed up in a most creditable manner, as also is the study of history for which explanatory charts are used. In my visits, I have remarked a gradual increase in the number of pupils, who devote their time to these studies.

The method of teaching geography is, generally speaking, very defective. The pupil should, above all, but this is rarely the case, be made to understand the meaning of distance and space, the same, as in the study of history, it is necessary that the pupil should understand the meaning of age, year, &c. Instead of commencing to make him understand the principles of geography by observations at home, and in the vicinity, the lessons which are given are generally dry and tedious, which causes the scholar to take an aversion not only to the study, but also to the master who teaches and the book containing his lessons. Drawings on the black-board would greatly assist the pupil and facilitate his study, by familiarising him with the formation of continents, islands, oceans, &c., and would make a great impression on his mind ; and yet this is the method the least thought of. In a word, the course adopted by teachers generally, is far

from being logical. It is the learning we possess which enables us to seek for, and acquire those treasures of knowledge which have not as yet come to light, and this truth which should never be lost sight of, is the only means of producing beneficial results in the child whose mind and intelligence it is their duty to develope and expand.

The School Journals are very defective. There is only found in them the names of the children, their age, and the marks shewing the days of their attendance, but never anything to show what branches the pupils learn, nor the progress they have made in their studies since entering the school. I have recommended that the following form be adopted, because at a *coup d'œil*, every thing the scholar does and studies can easily be seen besides which it will serve me materially as a guide in my examinations.

As the pupil advances in his classes, he passes from one branch of studies to another, which in the book is indicated by some corresponding mark. Then, by comparing the mark signifying his commencement in any particular branch, with the mark made at the time of his examination, and by establishing the progress made by the pupil indicated by this mark added to the marks signifying his punctuality in attendance and his aptitude, the examiner can form a just idea of the progress made by the scholar, and thus do ample justice to the teacher."

Mr. Bruce then devotes a portion of his report to his examination of the several school houses in his district, their furniture, apparatus, &c. He does not appear to be very well satisfied with the result. The school houses are for the most part badly constructed. Want of proper ventilation is the principle defect; the windows are generally speaking, either too high, too low, or too narrow, rarely ever giving an equal light throughout the school rooms. To obviate this defect in the construction of school houses, the best means would be to distribute models or plans of school houses, accompanied by directions as to the manner of building as well as the manner of furnishing them and supplying proper school apparatus when built; also, to oblige the school commissioners, whenever opportunity occurred, to follow these models or plans under the penalty of forfeiting their share of any grant which might hereafter be given in aid of the erection of school houses.

Altho' he complains of the irregular manner in which the schools are attended generally, still he remarks a great improvement even in this respect. The comparison which he establishes between the schools situated within the district under his especial inspection and those of Upper Canada is vastly in favor of the former. The last report of the Superintendent of Education for that portion of the province, shows that the number of children of all ages attending the common schools and academies is 22.05 in proportion to the population. On the other hand Mr. Bruce shows that in his district of inspection the average number is 23, 22.

The want of regular attendance on the part of the children is a great drawback to the general spread of Education, and many means have been resorted to, to prevent its occurrence. In England regular attendance is rewarded with prizes, medals and certificates. In other countries in Europe, coercion is used; according to Mr. Bruce this question deserves the attention of our legislators.

In closing his report, Mr. Bruce, alludes to many other obstacles in the way of sustaining schools on a proper footing, resulting from the delay in arranging the several classes, immediately after the opening of the school, and also from the culpable practice of parents who withdraw their children from the schools at the very moment when, from the instructions they have received, they can profit by the lessons given by their teachers.

SCHOOL JOURNAL.

[illegible]

SYNOPTICAL TABLE of the Protestant Educational Institutions and schools in the City of Montreal, shewing the number of Institutions, number of scholars attending each school, and the different branches of Education taught in each of them respectively, with remarks.

Number.	NAMES AND DESCRIPTION.	Total number of pupils.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Composition.	Geography.	Book-keeping.	History.	Natural Philo- sophy.	Needle-work.	Netting.	Vocal music.	Instrumental music.	Drawing.	Astronomy. Chemistry.	Ext. declama- tion.	Physical geo- graphy.	Natural His- tory.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Belles Lettres.	Botany.	Algebra.	The Law.	Medicine.	Arts.	Piano Groom- etry.	Geometry.	REMARKS.	
1	University McGill College.....	110																		70												Institutions receiving grants from the Legislature.		
2	High school McGill College.....	215	215	215	215	215	44	215	20	190	44			25	25	28			215		173	25	150	5			44	15	57	38	34	10	A marked progress.	
3	Colonial Model School.....	360	360	360	360	240	120	300	10	120				70	70	70											40				40	40	Progress and ex. system.	
4	National School, (boys).....	75	75	45	75	40	18	45	1					75	75	70											6				1	1	" "	
5	National School, (girls).....	70	70	45	70	24	24					70		70	70																	" "		
6	British Canadian School, (boys).....	176	176	80	95	66	25	80	4					176	143						12						12				12	12	" good system.	
7	British Canadian School, (girls).....	143	143	143	143	143	143	143					143	143																			" "good system."	
8	School of Industry.....	45	45	20	20	8		8				14	14																				Method and suffi. expla.	
9	Ladies Benevolent Institution.....	60	60	40	40	40		40				30	30																				" " "	
10	Orphan Asylum.....	62	62	62	40	40		40				18	18	62																			Excellent order.	
11	American Free Presbyt. School.....	105	105	90	60	20		105				50	50	105																			Visible progress.	
12	No. 1, Griffintown.....	135	135	135	100	50	20	50	6					135																			Schools under the control of the Commis.	
13	No. 2, Quebec Suberbs.....	64	64	60	61	60	20	44	3					64																			Very satisfactory.	
14	No. 3, ".....	52	52	50	35	10		42				52	52	52																			Satisfactory.	
																																		Progressing.
																																		Independent Schools.
15	Phillip's school, now L. C. Col.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	40	200	35			200		18	35	85	15	100	35	31	3	72			15				15	15	Excellent Institution.	
16	Misses Turner's school.....	70	70	70	90	70	30	60		60		70			13	8																		Very good School.
17	Mrs. Marshall's school.....	33	33	30	30	30	15	30		12	15	12			6																			This school deserves sup.
18	The Misses Powers' school.....	40	40	40	25	12		12				25			6																			Good school.
19	Miss Lyman's school.....	80	80	70	70	70</																												

STATEMENT A RECAPITULATION.

MUNICIPALITIES.	Result of Examinations.			
	Very satisfac- tory.	Satisfactory.	Very ordinary.	Bad.
Elgin	1	5	1	1
Huntingdon	Academy.	1		
Dundee	1	1		2
St. Anicet		1	3	1
Hinchinbrooke		1	2	2
Hemmingford	2	1	1	1
St. Chrysostôme		1	1	1
St. Malachie		1	1	2
Montreal	2		1	
St. Andrew's	1	3	1	
La Chute	1	3	1	1
Gore and Wentworth	1	3	1	1
Chatham	1	3	3	2
Grenville and Union	No school.			
Godmanchester	1	5	1	1
Total	13	51	37	21

STATEMENT B RECAPITULATION.

MUNICIPALITIES.	School Journal				Total number of pupils learning different branches of Education.				
	Most numerous attendance.	Most numerous attendance since last Examination.	Least numerous attendance.	Average attendance.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.
Godmanchester	451	328	208	310	451	274	300	114	113
Hemmingford	842	739	542	666	842	622	607	261	238
St. Chrysostôme	637	583	373	556	637	363	348	148	147
St. Malachie d'Ormston	647	599	374	534	647	420	485	227	120
St. Andrew's	414	379	277	377	414	328	282	190	136
Elgin	232	168	109	170	232	170	172	95	65
Huntingdon	237	169	99	170	225	191	140	147	168
Dundee	273	182	184	217	273	135	165	104	77
St. Anicet	387	266	203	259	387	186	192	111	90
Montreal	251	246	201	230	251	245	199	120	116
*Hinchinbrooke	473	350	274	375	473				
La Chute	375	324	224	297	375	282	308	123	102
Gore and Wentworth	350	276	200	272	350	208	204	88	42
Chatham	516	440	321	419	516	343	356	194	135
Grenville and Union									
Grand total	6085	5549	3589	4852	6073				

MUNICIPALITIES.	Total number of scholars studying the higher branches of Education.								
	Book keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	Mathematics.	Music.	Chemistry.
Huntingdon	7	21	8	12	1	7	8	9	
La Chute	4			6		3	1		100
St. Anicet				4	2				
Chatham	4			3		3	4		
Total	15	21	8	25	3	13	13	9	100

* 12 practice composition, and 6 learn book keeping.

Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Hubert.

Mr. Hubert expresses his satisfaction at the changes made in the School Laws which confer on the Superintendent of Education the power of controlling some of the proceedings of the School Commissioners, particularly the clause which permits him to withhold from refractory municipalities their share of the grant. He hopes that the Department of Education will remain steadfast, and will concede nothing either to the complaints or menaces of those who would wish to protract an amelioration of so melancholy a state of affairs. He adds that the time is now arrived to effect this desirable change. Every one feels convinced that it is the intention of the Government to cause the law to be executed in all its force, and they feel the truth of the excellent maxim contained in circular No. 20: "That no justice, equality, or real security can exist for individuals, where the law is not regularly and impartially administered as well in favor of, as against every one." A salutary reaction is now proceeding, but the slightest hesitation or weakness will promptly cause the whole prestige to vanish.

Mr. Hubert points out in several municipalities, a great improvement in the mode of carrying out the intention of the law, more particularly in the distribution of the Government grant amongst the several school districts. In some, blackboards have been supplied to the schools, in others, but in a less number, geographical charts have also been furnished. Generally speaking, however, the Commissioners have exhibited a most unaccountable parsimony. There are very few parishes in which the schools are furnished either with a school journal, or with a visitors' register. Some teachers, both male and female, so as not to deprive their pupils of the prizes which they are entitled to under the terms of the Superintendent's circular, have actually purchased such registers with their own means. In several municipalities the salary of the secretary-treasurer has been increased; in some, the contingent expenses not authorized by any previous meeting and resolutions, have been carried to account, notwithstanding the special rule published with respect to this subject.

The Commissioners very seldom visit the schools; they, however, generally attend the examinations. School regulations have been made in very few municipalities. Mr. Hubert is of opinion that general rules should be made establishing a uniformity in the method of teaching, fixing the schools hours, and all other details. As soon as these rules shall have been established, either by the Superintendent or by the Council of public instruction, they should be printed and exposed to view in every school-house.

The time and length of the vacations also varies much in the several municipalities; consequently, the Inspector of schools is never sure, when he makes his tour of inspection, to find the schools open. The Superintendent or Council of Public Instruction should make a regulation establishing also, in this respect, general uniformity.

In many municipalities the Commissioners allow the school-houses to go to ruin, without ever thinking of repairing them when required; and they are still more disinclined to erect new ones. Almost all the school houses have been built since many years, and both the health of the scholars and teacher is consequently jeopardised. Because the Government no longer grants aid to build school-houses, the Commissioners consider that they are exempted from imposing special assessments for this object, and, from a false and fatal weakness and commiseration towards the rate payers, they render themselves guilty of culpable negligence and manifest inhumanity towards both pupils and teachers.

The salaries of the teachers are gradually on the increase; but they are still far from being remunerative, and this may in the main be attributed to the

too great subdivision of municipalities into school districts. The great number of incompetent female teachers, who can always find employment for a low salary, is partly the cause of the unremunerative salaries paid to male teachers. A dwelling-house and fuel should always be given to a teacher, over and above his ordinary salary. Mr. Hubert points out several municipalities in which the niggardliness of the commissioners is really deplorable. For instance, at Yamachiche the female teacher is obliged to furnish a stove and fuel-wood, and to accept as part of her salary her chances in the monthly fees. She would have complained to the school managers, but the commissioners had strictly forbidden the managers to interfere in the matter and they went so far, as to threaten the school-mistress that if she persisted in her demand, they would deduct from her salary the number of days on which, during the winter, no school was kept, which was only caused in consequence of the impossibility of procuring fuel. Mr. Hubert was perfectly justified in pointing out so flagrant a dereliction from the duties imposed upon commissioners.

At St. Didace, the schools were shut up during a month, for the purpose of paying a debt contracted for building a school-house; the cost of the erection of this school-house, instead of having been raised by special assessment, having been taken out of the ordinary revenue of the municipality. He also mentions several other irregular proceedings in the mode of conducting the affairs of this municipality.

Champlain and Ste. Ursule are pointed out as deserving great praise for the progress made in their schools, and also for the liberality and disposition for improvement evinced by the commissioners. In the first-mentioned municipality people of note both from their position and acquirements appear to consider it a duty to attend all the public examinations of the schools, which were very satisfactory and highly interesting. Mr. Hubert also speaks in the highest terms of the academies of Yamachiche and Three-Rivers, of the school of the Brethren of the Christian Doctrine, and of the boarding-school of the ladies of the Ursuline convent. Mr. Lawlor's academy also enjoys a high and well deserved reputation. There are besides several independent schools. The "Institut Canadien" and the Philharmonic Society of Three-Rivers are well adapted for the development of literature and the fine arts. Newspapers have also lately been established in the town, and they are yearly gaining ground. In the same ratio will the taste for literature and general instruction also advance.

The school monies are not divided among districts, for it was not deemed expedient to establish any. Mr. Hubert, besides, is of opinion that the town of Three Rivers, like Montreal and Quebec, should not be subjected to that clause of the Law which requires the division of a municipality into several school districts.

Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Consigny.

This year's inspection shows the same signs of gradual progress as the preceding years. The children are more steady in their attendance at school, and the parents appear to feel a more lively interest in the furtherance of education; the School Commissioners and the rate-payers work better together, with more judgment and zeal in carrying out the law and advancing the course of public instruction; the rates are paid more regularly, and the salaries of the teachers, although slowly, are steadily increasing.

One of the greatest defects now existing, and one which is severely felt, is a want of uniformity in the method of teaching, as also in the books used in the

schools. Little progress is made in this respect, and I much fear that this evil will continue to increase as long as the Department of Education does not publish a list of books permitted to be used in schools, to the total exclusion of all others.

Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Parmelee.

Notwithstanding the many difficulties I had to encounter in the course of the last winter in visiting the schools committed to my charge, I succeeded in visiting and examining them all, with the exception of a few which happened to be shut up at the time of my visit, and of one which I found it impossible to reach.

The number of municipalities within my district of Inspection is 22, of school districts 255, and of school-houses 231. There are 219 schools in operation, of which 64 are conducted by male teachers and 154 by female teachers. 188 are under the control of the school commissioners, 24 under the control of dissentient trustees, and 7 are independent. The number of pupils attending the schools is 6928, of which number 3971 are boys and 2957 are girls. Of this number 4753 are of British origin, 2175 are French Canadians, 4582 are Protestants and 2346 are Catholics. The number of scholars learning spelling is 1358, who read well, 2816, who read fluently, 2754, learning the simple rules of arithmetic, 1545, the compound rules of arithmetic, 1537, grammar, 1176, geography, 1154, writing, 3791, composition, 1012. There are also some schools in which algebra, bookkeeping, and history are taught.

With the exception of one, all the above-mentioned schools are elementary schools; but the programme of studies followed and the capacity of the teachers in 90 of these schools, would place them in the same rank as model schools.

The 14 academies and the primary superior schools within my district of inspection are attended by 778 scholars, of whom 429 are boys and 347 girls; 749 learn spelling and reading, 423 writing, 357 composition, 518 arithmetic, 376 grammar, 242 geography, 94 algebra, 79 history, 37 bookkeeping, 26 natural history, 22 geometry, 7 astronomy, 6 chemistry, 11 physiology, 40 sacred music, 58 instrumental music, 10 drawing, 48 Latin, 7 Greek, 33 French, and in one academy alone, in which the scholars are French Canadians, 45 are learning English.

These schools, elementary, academical, and primary superior, are attended by 7706 scholars, and almost without an exception the teachers who conduct them, although several amongst them have not received diplomas, unite much merit with great zeal in the performance of their duties. I have remarked a steady progress in all the different branches of education; and according to the preceding statistics it will be perceived that more than four fifths of the children who attend the common schools read well and even fluently, that nearly five ninths study arithmetic, and that more than one sixth study grammar and geography, and about one sixth practice composition.

A very small number of the scholars who attend the academies and superior schools receive more than the ordinary teaching, and a much smaller number study the classics. These institutions certainly contribute largely towards the advancement of education, but not in proportion to the amount of Government aid granted to them, especially when compared with the amount granted to elementary schools. Several of these latter schools leave nothing to be desired in what particularly belongs to primary education, and can successfully compete with the former.

The above details which I have only here given in a summary manner, are shown more fully in the statistical statements accompanying my report.

I have distributed all the books which you forwarded to me to be given as prizes. Children in the elementary schools, received 222 volumes; 49 volumes were given to scholars in academies and superior schools. The total number of volumes thus distributed amounts to 271.

Many of the municipalities have neglected to follow the instructions contained in circular No. 19, and have not provided themselves with school registers. I have every reason to believe that they will be procured without delay, and that I shall then be enabled to distribute some of the prizes which are so eagerly sought after, and are received with so much gratitude by the children in the several schools under my inspection.

Generally speaking, the schools are in tolerably good working order, but still they are far from being what they ought to be. What appears to me to be most defective in all the different branches is the method of teaching writing. The constant change of masters, each of whom has a different method of teaching, and many of whom have no method at all, or teach in a very different manner from that of their predecessors, is the great cause, that the children, in attempting to imitate all these different styles, can scarcely ever arrive at perfection in this particular branch. For this defect, which is unfortunately very general, I have reason to think that the Council of Public Instruction will soon find a remedy, by causing a good and general system to be followed, and obliging the children to copy from printed lines, instead of from those written by their different masters.

I have also reason to complain of the very apparent carelessness of the masters in their mode of teaching. They only appear to care that the lessons given to the pupils should be learnt by heart, but seldom accompany their recitation of them by any explanations. I hope that this evil will disappear as soon as the normal schools, now in active operation, will be enabled to supply the country with good and more competent school-teachers.

The financial affairs of the several municipalities are, generally speaking, in a flourishing condition. The assessments and taxes are more regularly paid, as are also the school-teachers, although there are still some arrears. Many very excellent school-houses were built during the past year.

Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector LANCTOT.

Convinced as I feel, of the truth of the maxim that, "the teacher makes the school," I have constantly opposed the engagement of incompetent teachers, unfit, either from their want of capacity, or of zeal, to be placed at the head of a school; on the other hand, assisting to the utmost of my power those teachers, whom, I deem deserving. That clause of the last law for the promotion of Education which authorises the Superintendent to refuse the share of the annual grant to municipalities in which their teachers are incompetent, has already been of great service, and I will add that this clause, as well as the one which confers the same power to the Superintendent, when his instructions are not carried out will produce the most beneficial effects. Besides these, the act referred to contains many excellent provisions for the furtherance of Education.

Out of the 154 male and female teachers, within my district of Inspection, there is not one male teacher who had not received, previous to his engagement, a diploma, or certificate of capacity from a Board of Examiners, and the female teachers generally speaking, have passed their examination before me. None of these 154 teachers therefore can be considered incompetent, although in some

localities a little indulgence was required. But this necessary indulgence will disappear as the pecuniary resources of the Commissioners will admit of it, and this cannot be far distant if the liberality of the Legislative be continued.

One fact I particularly wish to bring under your notice, inasmuch as it proves most incontestably, the progress of education in this district.

Out of the twenty municipalities of which I have the inspection, fifteen have this year, model schools, and two, academies; thus making seventeen superior schools within these twenty municipalities. With respect to the three others, one, St. Stanislas, is yet a new settlement, and has only one elementary school, the two others will, I trust, next year open a superior primary school.

I must however remark that St. Rémi, one of the three parishes referred to, is very backward; St. Remi, the most prosperous among all the neighbouring municipalities and conspicuous for the general intelligence of its professional and commercial community, the centre of a thickly populous district, at a short distance from the American frontier, has, in its village, but one very ordinary elementary school attended by more than one hundred and twenty children.

The following salaries are paid the teachers in these schools. At Laprairie the teacher receives £115 besides £45 paid to an assistant; at St. Cyprien £150 there are two female assistant teachers; at Chateauguay £60; at St. Michel Archange £60; at St. Edouard £95; at St. Jacques le Mineur £100; at St. Isidore £55; a female teacher also receives £40; at St. Louis de Gonzague the teacher receives £100 and the Commissioners pay besides £35 to a female teacher; the teacher at Ste. Martine receives £100, and so with the others in the same proportion. These salaries it is true, are not sufficiently remunerative for the services rendered by the greater number of the teachers, but when we consider the low salaries given only a few years since, caused by prejudice and antipathy to the working of the school laws, we have most certainly every reason to congratulate ourselves on the happy change which has taken place and to hope that a full and complete success, in the cause of Education is not far distant.

With respect to the education given in model and superior schools, it is true, that generally speaking, it is not so developed as it ought to be, and which, without doubt, will shortly be the case. The cause of this is that the children do not remain at these schools a sufficient length of time; and that the parents who do not as yet appreciate the advantages of a superior education, will not deprive themselves of the services of their children. This I believe to be the greatest drawback, one which, must in the meantime be met with untiring perseverance. It must however be remarked that some of these institutions are well attended and exhibit a program of studies as complete as can reasonably be expected. At the head of these institutions I must place the school established in the village of Beauharnois. It is conducted by the Sisters of the order of "Jesus Marie" which, although of recent date has already rendered inestimable service to the cause of Education. Nothing can exceed the order, neatness and the interior arrangements of this establishment.

Beauharnois, besides, supports an academy for the education of boys, and it is without any exception, the municipality which has, within my knowledge, contributed the most towards the furtherance of superior education.

St. Thimothée, its neighbour however nobly endeavours to rival Beauharnois. This parish has also two establishments for superior education; the same zeal is exhibited by the ladies of the convent, and the same sacrifices of time and trouble by the Rev. Mr. Archambault in establishing these two institutions, the buildings belonging to which, could not have cost less than £2000. The model school for boys is in good working order but the girls school suffers a little from its proximity to Beauharnois as also from the geographical position of the two villages.

After these establishments I must point out the academy at Laprairie conducted by two teachers, the able Mr. O'Regan being the principal. An excellent commercial education is acquired at this school; the French and English languages are taught, as also among other branches of study, mental arithmetic, book-keeping, the elements of mathematics and astronomy, linear drawing, and mapping, &c. In this school several pupils were educated who, thanks to the zeal and talents of Mr. O'Regan now occupy prominent positions, in the commercial affairs and also in public offices.

I should also include in this list, the Model School at St. Constant. The progress made by the pupils during the past year, deserves this honorable mention.

A marked improvement is also very evident in the qualifications of the male and female teachers in elementary schools; the establishment of Model Schools in the different villages, has had the effect of greatly increasing the number of female teachers; but, for elementary schools, if there be any difference in the qualifications of male or female teachers, I think the latter have the advantage. A competent female teacher can always be engaged at a salary of from £30 to £35; whereas, it is difficult to obtain the services of a male teacher for the same rate.

Our schools are now provided with maps, and I particularly insist upon the teaching of geography in all of them.

I regret that I am obliged to complain of the variety of books used in our schools,—the series of books published by the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, were formerly the only books, almost exclusively used; now, the "Teachers Guide," (Guide de l'Instituteur,) another grammar published by the Brothers, and a new series of Orthographical Dictations have been introduced, causing much confusion in the schools. With all these books, classification is impossible, and therefore there can be no emulation among the scholars; it divides the time of the teacher, and consequently causes much loss of time, both to him and the scholars.

I am of opinion that the prompt interference of the Council of Public Instruction, with respect to the choice of uniform classical books is most urgent. The new Orthographical Dictations, are, in my idea, far inferior to those which they have replaced. They leave almost nothing for the scholars to do, and several teachers coincide in opinion with me, that these dictations do not at all meet the purpose for which they were written. It also appears to me, that there are several serious defects in the books now used in the schools. I have combatted, to the utmost of my power, the obstacles resulting from the variety and defects of the books used in our schools, and have induced several municipalities to purchase, at the public expense, all the books, stationary &c., required. The "Teacher's Guide" (Guide de l'Instituteur) was generally procured, but as there were already a great variety of books in those schools, the benefit arising from this change, cannot be otherwise than very gradual. My principal object in suggesting this change, was to obviate another impediment in the way of public teaching, even more serious than the former, that is, the general want of books of every description, for, more than one third of the pupils in each school, come unprovided, either with books, or other articles necessary for their instruction in the different classes; and no other means to remedy this, could have succeeded so well as the one suggested, and finally adopted. Religious instruction is given in all schools, by means of the Catechism, besides which, every class is opened and closed with prayer.

I cannot but congratulate myself on the willingness and politeness shown by the commissioners, in assisting me in my duties, and generally, on the deference paid by them to my suggestions. The great extent of this district, prevents my

devoting so much time to the inspection of the schools, as I would wish. The school houses and dependencies are generally too small, and are kept in bad order; little care is taken of them, and no attempt is ever made to improve or ornament the ground on which they are situated; the interior of the schools is also much neglected. There is still much to be done to place our school houses in that state of comfort and order, which re-acts so forcibly upon the minds of the scholars, and to which all persons, at all experienced in the education of youth, attach so much importance.

The commissioners are not sufficiently punctual in the payment of the teachers' salaries, besides which, the terms of payment are too far apart. To pay a teacher £20 every six months, will not be so beneficial, as if the same amount were paid to him in monthly payments; and, if at the end of six months, this sum is not paid at all, is it not the height of injustice? This however, is of very frequent occurrence, and the inconvenience it occasions the teachers in consequence, is such, that immediate attention to this subject is absolutely requisite. I have neglected nothing which I thought would remedy this evil. But to succeed, it would be necessary to *sue*, which is dreaded more than any thing else, and for the sake of appearing indulgent toward the rate payers, the commissioners do not fear to commit cruel acts of injustice towards the teachers. I have everywhere urged the necessity of instituting suits for the recovery of the assessments and other fees. It is much to be regretted, however, that the costs are much too high, and that the last Law did not prescribe a mode of proceeding for the recovery of school fees and contributions, similar to the one in the municipal Law.

The commissioners accounts are everywhere well kept, and in good order. All secretary-treasurers who had left office without having closed their accounts, have since done so under my direction, all old accounts are therefore settled and closed.

The establishment of public libraries, which would be so generally beneficial, by allowing young people of both sexes to continue their studies after leaving school, proceeds but very slowly; nevertheless, you will perceive by the statistical statement accompanying this report, that there are eight within my district of Inspection. These it is true, are not very considerable. It is, however, a commencement, and I feel confident that the inhabitants would willingly assess themselves to promote this good work, if the government would encourage them by granting some assistance. Honorable exception, however, must be made in favor of the "Société Littéraire de Laprairie," legally incorporated, and yearly increasing in usefulness. Its existence is due to the young men of the village, assisted by a few friends of education. It has only been established about three years and already numbers thirty members, the number of newspapers and periodicals received, as well those published without, as within the province, is 16, and its library contains 915 volumes, all most judiciously selected.

If the ardour of the youth of this parish for mental improvement do not diminish, they will derive inconceivable benefit from this Institution.

The literary *soirees* to which the public are invited, and the lectures given under its auspices, will also have the effect of stimulating the zeal of those who contribute towards the advancement of education. This society has received much benefit from the amount which the Legislature has for the last two years, been pleased to grant to it. To give you an exact idea of the progress made in this district of inspection during the last twelve months, I submit the following statement, to prove the correctness of my assertion.

	Model Schools.	Academies.	Pupils in these schools.	Total No. of scholars in all the schools.	Number of pupils Reading well.	Learning Compound Arithmetic.	Learning Book-keeping.	Learning English Grammar.	Learning French Grammar.	Learning the Art of Letter writing.	Horticulture & Agriculture.	Mathematics.	Mensuration.	Linear Drawing.	Music
Year 1856	15	2	1791	8731	1915	1123	118	400	1388	258	19	36	20	47	328
" 1855	10	..	576	7795	1567	870	67	294	1317	111	...	22	12	18	128
Difference in fav. of 1856.	5	2	1215	936	348	253	51	104	71	147	19	14	8	29	200

If this statement included the statistics of the two preceding years, the difference shown would be far greater. It will also be remarked that the difference is greater in the increase of pupils studying the superior branches of education.

Finally, if those who are specially appointed to oversee the direction of schools would exhibit a little more zeal in the performance of their duties, I have no doubt but that the obstacles in the way of public instruction would soon be removed. Public lectures, delivered either by the Inspectors or by educational men in the different localities, would much contribute towards effecting such a result. The last law, especially that clause of it which allows the commissioners to double the amount of the assessment, and even to levy a larger amount when necessary, on the real property of the rate payers, thus diminishing the weight of the tax imposed upon the poor, and increasing it on the property owned by the rich, will undoubtedly produce the most happy results.

Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Maurault.

All the different parishes of any importance, rival each other in their zeal for the establishment of superior schools, and for the improvement of their elementary schools; and I can assure you, that if there be no abatement in their zeal, and that the commissioners continue to exhibit the same ardour for the advancement of education, the progress in a very short time will be very apparent. Several municipalities have had much difficulty in providing teachers competent to teach in their elementary schools, so seldom are they to be met with; still none of them have hesitated to submit to some little sacrifice to obtain them.

The last amendments in the school acts, have contributed not a little in giving that spirit of advancement to the rate payers, as well as zeal and devotion to the teachers, who now readily accept situations in a profession which heretofore held forth no inducements to enter into it.

The parish of St. Michel still forms an exception as you know, although three schools have been established during the year. I am in hopes however that the efforts of some of the friends of Education in this parish who are working hard to change the present order of things will be crowned with success, and that a new Era will soon open for St. Michel d'Yamaska. The parish of Ste. Monique is not altogether exempt from this reproach. A certain number of schools, it is true are in tolerable good order, but they are kept up with difficulty, and this will be the case as long as legal assessment does not take the place of voluntary contributions. I am of opinion that the stubbornness of the people who will remain behind the

progress which they see every where around them, would be soon checked, were they to be threatened with the forfeiture of their share in the grant for the future.

It is also very desirable that the Commissioners should purchase books and everything else required, for the instruction of the children. I have seen in several schools among very intelligent children, deprived, through the negligence of their parents, of books, paper and every other requisite. Another cause of the little advancement made by the pupils, and at the same time, one which materially effects their health, is the bad construction of the school houses, on account of which many of the children cannot attend the schools in winter, and those who attend punctually are frequently attacked with serious illness. The inspector should, for the sake of the pupils as well as for the teachers, have the power of closing school houses which do not possess all the requirements for the health of the scholars, and which have not all the school furniture and appliances requisite for properly carrying on the school, or, on his report of the want of all these requirements, the municipality thus complained against, should be deprived of its share of the grant.

Several municipalities furnish fuel, which is taken in the place of monthly fees. This mode of contribution, besides being less in value than the minimum amount of the monthly fee as exacted by law, is the source of many quarrels and difficulties between the rate payers and the teachers, inasmuch as all kind of wood is taken to the school house, and very frequently this is of a bad quality. The school municipalities should not be permitted to commute the obligation of paying the monthly fees, in this manner.

Little difficulties sometimes arise in certain municipalities either among the rate payers themselves or between the rate payers and the commissioners, but yet they were never of so serious a nature as to create any fear with respect to the prosperous future of all the municipalities within my district. These difficulties, so much to be regretted, in consequence of the bad feeling which they arouse in the public mind, but which proves nevertheless that they think of the advancement of Education generally, originate either in the nomination of a schoolmaster who does not suit everyone, or with reference to the situation of the school house, which every one wants to have at his own door. Generally speaking, I must say that the commissioners and the rate payers work well together, and they all appear animated with the same desire to advance the great reform which is preparing for them; I would also remark that the Secretary Treasurers, generally, strictly perform the duties of their office, and far from being an object of general distrust as heretofore (for at his door, all the odious clauses in the school law were laid,) they have now gained the confidence of the public.

The law has wisely provided for an increase in the emoluments of Secretary-Treasurers, which was much too small considering the various arduous duties they have to perform.

The following remarks, which I have to make relative to each of the different municipalities in my district will I trust fully meet your expectations.

County of Nicolet.

St. Pierre les Becquets.—This parish in which education appeared to be at a stand still, owes its present rank as first among those, now animated with the desire of progress, and the important reforms that have taken place, to the election of the Reverend Mr. Baily and Dr. Fournier as school Commissioners. A model school under the direction of Mr. Trudel and his sister has just been opened, a uniform selection of books has been prescribed, and to attain this end, the Rev. Mr. Baily advanced all the money required for the purchase of books and other things requisite for the schools. One school house was required during the year,

the repairs would cost about from £40 to £50. Two new elementary schools are in operation, making now 9 schools in the parish attended by 472 children, giving an increase of 51 children over last year. The schools have been regularly visited by the commissioners and public examinations have every where taken place. The board of commissioners having some debts to pay off resolved to increase the assessment one third, for the purpose of liquidating them. It would be well if their example were followed elsewhere.

Gentilly.—The construction of the building intended for the Academy is now completed. The recent engagement made with Mr. Laplante, as Professor, is really indicative of good fortune to the parish. The high salary given to the teacher, the great cost incurred in building, as well as the zeal evinced by the Commissioners, should entitle this school to a share of the grant for establishments of this class. Another elementary school has also been commenced, thus raising the number of schools in this municipality to 9, attended by 497 pupils, giving an increase of 112 over the last year. Every thing progresses in a favorable manner, and the Commissioners have shown that they are friendly to the cause of Education. The good state of their money affairs shows that this part of their duties has been properly administered; and, at the same time, testifies to the zeal and capacity of Mr. Tourigny, their Secretary-Treasurer.

Blandford.—There are two schools in this municipality, attended by 43 children. Another is about to be opened in the Augmentation of Somerset. Notwithstanding that the contributions amount to three times the sum granted, which is only £12 14s. 2d., it is impossible that this municipality can support three schools without assistance. The amount of the grant is also about to be diminished, in consequence of the annexation of a part of this Township (le Domaine) to Gentilly. The school-houses are kept in good repair, and the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer are kept in a very creditable manner.

Becancour.—This parish supports 11 schools, of which one is a primary superior school for females, kept by Miss Rean,—attended by 513 children, giving in all, an increase of 32 children over the last year. This parish is distinguished for the excellent qualifications of its female teachers, for the good state of its school-houses and school-furniture, (with the exception of the boys' school in the village, which is in very bad order.) One of the elementary schools in this parish, kept by Miss Levasseur, should be classed among the primary superior schools. Some friends of education are interesting themselves for the establishment of a primary superior school for boys; and they wish, if the permission of his Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers can be obtained, to appropriate to this purpose the stone building used as a residence for the curé.

St. Gertrude.—In this small parish there are four schools, three of which are under the control of the Commissioners; and one independent school for girls, just established, under the auspices of the Reverend M. de Villers. These schools are attended by 218 children, giving an increase of 25 pupils over last year. They are frequently visited by the Reverend Curé. A school-house was built this year, which cost about £125. This parish is one of those deserving supplementary aid, its share of the grant being only £39 8s. 2d. The monetary affairs of the corporation are in good order; the rate-payers are punctual in the payment of their assessment.

St. Gregoire.—There are ten schools in this parish,—of which one is primary superior, kept by Mr. Biron,—attended by 515 children. An academy for females, under the direction of the Sisters of the Assumption, educates 140 pupils,—making a total of 655 scholars. The convent not being sufficiently spacious to accommodate the number of children attending it, another story has been added to it during this summer. This institution is on a very high footing. A lady,

whose name alone would give reputation to any institution in which she taught, (Madame Marmet, heretofore directress of the Nicolet Academy), is one of the teachers in this establishment. Several schools in this parish, and particularly the Model School in the village, are in great want of school-furniture. The school-houses are generally in a good state of repair.

St. Celestin.—There were during the school-year, four schools in operation,—two of which are primary superior schools, and the two others elementary schools,—attended by 141 children. I have already had occasion to speak to you of these schools, which really leave nothing to be desired. A voluntary subscription of £70, besides the use of a house provided by the Rev. Mr. Marquis, greatly assisted the municipality, which could not rely upon more than about sixty pounds for the support of its schools. I must add that the payment of the greater part of the amount subscribed is due to the generosity of Mr. Marquis. It is scarcely necessary that I should state that the affairs of the Board are in good order.

Nicolet.—In this parish there are nine elementary schools. One Model School, kept by Mr. Pinard, and the Academy for Young Ladies, heretofore under the direction of Madame Marmet attended by 423 children giving an increase over the past year of 51 scholars. The number of pupils in the College is 130. The total number of Children receiving Education in this parish is therefore 553. Several school houses need considerable repairs and are in great want of school-furniture. I am in hopes that this parish will not be more backward than its neighbours, in this respect.

County of Yamaska.

Baie du Fevre.—There are nine schools in this parish of which, eight are elementary, attended by 397 children, an Academy directed by Mr. Lottinville, attended by 131 pupils, making in all 528 children attending school, being an increase over the previous year of 75 scholars. A handsome brick house next to the old school-house purchased for the Academy, was thoroughly repaired for this purpose, and for which the parish deserves great credit. The building of another has been contracted for, and a third, I am informed will very soon be commenced. Among the Elementary school there is one particularly deserving of mention, this is the school kept by Mr. LeBlanc who teaches more than one hundred children with more than ordinary success.

The schools in general are on an excellent footing, and the Commissioners appear desirous of making still further improvements.

St. Zephirin.—There are in this parish four elementary schools, kept in good order, and they are attended by 198 children. A school-house is now in course of construction and another will soon be begun. The old residence of the Curé which is still an excellent house will be given next year for the use of the village school. Much difficulty was at first encountered in executing the school laws, but these have been overcome, every thing goes on well and education progresses. The Commissioners have succeeded in paying the debts contracted in previous years. The contributions which nearly double the amount of their share of the grant shows much good will on the part of the rate payers.

St. Thomas de Pierreville.—In this parish there is one primary superior school, and there are eight elementary schools besides that of the Abenakis village, attended in all by 312 children. New boundaries were lately given to the several districts in order to diminish the number, and to obtain better schools; although, those that were previously in operation were very recommendable. A vast brick building is about to be erected for the primary superior school in the village, and measures have been taken to build all the district schools during the year.

Public examinations have been held in several of the schools, and it appears that the result was very satisfactory. The affairs of the Board of Commissioners are in very good order.

St. François.—There are six schools in this parish, of which one is a model or primary superior school, kept on a very excellent footing by Madame Robillard, and five elementary schools, attended altogether by 349 children. I regret to state that all the elementary schools, with the exception of one, are not above mediocrity. There is but one school-house in the whole municipality and that is the one in the village, and the Commissioners show no intention of building any. The salaries of the teachers are altogether insufficient, and I feel convinced that as long as this lasts, education cannot progress.

St. David.—In this parish there are nine schools, eight of which are elementary, and another which I rank as a primary superior or model school kept by Mr. and Mrs. Mégrette, and attended by 445 children in all; shewing an increase of more than one hundred scholars over the past year. Above one hundred children attend Mr. Mégrette's school, and learn both English and French grammatically and all other branches taught in model schools. All the other schools are generally speaking good, and the children make great progress. The public examinations held in every district excited more than usual interest, five hundred persons at least, I have been informed, were present at the examination of Mr. Mégrette's school. A school house had just been completed when I made my visit, and the wood requisite for building three others had been drawn to their respective sites. It is to be hoped that the parish of St. Michel will benefit by the example of St. David.

Ste. Monique.—There are in this parish nine schools, eight of which are situated in district No. 1, and one in district No. 2, and they are attended by 340 children. The Commissioners, Messrs. Roberge, Marcotte and Beauchemin, whose zeal in the cause of Education is beyond all praise, succeeded last fall, in causing the evaluation of the lands to be made, and the *public notice* was to be given at the church door, as required by Law, when three persons forcibly got possession of the written notice and destroyed it. Other excesses were also committed by those who were opposed to the law: and the Commissioners who were disposed to submit to any sacrifice, with the exception of their lives and property, were in the end obliged, in consequence of the threats made use of, to abandon their projects. One house was purchased for a school, and another built by the rate payers, each of which may be worth about £35.

Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Dorval.

The want of education in the country parts of this province, added to a feeling of self interest, which however natural, may be carried too far, are the principal reasons, for which parents should be obliged to pay a direct tax for the Education of their children. Education became absolutely necessary,—but how awaken them from their state of intellectual lethargy? How bring them to look favorably upon a measure against which they had always been most unfavorably prepossessed? Money which everywhere represents the circumstances and *position* of every one, was the key; by enforcing a direct tax, the people became directly interested in the disposal of their money, and indirectly in the welfare and advancement of their schools. To all the arguments used to induce them to encourage education, some opponent was always found ready with the general answer, which was frequently very embarrassing: “My father was very rich, he did not know how to

read; he was a church-warden, captain of militia, and even more, president of the school commissioners, and he could not tell A from B." But now that this headstrong opponent is obliged to pay his assessment and monthly fees, he sends his children to school, notwithstanding his recollection of his father's want of education, not perhaps for the sake of gaining instruction, but merely that he may not spend money in vain; and further that he may not pay for others. Whatever may be his motive, his children nevertheless are taught, and as I have already remarked, the present generation once educated, every thing will go well, and we may even anticipate much zeal, because this zeal will become a determined desire to acquire knowledge and a just appreciation of its necessity. I have, Sir, herein before stated, that it would be difficult to curtail the powers now vested in the commissioners, and which I, with many other Inspectors, my Colleagues, consider as too extensive. If, as several of them have remarked, the law exacted the proof of a certain competency at least, a knowledge of reading and writing as a condition of qualification for election to the several rural public offices, such as Mayor, Councillor, even Captain of Militia, and why not for Church warden? it would be an indirect and almost imperceptible, *but sure means* of correcting the anomaly which exists in our law, that of intrusting the direction of a system of education to those who have none themselves, it would in fact be a species of normal school for school commissioners: and the necessity of such a measure is most apparent. The inclination felt in the country to hold these honorary offices would prove another incitement *to the advancement* of education. Good municipal administration, of which we stand so much in need, would benefit materially, and our system of agriculture would soon cease to be, what I much fear it will remain for some time yet, without popular education and notwithstanding its progress, a routine.

With many of the Governments of Europe ignorance is considered as an offence: why should we not follow their example; are we not in a position to declare that every one who remains ignorant, is so, through his own fault, and is therefore voluntarily culpable?

It is much to be regretted that when the fund for the erection of school houses was distributed, there was no uniform plan recommended to serve as a guide for the commissioners, in their construction and distribution, much good would have resulted, particularly as regards the salubrity and comfort of the schools, wanting (with few exceptions) in all our school houses. My district of Inspection will soon be provided with a sufficient number of schools to meet the wants of the population. Besides, it must not be imagined that the number of schools is at all a sure indication of progress; it is very frequently but an additional proof of the statement, I made above of the interest resulting from the direct payment of assessment, &c. "I must pay for a school.—Well, I wish to have one near my own door, and next year I will vote for a Commissioner who will promise me one."—It is for this reason that many parishes have too many schools for the amount of salaries they can afford to pay to competent teachers, and this number of schools, with badly paid teachers, is the cause of their never being above mediocrity. We have a sufficient number of schools, what we require now is, to render them more effective, and for this purpose, there is wanting:

Firstly. Uniformity in the school books.

Secondly. A uniform method of practical teaching, economising time.

Thirdly. Good, moral, competent and assiduous teachers, whose diplomas will state the particular class for which it was granted so as to assist the Commissioners in their selection of school teachers which they frequently are unable to do alone.

Fourthly. Regulations for the internal government of the schools.

Fifthly. The establishment of a program of studies, so that inconvenience arising from the great variety of which so much parade is made, in many of our schools, and in consequence of which no material progress is made in any one branch, may be obviated. On this last point, every thing yet remains in doubt, every branch, even the study of the language, is attempted to be rendered more complicated. I am convinced, that in our purely French country schools, the study of the English language, is a complete loss of time. This study should be confined to our Institutions for Superior Education in the same manner as the study of the French is in Upper Canada confined to the Grammar Schools. The climate of Lower Canada renders our position very different from that of other counties. Our agricultural labor is continual, and one kind of work follows another without interruption during the four seasons of the year, and at each of these seasons the scholar is required to take part in them; he has less time than in most other countries to devote to study, his time must be economised therefore, that is, that he give himself up solely to the acquirement of what is necessary. Whatever may be the motives which induce some parents in the country parts to insist on their children, learning English in the elementary schools, I much fear, that we shall pay very dearly for this study. The reason is, that frequently, hands are required to assist in the farm labor, and the children who are at school are obliged to be taken to replace their elder brothers who have left for the United States.

“ The situation of Secretary-Treasurer in the country, is one of more importance than is generally believed; he is the factotum and the confidential and legal adviser of the School Commissioners. In many instances the good or bad working of the Educational Law depends entirely upon him. Unfortunately the appointment to this office is not made with all the circumspection that is necessary, especially since it has become more lucrative under the provisions of the last law, for it has in some instances been the cause of intrigue and favoritism not altogether consistent with the interest of the municipalities. To my knowledge, Secretary-Treasurers whose conduct had been irreproachable, have been dismissed without the slightest cause, for the purpose of giving the situation, and particularly the increased salary, to uneducated persons, to whom the law could never have contemplated that they would be given. Unfortunately with respect to this as to many other points, the Superintendent is not vested with sufficient power; he cannot reinstate the dismissed Secretary-Treasurer, and the only punishment to which he can condemn the Commissioners, is the forfeiture of their share in the grant, a punishment affecting the innocent as well as the guilty.

I find the Secretary-Treasurers' books of receipts and disbursements generally speaking, very badly kept. I have much difficulty in persuading them to procure bound books, instead of those without either cover or binding, the flying sheets of which have already been the cause of two suits of considerable moment within my district of inspection.

I must here refer to a mode of payment much used in some of the municipalities within my district. This is, *bons* or drafts for goods on merchants, which the teacher is obliged to pay. I could cite two or three cases which would contestably prove that the teacher generally loses by this system of payment, a quarter or an eighth of his salary, of which the merchant derives the sole benefit; I abstain however from doing so, lest the parties should be recognised. As the Commissioners should always, previous to engaging teachers, count upon paying their salaries, not out of the probable but out of the fixed revenues of the municipality, if they do not collect them, the fault is theirs, and the teacher should in no wise be the sufferer. I would wish that when Commissioners have under-

taken to pay on a certain day, that each payment should be punctually made, and that in default of so doing they should pay double interest. I would prefer this means even to their being paid by the Superintendent, for I think it would induce the Commissioners to collect their arrears more promptly.

The sketch which I have made above of the actual state of school affairs within my district is certainly not very consoling. But, Sir, I have only given the dark side of the question, I have said nothing of all the good that has been effected within its boundaries. This good has been achieved by the school Commissioners, the Secretary-Treasurers and other persons sufficiently disinterested in the ranks of patriotism and charity to stand in no need of my praise to encourage them in their good work. The little time I have at my disposal will not allow me to proceed farther with my remarks on this subject of abuses requiring a speedy reform. I cannot avoid seeing, that much is yet to be done, but, thanks to an all-wise Providence a new impulse appears to be given to the minds of the people, a desire for education and for progress in general, that should induce us to predict favorably for the cause of education.

My statistical tables (which I collected and made up with the utmost care) fully proves the increase of zeal, on the part of the people for education. Following my remarks on the state of the schools in the several municipalities, I have given a comparative statement of the last half-year, and there are few branches of study which do not show considerable increase. If all the officers of our intellectual army do not possess all the capacity or the talents they could or should have, we must wait a little longer, the ranks are filled with young and intelligent recruits, and under the Chief now at our head, we cannot fail to conquer, if the Legislature will only, instead of diminishing, increase its generous efforts in our favor.

Extract from another Report of Mr. Inspector Dorval, containing notes on each municipality within his district of inspection.

Lachenaie has two good schools, one kept by Mr. J. Bourgouin, the other by Miss Laurier. There are too many subjects of study in the first mentioned school. The second is distinguished for the severity of its discipline, and for its success in the teaching of writing. Geography is also taught, but they have no maps.

Mascouche.—In this municipality there is a commercial college (vide statistics of Institutions of this class.) This college has also an elementary or preparatory school attached to it, under the control of the school Commissioners; this school did not show any satisfactory results. The superior classes of the college sustained their examination most creditably, particularly in mathematics. The Academy for females under the direction of the “*Sœurs de la providence*” only now in its second year of operation, could not be fairly judged by the progress made by the pupils in so short a period of time. There are four other districts under the control of the Commissioners. The female teachers receive £35 per annum, one of them only receives £22. They are generally competent. In district school No. 4, taught by Mlle. Beauchamp, the parsing and writing of the scholars were remarkably good. In the other schools the children, generally speaking are not punctual in their attendance, they want books, the school-houses being hired are ill adapted for the purpose; the Commissioners should build school houses, which they could easily do, if they were to collect the arrears of assessment, &c., still due. The school under the direction of the dissentient Trustees kept by Mr. Grant, is a good school; the reading is excellent, and the writing extremely good; book keeping is also taught in this school.

St. Lin.—Nothing can exceed the good order in which Mr. David keeps the model school. The writing is remarkably good;—book-keeping, arithmetic, methodical grammar, history and geography are taught with the greatest success. The girl's Academy, or convent of the Holy names of Jesus and Mary, also imparts a good education in both languages. The schools in the two other districts are badly kept, and are in want of the most necessary things required in schools. The dissentient school is not in operation. There is besides these, an independent school attended by 30 children. If the Commissioners would collect their arrears they would be enabled to give a new impulse to the working of their schools.

St. Calixte de Beauport.—This is a very poor parish situated in the mountains. It has two schools taught by female teachers; the one under the direction of Miss Perrault is kept in as good order as could be expected under the circumstances, the other is not kept in such good order.

St. Roch.—There are six schools in this parish, the school houses are kept extremely clean and in good order, the schools are also well kept, but the children are too numerous to be placed under the direction of young school mistresses, as is the case here. The model school kept by Mr. D. Boudrias is in extremely good order; English is taught, and monitors are appointed in this school. This parish possesses a library containing 400 volumes.

Repentigny.—Mr. Gaudry is at the head of an excellent boy's school in this parish. Mr. Archambault in district No. 2, is also deserving of much praise, the girls' school is badly kept; that in district No. 3, is passable. The financial affairs of the Commissioners are well conducted; they should soon be able to supply their schools with better furniture and other school necessities, maps, charts, &c. There is a public library containing 250 volumes.

L'Epiphanie.—There are four schools in this parish; that kept by Mr. Renaud is the best, although it can scarcely be considered as being above mediocrity. The internal disputes in this parish, have here, as elsewhere, done much harm.

St. Felix de Valois.—The Commissioners for the purpose of enabling them to build a school house, shut up for one year two out of their four schools. This was an illegal means of procuring funds for the erection of a school house, and I blamed them much for doing so. Of the other two schools, that taught by Mr. Cadot is not quite so badly kept as the other, which is conducted by a teacher who is altogether incapable, and who will shortly be dismissed; besides which, the children are not punctual in their attendance, and it would be surprising if under these circumstances any progress could be made. There was formerly a dissentient school, but it has since become independent; it is kept by Mr. Israel Mathieu, a Swiss protestant, it is attended by fifteen scholars, of whom three are french Canadians.

St. Jean de Matha.—A very poor municipality, the nature of the soil and the state of the roads are great obstacles to be overcome. We never appreciate the benefits to be derived from education so much as when we see before us the impotence to which we may be reduced from a want of it. In this parish I could find no person to replace the Secretary-Treasurer who had sent in his resignation. The only school there is in the municipality has made some progress since my last visit. The reading was tolerably good, 4 scholars had learned a little grammar, and six a little geography and arithmetic; but there is some consolation in seeing even a commencement of education in these new and distant municipalities.

St. Gabriel de Brandon.—There are three schools under the control of the Commissioners, and one dissentient school. Two of the schools under the con-

trol of the Commissioners are tolerably well kept. In the one conducted by Miss Holmes the two languages are taught: the population is mixed, and I do not find among those of British origin, the repugnance generally apparent elsewhere, to learn the French. The Canadians also show much willingness to learn the English.

St. Norbert.—This is a new municipality, lately separated from the municipality of Berthier. The Commissioners are very zealous, but have become much indebted for the building of their three school-houses. Here as in many other municipalities, the measles were very prevalent and committed great ravages which considerably retarded the progress of the schools. Two of them are very inferior, but the one conducted by Miss Jacques is one of the best I have met with in the course of my visits. The writing of the pupils is very good, and their copy books are remarkably neat and clean, they read in a very satisfactory manner, and very excellent methods of teaching geography and arithmetic are followed in this school.

St. Cuthbert.—Of the seven schools in this municipality which the Commissioners visit but very rarely, and in which the teachers appear to be the supreme masters, two are kept in good order and the others may be considered as passable only. The four others are in a most deplorable condition. I was wrong when I said that the teachers were the governors of these institutions, in reality, the parents, or rather, the pupils themselves rule every thing according to their own liking. One does not wish to learn grammar; consequently he has his own way and is not taught it, another does not feel inclined to study geography, it would be impossible to force his inclinations and therefore, this is no more thought of. A third considers arithmetic as superfluous, he leaves the school without even understanding the value of a single figure. On the other hand, one pupil wishes to learn English; immediately this desire is shown, the teacher will even incur expense for the purpose of teaching a language of which he or she, may be perfectly ignorant.

The school conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Pinaud is however an exception. Great progress has been made since my last visit. Arithmetic, without having been taught as far as I could have wished, is, notwithstanding, well taught. The reading is good, and parsing perfect, geography is well learned and comprehended. The Abbé Desmarais conducts with great zeal and talent a school attended by about 80 children, unfortunately, however, the school-house is much too small, cold, and inconvenient in every respect. The reading in this school is excellent, arithmetic and grammar are well comprehended by those who study these branches, but they are very few in number.

Berthier (parish)—In this municipality there are five schools under the control of the Commissioners besides a girl's boarding school kept by Madame Guérout. With the exception of school No. 1 conducted by Mr. Pâquet, and the girl's boarding school above referred to, all the other schools are kept in very bad order.

The manner in which the schools are built and the very bad order in which they are kept, the system of teaching, and the little punctuality in the attendance of the pupils, with the state of the monetary affairs of the Commissioners, all tend to exhibit a negligence and apathy scarcely excusable in so rich a parish, and one in which so many educated inhabitants have their residence.

Berthier (village)—In this village there are established, a boys' academy, a girls' academy, and an elementary school for boys, another, which is a mixed school, and one protestant dissentient school. The boys' academy is under the direction of Mr. Leopold Devismes, the principal, assisted by Mr. Content. Notwithstanding the variety of studies, as shown by the program, every one of them is taught

with complete success. Several of the pupils translated passages out of Cicero, from Latin to English with great ease and correctness, although the French was their mother tongue. The academy under the direction of the Ladies of the Congregation is a flourishing institution, and I was extremely satisfied with the progress made by the pupils in all the different branches. The elementary school conducted by Mr. Pelletier and which may be considered as a preparatory school for the academy is also very creditably kept. Sufficient attention however is not paid to writing, and I also perceived a defect which is nearly general throughout my district, this is the drawling, in a very disagreeable manner, the last syllable of every word. The other elementary school is under the direction of a female teacher, and is only attended by young children who merely learn reading and writing. The protestant dissentient school is in good order, out of 33 of the scholars attending it, 21 are catholics, whose parents wish that they should be well taught the English language. Berthier possesses also a library (250 vols.) a reading room, in which 30 journals, &c., are received, and a Mechanics Institute.

Isle du Pads.—This municipality comprises the Isle du Pads, the Isle aux Castors, and the Isle St. Ignace. There are two schools, one in the Isle du Pads, and the other in the Isle St. Ignace. The teachers, females, are very competent, but the parents are inergetic, and the pupils far from punctual in their attendance. The Commissioners with the money they employ could do more than they do for the schools by supplying them with proper school furniture, and by giving better salaries to their teachers.

St. Alphonse de Rodriguez [Kildare].—There are three schools in this municipality, but their intestine quarrels with respect to the divisions of their districts have greatly retarded the progress of education. It may be considered as being still in its infancy, yet there are still more signs of progress.

St. Ambroise de Kildare.—Seven schools under the control of the Commissioners, and one dissentient school, are in operation in this municipality. There is also a girls academy or boarding school under the direction of the Sisters of Ste. Anne, one of the elementary schools is also conducted by them, this is the day school of the convent. All these schools, particularly the dissentient school, are very irregularly attended. The furniture in these schools is in a sad state, in fact, is a nullity.

Ste. Mélanie d'Aillebout.—There are five schools in this municipality. This is a greater number than the resources of the Commissioners permit them to keep in operation. I explained to them that with the revenue they received, they could not afford to give more than an average salary of £20 to the teachers. Their salaries now are £48,—£25—£24—£22—£20 which is certainly too low. The female teachers appeared to me to be both competent and zealous, but the children improve but little, from the want of punctual attendance. I was much pleased with the school conducted by Mr. Jérôme Robillard, a teacher provided with a diploma, who teaches in district No. 1. The children have made a remarkable progress, particularly in parsing. All the schools suffer much from the want of school furniture, having neither maps, object lessons, or other appliances. The Commissioners should either diminish their number or considerably raise the assessment. I was gratified to perceive that the inhabitants, especially those residing in district No. 1, took sufficient interest in the cause of education to be present in numbers at my school visits.

Ste. Elizabeth.—Out of six schools in this municipality, I can only recommend three as being remarkable for the good order maintained in them and the proficiency of the pupils attending them. These are Mr. Caussin's school, the girls academy under the direction of the Sœurs de la Providence, and the one kept

by Mr. Geoffroy in district No. 2. The school houses are neat and well built, a little more zeal and perseverance on the part of the Commissioners and of their worthy Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. McNichols, and this parish will rank among the first in my county. The dissentient school was closed, when I made my visit. I have been informed that no more than eight children attend it.

Rawdon (East).—There are six districts and five schools in this municipality. Taking every thing into consideration they are tolerably well kept. The difference of origin and religion presents a most singular mixture. Anglican Irish, or Englishmen, Scotch Presbyterian, catholic Irish or French Canadians. In fact the inhabitants of this municipality are so different and yet amalgamated that it is difficult to have other than mixed schools. Its great territorial extent and the want of good roads oblige the Commissioners to keep in operation a greater number of schools than their resources will permit. Consequently, but little progress can be made, geography and grammar are both neglected. Mr. Luke Daly the Secretary-Treasurer, keeps his books and accounts in excellent order.

St. Julienne de Rawdon.—There are three schools; the school house in district No 3 is clean, well constructed, and only lately erected at the expense of the district. It does them much credit. The children are not punctual in their attendance. The method of teaching shows that there is yet much wanting. The pupils cannot obtain books in the parish, and I advised the Commissioners to purchase some. Their monetary affairs are in a tolerable condition, and will permit them shortly, I trust, to have things in better order.

St. Esprit.—A considerable amount is due to the Commissioners, who are themselves in debt; there is, however, this difference, that they pay interest and receive none. A considerable sum is also owing to the teachers, but this unfortunately does not bear interest. There are five schools; the result of the examination of five of them was extremely satisfactory; but that kept by Mr. Lamarche who possesses a diploma for a model school, and teaches in district No. 1, is worthy of great praise. The writing is remarkable, both for its beauty and cleanness.

St. Jacques (East).—There are in this municipality, one girls' academy, one model school, and eight elementary schools. The girls' school is kept on an excellent footing, under the direction of the Sisters of Ste. Anne, and is now considered as their head establishment. The building they occupy is the one in which the Sisters of the Sacred Heart first resided on their arrival in Canada. The model school is conducted by Mr. Rivière. The children would make much progress if they were allowed to remain longer at school; but here, as elsewhere, the parents withdraw them too early from their studies. All those whom I had remarked on my previous visit as being at all advanced in their classes, had left before I made my last. All the other schools are numerous attended, from 70 to 80 in each. The teachers (who are females) are too young, and cannot control so many children, besides, they are too badly paid for the arduous task they are compelled to perform, under the present state of things, they are, generally speaking, sufficiently capable. The attention of the Department had been called to the state of the financial affairs of the Commissioners, and I have no doubt but that they will act upon the advice they received, and take the benefit of the provisions of the new law to increase their resources. I was present at the examination of one of the schools, 24 prizes were given to 22 scholars. In giving prizes to scholars some little importance should be attached to it, the same as giving good conduct medals to soldiers, for if the whole army were to receive the same distinction, the medal would lose its value.

St. Charles Borromée.—There are in this parish three elementary schools, one commercial college, a girls' academy, and a literary institution. The high repu-

tation of the college is general. I regret to add that the progress made in the elementary school, under the direction of the clerks of St. Viator attached to the college, is but slow; this however, is principally owing to the want of punctuality on the part of the scholars. There are 125 scholars in the girls' academy, kept by the Sœurs de la Providence; this institution has been only recently established, and it therefore cannot be very surprising if the course of studies has not yet been fully developed.

Lavaltrie.—I have much regret in stating the want of energy and efficiency shown by the Commissioners in their administration of school affairs. I can scarcely comprehend how it is, that the inhabitants of the parish, who imposed themselves considerable sacrifices to enable them to erect two excellent school houses, will not persevere, after such a good beginning, either by arousing the energies of their school Commissioners or in showing a little more zeal themselves, by sending their children more punctually to school. The Commissioners have still arrears to collect, they also owe their teachers, what I term "debts of honor." The three schools in this parish are scarcely more than middling, and are very irregularly attended by the children.

St. Alexis.—The Commissioners of this parish deserve great credit; their accounts are well kept, their school houses spacious and in good condition, and the schools, with the exception of one, are in very good order. The one kept by Miss Mercure a young girl of only 16 years of age, is attended by 77 pupils whose progress is very satisfactory, generally speaking, the pupils are more punctual in their attendance than in the neighbouring parishes. There are four schools all well attended.

St. Barthelemy.—There are six schools in this parish: four should be in better order than they actually are. In Mr. Rondeau's school, district No. 1, the children do not learn Geography because the parents do not consider it necessary. The Commissioners should establish rules which should supersede the will of the parents. Miss O'Neill's school, district No. 3, is in excellent order, much care is taken with the writing, and arithmetic and geography are taught. There are 57 scholars who attend regularly; of 15 who learn parsing 10 answered in a very satisfactory manner. Mr. Philinge's school, No. 5, is a tolerably good school, some progress is also visible in that kept by Miss Robillard, No. 4. The Commissioners visit their schools, they have gone to considerable expense for building school houses, and it is to be hoped that they will soon be able to supply the schools with proper furniture, and to give better salaries to their teachers.

St. Ligori.—There are two districts and three schools in this municipality, which are far from being in the condition they ought to be.

St. Paul de Lavaltrie.—There are four schools in this municipality; one is kept by the clerks of St. Viator; it is not conducted as well as it might be, but it has been too lately established to give an opinion at present. The school under the direction of the "Sœurs de la Providence" is everything that could be wished. The schools are held in handsome buildings, Mrs. Laporte keeps an excellent elementary school in district No. 3. The reading is good, the writing is remarkable for its neatness, and the cleanness of the copy books. School No. 4 is but poorly attended, owing to some difficulty having arisen between the parents and the school teacher.

St. Sulpice.—There are two districts; the school-house of No. 1 is spacious and of a neat appearance, but is cold, badly closed, and is kept in bad order. Mr. Michon, a very competent teacher who receives a salary of £68, does not appear to reap the results which might be expected.

The prodigal manner in which prizes have been distributed has, here as elsewhere, diminished the good effects which should accrue from such a mode of

remuneration. Mr. St. Jean's school, No. 2, is in good order, and the pupils appear to improve rapidly, it is not so well attended as it ought to be. The Commissioners' Books are in good order, as are also their financial affairs.

St. Thomas.—There are four schools, generally speaking, only passable. I attended the public examination of one of them. The Curé, the Commissioners, and a great number of the parents were present. Shewing the zeal which exists, and which I should like to see followed by the whole of the district under my inspection.

Lanoraie.—Much inconvenience is felt in the schools in this, as well as in many other parishes in my district, in consequence of the catechism being taught in the Church during the week days during school hours. The catechism should as much as possible be taught during the vacation. It is a reason and frequently a pretext for the absence of the children from school. There are five districts and six schools. In district No. 1 there are two schools kept in the same house, one for boys by Mrs. Julien, and the other for girls by Miss McKercher. The house in No. 2 is spacious and kept in good order, and Miss McKercher's method of teaching meets with deserved success. The school under the direction of Miss Vezina in district No. 4 is also conspicuous for its good order, its cleanliness and discipline; but the pupils do not appear to improve as well as could be desired.

L'Assomption Parish.—This parish is divided into six districts, the schools are all kept by female teachers, who do not receive sufficient salaries. The school houses are all inconvenient and are wanting in all the necessary school furniture, &c. The schools should be better than they are, considering the money spent upon them and which could easily be augmented. The district No. 6 has changed its teacher three times in the course of the year. Under such a system what progress can be expected? Miss Mercure in district No. 3 deserves honorable mention. She appears to be fond of her profession, and she is both competent and willing; the writing of her pupils is remarkably good. Grammar appeared to me to be well taught in district No. 4; the school is taught by Miss Chagnon; but here as elsewhere the pupils do not remain a sufficient length of time at school, if a pupil is deserving of praise he is scarcely ever seen on a second visit; it would appear as if the parents feared that they would learn too much. The Commissioners of the parish of L'Assomption are not, however, wanting in zeal, and I have every hope that the present state of things will soon change for the better. There is a public library containing 400 volumes.

L'Assomption Village.—There are in this important municipality firstly, a Classical College; secondly, a Girls' Academy; thirdly, a Boys' Model School; fourthly, a Boys' Elementary School; and fifthly, a Girls' Elementary School. The College is in a very flourishing condition, and its prosperity is even surprising, considering the very limited pecuniary resources of the institution. A stone wing has just been added to the main building, and a piece of ground has been purchased for the purpose of making agricultural experiments, a branch of science taught here with much success. In accordance with the condition attached to the granting of the Government aid for this year apparatus for the study of natural philosophy has just been purchased for the use of the institution. There are 1700 choice books in the library. The boarders only sleep in the College, and take all their meals in the village, and this system has been found to work very well.

The Girls' Academy is kept in a building erected under the auspices of the St. Jean Baptiste Society. It is a handsome stone building, two stories high, but is too small for the number of scholars, now counting 102. It is under the direction of the "Sœurs de la Providence," and the programme of studies of our

best educational establishments is successfully followed here. These sisters have also charge of the Girls' Elementary School, which is kept in one of the halls of the *Presbytère* or priest's house; every branch required by law is taught in this school. The Boys' Model School is kept by M. Urgel Archambault, a very competent teacher; it is from this school that the classes in the Colleges are principally recruited, and this is the reason that very few scholars attain the degree of advancement looked for in a model school. The Elementary School is conducted by Mr. Mederic Content, it is a good school. The school-house belongs to the Commissioners, the teacher has a little garden, and the boys, a good play ground. Out of 56 scholars the average attendance is 40.

Extract from a Report of Mr. Inspector Tanguay.

In the district of Kamouraska I have observed a certain degree of progress, but one of a nature still so remote from what I would wish to see realised, that I am perhaps liable to underrate what has been gained so far. I must also remark the many painful considerations that obstruct our path. Grave obstacles to be removed, reforms to be effected gross prejudices to be overcome. Then there are so few friends heartily devoted to the cause. Added to this, the slenderness of our pecuniary resources, and to crown everything the irresolution of those who, if but assuming a bold stand, might more effectually than all else, stifle prejudice and silence ignorance. A great number of our instructors of youth are young females well qualified of course, and no doubt possessed of the best intentions but, too weak to contend with those difficulties that will sometimes arise between the teacher; and obstreperous scholars, particularly when these are the children of parents who join prejudice to ignorance and are therefore supported by these against the teacher; mutiny gains the whole school, who soon rebel, discipline entirely disappears and the poor teacher unsupported even by the rightful authorities, loses all energy and becomes totally discouraged and strange to say, the guilty parties are most often the first to complain of the disorder, they, themselves have created.

In the above brief recapitulation, lies the true history of the unsuccess and disappointment of many an able and skilful teacher.

Education progresses slowly even where these acts of insubordination have no existence but on the other hand the fault greatly lies in the irregularity with which the children are made to attend school particularly, at the very age in which they would most benefit by the lessons of a master.

With myself I have no doubt that you will be greatly disappointed to note in my review the great number of schools in each municipality which I have set down as unprovided with the necessary desks, books, black-boards, &c.

The smallness of the school-houses is in many cases a source of very great inconvenience not only as regards the classing of the pupils, thereby impeding their proper advancement, but also the impossibility of following out the monitorial system, one of the greatest advantages in a numerous school. Besides, how can 40 or 50 children crowded together in a room 15 to 18 feet square, breathe a healthy atmosphere?

Notwithstanding these objections, common to all the districts of Inspection, I am happy to observe a greater degree of good-will and zealous assistance on the part of the Commissioners towards furthering as much as in their power lies, the strenuous efforts made by Government and the Department of Education in favor of the inhabitants of these districts and of the country.

The school-rates are also paid with more readiness, though bearing a great increase upon former years. The commercial education which is at present found in colleges, academies, &c., is held in high esteem. As soon as

the college of Ste. Anne opened these classes, the demand for admittance augmented to such a degree, that a third upon the original number of pupils were received in the course of the first year. The new Academy of Rimouski under the same plan received immediate and remarkable encouragement. I may also mention the Academy at Kamouraska as another of our most flourishing Institutions and one which will soon be classed with the first of the kind under the direction of the popular order of the Congregation of Notre-Dame.

Many more houses for the purpose of Education will be opened in the course of next year, such as, the Female Academy at Kakouna, that at Green Island, as also an Academy for boys at Trois Pistoles. These establishments are intended to be raised in such outward proportions as will not only prove advantageous in other respects, but will also make them ornaments to the parish in which they shall be erected.

I shall now proceed to the review of each of the municipalities which compose my vast district of inspection.

Ste Anne de la Pocatière.—This municipality had 12 schools in operation last year, four of which were kept in an admirable style. I beg leave to mention some of the masters and mistresses, most deserving recommendation, they are: Miss A. Richard, who, to a spirit of sincere self sacrifice possesses a well grounded education, with an uncommon ability in the art of teaching; Messrs. E. Gagnon, Ag. Caron and Miss M. Gagnon. Of the 8 remaining teachers, 5 are pretty well educated, and their pupils show a certain degree of progress; but the last three have done absolutely nothing.

In fine, this municipality has progressed particularly well during the last two years and might at present be ranked with any other in the same district. Instead of from only 20 to 25 scholars which it formerly furnished to the college it has this year increased the number to 50. There are 514 scholars in attendance; at 1 school, comprising the 50 above mentioned, who follow the college courses; 400 in daily attendance, the proportion on the whole of the population is of 1 to 6 according to the census of 1851. The period of instruction is, ten months and a-half; and the average cost of education to each scholar, the college pupils excluded, is \$3.

The accounts of the scholastic corporation, are kept with regularity, by a competent person, and with the exception of a little negligence in the collection of the rates, every thing is according to order. Some of the School Commissioners in particular, and the Secretary-Treasurer have exercised a good deal of laudable energy, the present state of things is therefore the result of their united efforts.

Ixworth.—This new municipality only erected within the last two years and which formerly formed part of the municipality of Ste. Anne has but two small schools, attended by about 40 pupils. The only branches taught here are reading and writing, with some idea given of orthography and grammar. The progress made during the last year is slow and unsatisfactory, which is in great measure owing to the want of funds in the hands of the Commissioners.

In this place there are 60 children capable of attendance at school. The scholastic period occupies ten months of the year. The proportion on the whole population, is of 1 to $9\frac{3}{4}$. The average cost of instruction to each child in attendance, is about 16s. 4d.

Saint Pacôme.—There are here four elementary schools, kept up on a very good standing. Those under the direction of Miss B. Dionne and of Mr. P. Pearson who holds a diploma, exhibit very satisfactory results, the other two not equal to the first mentioned, still are deserving of some consideration. This municipality has suffered a great loss in the departure of Miss C. Bégin, a

devoted, able, and highly informed teacher. Whatever improvement I have noticed here, is chiefly due to the arduous zeal of the Rev. the parish priest.

It is matter of sincere regret that the Commissioners in consequence of the straitness of their funds, should feel unable to open another school in a district which is very badly in want of one, both as regards its remoteness from the schools already mentioned, as well as the poverty of its occupants who are too straitened in circumstances to sustain one, out of their own contributions.

The School rates are paid with regularity considering the limited means of great part of the inhabitants. The accounts submitted were found satisfactory.

In attendance at school are 173 children. The course of instruction is of ten months and three weeks, during the year. The proportion on the population is as 1 to $8\frac{1}{2}$. Average cost of instruction to each scholar comprising house-rent and fire-wood, 14s.

Rivière Ouelle.—There were last year in this municipality 5 schools in operation, attended by 214 children besides 78 pupils belonging to the convent of the parish. Of these 5 schools the one under the direction of Mr. E. Gagnon, an able and assiduous teacher stands highest for progress and excellence in good order and regularity. The remaining 4 are also deserving of commendation having received the approbation of the Commissioners, and having given satisfaction to the parents. These schools are pretty regularly attended excepting during the harvest season.

The accounts are in good order, and the Commissioners favorably disposed. In fact the march of education in this parish is matter of rejoicing. A comparatively large number of their youth are sent to superior educational establishments having first been taught in these schools, which sufficiently proves in what high estimation education is held by the enlightened and easy circumstanced inhabitants of this locality. The voluntary subscription is the mode still practised here, in the raising of necessary school funds.

Including the pupils of the convent there are 214 scholars. The scholastic year is composed of 11 months. Proportion on the whole population is 1 on $6\frac{3}{4}$. Average cost of each child 17s. 6d.

St. Denis.—Last year this Municipality held 6 active schools. I might say that four of these were excellent, nay even superior schools; they are as follows, one under the direction of Mr. C. Petitgrues, who has a diploma and unites a good deal of experience in teaching, to an excellent education; Miss C. Langlois, A. Bégin and H. Coté; the fifth is middling, but the sixth school invites disapprobation for the carelessness with which it is kept.

I have invariably in former reports remarked how much the education of youth is here a subject of earnest consideration to parents. The Teachers I have remarked as being generally of a superior order, which is probably in a great measure due to the fact that the remuneration given, exceeds the figure offered in many other places and the consequence is, that the pupils prepared in these schools are fitted to undertake tuition, which they generally do throughout the neighboring parishes.

In the 4 above named schools, many branches are taught, which are usual only to model schools, such as composition, grammar, parsing geography, book-keeping, elements of the English language, general arithmetic, &c.

The first of these Teachers is paid a salary of £50, three others £23, and a fifth £22 10s. I am sorry to say that the Corporation are £100 in debt, the fault lies with the former secretary-treasurer who could not be brought to give a statement of the affairs in his charge, this person has however been superseded by another, who it is hoped will do justice to his office.

The scholars number 278. The course occupies $10\frac{1}{2}$ months of the year. The proportion on the total population is as 1 to 6. Average cost of each scholar's education 11s. 3d.

Mont Carmel.—Three small schools have been maintained through the greater part of last year in this municipality. The Commissioners have resolved to augment the number of their schools, so that education may be found within the reach of every family.

Reading, writing, spelling with some notions of arithmetic, besides religious instruction, has been the staple of education in these schools, where the children only attend during the fine seasons, always excepting the harvest time. The remuneration is very trifling, nevertheless the teachers have endeavoured to fulfil their duty with the utmost zeal, and attention. One of these, though unprovided with a diploma, appeared to me perfectly capable to fill her post, and decidedly cannot fail to deserve the miserable pittance of £8, which is all that they grant. I have in these hills met with children of marked intelligence and seemingly very desirous of obtaining education.

The number of scholars is 116. The scholastic year is of $10\frac{1}{2}$ months. The proportion in the whole population is as 1 to $5\frac{1}{4}$. Average cost of each child 8s. 9d.

St. Louis de Kamouraska.—In this Municipality there were held seven schools during the past year one of which was an Academy for boys, under the direction of three of the Brethren of Christian Doctrine, "Frères de la doctrine Chrétienne." A superior primary school for girls under the charge of Miss E. Michaud a highly educated and experienced teacher. Her best scholars might also compare with those in our first class Seminaries. Of the other schools those which give the most satisfaction are, the Academy for boys, the school for young ladies, near to it and that of L. Bechard. The remaining three, do not exhibit much improvement which is probably due to discouragement arising from the circumstance of an excessive reduction in the salary of the teacher of district No. 6. This salary which in 1855 was £36, was reduced to £20, in 1856 under the pretext that the local rates of that school division, along with the subsidy of the Legislature does not amount to any thing higher, and that the larger salary of former years had been paid by borrowing upon certain sums, held in deposit, and belonging to district No. 1.

The attendance at school has been pretty regular, but I have frequently observed with surprise, children of parents in easy circumstances, wanting the necessary school-books, and the schools themselves, for the most part unfurnished with benches, tables, desks, charts &c. The number of Scholars is 393, scholastic year 10 months, proportion on the population, of 1 to 6, average cost of each child 17s. 6d. From this Parish a great number of children are also sent to first class Seminaries of Education.

The accounts of the Corporation have been well attended to, and are in a satisfactory state. The new building, intended as a Boy's Academy, is almost completed, it occupies a very fine site and will be one of the handsomest edifices of its kind in the country.

St. Pascal.—In this place there were in 1856 10 schools. The examination of 4 of them, was very satisfactory; the remaining 6 are indifferently good but not well attended. The four first mentioned are under the charge of the Misses C. and H. Ainsbrow, one of whom directs the school for boys and the other the girls' school. These two primary schools are of a superior order. These two ladies deserve high commendation for their zeal and assiduity to their task. Then there are the Misses H. Raymond and E. Lévesque. The latter, though at first, not very capable, has by dint of perseverance and application fitted

herself for her post. The Misses A. Bérubé and D. Raymond have also done some good, but not as much as the lady above alluded to. Many of these schools are unprovided with the necessary materials, and many of the parents remain apparently indifferent as regards the education of their children. Improvements have been slow, and one would almost think that endeavors had been directed rather to the number of teachers, than to the quality of teaching. The fault may perhaps be chargeable upon the proper authorities, who seem quite satisfied to close their eyes upon the actual state of things. One district, has been without a school for the last several years, and the parties most interested, continue nevertheless quite silent upon the subject.

The finances of the corporation are in a prosperous state. All the schools, one only excepted, are under the direction of female teachers. Those of whom I have made honorable mention are paid as follows: two of them £30; one £25, and another £17. The scholars number 450 of whom 310 attend daily; the scholastic year is of 10½ months, average cost of each child's education is 11s. 9d.

Ste. Hélène.—This Municipality had in the first part of the year, five schools, but during the latter part, added one more to its number. Three female teachers have given proof of their successful endeavors as far as these could be effectual with young children who though regularly attending, yet, were often in want of books, &c., they are the Misses D. Dion, H. Saucy and B. Peltier. The other three are not very well fitted to teach, and one particularly, even lacks the first attainments required by law. There again many more schools have been opened than the Commissioners could properly maintain. Each rate-payer, however poor his contribution, still wishes to derive his share of common benefit. His argument is that he wants his child to learn how to read, write, and receive religious instruction, and for this purpose, cheerfully pays his share, that being all he can give or leave to his child. Thus, while one would wish to see a higher degree of education bestowed upon the youth of this country, the most anxious endeavours are made to halt before the inconveniences arising from locality, which can be only understood by those visiting the different districts. On this account, schools are multiplied, consequently the Commissioners, to make the best of the funds at their disposal, are forced to reduce salaries to almost a nominal figure, and the result is that no talented teacher will offer himself, or if forced by circumstances to fill the post, feels so discouraged that very little improvement in the scholars can be expected, while he confines his tuition to reading, writing, some idea of arithmetic, of grammar, and of religious instruction.

The statement of monies received and paid out was satisfactory. There are 153 children capable of attending school, the average attendance is 115; course of time occupied by instruction 10 months, average cost of each child, 11s. 6d.

St. Alexandre.—In St. Alexander there were 6 schools held there in the year 1855. Two only of these may be considered good, the remaining 4 as good as required so far. The Misses A. Dumais and A. Dufour teach the two first. The latter teacher though still rather young, deserves favorable mention for her application and perseverance in the accomplishment of her duties. Those who have had the administration of the petty resources of this municipality, have also had many difficulties to contend with during several years, and are not yet clear of trouble. In other respects matters are all right, and the law takes its lead without opposition, probably owing to the responsibility of the inhabitants, who are in good circumstances. The Teachers' salaries vary from £10, to £27. Miss A. Dufour above-mentioned receives but £12 10s. In the four lesser schools the course of tuition is confined to reading in the French and Latin languages, and to writing; independently of religious instruction, which is never omitted, the first principles of grammar and arithmetic are taught to a fourth or a fifth of the scholars.

The accounts are kept in perfect order, and setting aside those few inconveniences, the necessary result of the insufficiency of means, the school-law meets with no opposition. The children who attend school number 504, the average attendance there being 163 ; period occupied in tuition, 10½ months. Cost of each child's education 8s. 4d.

St. André.—Had nine schools last year. One of these under the direction of Miss Couillard de Beaumont may be ranked with the first class primary schools. Indeed, as far as regards discipline and deportment, with the variety of branches taught, this school is unsurpassed. The scholars number from 78 to 80. The salary is of £45.

The Misses S. Paradis, Ph. Lagassé, a pupil of Miss de Beaumont's, C. Boucher, and Dem. Dumais, are very creditable teachers, and deserve encouragement, as also the remaining four teachers. In fact, I consider that more satisfactory educational results have been obtained in the parish of St. Andrew, than in any other in the same district. The only regrettable matter is the want of punctuality in the attendance of the scholars. In all these schools, French grammar with its analysis is taught ; geography with the use of the maps ; the history of Canada ; the history of God's own chosen people ; and even the history of France ; epistolary correspondence ; arithmetic ; and often, in the female department, fine needlework, embroidery, &c. One district has stood without a teacher, being that one where so much difficulty arose from the removal of the school-house. The model-school, which is in the course of erection, will be ready next spring. Even should it be found requisite at a later period to separate the girls from the boys' school, this house is being built on such a scale as will not only fit it for the demands of the whole district, but will also admit of such a division being made.

The accounts are kept regularly, notwithstanding that a pretty heavy balance of arrears is due on past years. The children who attend school number 382, average attendance, 312. Scholastic period 11 months ; cost of each child's education, 9s. 6d.

Rivière du Loup.—Of the 6 schools maintained by this Municipality, three are middling, and the remaining three shew no advance. The teacher of district No. 5 has done absolutely nothing but waste his time ; the other two have lacked encouragement or assistance both from the Commissioners and the parents, but particularly from the want of all necessary materials and effects necessary to their situation. Indeed every school-house in this parish is pretty much in the same state of nudity. A few lame benches, one or two miserable tables or desks, a few half-torn books, constitute all the furniture. Can it, therefore, be matter of surprise that a poor teacher should get discouraged, and that no improvement follows the scholar. Nevertheless, even this state of things is a great improvement upon what existed in the same places a few years ago. The larger share of arrears which weighed so heavily on the school budget has been paid. On the occasion of my last visit there stood a balance of but £30. Salaries of £25 have been distributed equally, with the exception of one teacher, who gets but £14 10s.

The accounts though faithfully kept are not put together in a regular manner. School children number 247 ; average attendance 160. Period occupied in teaching 10½ months ; cost of each child's tuition, 20s.

Saint Edouard.—The handsome and flourishing village of Rivière du Loup, which is extending its limits so rapidly, has two excellent schools, in every respect suitable to the requirements of the inhabitants. The one under the direction of Miss Ph. Vallée possesses every advantage. It is to be hoped that the earnest efforts which she has unceasingly made to recover the precious time

already lost for those children, will meet with all the gratitude that she deserves. Miss Vallée teaches English equally as well as French, and moreover possesses the very rare talent of making the school-room an agreeable resort to the pupils under her charge, as also to render all study agreeable that is done under her supervision. She has introduced various branches of education to her pupils, though but a few months entered upon her charge. Her salary is £40, and that of the Male teacher £75.

The accounts are kept in good order, and proper attention is directed to getting a settlement of the arrears. The president of the School Commissioners, Dr. Hudon, is fully impressed with the necessity of this growing town being prepared to keep pace with the march evidently pointed out as its future destiny.

The secretary-treasurer fulfils his duty with assiduity and ability. Number of children at both schools 172; daily attendance 135; period occupied in tuition 10 months; cost of each child's tuition, 20s.

Kakouna.—This Municipality maintained six schools, one of which, a Model school, was held on a very respectable footing, three elementary schools, whose examination gave satisfaction, and another one of no benefit whatever. The inhabitants here have somewhat slackened in their zeal and ambition from what they were formerly. Arrears of rates remain due, and to complete the case the Corporation stands deeply in debt. The schools have not been attended as regularly as formerly. Mrs. G. Lindsay has opened a good school. Those of the Misses Marie Dionne and Hedwidge Pinet show progress.

The accounts are in good keeping, School children number 167, of whom 118 are in daily attendance. The period occupied in tuition is $10\frac{3}{4}$ months; average cost of each child 15s. 6d.

St. Arsène.—This Municipality maintains six schools; three of these have given satisfactory evidence of their improvement. The schools under the direction of the Misses Saucier, Marie Peltier and Adeline Roy have shown also very good results; those of the Misses Bérubé and Larochelle have exhibited proofs of advancement in reading, writing, and religious instruction. This Municipality is deserving of much praise; the same zeal and interest is given to the subject of education. It is some years back since I first recommended a Model-school here. Such an establishment is absolutely wanted to continue the instruction begun in elementary schools, and is loudly demanded by the parents of those children desirous of obtaining a superior education to that which is afforded in primary schools.

Accounts: these are well kept, and the rates paid with punctuality. The law meets with no interruption, and education goes on in a flourishing manner. This parish sends a good many children to our first-class establishments for education, where they often attain distinction for remarkable talent. Children attending school 350; daily attendance, 277; period filled by tuition $10\frac{1}{2}$ months; cost of instruction to each child, 9s. 3d.

Whitworth.—This new Municipality possesses but two schools. In both of these, all that is taught are Reading, writing, catechism and prayers. It is superfluous to observe how little has been effected by these schools, when we consider that £32 15s. is all that the Commissioners had to dispose of towards the payment of the teachers, and the providing of those articles indispensable to a school house, and with which, of course they were but scantily provided. Measures, however, have been taken to make better arrangements for the future. I cannot disapprove of the tolerant measures that have been used at the outset, otherwise the inhabitants, who are very straitened in circumstances, would have been alarmed had heavier exactions been made from them. The corporation is but £4 in debt. The number of children who frequent the school is 85; in daily attendance 60.

Period occupied in tuition 9 months. Proportion to the whole population 1 to 8. Average cost of each child's education 8s. 6d.

Isle Verte.—This Municipality maintained 9 schools, besides another had in common with Kakouna, which I have numbered as belonging to the municipality of the latter. 4 of these schools have given very gratifying results, they are those under the direction of M. Ch. Lindsay, teacher of the model school, of Miss A. Richard, whom I consider a most excellent primary teacher, of the Misses H. Johnston and L. Béchar. That of Miss Ph. Sirois has afforded some testimony of improvement. I regret having nothing to say in favor of the remaining four schools. They are for the most part in a very unprovided state, which bespeaks great neglect on the part both of the authorities and of the contributors.

The accounts are satisfactory, and I have no doubt but that the secretary-treasurer fulfils his duty with care and exactness. Children frequenting school, 464; in daily attendance, 280; period of instruction; $10\frac{1}{2}$ months; proportion on the whole of the population, 1 to 7; cost of instruction to each child, 10s. 2d.

Trois Pistoles.—There were 10 schools in operation here last year; one only is well kept and provided with every necessary item. It is under the direction of Miss A. Bouchard, and is attended by nearly 100 children. Following this one, are the schools under the Misses A. Lavoie, V. Enouf and H. Gagnon. The remaining six are middling. Here again the quality has been exceeded by the quantity, and these ten schools, for the most part conducted by young girls of from 15 to 18 years of age, without any influence with the parents, and left almost independent of all authority, have therefore effected less good towards the spread of instruction, and the upsetting of old prejudices, than would have been achieved, but by only 6 schools if properly controlled. Education is therefore at a stand-still this year. School rates have been regularly paid, and the accounts are in perfect order.

The handsome edifice intended as an Academy for boys, and in the course of erection, will probably be completed about the beginning of the scholastic year in 1857. This building will be remarkable for its style of Architecture, the spaciousness of its dimensions, and its well selected site. The common schools have been well attended. Children frequenting these, number 504, of which 280 have assisted daily. Period of instruction 11 months. Proportion on the total population 1 to 5 per cent. Cost of each child's instruction, 9s. 2d.

St. Eloi.—In this small Municipality three schools were in operation last year, two of which, under the direction of two able Teachers, were very well conducted; and the third, attended by young children, was kept by a teacher, who, though not possessed with all the requirements exacted by law, was, notwithstanding, fully prepared to meet the requirements of the pupils. Mme. Perrault and Miss Michaud were the teachers employed in the two first schools. Education has made very reasonable progress in this quarter. The branches taught in these two schools are various, and comprise many of those taught only in model schools. The accounts are in a good state, the children who frequent school, number, 178, in daily attendance there are 126. Period of instruction is of 10 months. Cost of each child's education is 11s. 3d.

St. Simon.—In several of my former Reports I had complaints to record against this parish, but it seems to be animated by a wiser and better spirit, and is desirous of stepping seriously forward in the attainment of education. The six schools which it has maintained this year have been better attended and pretty well conducted. That of Mr. J. B. Bélanger and of Miss A. Gagnon have given comparatively satisfactory results. The other four though of an inferior description, have not been altogether without fruit. It is to be hoped that matters will go on mending; indeed I understood that at the present moment some of the less able

teachers have been superseded by superior ones. With the exception of the two favourably noticed schools, they are all in a wretched state, wanting in school furniture. The accounts are kept in good order, but disclose a deficit between their credit and debit side of about £18. Children frequenting school 252, of which 203 are daily assistants : period of instruction 10 months : proportion on the total population, 1 to $6\frac{3}{4}$: cost of instruction to each child 10s. 3d.

St. Fabien.—Had four schools in operation last year, every one of them of a very poor description, and which have given very little satisfaction under their examinations. It cannot be a matter of astonishment when one considers that the remuneration offered is only from £10 to £12, and that no teacher possessing the necessary acquirements, would offer his services for so small a figure. If therefore, there has been any improvement whatever, it has been of a very limited nature. I must also observe, that the Commissioners had not in their power the means of doing any better. The accounts are regularly kept, and prove a deficit of from £8 to £10. Period of instruction 10 months : proportion on the total population 1 to $7\frac{1}{4}$. Cost of each child's instruction 11s. 4d.

Bic.—This Municipality has maintained three schools on a pretty good footing, though inferior to former years. Education is of the elementary kind in each district ; two of these schools have exhibited improvement, but the third has remained quite stationary.

The accounts are in a satisfactory condition. The secretary-treasurer executes his duty with zeal and punctuality.

Children frequenting school number 129 ; in daily attendance 98 : period of instruction 10 months : proportion on the total population 1 to $10\frac{3}{4}$. Cost of instruction to each child, 18s. 6d.

Rimouski.—On my last visit to Rimouski, it had 9 schools in operation, independent of an academy for young girls, under the direction of the Sisters "de la Congregation de N.D.," attended by 82 pupils. This new institution at its very outset, soon ranked with the best establishments of the order, both by the number of its pupils as also by their really astonishing improvement. The public examination proved so really gratifying, that parents became most desirous of favoring an institution which was in every respect so deserving of confidence. It is likely that by next year it will have doubled the number of its pupils. Under this impression the Rev. Mr. Tanguay founder of the academy, lost no time in extending the proportions of the building, so that it should be capable of accepting the patronage offered to its newly acquired popularity.

The model school has been under the charge of M. M. C. Tanguay and H. Catellier ; the first had the direction of the higher course, and the second of the primary course of instruction. The united salaries of both these teachers was £105. Mr. Tanguay showed much zeal in the exercise of his duties, and his scholars have given very satisfactory proofs of advancement.

The female teachers of districts Nos. 4, 5, 8, 10, and 11, have started good schools ; but more encouragement and supervision on the part of the authorities, with more regularity in the attendance of the pupils, and proper provision of materials, would no doubt have given better results. The schools of districts Nos., 1, 2, and 9, have made but little progress, their teachers are not properly qualified.

Mr. P. A. Parent of district No. 11, is a very worthy young man and deserving of encouragement, for with indomitable perseverance he has succeeded in establishing his school on a good footing.

It is evident by the statements of accounts that there has been neglect in their not insisting on the due payment of the school rates, besides which, the Corporation stands under heavy debt. Several circumstances have contributed

in depriving the local authorities of such energy as was necessary for keeping the Corporation funds in a more flourishing state.

Upon my suggestion the Commissioners closed three schools, in three different districts, which up to that time had given no encouragement whatever to education, and transferred those teachers to localities until then deprived of tuition. Probably those districts will be glad to get back their schools, which however, will be accorded them only when they shall be capable of appreciating how great has been their loss. In six of the districts of this municipality, education has progressed fairly, three however have remained stationary. A boarding school is about to be opened for boys, and the model school is to be converted into an industrial or commercial college. Children attending school, 450; in daily attendance 315; period of instruction 10 months; proportion on population 1 to $8\frac{1}{2}$; cost of each child's education 12s.

Lessard.—Seven schools have been in operation here during the year. Four of these under the direction of able teachers have made perceptible progress. These teachers are Mr. Colombe, who is a clever, talented person, devoted to the duties of his profession; the Misses Ol. Langlois, H. Lavoie, and M. T. Croft; the remaining two schools, though of an inferior description, also deserve some praise.

I regret to say that it is not in my power to make so favorable a mention respecting the funds of the Corporation. They are in so bad a condition that they have even failed in honoring their engagements with the teachers. The consequence has been prosecutions followed by delays on judgments, and those retarded payments to poor teachers of their miserable salaries, will no doubt have the effect of giving such a bad reputation to this Municipality, that no Teacher feeling his worth, will enter upon a new engagement, consequently it will have to fall back into untrained hands, as it was formerly. Children visiting school, 243; Daily assisting, 180; Scholastic period, 10 months; proportion on total population, 1 to $4\frac{3}{4}$; cost of instruction to each child, 11s 6d.

Lepage.—The seven districts of this Municipality have had but five schools during the greater part of the year; the other two districts had none. Of these five schools, three have given proof of progress. The Commissioners, and particularly the President of the Commissioners, have here done all in their power towards forwarding education, but their pecuniary resources failed them. The accounts are well kept, and the Secretary-Treasurer full of zeal in the cause. Children visiting school, 145; daily assisting, 104; Scholastic period, 10 months; proportion on total population, 1 to $11\frac{1}{4}$; cost of each child's instruction, 11s.

Métis.—This Municipality, as usual, had but one school, and that, but for one quarter of the year only. The Teacher, who is an elderly man, has a diploma for primary teaching. Education here has been at a standstill for several years past. In the New parish of St. Octave it is their intention to open three schools next year. The Métis school was located in the midst of the Scotch settlers. The French Canadians of St. Octave, have as yet not had any school in operation, though belonging to the same Municipality and numbering a larger population. The school in Métis was supported by voluntary contribution, but with little zeal and less results. Children attending school, 30; period of instruction, 4 months; in daily attendance, 25; Cost of each child's education, 20s.; proportion on Scotch population 1 to $9\frac{2}{3}$; on total population, 1 to $39\frac{2}{3}$.

Matane.—Had four schools in operation last year, one of these was very well conducted, and exhibited very satisfactory results; the other three are middling, and do not pretend to teach anything but reading, writing, some idea of arithmetic, and religious instruction. The law was allowed its exercise as fully as could be expected in so isolated a quarter. The salary at the disposal of the Commissioners is so trifling, added to the isolation and distance to this locality

that it will be very difficult for them to obtain the services of any truly capable Teacher. They have, however, engaged a teacher who has no diploma, but will be retained permanently, if approved of by the examiners appointed for that district. The rates are pretty well paid; two school houses have been put up, and there is question of building a third one.

I shall now close this statement of the information I have been able to obtain throughout the various Municipalities that compose my district of inspection, respecting the fulfilment and execution of the provisions of the school-law. I have endeavoured to be as impartial as possible, and to do justice to each one as much as the shortness of my stay in each place could possibly enable me. To recapitulate, number of schools, 154, of which 18 are excellent, 51 good, 61 middling, and 24 in very bad order. Number of pupils in the whole district in attendance upon different styles of education, whether academical, collegiate, normal, or primary schools 6,917. School-rooms properly furnished with desks, benches, charts, &c., 62, wanting these, 92. Number of Municipalities in the district 26, number of Municipalities in which the Educational Laws are strictly put in force, 18. Number of same in which the Laws is not strictly followed, 8. Proportion on the total of child population visiting schools 1 to $6\frac{2}{3}$, proportion on those of from 5 to 16 years, according to the report of the Superintendent for 1855, $52\frac{2}{3}$ percent. Probable cost of instruction to each child attending school, comprising books, &c., 14s. $0\frac{1}{2}$. Number of children who I believe receive an education fitted to their wants, and those of the country 4221, probable number who receive an insufficient education in these respects 2,696.

Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Bourgeois.

There has not been during this year the same increase in the number of schools in operation nor in the number of children attending the same, as was noticed last year; but this is owing to the fact that the increase of late years, has nearly reached the point that could be expected. As to the number of schools it is sufficient for the school population; it would not have been therefore advisable to encourage a more rapid increase in their numbers for the present. Some isolated spots have remained deprived of the benefits of the school-law, but their position alone has been the cause, and it is one which can only be remedied by time, and increased settlement.

According to the statistics which accompany the present report, you will perhaps be surprised to find how few are the pupils noted as well advanced in the various branches of education, compared with the number that attended school. It is a remarkable fact, and one which is nevertheless very easily explained. In this part of the Province, settled so lately, and where manual labor alone supplies family wants, the child that has attained the age in which the reasoning faculties can best be exercised, is also at that age capable of contributing some assistance in the labor of the field, therefore, he is kept at home, while the infant is sent to school.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of 75 volumes which you placed at my disposal for distribution in the schools of my district, but as I had almost completed my inspection, a few only have been bestowed, and this was in the Municipalities that I had not yet visited. In doing so, I particularly appointed the reward, to such scholars as were remarkable for their success in the more useful branches of study, such as arithmetic, grammar, &c., added to the master's report upon the general conduct of the scholar, and his regular attendance at School. I have promised prizes to the schools in my next visit, and will faithfully, as heretofore attend to the instructions which you were so kind as to give me respecting them.

A notable and favorable change has taken place during the present year as regards the finances of several corporations, the result I presume of the condition which you imposed upon the obtaining a supplementary grant from Government; that no corporation having arrears due by solvent parties, should be entitled to such aid. In co-operation with your views, I invariably ascertained these facts before I would consent to a certificate for any corporation.

The difficulties that heretofore existed towards the carrying out of the school-law have almost entirely disappeared within the limits of my district of inspection. Those that do exist are altogether of a local, or territorial nature. I will therefore point them out in their proper places, together with the remedy which in my opinion ought to be applied.

Stanford.—There are in this Municipality five schools in operation, if we except the girls' school which was closed in July last. Several motives caused the closing of this school, though it is matter of regret, that it should have been done before another teacher should have been procured. I trust, however, that it will be opened again very shortly.

The corporation though still in debt, will soon have its finances in proper order. The office of Secretary-Treasurer is filled by an able and respectable person.

St. Norbert d'Arthabaska.—Four schools were this year in operation in this locality. The village school is under the conduct of a young lady educated in the convent of St. Grégoire, in whose capacity I have the greatest confidence. The other schools of the municipality are well governed and the scholars have made favorable progress.

The Secretary-Treasurer has his accounts in good order, and the affairs of the corporation wear a satisfactory appearance.

St. Christopher.—Repeated change of teachers, and the difficulty of raising the school-tax have conjoined to interrupt the march of instruction in this municipality, though just now these things are wearing a more favorable appearance. The village school lately committed to the direction of a master furnished with a diploma promises very favorably. The other two schools are middling.

Warwick, Bulstrode and Horton.—In this Municipality, which is of some considerable extent, and settled by a very limited number of inhabitants disseminated over the country in small isolated groups, and where the proprietors are either absent, or unknown, it has been impossible to exact a legal tax. Besides, the Commissioners live at some distance from each other, separated by almost impassible roads, and therefore very rarely meet to settle the affairs of the corporation, and to superintend the conduct of the schools under their charge. Notwithstanding these grave difficulties, by dint of zeal and good-will, the inhabitants of this locality have succeeded in maintaining no less than four schools in operation during the current year, two of which were under the control of the Commissioners, and the two others, of dissentients' trustees. I was very well satisfied with the progress made by three of them, the fourth was middling. Bulstrode forms a school district of itself, and comes in for about a third share of the Government grant. The inhabitants have made up among themselves the balance of the salary paid the teacher, and supplied all the wants of the school with zeal and exactitude. But towards the close of last summer, they were visited by a disastrous hail-storm, which almost entirely destroyed their crops, leaving only about an eighth to each farmer, in consequence of which, they were, much against their inclinations, forced to withhold their usual contributions and consequently allow the school to be closed. I found on visiting the Commissioners, the same hearty good will as formerly, but could not do more than express my sympathy, seeing that the population is ever threatened with want. I trust that matters will soon be able to put on a better appearance.

Aston.—There is one school in operation in what is strictly denominated the Municipality of Aston and two more in that part of the Township comprised in the parish of St. Célestin. The first is middling, and ill-attended but the two last are good and denote progress. The affairs of this Corporation or rather of both these corporations, (Aston and St. Célestin,) as far as regards the township of Aston are in good order, which is no doubt owing to the very skilful manner in which they are conducted by the Secretary-Treasurer.

Acton.—The school of district No. 1, is very middling, but that of No. 2, though conducted by a teacher of no very great capacity, succeeds however in giving satisfaction.

The Commissioners succeed better at present, than formerly in obtaining payment of the school-tax from the absentees.

Wickham.—In this Municipality there are five schools, three of ancient standing, and two lately established. The shortness of the Municipal funds, gives me reason to surmise that the expenses will be found too great; but so far, matters go on well and the two latter schools promise so well that I trust means may be found to continue them. The present Secretary-Treasurer keeps his accounts in good style, with much care and attention.

Grantham.—There are in this Municipality six schools in operation, two of which can be pronounced as good, three of a middling character, and the sixth of an inferior order. I granted prizes to the village school which continues to maintain a favorable reputation for progress. I found their funds in a state of great disorder, their amount of debts active and passive, being very considerable. The Secretary-Treasurer fills his office, with care, assiduity, and attention.

St. Guillaume d'Upton.—I am happy to declare that of all the schools under my inspection, those of this Municipality are the best attended, and exhibit better proofs of improvement for the year 1856 than any other in my district. I feel most happy in having it in my power to pay this tribute of praise to this parish particularly as it marks a great change from what was formerly. The Commissioners over whom is the Rev. Curate of the parish, deserve the highest commendation, for their enlightened direction over the schools, during the last year. The new Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. O. Bellemare, is a well educated man, and fills the duties of his office in a most praise-worthy manner.

In recapitulation I have to observe that the schools of my district are in general, pretty well provided with benches and desks, but some of them are yet in want of black-boards and not one is furnished with maps. A few of the Corporations, propose procuring these essential articles; so, far the want of means was the chief obstacle in that respect.

The attendance at school has been very irregular throughout the whole of my district, which is due to several causes, the principal being the poverty of parents, who are unable to properly clothe their children, particularly in the winter season, and the necessity in some cases of their giving what help they can at home.

Though the salaries named are on an almost equal par with those offered in the neighbouring districts, yet Teachers are to be had with such difficulty, that the authorities have been content to retain those they had, such as they were, rather than dispense with them altogether; for my part I found many of them totally unqualified for their posts. The fulfilment of the 6th clause of Act 19, vic., chap. 14, will have the effect of greatly reducing the number of schools for the present, which will enable those who desire to continue their vocation of Teachers to return to their studies and fit themselves properly under good masters, before they undertake to teach others.

Extract from a Report of Mr. Inspector Archambault.

After a careful visit throughout my district I remain convinced that there has been a remarkable progress in every quarter. The Commissioners fulfil the tasks imposed upon them with much more zeal, and omit nothing to obtain the best teachers. Each parish seems to vie with its neighbour in the quick adoption of every new improvement. I have been many times reproached by School Commissioners for having made known the superior merits of some Teacher to the neighbouring school authorities, thereby enhancing the existing rivalry, and rendering it more difficult for the first to obtain indisputedly the coveted services of that person. I state this fact for it speaks more to the purpose than almost anything else I could say. There is also a great advance, both upon the salaries offered, as also in regard to the school-houses that are intended also as a dwelling-house for the Teacher. Five years ago when I made my first visit to the parish of St. Aimé, which then, also comprised those of "St. Marcel" and "St. Robert," I found the schools shut up, the Commissioners refusing to act, no Secretary-Treasurer appointed, the property of the Corporation entrusted to irresponsible parties, and therefore obliged to call to my aid the rigors of the law. At the present time St. Aimé is one of the most flourishing parishes in my district. Independently of the Academy for girls, under the conduct of the Sisters of the order of "La Présentation," it contains along with the new parishes, which are erected out of the dismemberment of the old parish of St. Aimé, a great number of schools well kept, and well attended. I have nowhere met with so strict an assiduity. As a proof I may mention, that on the 11th of March last, I was engaged in visiting the schools of the districts, one named, District of the River St. Aimé, and the other, of the "Tierçant Range." The weather was exceedingly cold and tempestuous, nevertheless, the first under the charge of Miss Lucie St. Germain, was attended by 55 scholars, 28 boys and 27 girls, the second under the care of Miss Eleonore St. Germain, held 42 children, 22 boys and 20 girls. Not one of these children was over 12, and many were scarcely more than five years of age. Such a state of things speaks favorably not only for the parents and teachers, but also for the children. It is very rarely met with in a badly directed school, or even where the teacher lacks the talent of making the class-hours agreeable to the children. I shall now proceed to a rapid review of the parishes of my district.

Town of St. John Dorchester.—The Academy for boys governed by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, and founded by Mr. Larocque, though still scarcely one year in operation, has nevertheless already effected a great deal of good. The masters have succeeded in obtaining a wholesome influence over a set of boys, who on my first visit here appeared to me very wild and difficult to govern. The parents see this change with unmingled satisfaction. The institution is divided into three departments; a first class numbering 45 pupils, a French elementary class numbering 120 pupils, and an English Elementary class numbering 86 pupils. The Female Academy under the charge of the nuns, "Sœurs de la Congrégation de Notre Dame," has 234 pupils, 112 of whom are boarders. This institution is very well conducted, and as an edifice may be considered one of the handsomest and best finished in the town. The other schools in this town are very well conducted, particularly that of Miss Valérie Gagnéux. The rates are paid with regularity and the accounts are in a most satisfactory state. The dissentient elementary School numbers only 45 children; the Teacher gets a salary of £60. Neither the house nor the school are kept with the order and regularity that should be expected. There is also in this place a very handsome Academy built of brick, devoted to the education of Protestant youth.

Blairfindie.—The schools of this Municipality are rather backward. They should have a separate school for girls in the village. The Commissioners, however, deserve much credit for their judicious selection of both their male and female teachers. They are M. M. Duquet and Lavigne, and the Misses G n reux and Hudon who deserve approbation. The children are pretty regular in their attendance, if we except those of the Ruisseau district.

St. Luc.—I cannot bear testimony to any thing favorable for this parish. Since some years back it is marked by a spirit of the greatest indifference, though no formal opposition has ever been shown towards the execution of the school law. It is a remarkable fact that in many of those parishes where the most violent opposition was made, education not only conquered that hostility, but has in many other respects made rapid strides, whereas this parish has continued true but in one respect, and that is to a lamentable continuance of its first apathy. I found its accounts in great disorder and badly administered, the rates unpaid, the Teachers improperly remunerated, and therefore as a matter of course the schools ill conducted.

Chambly.—The College at this place for which the Rev. M. Mignault has expended some £4000, is at present under the direction of the Order of St. Viator. An academy for young girls has just been founded, towards which Mrs. Bresse has contributed no less than a sum of £1000. Mr. Fr chette, who along with the other inhabitants, has largely contributed, has also kindly undertaken the superintendence of the erection. The foundation is of stone, with two stories in brick. It measures 60 feet by 40, English measure. It is almost surrounded on the outside by two handsome rows of galleries, and is on the inside divided and finished off with a good deal of care and taste. The other schools of this parish under the superintendence of the Commissioners for schools are very poorly attended to; so much disorder has crept into the keeping of accounts that they have been obliged to go to law upon a defalcation. The Teachers are badly paid, which accounts for this Municipality not being able to procure Teachers of recognised capacity. The Protestant dissentient school is well kept, and would be still better if a change of master did not occur so frequently. There is another Protestant independent school kept on an excellent footing by Mr. and Mrs. Strit; it is attended by some 40 pupils, who pay from \$2 to \$4 per month.

Longueuil.—This Municipality has a commercial college, an academy for girls, and ten elementary schools. A subscription of £4300 was raised between the "Fabrique" and the inhabitants of the place, towards the erection of both of the educational establishments of the village. The college is under the direction, since some time back, of the Order of St. Viator, and the female academy is recognised as the head house of the order of Jesus-Mary. It is occupied by sixty nuns, either professed or novices, 100 boarding pupils, and 216 day scholars. It already holds a far-spread reputation. The elementary schools are in general good order with the exception of two. Both the male and female teachers are in every respect properly qualified. The accounts are in good order and well kept, though there are too many arrears left due, particularly by the rate-payers of the village.

Boucherville.—The accounts of this municipality are well kept, and the affairs well administered. The academy for young girls, under the direction of the religious sisters, "S urs de la Congr gation de Notre Dame," is well kept, and well attended. There is also an excellent primary school, under the care of Mr. L on Blois, assisted by an English master. The scholars exhibit great progress in arithmetic, grammar, and writing. They have three primary schools in the remaining districts, which are as follows:—one good, the second middling, and the third rather inferior. They are all three under the direction of female teachers.

St. Charles.—In this parish there is an excellent primary school under the direction of Mr. Labonté, a teacher wholly devoted to his profession. Another, under the care of Miss Labonté, and two more primary schools, where progress seems rather to have been retarded than otherwise. The village school-house is not at all adapted for the purpose, nor are the affairs of the Corporation in so good a state as they might be.

St. Denis.—There are here ten schools : an academy for young ladies under the direction of the nuns, “*Sœurs de la Congrégation de Notre Dame*,” an excellent primary school for boys, and eight elementary schools, which are, with but one exception held in houses under lease, and which are all in a very bad state of repair. I did not observe in the model-school the same degree of progress as heretofore. So far from any opposition having ever been manifested in this Parish against public schools, the greatest apathy is apparent, which as I have before observed, leaves less room to hope for a favorable change than when the contrary has been the case.

St. Jude.—There are six schools here of a good description, and well conducted. The finances of the Corporation are in a satisfactory condition.

St. Barnabé.—In this Parish, are five schools attended by children of both sexes ; they are well conducted ; the finances are in a good state.

St. Marcel.—Has two good schools ; this new parish was parcelled out from the old parish of St. Aimé, but the inhabitants of this division never participated in the spirit of opposition of their former fellow Parishioners. Two good school-houses have been erected by the Commissioners ; the accounts are properly attended to.

St. Aimé.—This Parish to which I have already alluded, has an Academy under the charge of the religious sisters, “*Sœurs de la Présentation*,” also six schools, one of which is for boys, they are very well governed, and well attended.

St. Robert.—This Parish which also constituted a portion of the old Parish of St. Aime, at the time of its opposition to the school-law, is one of those who, reforming itself, gives every attention to the fostering of their schools, which are of a very good description. The accounts of the Commissioners are in a good state.

Ste. Victoire.—There are here three schools ; the village school is under the care of Mr. Bernier, who has attained a great degree of capacity in the art of teaching, he succeeds in forming good scholars, and is devoted to his profession. The two other schools did not appear to me, to manifest the same degree of progress as at the time of my last visit.

Sorel (Parish).—This Parish has seven schools, five of which are very well governed ; the other two which are in the districts bordering the river Chambly, are less satisfactory. The Commissioners have their accounts in good order.

William Henry or Town of Sorel.—A great and favorable change has, within the last few years been effected in this town. Instead of the two schools, the only ones in operation formerly, one English, and another French, there are at present a female academy for boys, under the superintendence of the Commissioners, also a primary school superintended by Protestant trustees. These schools are all well conducted ; the boys' Academy is entrusted to the Friars, “*Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne*,” who give instruction to more than 250 scholars, 50 of whom are boarders. The pupils of the first class, have made a considerable progress in linear drawing, surveying, book-keeping, geometry, algebra, natural history, philosophy, and literary composition. The two buildings in which the classes are held, and where the Friars lodge, are strongly built in stone and brick ; there is a large Garden and Play Ground attached ; the Academy is well furnished with Books, Desks, Globes, Maps, and moreover with all the instruments necessary for

the study of survey, and Linear Drawing. Certainly, the Commissioners deserve the highest commendation for this prosperous state of things. The Female Academy is under the direction of the Nuns, "Soeurs de la Providence," they have 260 scholars; to the first class are taught, Literary Composition, Botany, with some idea of Mythology, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

St. Ours.—I have remarked more zeal in this parish than in any other within my district of inspection; the Commissioners of this place have always employed the best Teachers for both their male and female schools, two at the village and one in the four remaining school-districts. The model school is under the direction of Mr. Eugène Talham, a teacher of long and favorable standing; the girls' school is taught by Miss Cormier, a very able person, but who nevertheless should be allowed an assistant, considering the great number of scholars under her tuition, they being as many as 95. In consequence of a defalcation, traceable to the former Secretary-Treasurer, the accounts are in a very straitened condition.

Verchères.—In this parish, there is an academy for boys, another for girls, and two elementary schools, which last are very well attended. The ecclesiastics of the Order of St. Viator, have charge of the first-mentioned, and give instruction to 142 pupils. The academy for girls has lately been committed to the direction of the religious sisters, of the order of Jesus-Mary, invited to this charge, from the head-house of their order, at Longueuil. The boys' academy is a spacious building of brick, three stories high, well divided and handsomely finished; its cost to the parish is something about £2000. The female academy is 55 feet by 35; it has been completed very lately, at a cost of upwards of £1000. It is unnecessary to remark how highly meritorious these undertakings prove, both to the contributors and to the Rev. M. Bruneau priest of this Parish.

Contre-Cœur.—Here there are two schools in the village, and three more in the three other districts. They are under good direction and are progressing favorably, the attendance is also very regular. The female teachers are comparatively better lodged than are the masters of the village schools, whose residences are much too small and contracted.

St. Antoine.—This parish has always been distinguished as one most favorable to education. More than thirty of the children of this locality are students in the colleges of Montreal, St. Hyacinthe, Verchères, Varennes, &c. I must however declare, that the schools have not been so well conducted this year as formerly. There are five in the Village, and three more in the other districts. I am inclined to believe that in their selection, the Commissioners have not had as good a choice of Teachers as heretofore and that it is to this the failure can be traced.

St. Marc. It is a matter of regret, that there is no separate school for girls in this parish. There are two schools in the village and three in the remaining districts. The teacher at the village is very well qualified, and very successful in advancing his pupils, of which they have given me very satisfactory proofs. The Contributors and the Commissioners, fulfil their respective duties with most commendable zeal.

Belœil.—The model school or first-class primary school kept by M. Charles Leroux, at the village of Belœil is one of the best in my district. This young teacher displays a degree of zeal in the exercise of his duties which is really admirable. His time is devoted to the duties of his school from 5 o'clock in the morning, to 9 at night. These pupils are in attendance not only for their classes, but also during their hours of study, and recreation. In this manner I consider his school equally as favorable to the scholar, as would be a boarding school. It would be almost necessary to visit the spot, to believe that one man would undertake a

work of such self-sacrifice. His devoted efforts, are I am glad to say crowned with the success that they deserve. He has 28 pupils, who are made to go through the same courses as taught in Model-Schools; 28 more study under Mme. Leroux the lessons prescribed for elementary schools. These schools occupy a brick building, newly erected, 36 feet in length, by 36 in width, well finished, and well divided, standing in an enclosure of ground, measuring several acres, set apart for the use of the Teacher. This establishment was erected by the "Fabrique." The female academy in the same parish under the direction and care of the order of Jesus-Mary is attended by 91 scholars, 51 of whom are boarders. These children with few exceptions, belong to the parish, and I must say that I have observed few municipalities, that in proportion to their population, furnish so many boarding scholars. There are here, three more primary schools, under the conduct of very good mistresses. Each district has its school-house well and comfortably built.

Ste. Julie.—This new parish has been parcelled out of the Parishes of Varennes and Belœil. It is the poorest one in the county. Nevertheless, laudable efforts are being made towards the cause of education. They have so far three schools on a pretty good footing, and pretty-well attended.

Varennes.—Besides several elementary schools, this parish has founded two educational establishments, on behalf of which, the parish priest, Rev. M. Desautels, and a few other individuals, have made great sacrifices. The commercial college, known as the "Lyceum," is entrusted to the direction of the *Frères de St. Joseph*. They have 121 pupils, some of whom have made great progress in linear drawing, tracing out of charts, in geometry, epistolary composition and book-keeping. The art of caligraphy is also practised in great perfection. The female Academy is under the care of the nuns of the order of "Ste. Croix," whose head-house is established at St. Laurent in the Island of Montreal. They have 110 pupils, who have already made much progress under them. The progress made in penmanship deserves especial notice.

I beg leave to close this report with the remark that all the districts under my inspection have shown themselves desirous of participating in the benefits of the new school law. I would also beg leave to suggest, the great advantage that would result from a strict uniformity in the school-books. With Mr. Labonté's able opinion in addition to my own, I would recommend Mr. Juneau's *Syllabaire*, with the grammar used by the "Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne," as also their book on mensuration.

Report of Mr. Inspector Child.

I have the honor to make the following Report of Schools under my inspection for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

I have adopted the narrative form to meet the wishes of the several Scholastic Municipalities, and shall, after noting them in their distinctive characteristics, close with some general remarks.

Stanstead Municipality very justly stands at the head of the list. It has thirty-two school districts (too many by seven or eight), in which schools are kept open, with few exceptions, the lawful period in every year. The attendance is very good,—not two per cent. of the children being out of school. This is an example worthy of imitation. While some of these schools are small, others are among the best in the district, in which are taught some of the higher branches, and the pupils instructed in arithmetic, grammar and geography, so that they pass examination as common school teachers. The inhabi-

tants of Stanstead have from the early settlement of the township been distinguished for their determination to open schools and support them, to educate their children as best they could, and their worthy efforts have been crowned with some success. By what has been done for fifty years in this respect, a more ardent desire is now manifested to elevate the standard of education, and liberally contribute to its support. I could draw some favorable comparisons from the tables, particularly in the attendance of the children, and the progress some of the oldest of them have made in the study of branches above those required under the elementary law, particularly in algebra and geometry. Their school-houses are generally good, and many of them are new, well built, painted, and finished after the most improved models. Their funds are adequate to all lawful claims, and the duties of the Secretary-Treasurer are promptly and correctly performed.

Difficulties have existed here which threatened the most serious consequences; but by carefully and gently dealing with these elements, I am happy to say that all of them have been removed, and that the whole thirty-two schools are in a state of progress and improvement.

Barnston has twenty-one districts, and sustains twenty schools, but obstacles have been thrown in the way of their progress. Suits which have been brought to collect rates have unfortunately been dismissed, and hence arrears are due upon them. Wages are due teachers, and they are loth to engage. In fact, the best seek employment where prompt payment of their wages is observed. If the law was well applied, this township would not be behind any one in its schools. They are all open, less or more, during the year, and are well attended: about five-sevenths of seven hundred and eight children are attending school. School-houses are chiefly new, and the inhabitants are generally willing to sustain their schools, feeling already the good effects of giving their children a good elementary education; which invariably leads many, out of such a mass, to pursue it in superior schools and colleges.

Hatley.—This township has fourteen school districts, and sustains fourteen schools. These are open about the required time, and are attended regularly as in any township.

Their school-houses are chiefly new, and built after the most improved model. Their school affairs have moved on under the law as quietly as any under my inspection, except some difficulties in fixing the spots on which to build school-houses in numbers seven and fourteen, which I trust are in a fair way of being removed.

Magog has seven districts, and maintains seven schools. Two new school-houses are just finished, which are exceedingly neat and commodious, built in good modern style, and are ornaments to the municipality. Another is building, which is designed for a superior school, in the village at the Outlet of Lake Memphramagog, which will do honor to its promoters. The money affairs and general management of the municipality have been guided by sound discretion and a careful attention to the requirements of the law; and no difficulties whatever have arisen or come to my knowledge. I have found the Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurer quite willing to learn their duty from the law and general instructions, and the rate-payers quite prompt in paying their rates.

Barford.—This locality has six districts, and sustains five schools, which are open the lawful period, and well attended, not two per cent of the children being out of school. The active attention of Commissioners has produced an

admirable improvement in these schools. Their funds are in an easy state, and their schools are progressing most favorably. It is a newly settled township, which has been benefitted by the passing of the Grand Trunk Railway through its western border.

Compton.—This township has twenty districts, and sustains twenty schools, which are open about eight months in the year, and are very well attended, and the children are making good progress in the elementary branches of study. The Secretary-Treasurer, backed by an energetic Board of School Commissioners, has overcome many obstacles, and placed the school affairs of the municipality on as prosperous a foundation as any in the district. Quite a number of suits have been brought, and all have been successful, the effect of which has been to produce a general compliance to the requirements of the law in the prompt payment of all school rates. The affairs of the municipality are thus placed on a steady foundation, and are in a healthy condition.

Eaton has thirteen districts, and sustains thirteen schools, which are very well attended, and by nearly the entire number of children. Some in every school I found over the age of sixteen, which accounts for the numbers being so equal on the census and the teachers' journals. I believe the attendance is as large here as in any other township in the district, and the management of school affairs as good. I am happy to say that while the schools are generally making good progress in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, some few of them go beyond these branches and teach algebra, geometry and mensuration. I enjoyed here some of the most gratifying examinations, and, in delivering a short lecture to the schools, felt the liveliest emotions of pleasure, such, in fact, as I shall always remember. The children here enjoy an advantage which has fallen to no other municipality under my inspection. Many years ago, when the fathers and mothers were children, a teacher came from Scotland and opened a school among them, and continued to teach until he died, not many years ago. The thorough foundation laid by this worthy man richly deserves the lasting gratitude of the parents and children of the country around, as the good he has done extends beyond the limits of that locality, and the seed he has sown is still germinating in a widening sphere.

How excellent are the labors of such teachers, and how advantageous to the country to prepare them in a normal school, and sustain them in their valuable labors.

Newport has four districts, and sustains with difficulty three schools. In two of its school districts the settlers are situated on the border of Eaton, and near to two of its schools, at which the children attended before the severance of Newport from Eaton; so that it becomes very convenient for the children to attend in any place in Newport. There is a strong desire to reunite with Eaton, and I verily believe it will be to their mutual advantage to do so. The schools are not doing much here, and probably will not till new settlers augment the population of the township, and a repartition of it is made into school districts. Their funds are small, and must continue so as the population is small and the tax on wild land is in arrear. The Commissioners evince a desire to promote the progress of their schools.

Hereford.—This township has four districts, and sustains two schools, which are but feebly supported. The settlers are few in number, and are scattered over a mountainous country. One half of the township remains ungranted, and I believe unsurveyed, and a large proportion of the other half is owned by non-resident proprietors, and their rates are in arrear. The inhabitants do all they

can under the circumstances. I encouraged their feeble efforts to unite the four districts temporarily into two, and keep open the two schools which are now open, and are making some progress. Three-fourths of their children are attending school. The Commissioners keep their funds carefully, and apply them according to the law.

Clifton.—This locality has four districts. It is divided by an unbroken forest into East and West Clifton, with two school districts in each division. Four schools are sustained and very well attended, kept open about the usual period in the year, and their affairs are in a good condition. In this township, as in many others, the non-payment of the wild-land tax embarrasses the Commissioners. They however manage to sustain their schools passably well. In West Clifton I found a very large and commodious school-house, built thus large that it might serve as a place of public worship on the Sabbath. The children were backward, but were making some progress.

Bury has seven districts and sustains five schools. They have had a load of debt to bear, which has kept back their schools; but they are now nearly clear of debt, and their affairs in respect to the forms of the law and its letter are well managed.

The Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurer are prompt in their duty, and their schools will soon feel the good effects. The wild-land tax has been regularly paid by the British and American Land Company, and the special aid allowed to them by the Superintendent enables them to sustain these five schools creditably. There is an old debt due by Bury and Lingwick, which is partly for schools and partly for school-houses. This can only be provided for by an appeal to the Superintendent, under the provisions of 19 Vic. cap. 14, cl. 10, (see Circular No. 19, cl. 7,) which I have investigated, and directed the parties how to proceed in the matter thereof. The accounts and reports, half yearly, are very clearly and regularly made out by the Secretary-Treasurer, and I am pleased to find the resident clergyman aiding the education of the children in the village of Bury by a liberal donation and his personal influence. When all our clergymen will heartily do this, we may surely look for a greater improvement in the progress of the children. Many of them are becoming active advisers and visitors, and no class of men in the district have it in their power to do so much for the proper education of the children. These remarks apply to the whole District of St. Francis and to all ministers of religion. I found one hundred and thirty-one pupils in school, which is no doubt under the number actually attending, as some are above the age of sixteen, which is frequently the case in the new settlements. I have reported as I found them on the teachers' journals, to show the number of children who are under instruction.

Brompton.—This township has seven districts, and maintains four schools, which are doing much better than formerly. Their funds are better managed, and Commissioners agree and work together better. Where it is otherwise, the schools wither and die in their hands. Children attend well, learn well, and behave well. The new village at Brompton Mills had in March 1856 upwards of thirty children of an age to attend school. Application was then made to me for a school. The School Commissioners have done what they could, have laid off a district; but finding some contention about the spot on which to build the school-house, are waiting to allow the feeling to subside. They will however fix the site, and proceed to build the school-house, when a large and very respectable school may be opened and sustained.

Sherbrooke.—This town has five districts, and sustains five schools, which are well attended, but not so generally as in the rural districts. Two of these

schools are French, which are better attended and follow a course of instruction peculiar to the influence of the priest. Grammar and arithmetic are taught in them. The other three schools are Protestant, and are irregularly and thinly attended, and their progress is hardly perceptible. This is not the fault of the teachers, all of whom are experienced ones, who have taught in other schools successfully. I lectured these schools, particularly upon the consequences upon themselves of irregular attendance; but I fear it will be of little use, as the children belong chiefly to the lower classes of the town. Private and superior schools draw off the children of the higher classes; and unless the teachers and parents make strong and united efforts, these children will only learn a little reading and simple arithmetic. As for grammar, it is not taught, and I despair of its being taught until some change for the better is effected. The superior schools of Sherbrooke are sustaining a higher character, and are promoting education in the higher and polite branches, both for males and females. I am glad to see the stand that the town has taken in this important duty, which has been heretofore so much desired as an example to the District of St. Francis, of which it is the chief town and seat of justice; and I hope it will become, not only a patron, but a pattern of learning to the surrounding country. Their school funds are considered sufficient to pay off all they owe. Considerable arrears are due, and energetic steps will be taken to collect them. No supplementary assessment it is believed will be needed.

Orford has four districts, and sustains one school and is about to open two more. This municipality is very thinly settled, and is hardly organized into a corporation under the school laws. One school has been regularly attended, and the children have made good progress in all the elementary branches. Another school has been open for some time, and the children are beginning to read and spell, and learn mental arithmetic. This infant municipality owes much of its school progress to the generous efforts of the Hon. E. Hale, to whose co-operation the organization is greatly indebted. About forty-five per cent. of the children have been at school during the last year. I hope to see them regularly doing so.

Windsor has five districts, and sustains three schools. About one-third of the children attend school. Their affairs are kept in a proper manner; but it being a partially settled township, much of it wild land, and some new settlers in the back part of it, the Commissioners have not been able to open schools convenient for them all. Soon, schools will be opened in all the districts, and it pleases me to find a growing zeal here to promote the progress of their schools. Their funds are well managed, and in a good condition.

Ascot has thirteen districts, and sustains thirteen schools, which are attended by about sixty per cent. of the children. Some of the school-houses are newly built, after the best models, and some few remain old and are to be rebuilt shortly. The affairs of this municipality have been judiciously conducted. The Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurer are well qualified for their duties, which devolve chiefly upon the latter, who has acquitted himself of them with great credit. As a proof that confidence is reposed in him, he has been the only Secretary-Treasurer since 1846. I am satisfied with the conduct of this municipality. I look to see the best effect upon its schools, two of which are French, and are going on quietly under the Commissioners, who are Protestants.

Melbourne has sixteen districts, and poorly sustains sixteen schools and two private ones. These schools are with few exceptions backward. The people pay their rates with much reluctance, and have little spirit or ambition to nourish and support their schools. I am looking to see some advance made, as

the Commissioners declare their intention of working vigorously to raise their schools to a higher state of progress. St. Francis College Preparatory School has drawn off the best scholars from this Municipality, which ought to encourage every effort which can be made to raise the character of the elementary schools, to feed or supply the superior schools with students.

Shipton affords a pleasing contrast to the last township. Before the severance of the township of Cleveland from it, twenty schools were respectably supported and managed. Since then it has fourteen districts and sustains thirteen schools, which are kept open the usual period, and over, in some schools, are well attended and provided for by an active Board of Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurer. No difficulties have arisen here. Their school affairs have always been managed with discretion and ability—produced chiefly by two persons who have served as Commissioner and Secretary-Treasurer since the Act of 1846 took effect. If such were the general practice how much good would be the result to the children. The schools of this Municipality have turned out some teachers to supply the new settlements around, and now the prosperous village of Danville enjoys the benefits of an academy which is in a flourishing condition.

Wotton has five districts and poorly sustains, with extra aid from Government, four schools. The settlers—French Canadians—began there, six or eight years ago with little means, and a succession of poor crops has made them so poor that it is a wonder that they now get on so well. The Board of Commissioners have done all that was in their power by voluntary contribution, and now find themselves involved and perplexed with complaints which I have with their aid and the priest's investigated. A unanimous decision has been speedily arrived at—that the township be at once divided into nine school districts, that an assessment be made next May or June, and that as soon as school-houses can be opened or rooms for the purpose—and twenty children to attend—schools therein shall be opened and sustained. The zeal and unanimity with which the Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurer (advised by the priest resident) entered into these arrangements gave me the highest satisfaction, and I trust that in a few years nine schools here will be well managed and attended by the mass of the children, three hundred and ninety-eight—out of whom sixty-eight are now attending school—learning hardly any grammar or arithmetic.

Cleveland, heretofore a part of the township of Shipton, has eight districts and seven schools open. For schools or education this has been one of the most barren spots in the district of Saint Francis, but is now becoming rapidly more fruitful. Those elementary schools are open which were formerly neglected, particularly in the village of Richmond, and a superior school preparatory to the St. Francis College is sustained by its promoters, which gives better teachers to the elementary schools and induces a course of thorough instruction never before practiced in the vicinity, and from which I expect good effects to them. In my late examinations I found the teachers striving to fix knowledge of a useful character in the minds of their pupils.

Durham No. 1 has fifteen districts, three of which being Roman Catholics have become dissentient. Schools are sustained in them all, but not so satisfactorily as I could wish. I cannot find any fault with the Board of Commissioners or the Secretary-Treasurer. Their duties have always been well performed. But I believe it is owing to the reluctance of the people to sustain their schools, and a feeble desire among the settlers for the education of their children. Their labor and attention is wholly devoted to their agricultural pursuits. I find some of the schools, however, well attended, and the children making good progress in all the elementary branches.

The affairs are under a correct course of management,—Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurer attentive and regular in their duties. If the inhabitants took as much interest in their common schools as they do in their agricultural affairs, they would stand among the foremost in the district of St. Francis. I trust this will ere long take place as increasing interest is discoverable on the subject among the inhabitants. Three dissentient schools are opened here under trustees, and sustain a character similar to other schools in this Municipality.

Durham No. 2 has three districts inhabited principally by Roman Catholics, and sustains two schools which are well attended, and both English and French are taught. The affairs of this small Municipality are improving. The village of L'Avenir is included in it, and a liberal support is given by its inhabitants to education. A superior school is now building which will be opened the ensuing summer, in which it is intended to teach both the French and English languages.

Kingsey has thirteen districts and sustains nine schools, several of which are French, but none have made much progress. There is, however, an increasing desire on the part of the inhabitants to improve their schools, although some influential persons among them are unwilling to be rated for their support; but the law has been enforced and the Commissioners have done as well as they could under such discouraging circumstances. About sixty per cent. of the children attend school, and study the elementary branches to some degree, and in a few instances with good success. The register and accounts are regularly and correctly kept. There is a girls' school kept under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Balfour, which I did not find time to visit.

Tingwick has nine districts, and sustains eight schools, three of which are under trustees (Dissentient). They are all open less or more during the year, and some little progress is made in the elementary branches, but very little grammar or arithmetic is taught. Better teachers are now to be employed, which will produce improvement. The settlers are poor, and they do but little. The schools are attended by about fifty per cent of the children, and are under commissioners and trustees.

South Ham has two districts, and supports two schools. It forms a part of Dudswell Municipality. The schools are managed separately, and the inhabitants of both districts desire a separation, and that South Ham should be established a municipality by itself, to which the Dudswell people make no objection. These two schools are small and poorly sustained, and little progress is made. They will improve if set off by themselves, I believe.

Dudswell has seven districts, and sustains seven schools. The population is scattered over a large surface, so that the schools are poorly attended, except in one or two districts, in which, on a late examination, I found them well taught, and the children making excellent progress in the elementary branches.

Winslow has eight districts, and sustains four schools. The settlers do all they can to support them, and send their children to school regularly. But there is much to be done to lay down a good foundation for their schools, which are literally in the forest. The Commissioners manage and apply their slender funds to the best interests of the schools, and, by the special aid liberally sent to them, all arrears for teachers' wages are to be paid off, and a small balance remain in the Treasurer's hands. Their school-houses are built of logs, hewn, and covered with long shingles on the roof and gables, forming but a poor shelter for the groups of healthy but ragged children which assemble in them. Such destitution I never saw before; but even here I found some of the children making good progress in grammar, and most of them read quite well in easy lessons of the "National Series." Their minister has taken an active interest in

their education, and much of their progress has depended and will depend upon his influence and labor.

Lingwick, lately a part of the municipality of Bury and Lingwick, has four districts, and sustains but feebly four schools, which are well attended, but little progress is made. The Commissioners met me, and, in the course of a half day's investigation, I gave them what advice and assistance I could. The old debt, contracted before their severance, embarrasses their proceedings; but as that will now be speedily removed, it is to be hoped they will make more progress. Scarcely any grammar is taught, and but little arithmetic. The children learn to read or spell, and nothing more.

Weedon is about being organized. Commissioners are appointed, and census is taken. Three districts will be formed, and it is expected schools will be opened in them the ensuing spring.

Garthby is also preparing to form two districts and open two schools.

Stratford is preparing to open four schools,—three French and one English.

Westbury, which has recently been separated from Ascot, sustains two schools; but I have not been able to visit them this winter, and have no means of reporting the number of children attending them. It is out of the way, and there are no roads to it which I could travel with my horse and sleigh.

Wolfestown I did not visit for the same reason, and I cannot hear that any signs of life exist in it. I am in hopes next summer to visit it by the Gosford Road, and assist them to form one or two schools. The settlement is small, and far away from trade and travel.

As to the general state of this district, some progress has been made during the past year. A good number of new school districts have been formed, and many good school-houses have been built and some old ones repaired. Some new settlements have been put in a way to organize themselves into new municipalities, and to make in the aggregate thirteen new schools. In the municipalities which I have severally reported, the schools are generally the same as last year. The attendance has fallen off a little, which is to be accounted for by the fact that many families have removed to the West, and an error which appeared in the General Report on Education, the Township of Cleveland having been brought twice into the aggregate. Otherwise it is about the same as last year.

Extract from the Reports of Mr. Inspector RONEY.

Owing to the immense extent of the District of Ottawa, and the want of good roads therein, a journey at this season of the year is attended with much difficulty and considerable hardship, although to the latter I am now pretty well inured; during the winter season a journey can be made much more expeditiously and comfortably.

You will perceive that the total number of pupils in attendance at the different schools in this district at the close of the past year was 3,956, being an increase over the previous year of 1161, or 41 per cent.

On the hypothesis that the population of the Ottawa District is now 30,000, which, I presume, is pretty nearly correct, the number of pupils in attendance in the different schools in the district will be in the ratio of 1 to 7½ to the entire population. Although this proportion does not come up to that of several parts of Europe, the United States, or even Canada, still, when we contrast it with what it was five years ago, there is much reason for exultation.

It has afforded me much pleasure to observe the progress made by the pupils in many of the schools throughout this extensive district, as well as that made by the teachers themselves. In many of those schools the only branches taught a very few years ago were reading, writing, and the elementary rules of arithmetic; now, in almost every school, grammar, geography and history form a part of the studies, and in several of them natural science is also taught.

The books used in the schools have also done much towards advancing the status of the scholar. The Irish National School series are in all but universal use throughout the district. In the 4th and 5th books of that series are embodied a compendium of history and natural science which will give the scholar a considerable knowledge of those branches, and pave the way for a more enlarged course of studies.

The prize books which you entrusted to my care have done much to stimulate the pupils to renewed exertions and punctual attendance, and have been productive of more good than can be imagined; they have likewise increased the respect entertained by the pupils towards the Inspector. It is to be hoped that, through the liberality of the Government and Legislature, you will be enabled from year to year to continue such donations; and I may state that collectively these books would form useful and instructive parish libraries.

The immense increase in the number of pupils in attendance is, of itself, demonstrative of the working of the School Bill. Throughout the entire district I am not aware, at present, of any municipality wherein the law does not exist; and I find in every instance School Commissioners are desirous of co-operating with me in using their utmost exertions, and whatever authority the law confers upon them, to enforce the carrying out of the School Bill.

Although there are many municipalities which might be classed as indigent, such as St. André Avellin, Portland and Maniwaki, in the County of Ottawa, still I find a desire on their part to do their utmost to procure an education for their offspring. The supplementary grant which you bestowed on several of those parishes during the past year, as well as on others, have done much to stimulate them to renewed exertions in the cause of education.

Although the financial affairs of the different municipalities in my district are the most difficult part of my duties, still, with very few exceptions, I have had little difficulty on this score, and any that might have existed is now in a fair way of being satisfactorily adjusted.

There are four academies in operation in the District of Ottawa, viz., three in the County of Ottawa and one in the County of Pontiac. These are all well conducted and numerous attended; all the masters have studied either in colleges or universities, some of them being graduates. The academies of Aylmer are the most numerous attended, and all these institutions contain pupils studying Latin, Greek, French and mathematics.

In my last annual report I spoke at some length relative to the insufficient payment of teachers; and experience proves to me that, until we remunerate them better, we cannot expect men of education to embark in so unremunerative a calling.

Although there is some improvement in the quality and extent of the buildings, still I do not find what I consider an indispensable appendage to every country school, viz., a residence for the teacher, with a small portion of land attached thereto for a garden. Were such an appendage attached to every school, it would conduce not only to the welfare of the teacher, but also materially to his revenue.

The Journal of Education is extensively and eagerly read in the District of Ottawa, and it is to be hoped will be as generally diffused as possible.

Commerce, agriculture and lumber forming the chief pursuits of the population of this district, a commercial education is therefore the chief one requisite for their wants. To foster and encourage good schools should therefore be the chief aim of all connected with the carrying into effect the School Bill of this section of the Province.

I have found in many instances female teachers equally as efficient as males. In fact some of our best common schools are conducted by female teachers; and from the circumstance that they require less remuneration than male teachers, they are more suitable for poor districts.

You will perceive that the amount now levied by assessment nearly reaches, in this district, the sum of £1600 per annum.

The College of St. Joseph, Ottawa City, has, in a great measure, supplied the want of a Normal School on the Ottawa Valley. Many of the teachers in that district were educated in that institution; and although it is situated in Canada West, it is as much of a Lower Canada as an Upper Canada institution, inasmuch as about one-half of its pupils are from the lower section of the Province. In my opinion its usefulness would be greatly increased were some pecuniary aid given to establish a Model Farm and Botanic Gardens in connection with that institution.

I have much pleasure in stating that the number of Dissentient Bodies in the entire District is only 3, which proves that the utmost harmony prevails among the different denominations of Christians.

In addition to the Irish National School books, which are in general use, the books of the Christian Brothers are used in many schools, as well as Mavor's Spelling-book and the English Reader.

Were the Department to have a series of maps compiled and furnished to schools at a moderate rate, it would tend greatly to facilitate the study of geography. The maps in the schools, and the only ones that can be procured in the Province, are of the most inaccurate kind, and wholly unintelligible to a youth.

Several new Townships have been lately erected in this district, so that the extent of the surveyed part is now about one million of acres.

I have already stated that when we contrast the state of education in this district now with what it was five years ago there is much ground for exultation; and when it is considered that in several townships, such as Masham, Onslow, Mansfield, Waltham, Chichester and Sheen, scarcely a youth could be found who knew the first book of lessons, and many of those youths are now not only possessed of a fair knowledge of English, arithmetic and writing, but also know geography, grammar, book-keeping and geometry, we cannot, considering this circumstance, and reflecting upon the happy position of these youths now, contrasted with what they would be were they brought up in a state of ignorance, but feel grateful to a wise and paternal government for providing, in a great measure, for the education of the youth of this Province, and I exclaim in the words of the poet—

“ Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.”

I will now give you a brief recapitulation of the state of education in the different municipalities in this district, describing each *seriatim*.

 COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

Seignior of Petite Nation.—There are three municipalities in this Seignior, and in all ten schools; as formerly, the teachers are well qualified, and two of them, young ladies, received their education in the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, Ottawa City, the attendance of pupils is progressing rapidly.

Lochaber.—There have been six schools in operation in this municipality, and most of them conducted by teachers of excellent attainments, one young lady teaching school in the village of Thurso, finished her education in the Toronto Normal School.

Buckingham.—This municipality has invariably been behind no other in the District for Superior Schools; the Model School, conducted by Mr. Finnegan, is an excellent Institution, well supplied with Astronomical and Geographical Maps, the attendance is very large; there are in all under the control of the Dissentients and School Commissioners, eight Schools exclusive of the Academy, the latter is conducted by Mr. Fitzgerald, a Graduate of the College of Navan, Ireland, and is well attended.

Portland.—There is one good School in operation here, the municipality is small and the houses far apart; I would strongly urge the claims of this municipality for a share of the Supplementary Grant.

Templeton.—There are only two schools in operation here under the control of the Commissioners. I cannot speak very favorably of the state of education here.

Hull.—There have been during a portion of the past year, in fact the greater portion, ten schools in operation in this municipality, and all of which were conducted by teachers of superior ability and experience. Much credit is due the Commissioners for the able manner in which they have performed their duties. Upwards of £200 has been levied by assessment alone during the past year.

Aylmer.—There are not so many schools in operation here as last year. In addition to the two academies and the two common schools, there are three private female schools; one of which is first class, and contains several boarders.

Wakefield.—There are as formerly two good schools in operation here, which are conducted by experienced teachers. There was some slight disagreement between the School Commissioners and the inhabitants of one school district, but the Chairman, Mr. Farrell, promised me to see justice done.

Low.—I cannot prevail upon the inhabitants of this municipality to avail themselves of the law, although they have repeatedly promised me to do so. In the mean time, I can only report one independent school.

Maniouiaki.—This municipality is the Indian reserve of the Township of Egan, and contains only one school, which is sufficient for the wants of the population. The Rev. Fathers of the order of Oblats are assiduous as usual in their attention to the instruction of the children here. About one half of the children attending school here are of Indian origin.

Eardley.—There have been during the past year four schools in operation here, conducted by teachers of average abilities. The Commissioners have tried their utmost exertions to get every child between the requisite ages to attend school.

COUNTY OF PONTIAC.

Onslow.—There are four schools in operation here, only two of which are under control. That taught by Mr. Martin Garvey is an excellent school, and speaks highly for Mr. Garvey's assiduity and attention.

Bristol.—There are five schools in operation in this municipality, the inhabitants of which have always been desirous to procure for their children a good education. A model school is much wanted here, as well as one at Onslow.

Clarendon.—The academy in this township is inferior to no institution of the kind in the Province. There are six common schools in operation besides, most of which are conducted by teachers of fair acquirements.

Litchfield.—There are four schools in operation here, three of which are taught under the control of the Commissioners. The Portage du Fort school is as usual well conducted, and although not a model school, deserves to be classed as such.

Culumet.—There are two good schools in operation here, numerous attended and well conducted.

Mansfield and Waltham.—There are three schools in operation here, two of which are conducted by teachers of superior ability. This municipality is highly indebted to George Bryson and John Coghlan, Esquires, for their exertions in furthering the cause of education.

Allumettes.—There have been during the past year no less than nine schools in operation in this municipality; and for excellence of teachers, as well as mode of teaching, it could scarcely be surpassed by any municipality in the Ottawa Valley. The Rev. James Lynch has as usual been indefatigable in promoting the cause of education here.

Chichester and Sheen.—There are four schools in operation here; namely, two in Chichester, and a like number in Sheen. One of the schools in Chichester is conducted by Mr. F. Corr, a classical teacher of first-rate abilities, and deserves to be classed as an academy. One of the schools in Sheen is taught by Mr. O'Neil, who has taught the school for the past five years, and, under his able superintendence, education has made rapid strides.

Waterloo, Ottawa County.—There is one excellent school here, taught by Mr. Tassé, which deserves to be ranked as an academy. It is numerous attended.

Extract from a Report of Mr. Inspector HUME.

In reporting upon the state of Education in my District, during the past year, I feel it a cause of regret, that I have but little new to communicate, beyond what is contained in my former Reports. That I have no striking progress to relate that might vary the uniformity which in order to be true, they must necessarily present.

In this Report, I will as usual commence by giving a brief statement of the state of Education in the different municipalities in my District and in the same order that they stand in my Report of last year.

Township of Tring.—Of this Township I am sorry to say, that I cannot speak so favourably during the last year as I have done on former occasions, the teacher in the principal School in the municipality, who was well qualified and who had conducted that School, for some years with great ability and success, had at the close of her engagement last year demanded a higher salary, which the commissioners conceived they were unable to give, and she consequently left, and found an engagement at her own terms elsewhere. With mistaken economy, the commissioners engaged another in her place at a low salary, who proved to be altogether incompetent, and the School consequently, ceased to present the gratifying appearance it formerly possessed. There are three schools in operation in the municipality and none of the teachers may be considered as

being well qualified. On my last visits I insisted upon the commissioners securing the services of better qualified teachers which they promised to do as soon as the existing engagements of the teachers had terminated.

This township is now divided into two Scholastic municipalities, and on my last visit, a separate Board of Commissioners was about being elected for each municipality,—of these three Schools in operation, two was in St. Victoire and one in St. Ephreim, during the last year the School Commissioners had been under the necessity of instituting actions against many of the Inhabitants whose assessments had not been paid up.

Forsyth.—Two Schools have been in operation in this Township during part of the last year and some progress made at both Schools, both of the teachers were females and moderately qualified, the greatest evil in this Township is that the contributions of the inhabitants for their Schools are not promptly paid, it is true that many of the inhabitants are poor and unable to pay much, but it must also be admitted, that many of them are also unwilling.

Lambton.—I have much pleasure in speaking of this municipality. As there appears to be a desire on the part of the Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurer to carry the law fully into effect.—There are two Schools in this Township, the principal one is kept by a young Lady of scarcely more than eighteen years of age,—but who is nevertheless possessed of great ability as a teacher. Her School is numerously attended and very satisfactory progress has been made by the pupils. I may say that she is almost the only female teacher of French origin I have met with who possessed a most thorough knowledge of Arithmetic. The Commissioners have used every exertion in their power to collect the arrears of assessments due and the accounts are very regularly kept by the Secretary-Treasurer.

Aylmer.—During the last year two Schools have been kept in this Municipality with female teachers who are indifferently qualified, but earnest in their attention, some progress has been made particularly in one of them. The School Commissioners began first here by voluntary contribution, but they have wisely changed that into assessment, a considerable amount of arrears is however owing, as many of the inhabitants are poor.

Broughton.—There have been no schools in operation in this township during the last year. The Commissioners having been unable to procure the services of suitable teachers. I expect, however, that they will be able to establish one or two schools this ensuing winter.

Leeds.—Three schools only under the Commissioners have been in operation during the last year but these were well attended under good teachers, and the pupils made very satisfactory progress and many of them have attained great proficiency in the ordinary branches of elementary education, it is in contemplation to establish two more shortly, one of the teachers for which is already engaged. A dissentient school has also been kept during part of the last year. The inhabitants of this township are very desirous of establishing an academy or superior school in it and some steps have already been taken to secure an object so important.

Nelson.—Two schools were in operation during the last year, at present there is only one. Of these two schools, one is attended solely by children of French origin. The teacher is pretty well qualified, but he complains that the children do not attend very regularly. The other school is attended by children of British origin, no great progress has been made. It would require three schools fully to supply the wants of the population, but there is a difficulty of raising the means to pay the teachers the appropriation being but of small amount.

Inverness.—In this municipality five schools were in operation during last winter, under the Commissioners. They were all kept by young men very well qualified and all with one exception native inhabitants of the township. The progress made in education in this township within the last three years is very gratifying, many of the inhabitants are disposed to contribute liberally in order to secure the services of good teachers, and the most satisfactory progress with the scholars has been the natural result.

St. Calixte de Somerset.—In this municipality a considerable interest is taken in the cause of education. In its thriving and increasing village, there are two schools under the same roof, but in separate apartments. In one apartment, the children under a female teacher are trained a certain length and are then sent to the other, which is presided over by a male teacher (a native of France) and very well qualified. The Commissioners have established this last as a kind of model school although as yet the only branches taught are those common to all good elementary schools. Preparations for building a large house to be used as a model or superior school are now being made. The situation of Somerset renders it extremely well adapted for an institution of this kind, it is the centre of a large population of French origin. The village is fast growing into importance and its proximity to the Grand Trunk Railway will add many advantages, &c. There are also three other schools in operation in this municipality, two of them have male teachers and the other a female teacher. One of these male teachers in particular is very well qualified and upon the whole the progress which has been made is satisfactory.

Ste. Julie de Somerset.—There is still but one school established in this municipality. I have frequently spoken to the Commissioners of the necessity of establishing at least two more, and as frequently been told that it was their intention to do so, but nothing towards it has yet been done. The fault, however, does not altogether lie with the Commissioners. The inhabitants themselves do not take a sufficient interest in the education of their children. The school that is established is however well attended. The teacher (a female) is very well qualified and very earnest in the performance of her duties, and very respectable progress has been made by many of the pupils.

Halifax.—In St. Ferdinand de Halifax the School Commissioners have at last bestirred themselves and appear determined to have schools established. They have caused a valuation of the property in the municipality to be made for the purpose of laying on an assessment for school purposes. Four teachers have been engaged, two male and two female. When I visited the municipality in September last, one school was in operation. The teacher taught both French and English. The other three teachers were to open their respective schools in a few days and I have reason to suppose that they are all now in operation. One dissentient school has also been kept during the last year and numerous attended, it is a protestant dissenting school but it is also attended by a number of catholic children. The books used are the Irish National Series, the teacher is tolerably well qualified and the pupils are making some progress. I trust that the municipality of Ste. Sophie will soon follow the example of St. Ferdinand.

Ireland.—In this municipality scarcely anything has been done, during the last year; one female teacher was engaged last winter but she only taught about three months, the Commissioners made consequently no report. The teacher was paid for the time she taught by the inhabitants. The Commissioners say they intend now to proceed by assessment and establish schools, but they have said so before without doing anything.

Standon.—There is no change in this township since the date of my last report. The present teacher, though in some respects qualified is in many things

deficient and is now almost too old for that occupation. I have recommended the Commissioners to endeavour to procure a more competent teacher as the scholars are making but little progress.

Frampton.—A considerable improvement has taken place in this township. Five schools have been in operation during the last winter under the Commissioners, two of these schools are very numerous attended. One of them is kept by a female teacher very well qualified, she has taught in the same district for several years and a number of her pupils are making satisfactory progress. The other of these two schools, is kept by a male teacher recently came from Ireland, where he was trained as a teacher in the National Schools. He pursues a very good system and many of his pupils for the time are making good progress. Of the other three schools under the Commissioners I cannot speak so favorably. The teachers are not very competent and the children attending the schools advance slowly and imperfectly. In the last three schools there is also a great want of books. The present Curé of Frampton who has but recently come to the township appears to take great interest in the cause of education and I hope for further improvement. There is also a dissentient school established in this township, the teacher possesses but moderate ability though in some respects competent, the children are making some progress, but it is not rapid.

Cranbourne.—It is in contemplation to establish schools in this township, but none have been in operation during the last year.

The books generally used in the school in my district are as follows:—French,—Reading Books, Alphabet, *Devoirs des enfans*, *Catéchisme*, *Instruction de la Jeunesse* and *Devoirs du Chrétien*. In one municipality (Lambton) *Nouveau Testament*, and in another (Ste. Julie de Somerset) *Morale en Action*. In five municipalities and in eight schools in them, books in manuscript are used and many of the pupils read in them with great ease. I am not aware whether any similar books in manuscript in the English language have been published or are in use. There can however be no question of the great utility of teaching the reading of manuscript in schools. In four municipalities and in six schools in them, some of the pupils are taught to read Latin, in one of these the *Psautier* is used, in others the *Epitome*.

In some schools the *Grammaire des Frères* is used, in others that of L'Homond In history, *Histoire Sainte* and *Histoire du Canada*.

In Arithmetic, that of the Brothers of the Christian Schools and of Bouthillier.

In the English schools the reading books are chiefly the Irish National School Series from the 1st to the 4th Book, and in one school (in Leeds) the 5th Book is used. In one or two schools the Old and New Testaments are read. Some variety of Spelling Books (chiefly in the schools of Frampton are used) and in some schools in Leeds and Inverness, Murray's English Reader.

In nearly all the English schools, Lennie's Grammar is used. In geography Moses, and that of the National Schools.

The Arithmetic, Walkingham's, Gray's and that of the Irish National School. Uniformity of school books is an object certainly much to be desired and I am happy to see that by the Act passed last session, provision is made for enforcing this. A diversity of books in the same school is almost as great an evil as a deficiency of them.

The statistical tables accompanying this Report will show, that the number of pupils attending school during the last year has been nearly the same as in the preceding year, it is true that there has been an increase in some of the municipalities, but there has also been a deficiency in others.

The great difficulty of procuring qualified teachers often keep a school vacant that would otherwise be in operation. The establishment of superior

schools in suitable and central places, will, I feel convinced, alone supply this deficiency. Qualified teachers must be raised up and educated amongst the people before the supply will equal the demand. For the support of these superior schools a special grant will be required. There can be no question but that the establishment of a model school in each of the populous municipalities as provided by law, would do much to give to many, an education superior to what can now be obtained in the common or elementary schools, but at the same time I very much fear that in some instances such a school could not be established without in a great measure sacrificing the elementary schools in the municipalities.

Very little progress has yet been made in some parts of my district towards the principle of adopting assessment in the place of voluntary contributions; in all the municipalities which are settled entirely with French Canadians, assessment prevails, while in all those settled by a population altogether or chiefly of British origin, voluntary contribution is adopted.

The extreme difficulty of collecting all the arrears of assessment due, is the great difficulty which lies in the path of school Commissioners. In many places they are slowly and sometimes reluctantly paid, especially when claimed from those who derived no direct benefit from the schools in operation, there is always a reluctance felt to institute an action for the recovery of a few shillings when it is known that the costs will perhaps be equal to double the amount sued for, and even when an action has been instituted and judgment obtained, prompt payment does not always follow, because it is known that a still greater reluctance exists to cause an execution to issue.

Report of Mr. Inspector Valade.

The schools in my district are directed with talent, and shew progress the teachers are better remunerated, and the Commissioners are very zealous and act in perfect harmony with the rate-payers. It was most agreeable to see the number of parents and other interested inhabitants of each municipality, who accompanied me in my visits to the several school-houses. The Commissioners have become better convinced of the high mission committed to their charge and with scarcely any exception, gladly accompanied me in my examinations. With myself they have had a better opportunity of judging of the real and apparent progress made by the scholars than can be done in public examinations, where true talent is made to shine; but where also, perseverance and application are often overlooked. Though there are still many schools that remain comparatively stationary, yet a greater facility in reading is more general, hand-writing is more perfect, and in the more progressive schools geography and composition have become favorite subjects of study. However, I regret to add, that arithmetic and grammar, the two most essential branches, do not receive any where the attention which they should command. The management of the scholastic finances of our municipalities, I consider as conducted upon a very defective system, which is the cause every year of complaints and recrimination. This is due, sometimes to the ignorance and incapacity of the secretary-treasurer, at other times to his apathy and indifference, but often, I regret to say, to the want of integrity in this officer.

I have given particular attention to this portion of my duties, and if I cannot flatter myself that I shall see all these difficulties overcome, still I trust that for the future, such a strict watch will be kept by the Commissioners over the secretary-treasurer, that the accounts will be handed over with more regularity and

clearness than heretofore. The district this year assigned to my inspection, has offered a greater number of good schools, of more able masters, better remunerated, a better set of School Commissioners, attentive and well disposed, in fact, in every respect a more happy concatenation of circumstances tending towards the wise and beneficent views of the Legislature on education, than I have ever had occasion to remark before.

City of Montreal, (Catholics).—There are ten schools under the control of the Commissioners, of which number, three are of a superior order. The model school, under Mr. Doran is excellent, the pupils progress rapidly; English, French, arithmetic, geometry with all the other branches exacted by law are duly taught. The nine remaining schools are well directed and numerous attended.

An excellent building is in course of erection and will be opened very shortly. The Corporation accounts are well kept.

St. Henri, (Village).—This scholastic municipality has one school under the direction of the Commissioners, and another under the Trustees of the dissentients. Both are well attended.

Côteau St. Pierre.—Of the two schools in this municipality, one under the direction of a female teacher is not in good order; the other, taught by an English master is deserving of praise.

Côte des Neiges.—There are four schools here, one under a master and the three others under female teachers.

Côteau St. Louis.—This municipality has four schools, comprising the school for the deaf-mutes, under the direction of Mr. Lagorce. Among the other three, one kept by the members of the Religious Order of St. Viator, is a most excellent school. The dissentient school is a very good school, under the direction of Mr. Lamb; as is also the other dissentient school at “la Petite Côte,” under Mr. Robert Morrow. The dissentients have their accounts in good order.

La Petite Côte has a school under a female teacher, who occupies a house furnished gratis to the Commissioners by the gentlemen of the Montreal Seminary. There are two more at Hochelaga, one of which is very good. Their accounts are in a very satisfactory state.

Longue Pointe, has a Convent directed by the Sisters of Providence, “Sœurs de l’ordre de la Providence,” a school for deaf-mutes taught by ladies of the same order, and one good primary school. The dissentients have a school under the direction of a female teacher.

Pointe aux Trembles.—The foundation of the Academy at this place is due to the zeal and interest evinced by the Rev. M. Porlier, Parish Priest. It is the property of the Commissioners. This municipality has moreover a Convent under the direction of the religious Sisters “Sœurs de la Congrégation de Notre Dame,” and an elementary school under the direction of a female teacher. The dissentient model-school is under the direction of Miss. Middlemiss. The Commissioners are proprietors of two houses adapted to educational purposes, one built of wood, and the other of stone; the latter is a donation from Mr. Taylor, it is still in the course of erection, and will be soon completed.

The accounts are in a satisfactory condition. Two of the school-houses are the property of the Commissioners.

Rivière des Prairies.—This Parish has two schools, a model-school for boys, and a primary school for girls. The accounts are in good order.

Sault au Récollet.—This municipality has five good and efficient schools. Two of the school-houses are built of stone, and have a quarter of an acre of ground attached to each. The municipality of “le Haut du Sault,” has but one school. The monetary affairs are in proper order.

St. Laurent.—This municipality possesses an Academy, a Convent and five primary schools, exclusive of the school for dissentients. The examinations I made of these schools gave most satisfactory proofs of application and progress. This parish has no school on the hill-side division. In each district, the schools are kept in a room belonging to a private house, which must greatly interfere with the progress of education. The accounts of the dissentient school are in good order.

La Chine.—A model-school, and two primary schools, are in operation in this municipality, and are very numerous attended. Two of the school-houses are built of wood, and belong to the Commissioners. Their accounts have been greatly neglected by the late Secretary-treasurer, who has been superseded by a more trust-worthy person. The dissentients have also a model-school.

Pointe Claire.—This parish has an Academy and a Convent, both very efficient, and four primary schools very numerous attended. It is provided with five very good school-houses, and has its monetary matters in very good and careful order.

Ste. Anne (Bout de l'Isle.)—There are three schools in this locality, and an independent school, which are all very well attended. One of the first mentioned under the direction of Miss Perrier, deserved my particular approbation. The accounts I found to be in a very good state.

Isle Perrot.—There are here two schools, one for boys, and the other for girls. The attendance at these schools, is not as numerous as might be expected considering the extent and population of this municipality. The erection of other districts would be necessary in this municipality.

Rigau.—The parish, and village of Rigau, form two distinct municipalities, having, besides the school for dissentients which, is situated in the village, a commercial college under the direction of the members of the order of St. Viator, two model and six primary schools. The latter are remarkably efficient. The parish owns five very good school-houses, built of wood; the college is built of stone. The accounts are in a good state.

Vaudreuil.—In this municipality there are, an Academy, a Couvent, one model and six primary schools, in each of which the pupils are well and efficiently taught. The Commissioners own five of the school-houses, one of which is of stone, two stories high. Heavy arrears of taxes are still owing. The dissentient minority has one excellent model-school, and a primary school of rather a poor description.

St. Ignace du Côteau du Lac.—Has five schools, one of which is kept by Mr. Tassé in a very superior style. It is well attended. The Commissioners are proprietors of three of the school-houses, and a fourth is in the course of erection, intended as an Academy. It will be opened as soon as completed, which will be in a short time.

Cèdres.—This municipality maintains a superior model-school for boys, a very efficient Convent school and three elementary schools. The three school-houses belonging to the Commissioners are very excellent ones. The accounts are in very good order.

St. Clot.—This parish has one model, and three elementary schools under the direction of female teachers. It owns 4 school-houses. The accounts are well kept, and in good order.

Ste. Marthe.—This municipality has four schools in operation under the direction of female teachers, and owns five good school-houses built of wood, one story high. They intend to establish an Academy. The dissentients have but one school which is conducted by a master, their monetary affairs as well as those of the Commissioners are very well and properly administered.

Newton.—There are two good schools under the direction, one of a master and the other of a mistress. The accounts are in pretty good order.

St. Polycarpe.—Has a model-school under the direction of a master, and seven elementary schools, four of which are kept by masters, the other three by female teachers. All these teachers are very able and successful in their professions. The Commissioners have raised five very good school-houses. The accounts are backward and unpaid. The pupils of the dissentient school, are progressing rapidly under a very good teacher.

St. Zotique.—This municipality has two schools in operation, as also one primary school. They are under the direction of masters. The school-houses are the property of the Commissioners. The arrears amount to a large sum.

Coteau Landing.—Has but one school, in a house which is the property of the Parish. The accounts are in perfect order. The dissentients of this locality have a model-school directed by a master. It is one of the best in the county.

Second Report of Mr. Inspector Valade.

I will confine myself to a few general remarks which will complete these statistics.

1. The children of, from five to seven years, and those from fourteen to sixteen, are comparatively in the proportion of 1 to 20.

2. The number of girls who attend school are about equal in number to that of boys.

3. The average attendance at school in summer is about the same, as in winter.

4. Very few catholic children attend protestant schools, and fewer protestants attend catholic schools.

5. The country district-schools are almost without exception under the direction of female teachers.

6. With the exception of four schools which are attended exclusively by children of British origin, all the others are attended by children of French-Canadian extraction.

7. All the schools within my district of inspection, are with very few exceptions, provided with black-boards, and even charts, which has been greatly the cause of the progress made in Arithmetic and Geography.

Finally Sir I beg leave to reiterate the assurance of my own individual zeal in favor of Education, by which I am induced without the slightest deviation, to pay two yearly visits to the schools within my district of my inspection, devoting at least a half day to each visit.

Report of Mr. Inspector Bardy, County of Montmorency.

Chateau-Richer.—In this municipality the schools are well and efficiently directed.

Ste. Anne.—Has two schools, under two able female teachers quite suitable to the wants of this municipality, particularly the school of District No. 1 kept by Miss Gravel.

Ange Gardien.—This municipality has three schools on a very good footing, particularly school, District No. 2, under Mr. Tardif who is competent to take the charge of a Model-School.

St. Féréol.—The only school in this barren municipality, is due to the active zeal of the Rev. M. Richard, and promises every success. This parish just now begins to feel the good effects of that education which at first they made strenuous efforts to oppose and reject.

St. Laurent.—This parish has three schools which seem to satisfy the wants of the population.

St. Jean.—There are three schools in operation in this municipality. The Academy of District No. 1 is kept by Mr. Mignault who is an able professor; the unvarying progress made by his pupils is a proof of his high qualifications. The school of District No. 2 is under Miss Mignault's excellent direction. In school No. 3, the children make no progress, probably owing to the indifference shown by the parents, who neglect to send them with regularity.

St. Francis.—There are here two very good schools. The Commissioners are under great obligations to the Rev. M. Destrois-maisons, who not only superintends these Schools, but also attends to their monetary affairs.

Ste. Famille.—In the two Districts of this municipality there are, one school for boys under very good direction, and one for girls under the charge of the nuns of the "Congrégation de Notre Dame" who obtained last year a government aid of £50. The education that is dispensed from this establishment, is a credit to its pious teachers, as also to the venerable parish priest who by his wise counsels and superintendence has very much contributed towards its encouragement.

St. Pierre.—There are three schools in this place all governed by good masters. A great many sacrifices of a pecuniary nature are incurred here, particularly by the contributors of District No. 3 of "bout de l'Île d'Orleans," for the encouragement of education. The contributions are voluntary.

Laval.—This is a very poor municipality, it has but one school, and its pupils are rather backward in their instruction.

COUNTY OF PORTNEUF

Ste. Catherine.—By means of voluntary contributions I have in this my second attempt, succeeded in obtaining the establishment of four schools in this municipality, which are all in favorable operation. I have been most ably seconded by the Rev. Mr. Dunn, who is a most ardent patron of progress and instruction.

St. Raymond.—This Municipality sustains three schools, which receive the active superintendence of the Priest of the Parish. They are however deprived of many of the articles absolutely necessary in a school, owing to the very straitened means of the inhabitants.

St. Basile.—There exists a great degree of poverty in this municipality which is perhaps the cause of their indifference in sending their children to school. The attendance on either of the two schools is very irregular. I thought it advisable to close a third one, which gave no satisfaction, to which the Commissioners freely assented.

Cap Santé.—Eight schools are in operation under the superintendence of the Commissioners of this municipality. They are under satisfactory direction excepting those of District No. 4, where I can observe no amount of progress. There are two dissentient schools, which are and have always been, of no efficiency, and lack the number of scholars exacted by law. The Parish Priest has established two Model-Schools independent of the Commissioners, one for boys, the other for girls. They are erected in the vicinity of the Church, and under such able superintendence cannot fail of doing an infinity of good.

Deschambault.—The schools of this municipality continue to deserve their reputation for remarkable efficiency, which is no doubt due to the liberal and active zeal of its Commissioners. The female teachers who are four in number, seem to vie in capacity and vigilance with the Master, Mr. Belleau, teacher of the Model-School who deserves my special mention, for his unremitting assiduity and judicious system of teaching.

St. Casimir.—This barren municipality sustains three schools; they are negligently governed. I suggested the propriety of two good schools, as preferable to three badly managed ones, and further assured the Commissioners of my intention to object to their having a share in the government grant unless they acted upon that advice.

Grondines.—There are here five schools in operation. Those of District No. 4, are deserving of most approbation, but are badly attended by the scholars. I advised the discharge of the female teacher of No. 5 for incapacity.

Ecureuils.—Has one school, which shows but little progress.

Pointe-aux-Trembles.—There are five Districts in this municipality. Mr. Letourneau's school is one of the best. It is a boy's school and the pupils exhibit good progress. It is situated in the vicinity of the church. The school District No. 1, is under the direction of Mr. Blanchard who is also very successful in his profession. There is also an Academy for girls under the conduct of the nuns "Sœurs de la Congrégation de Notre Dame."

St. Augustin.—There are four good schools. The school No. 1 Cap Rouge has never yet been attended by the number of children named, and exacted by law.

Cap Rouge.—This municipality has but one school. The Commissioners and their President, Mr. Michael Scott deserve the highest approbation for the extreme regularity of and good economy in their accounts, which have enabled them to erect an excellent school-house.

COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

Ancient Lorette.—Has six schools kept on an excellent footing. The active and zealous efforts of the Commissioners in the discharge of their duties are cordially supported by the excellent Priest who is at the head of this Parish. It has but one school, No. 6, which is irregularly attended by the pupils.

St. Ambroise.—This extensive Scholastic municipality under the active superintendence of Rev. Mr. Boucher has eight schools under the direction of female teachers. they are all most efficiently conducted, especially the school under Miss Leocadie Dubuc which is in District No. 1.

The Rev. Mr. Boucher also superintends the two schools which are situated at the Indian Mission and which are supported by Government. One of these, the boys' school, is under the charge of an Indian of the Huron tribe; the female school is taught by a mistress, of French origin.

Beauport.—There are five schools in excellent operation, they being under the especial care and attention of the Rev. Mr. Langevin.

Charlesbourg.—This Parish has five schools where good, and successful progress is remarkable. The teacher of the school of the united Districts, Nos. 1 and 2, has adopted a very excellent method for the development of youthful intelligence, which he practises with much success. The school Commissioners aided by the counsels of the Rev. Parish Priest, manage their money matters with advantage.

Ste. Foye.—This municipality is divided into two Districts, and supports an Academy and an elementary school. The teacher at the Academy is a very

well educated man ; he gives English lessons in all the branches named and required by the Government. The elementary school, situated in the neighborhood of the church is directed with ability.

St. Roch.—Both the boys' and girls' school of this municipality are less than middling. It is the intention to place the girls' school under the direction of the nuns, "Sœurs de la Congrégation de Notre-Dame."

Stadacona.—Two districts are comprised in this municipality. No. 1 has two schools at "Foulon St. Michel," one a French, and the other an English school under the direction of female teachers. These two schools are held in one and the same apartment. The number of pupils is 114, and the progress made, very satisfactory. I stated to the Commissioners my disapprobation of finding two schools, so numerous attended, crowded into so small a locality recommending at the same time that separate establishments should be provided for them. No. 2, at Bergeville, near Mount Hermon Cemetery, also has two schools, opened in one and the same house. I cannot say that I have ever observed any progress made by the children of this school, not even dating from my first visit.

St. Dunstan, Lac Beauport.—This municipality has two schools, No. 1, is under the control of Protestant Commissioners, and No. 2, of Catholic Trustees. Both are inferior schools and have for contributors very poor people.

St. Edmond, Stoneham.—This municipality has but one school, under the control of Protestant Trustees. The pupils make good progress. The majority of the population is catholic, and have no school as yet. I advised them to conform to the law, and to elect Commissioners next July.

Valcartier.—This municipality since some time back has independent schools, and refuses to submit to the control of the school-law.

School of Dissentients at Ste. Foye.—This municipality composed principally of protestants from the neighboring municipalities, and from the neighbourhood of "Notre-Dame de Québec," has one school under Trustees, pretty-well directed but not sufficiently well attended. I cannot obtain from them a correct statement of the number of catholic children who attend this school. I beg you to observe that this municipality has nothing in common with that of the out-skirts of St. Roch.

City of Quebec.—The catholic Commissioners of the City of Quebec maintain but three schools, under the direction of lay individuals, they are as follows: one under Mr. Dion, at St. Roch, another under Mr. Dugal in St. John's suburbs, and the third in the Lower Town under Miss Brophy, the latter numbers but few pupils, who exhibit very little progress. The two first mentioned admit only boys, and are very well and efficiently conducted.

All the other schools under the control of Commissioners appointed under the law are subject to the "Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne," one at St. Roch, another at the Fortifications, and a third at Cap Blanc ; those for girls are under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, there is one in St. John's suburbs and at Cap Blanc ; a third is under the "Sisters of the Good Shepherd," in St. Lewis suburbs. These communities give instruction to a very considerable number of children.

Report of Mr. Inspector Crepault.

Beaumont.—There were difficulties respecting schools, which continued for five years in this Parish, but have finally been entirely dissipated. The commissioners have five schools which are all well and ably directed. Mr. Letellier, a

very well informed and successful teacher directs the Model-School, assisted by Madame Letellier, who instructs the classes in the principles of the English Language. The commission is presided over by Mr. Poirier, who fulfils his office with zeal and application.

St. Charles.—This locality has nine Schools, one Model-School, under Mr. Dessaint's, charge and direction, one Elementary School under Miss Couture, whom without any hesitation I consider among the ablest teachers of this district; the remaining seven though strictly elementary schools, are deserving of high approbation for the very efficient manner in which they are conducted. This municipality is indebted for these happy results to the late Rev. P. Villeneuve who, assisted by Dr. Labreque, held the presidency of the scholastic commission for this Parish, and aided it moreover, at the price of many personal sacrifices.

St. Gervais.—Twelve Schools, one of which, is a Female Model-School, are in operation in this parish. The principal Boys' School which is almost deserving of being termed a Model-School, is governed by Mr. Declercq, a most able and successful Teacher. The Teacher of the model-school for females, is also very zealous and able in her profession. Her Pupils exhibited proofs of great progress, in their last examination; of the ten remaining Schools all for Primary Education, 6, are very good, and four are of slender merit. The municipal accounts are in a good state. The Rev. M. Pouliot has accepted the office of President of the School-Commission at this place, and I observe an exceedingly beneficial change as regards better qualified Teachers, as also a greater ambition for learning among all classes ever since he has filled the chair.

St. Lazare.—Though a very poor municipality nevertheless maintain seven schools, which supply all their present demands for Education. These schools are superintended by the Rev. Mr. Dufour, who is the President to the School-Commission.

St. Michel.—This Parish is divided into two scholastic municipalities and numbers five schools, which are all on a very good standing. The Industrial College, has five professors, one of whom is of British origin. The pupils continue making good progress as they have always done. I consider that this College deserves to be classed among the best of these establishments in the district of Quebec.

Mr. F. X. Toussaint member of the board of Examiners for the City of Quebec, has the charge and direction of this College, and is generally recognised as a man of very superior education, and most conversant in the art of teaching. He is assisted by Mr. Dufresne who obtained a high reputation, by his able direction of the St. Thomas Academy. This municipality has also a Female Academy under the excellent direction of Miss Newcome, where Music, Drawing, and Fancy Needle-Work are taught in addition to those branches essential to a good education. This municipality occupies the first rank among the whole of the scholastic municipalities of Bellechasse. The Rev. M. Fortier with Messrs. Forgues, and Leger Launière, form part of the Commission, and to those gentlemen is due, in a great measure, the prosperity that distinguishes it, as above mentioned. It must also be added that the inhabitants pay their taxes very willingly.

St. Raphaël.—This barren municipality maintains, notwithstanding its poverty, five schools. Of this number three are deserving of approbation, and two are of very little merit. The contributions are paid up very willingly, and the schools numerously attended.

St. Vallier.—There are four schools maintained in this municipality. The principal school, is directed by Messrs. Bouchard and Sylvain and is a good school; but one is wanted expressly for females, and no mixed school can properly satisfy the demands in respect of education, existing in this municipality.

St. François.—This parish has four schools ; one, a model-school, another of comparative merit, and two of inferior quality. The model-school is under the direction of Mr. Soulard, who follows the profession of teacher rather from inclination than as a means of subsistence. This school is a pattern of good order, application, and judicious direction.

The religious sisters, "Sœurs de la Congrégation de Notre Dame," have a convent in this municipality.

Berthier.—This municipality supports three schools, which are under the direction of competent teachers. The principal of these schools, which might almost be considered a model-school, is under the direction of Mr. Langlois, a young man of ability and most zealous in the exercise of his duties. His system of teaching, is one of the most favorable to rapidity of progress, of which his pupils have given very undoubted proofs. The two remaining schools, are for elementary education ; they are under the direction of female teachers who fulfil their duties with zeal and success. Three school-houses have been built, by this Parish.

St. Pierre.—Five schools are in operation in this parish, of which one is a model school for girls ; this may be termed a *model municipality*. The Misses Létourneau teach the pupils of the model school, and are highly deserving of the popularity they have obtained for their success as teachers. English and the art of drawing, as also all kinds of fancy needle-work are in addition to the usual education, taught by these ladies. The remaining four schools are well and numerously attended, and are under the direction of competent female teachers. The municipal accounts are in good and satisfactory order.

St. Thomas.—This extensive municipality supports eight schools and two academies. The building known as the Young Ladies' Academy is a handsome edifice of cut stone, three stories in height. It is under the charge of the Religious Sisters, "Sœurs de la Congrégation de Notre-Dame," who are very much encouraged and patronized by neighboring parishes who send their children here as boarders, as well as by the inhabitants of the same locality. In addition to the usual branches, drawing with instrumental and vocal music are taught. The boys academy, under the direction of four of the "Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne." English, and linear drawing, with both vocal and instrumental music are taught, in addition to all the other branches of a good commercial and otherwise complete education. The schools for elementary education, are eight in number as already mentioned, and are under the direction of competent female teachers. The scholastic commission of this parish in particular, is composed of men of enlightened minds, and to their joint efforts in behalf of education is strictly due the great advancement that it has gained.

L'Isle aux Grues has three schools, one model-school for females and two others for primary instruction. This municipality has ever shown a most laudable and zealous anxiety for the advancement of education. The Rev. Mr. Tardif, though unattached to the school commission, has nevertheless pursued its interests with all possible zeal. Miss Painchaud, who conducts the model school, and who has embraced the profession of teacher, rather through the noble spirit of self-sacrifice in behalf of education, than for any other consideration, renders great and important services to this locality. Pupils make very excellent progress under her tuition.

Le Cap St. Ignace.—This municipality has eight schools. They are all little deserving of praise, excepting the school held in the neighborhood of the church by the Misses Talbot. Reading, writing, and a little arithmetic are the only branches taught in these schools.

St. Cyrille.—The municipality of this place is very small and very poor in circumstances. It has but two schools both of which are poorly kept and are under the direction of female teachers.

L'Islet.—There are ten schools in operation in this locality. The boys academy is kept by the "Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne," who here, as in all their schools, prepare the heart of the child committed to their care, and dispose him to receive cheerfully and with attention, that education which fits him at a later period for a useful and honorable position in life. The female model school is under the care of Miss O'Meara, who also teaches music, drawing, and all varieties of needle-work. The Commissioners who are men of liberal education, have for their President the Rev. Mr. Delâge, who not only by his zeal, but also by personal sacrifices, has greatly aided the march of education in this parish. The elementary schools are held by able female teachers, and are numerously attended.

St. Jean-Port-Joli.—In this parish there are twelve schools in operation; four of these schools are efficient and eight are middling. The number is evidently greater than required.

St. Roch des Aulnets.—There are twelve primary schools in this municipality; five of these are deserving of much approbation, the remaining seven are inferior. Mrs. Morin's school which is situated at the Côte, is the most advanced of these schools, she succeeds remarkably well in forwarding the education of her pupils.

The number of schools in this locality is too great. I am happy to observe that the opposition to law which existed in this locality, as regards schools, in 1854, has altogether disappeared, and that the inhabitants have learned to appreciate the advantages resulting from education.

Report of Mr. Inspector Béland.

I consider it my duty to give you in this report the following details respecting the course of instruction which is followed in the schools subject to my district of inspection, and also the number of pupils I found in usual attendance in each school. By this means, the progress effected this last year will be easier compared with those contained in my preceding reports. I have in my district 107 common schools, two superior schools for females, one model, one independent, and one dissentient school. The common schools have greatly improved their systems of teaching, indeed some fifty of them may be considered as efficient as model schools.

The number of children who read fluently and well are 2862, those who begin to read currently are 2028, beginners 2663. The total number frequenting schools in this district 8253. In attendance at common schools are 7553, and in convents, colleges and model schools 700.

1876 pupils study grammar, 1503 learn parsing, and 3422 practice the art of writing. This is an increase upon last year, which had but 3169 learning to write. In arithmetic 1800 children are exercised in the simple rules, and 1021 in compound rules of arithmetic; last year there were but 1602 studying the first-mentioned and but 939 the latter. Finally, geography is taught to 745 children, history to 962, and English grammar to 73 pupils.

St. Nicholas.—This municipality is divided into 11 districts and has eight schools in operation. The tax-payers have raised ten school houses, and intend to build one more, equally as handsome and convenient as the preceding ones.

Among the above-mentioned schools, one only is of poor standing ; seven are under female teachers, and the eighth is held by a master of good abilities. The number of pupils amounts to 359, of whom 189 are boys, and 178 are females. Of this number 114 are learning the first principles of reading, 92 read fluently, and 159 read well ; 124 study grammar, 120 orthography, 36 learn geography, 41 history, 108 exercise the first rules, and 43 the compound rules of arithmetic. Writing is practised by 166 pupils.

St. Romuald.—This municipality is divided into 4 districts, and has 5 schools of which number one is an independent school. The dissentients also have a school in which English is taught. The total number of pupils is 126, of whom 69 are boys, and 57 girls : 34 learn grammar, 12 history, 69 the first rules of arithmetic, and 44 the compound rules, 82 practice writing, 80 the first principles of reading, 55 read well and 54 pretty well.

St. Jean Chrysostôme—There are 8 districts in this parish, and six schools in operation, three of these are well conducted the others are of inferior standing. The Commissioners allow such small salaries to teachers that they cannot but find great difficulty in obtaining good ones.

There is not one single school-house, as yet raised by this parish. The schools are frequented by 199 pupils, 104 boys and 95 girls, of these pupils 70 read well, 61 read fluently and 78 are beginners ; 50 study French grammar, 6 English grammar, 29 learn parsing, 9 study geography, 46 history, 49 the first rules of arithmetic, 31 the compound rules, and 91 practice writing. The teachers' salaries average some £18.

Notre-Dame de Lévy.—This municipality numbers 8 districts and has seven schools in operation. Masters are liberally remunerated in this parish and consequently education is rapidly advancing. The College holds about 300 scholars, who are taught one of the best practical and commercial educations it is possible to attain. The examination I held there, perfectly satisfied me of the fact. The other schools are all on a good footing. The total number of pupils in attendance is 376 ; 184 boys, and 192 girls, who divide in classes as follows : very good readers 116, comparatively good 100, fluent readers 135, 83 who study grammar, orthography and the first rules of arithmetic, 39 the compound rules, 45 learn geography, 48 history, 13 English grammar, and 17 composition, 166 practice writing and finally 12 are taught various kinds of fancy needle-work.

Aubigny.—This municipality possesses two good elementary schools, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Fradet. These schools are attended by 40 boys, and 64 girls, forming a total of 104 pupils. If to this number we add those 376 children who frequent the schools of "Notre Dame de Lévy" of which parish Aubigny constituted a part and the 300 pupils of the college, we will find that no less than 780 children of "Notre Dame de Lévy" are receiving a good education.

St. Joseph de Lévy.—This parish is divided into six districts and has six schools in operation. The female academy has 150 pupils, 252 attend the common schools, of which number 167 are boys, and 85 girls. Of these pupils 102 read well, 52 pretty well and 63 are beginners ; 44 study French grammar and its parsing, 6 learn geography, 22 history, 33 the first rules of arithmetic, 28 the compound rules, and 120 practice writing.

St. Henry.—This municipality is still divided into 15 districts and has 14 schools frequented by 467 children, of whom 173 read well, 130 pretty well, and 164 are beginners : grammar is taught to 124, parsing and orthography to 115, geography to 27, history to 37, the first rules of arithmetic to 118 and the compound rules to 62, writing is practised by 213 pupils.

The model school, that stood in the neighborhood of the Church, and was in operation last year, was closed by order of the Commissioners this year.

St. Anselme.—Of the ten schools in this parish seven are very good and 3 comparatively inferior. They are attended by 337 pupils, of whom 281 are boys, and 156 girls. Among these children 153 read very fluently and well, 93 pretty well, and 92 are beginners, 116 learn grammar, 90 orthography, 53 geography, 60 history, the first rules of arithmetic are taught to 103, the compound rules to 31, and writing to 154.

Ste. Claire.—In this parish are nine schools ; two are under able masters, and the others are held by female teachers, 4 of whom are very well qualified for their duties, and the remaining three are of ordinary capacity. The full and undisputed exercise of the school-tax in this parish is wholly due to the unwavering energy of Mr. Gagnon, one of the school Commissioners. The schools are frequented by 302 children, of whom 148 are boys, and 184 girls ; of this number, 108 read well, 88 pretty well and 106 are beginners ; study grammar, 73, parsing 66, geography 18, simple rules of arithmetic 54, compound rules, 21, and history 23 ; writing is taught to 158 pupils and composition to 6.

St. Isidore.—There are six schools in operation here, of this number, four are comparatively good, and two are on a superior footing. These schools number 95 boys and 85 girls, as pupils.

St. Lambert.—This parish is a dismemberment from the parish of St. Isidore and is distinguished from the latter by a greater degree of zeal in the payment of the school tax. Its six schools are under very good direction, Miss Fortier has charge of one of these, which is the best and most flourishing of the number. The total number of pupils is 167, of whom 74 are boys, and 93 girls, 52 read well, 31 pretty well, 84 are beginning to learn how to read. Grammar is taught to 37, parsing to 38, geography to 8, history to 41, the first rules of arithmetic to 41, and the compound rules to 10, writing is practiced by 58 of these girls.

St. Bernard.—This parish has this year 8 schools ; of this number 4 are comparatively good and the other four are of inferior standing. It has moreover a model-school for girls. Of children in attendance at the various schools there are 336, and of this number 114 read well, 39 read pretty well, and 133 are beginners ; 148 study grammar, 120 parsing, 45 geography, 75 history, 110 the first rules of arithmetic, and 41 the compound rules, writing is practised by 58 pupils.

Ste. Marguerite.—This municipality has but two schools, maintained, up to the present time by Mr. Genest, a merchant of this place, but whose active zeal and efforts have met with nothing but the grossest indifference from the inhabitants of this locality. The only good teacher that has ever done credit to the parish is about to leave it.

Ste. Hénédine.—This parish joins the former, and has only two schools ; they are pretty good, and are frequented by 123 children, of whom 63 are boys and 60 girls.

Ste. Marie.—In this parish there is an academy for girls, and a college, where the best education is given to either sex ; but I cannot say anything for its elementary schools which are nine in number and are all of a very poor description ; they are attended by 225 pupils of whom 100 are boys and 125 girls.

St. Elzéar.—There are nine schools, in this municipality also of an indifferent description ; they are attended by 275 children, of which number 163 are boys, and 112 girls, 100 read well, 80 pretty well and 95 are beginners. Grammar is taught to 60 children, parsing to 50, to 12 geography, history to 25, the first rules of arithmetic to 65, the compound rules to 30, and writing to 112.

St. Joseph (Beauce).—This locality has nine schools in operation, two of these are middling, the others are superior. They are maintained by means of the school tax which has been enforced this year, and is consequently the cause of the improvement that exists over former years. The municipal accounts exhibit a disbursement of £307 which proves that the Commissioners have made a wise increase in the item of teachers' salaries.

There are in attendance 377 pupils, 202 boys and 175 girls; 127 read well, 100 pretty well, 150 are still in the first elements of reading, 61 study grammar, 57 orthography, 16 geography, 37 history, 65 the first rules of arithmetic, 43 the compound rules and 134 learn to write.

St. Frédéric.—Though this is quite a new parish, nevertheless the school-law is in active operation among the inhabitants of the locality. The Commissioners purpose to open two more schools in the neighborhood of the church; they have but four schools in operation, having considered it advisable for the present to suspend the remaining ones.

The number of children frequenting school is 147; 65 boys and 82 girls. Of this number 63 read well, 32 read fluently, and 52 are beginners. Grammar is taught to 40, parsing to 39, Geography to 25, history to 32, the first rules of Arithmetic to 18, the Compound rules to 21 and writing to 56.

St. François de la Beauce.—In the seven schools of this municipality a good education is dealt out to the pupils, the remaining three, though of a lesser quality are nevertheless good schools and supply all present requirements.

The total number of pupils in attendance upon these schools is 424; 145 read well, 10 pretty well, and 69 are beginners, 54 study grammar and parsing, 28 geography, 29 history, 95 the first rules of arithmetic, 30 the compound rules, and 154 learn to write.

St. George.—This municipality has eight schools which I was unable to visit.

Lotbinière.—There are 15 schools in this parish, eleven of these are well and efficiently conducted, the remainder are of a poor description. The Academy for boys, under the kind and energetic superintendence of Rev. M. Faucher parish priest to whose liberality it owes its existence, is not only an honor to himself, but also to the parish. The female-model school also due to the same liberal hands, is under direction of a very able teacher, who is gifted with much success in the art of teaching. The primary schools of this municipality are attended by 557 children. Of this number, 207 are very good readers, 181 pretty good and 169 are beginning to read. Grammar is taught to 187, parsing to 148, geography to 80, history to 114, the first rules of Arithmetic to 130, the use of the globes to 13, vocal music to 12, composition to 25, fancy needle-work to 30, and finally writing to 287.

St. Jean Deschaillons.—There are seven schools in this municipality; six are under very good and efficient direction, the seventh is tolerable, the accounts of the Commissioners, are in good order. The children who attend school number 271, of whom are 140 boys, and 131 girls. Of this number 109 read well, 73 read pretty well and 34 are beginners. Grammar is studied by 69, parsing by 53, geography is taught to 25, history to 45, the first rules of arithmetic to 27 pupils, and compound rules as also writing to 142.

St. Croix.—This locality has always had good teachers. Besides an Academy for girls, it has nine schools, six of these schools are excellent, and three though of an inferior quality, still are sufficiently good, to meet the present demand of their respective localities. The female Academy is under the charge and direction of the nuns, "Sœurs de la Congregation de Notre Dame," where the education, necessary to young ladies, is given to 125 pupils. The children in attendance upon the other schools, number 272, which together

make 397 children who are receiving a good education. Besides the convent pupils, there are 101 who read well, 99 read pretty well, and 72 are beginners, 37 study grammar, 75 parsing, 29 geography, 47 history, 66 the first rules of arithmetic, 29 the compound rules, and writing is taught to 146. The money-affairs are in comparatively good order.

St. Flavien.—Though this is a poor municipality, it nevertheless maintains as many as four good schools, they are frequented by 136 children, 80 of whom are boys, and 50 girls. 60 of these pupils read well, 25 pretty well, and 45 are beginners. 30 learn grammar, 15 parsing, 10 geography, 15 history, 43 the first rules of arithmetic and 40 the compound rules, 62 practice writing.

St. Antoine.—Though this parish is divided into two parts, it still numbers 10 good and efficient schools. The model school which is kept by Mr. Telesphore Lefebvre exhibits a degree of progress, as creditable to himself as to his pupils. The number of children in school-attendance is 300; 195 boys and 105 girls. 166 read very well, 96 read pretty well, and 74 are beginners. 104 study grammar, 99 parsing, 36 geography, 104 history, 132 the first rules of arithmetic, 75 the compound rules, 131 practice writing, 15 are exercised in composition, 15 in vocal music, and 20 are taught various kinds of fancy needle-work.

St. Apolinaire.—This new parish has two good schools frequented by 125 children, of whom 80 are boys, and 45 girls. 45 of these pupils read well, 40 read pretty well, and 40 are beginners. 40 study grammar, 30 parsing, 20 geography, 30 history, 50 the first rules of arithmetic, and 30 the compound rules, 35 practice writing.

St. Sylvestre.—This municipality has eight schools in operation, frequented by about 500 pupils.

Ste. Agathe.—This parish has two good schools attended by 110 children.

Report of Mr. Inspector Cimon.

Escoumains.—Owing to the generous sacrifices in behalf of education made by a few of the inhabitants of this locality, there has been one school maintained in this place.

St. Fidèle.—Though this is a poor municipality, it maintains two schools. The Commissioners aided by the Parish Priest, are very attentive in visiting them, and their zeal is fully seconded by the inhabitants who have contributed to the erection of another school-house.

Malbaie.—Though there are seven school-houses in this parish, they have but four schools in operation, and the remaining houses are closed. The consequence is that the children of these three different districts are totally deprived of instruction. It is true that the number of school-houses, is more than is actually required; at the same time I believe that four schools only, cannot supply the wants of the municipality.

Ste. Agnès.—The rate-payers of this municipality deserve especial notice, for the unceasing zeal which they display in the forwarding of education, in their parish. Three schools are maintained by them, where the children make good and satisfactory progress.

St. Irenée.—The teacher who directed the school at this place, refused to renew his engagement, I sincerely trust that he will be replaced by a person of as good and efficient abilities as himself.

Eboulemens.—The Commissioners here have opened two new schools in this municipality which added to the four former ones, supply the educational wants of this parish.

The teachers of these schools are all provided with diplomas for elementary teaching.

"*Isle aux coudres*."—There are here three schools in operation, which are governed by teachers having diplomas. The education given in these schools is deserving of approbation. The Commissioners are very punctual in the duties of their office.

"*Baie St. Paul*."—Has ten schools, and an academy for girls in operation. There is a building at this place with grounds attached, intended as a college for the youth of this municipality. The schools are very numerous attended. The Commissioners are zealously interested in their duties.

St. Urbain.—There are 4 schools in this Parish in full operation. The last time I visited them, they had a fewer number, having closed some of them. These schools are under good teachers.

"*Petite Rivière St. Francois*."—Little River St. Francis. There is but one school in this Parish, which is under the direction of a young female teacher, who though unprovided with a diploma, is nevertheless very deserving of approbation. Her pupils have made surprising progress in their education and seem happy and zealous of application, under this teacher's direction.

1st Report of Mr. Inspector Meagher.

A great degree of progress is manifested in my district of inspection. The number of schools has increased, and have also increased the attendance of their pupils. The system of voluntary contribution is still practised in the county of Gaspé, owing to the repugnance of the inhabitants for the contrary system of taxation as established by law. This latter system is resorted to in the municipalities of the Bonaventure district, excepting those of Matapédia and Ristigouche, and is found to work successfully.

Since my last report, the different School Commissioners of this district of inspection, have been employed in collecting payment of all arrears, whether of taxes or otherwise, and I am happy to find, that they have succeeded in their task, without being obliged to have recourse to enforce payments by the Courts. The accounts of many of the municipalities are consequently in a most flourishing condition. I may mention in particular, those of Hamilton, under the superintendence of the Rev. Jean Louis Alain, and those of Maria, and of Carleton.

The inspection of schools is every where felt as productive of very advantageous results. I have particularly observed this state of feeling, in the last two mentioned counties of my inspection, where my visit was hailed with the most flattering demonstrations, both from the inhabitants in general, as also by the Rev. gentlemen of the Clergy in particular. My only subject of regret, is in the great want of necessary School-books, that exists throughout my district. Some time ago I received a case of these, from the member of Parliament for Bonaventure, requesting me to have them distributed among the poorer children of the County. This supply, though inadequate to the demand that existed, was most gratefully received by those for whom they were destined.

It was my intention to visit the schools of Bonaventure Island, immediately after completing my inspection of those of Percy, but the great quantities of floating ice that filled the gulf, prevented me from carrying out this intention.

I, however obtained information respecting the school that is held there, and understand that it is under the guidance of an able master, and meets with the approbation and support of the rate-payers of that locality.

2nd Report of Mr. Inspector Meagher.

Gaspé Bay South.—I found but one school in operation in this municipality, frequented by 23 children ; the examination I held of it was far from satisfactory. The pecuniary resources at the disposal of the Commissioners are not sufficient to enable them to form an engagement with a properly qualified teacher.

Gaspé Bay North and Sydenham.—This municipality is divided into two districts and has one school only, in operation, which is under the direction of an excellent master. This school is maintained with great difficulty, and indeed the present teacher does not intend renewing his engagement unless his salary is increased, which is not likely as the inhabitants are so poor, that it is with difficulty that they pay the present amount, and the Government pay is in itself too limited to be of any consideration to a good teacher.

Cap des Rosiers, Fox and Griffin Cove, and Douglas.—This municipality has three schools. One of these under the direction of Madame Enouf a very able teacher, deserved my approbation. I granted Madame E. a certificate of capacity. The other two schools were closed. After having ascertained that there were no schools existing in the upper part of this municipality, nor in that of Fox and Griffin Cove, I drove forward to Douglas where I found a good school under the direction of a very old teacher who is assisted by her daughter.

York, Haldimand and Malbaie.—The two municipalities of York and Haldimand have no schools. That of Malbaie had one under the direction, for several years back, of a very aged teacher of the name of Hubert, who died suddenly a few weeks previously to my arrival at this place. He has been replaced by an able female teacher.

Percé and Cape Cove.—The school of this locality was about being opened at the period of my visit there. I continued to Cape Cove where I held an examination of the school which is under the direction of Mr. Tilly a very highly qualified master. This school is frequented by 47 children.

Bonaventure Island, and Grand River.—There are thirty seven children who attend the school at Bonaventure Island, and exhibit a very fair degree of progress. Grand River had no school opened, but the Commissioners had engagements formed with teachers from Montreal, and were in daily expectation of their arrival.

Newport and Pabos.—In this municipality there is no school. Certain of the inhabitants were desirous of having schools, but were opposed to the law. Before my arrival an attempt had been made towards the electing of Commissioners, but it had met with failure.

Port Daniel.—has three schools in operation. The school of District No. 2 is well and efficiently directed, the two remaining schools are held by masters of ordinary capacity.

Hope.—This municipality has two schools one of which, is kept by an efficient master, assisted by his wife, and is attended by 62 pupils. I was very well satisfied with the results of the examination I held there, the other school is also under the direction of a master, and has 65 children entered upon its list. The examination of this school was also satisfactory.

Cox.—There are three schools here. The school of district No. 1 is kept by a good master and is frequented by 62 Children. The examination I made of

it was very gratifying. The school in district No. 2. has for teacher a very young man who had but just entered upon his duties when I visited the place. I therefore had no opportunity of judging of his capacity, so far as existing proofs of his tuition are considered. 63 children frequented the third school. The examination at this school was satisfactory.

Hamilton.—This municipality has but one school, which is under the direction of a female teacher.

Richmond.—Has three schools kept by poorly qualified female teachers. The dissentients have a school which is frequented by 56 children. The progress that is made here, is good. They also have a second school in operation since the month of July, but I thought proper to delay my visit until my return here.

Maria.—has two good schools, under the direction of two able masters.

Carleton.—This municipality has three schools ; two under the direction of masters and the third held by a female teacher. These teachers hold certificates of capacity from the Inspector.

Nouvelle and Shoolbred.—The township of Nouvelle which has lately been separated from Shoolbred, has but one school. Shoolbred has two, one of which is well and efficiently kept, the other is of inferior standing.

Mann.—There are no schools in this municipality. This lamentable state of things is owing to a spirit of dissension among the inhabitants, arising from the choice that had to be made of the sites for the establishment of their schools. One house had already been raised, and the materials provided for building others, when a discussion took place respecting this one which some pretended ought to be removed to another locality. I was referred to in the matter, and hope to settle the difficulty which I have now reason to believe will be effected very soon. The Indians have a school in this locality which is under the direction of Mr. Dumontier, their missionary. It is attended by 65 young children who already exhibit proof of success.

Matapédia and Ristigouche.—This municipality has three schools in operation ; two of these schools are directed by masters and one by a female teacher. The inhabitants of this locality are actively disposed in favor of education, and intend opening a fourth school.

1st. Report of Mr. Inspector LESPÉRANCE.

Ste. Anne des Monts.—This municipality is divided into three districts, and has but one school in operation. It is almost an impossibility to induce masters to come to this place. The Commissioners have however made many endeavors to obtain some, but without success. I trust that there will be less difficulty in obtaining them for the other two schools which I expected to see opened, very soon.

The Commissioners do not own even one school-house.

St. Ann's school is frequented by 28 children ; grammar, parsing, reading, writing, geography and some portion of arithmetic, are the branches taught. The "teachers assistant, the alphabet and the Christian's duties" are among the reading books, used at this school.

2nd. Report of Mr. Inspector LESPÉRANCE.

Ste. Anne des Monts.—This municipality has but three districts, but each district is provided with its school. They are under good and able teachers.

The population of this municipality is augmenting very rapidly and consequently will soon require new subdivisions and a greater number of schools; but the pecuniary resources at the disposal of the Commissioners are too limited to think of doing so at present. They are, notwithstanding, about to raise three more good school-houses. Their schools are attended by 114 children, of which number, 65 are girls, and 50 boys.

Report of Mr. Inspector PLEES.

(City of Quebec,—Protestant.)

School No. 1. St. Lewis Suburbs. This school held by Mr. Geggie is, and has always been conducted, with zeal and talent. It is the best school in my district of inspection. The average number of children of either sex who daily frequent this school is 60. I examined them upon mental arithmetic, English grammar, geography, composition, spelling and writing, and was very much satisfied with the progress exhibited in all.

School of Upper Town.—This School is under the direction of Mrs. Brown, a lady of high capacity. Her method of instruction is very superior, and the children confided to her charge make remarkable progress. Geography, English grammar and analysis of the parts of speech, ancient and modern history, and the derivations of words in the English language are the chief subjects of daily teaching. I found 32 names inscribed on the list of this school.

School of St. Roch.—This school is under the charge of Mrs. McLean and is frequented by 58 children of both sexes. English grammar, geography, mental arithmetic, and spelling are the branches of study. I was perfectly satisfied with the examination I made upon all those subjects in this school.

School No. 2.—St. Lewis Suburbs.—This school for females is attended by 52 children. The teacher, Miss Geggie, is possessed of great capacity. She teaches the following branches with much success: geography, English grammar, reading mental arithmetic and the first principles of vocal music. She also exercises her pupils in dictatory composition.

School No. 2, St. Roch. Miss Parker has the direction of this school, which is attended by 37 children of either sex. Two months ago I found some neglect in the study of English grammar here, but am happy to say that it is at present learned with application and success. Writing with dictation and geography are particular objects of this lady's tuition.

School in the Champlain Ward. This school is attended generally, by more than 100 children; but the measles and scarlatina have interfered to arrest the progress that was being made. Mr. Lloyd, the teacher of the school, is deserving of the highest approbation for the very good order and discipline which he has established in it. Besides these schools which are under the direction of Protestant Commissioners, Quebec has several others under the direction of charitable societies, where instruction is dealt out to a large number of children.

Report of Mr. Inspector Martin.

I have everywhere remarked a great degree of zeal in behalf of education, particularly among the School Commissioners, from which I cannot but augur the most happy results.

The following is the state in which I found the municipalities of my district of inspection :

Laterrière.—This municipality maintains two schools, one held by a master, the other by a mistress ; both of these teachers hold a diploma. The accounts of this place are in a lamentable condition ; the consequence is that the Commissioners find it impossible to fulfil their engagements.

Bagot.—There are two schools in operation in this locality ; one is directed by a master possessed of a diploma ; the other, which is only lately opened, is under the conduct of a young man of sufficient capacity for the duties of his charge.

Bagotville.—This municipality has two schools in operation, one held by a master, the other by a mistress, neither of whom has a diploma.

St. Joseph.—Though this municipality has its body of Commissioners, it is nevertheless still without a school. The corporation intend to open one in a short time.

Chicoutimi.—This municipality has but one school ; it is under the direction of a licensed teacher. This school has been opened since the time of my visit only.

These divers schools have been maintained by means of voluntary contributions ; but this method is found insufficient, and the Commissioners with the consent of the inhabitants intend to levy the rates as imposed by law, and which will be resorted to for the forthcoming year.

There exists an almost total absence of books in all these schools. They cost a high price and are got with difficulty.

The school-houses are in general too small, and for the most part present such an aspect of poverty that this alone is enough to discourage the teachers. Many of these school-houses are falling in ruins.

Report of Mr. Inspector Germain. •

St. Vincent de Paul.—The College of Laval and an academy for females, under the direction of the Nuns, “Dames du Sacré Cœur” are in operation in this parish. The first-mentioned is frequented by 104 pupils, and the second by 180. The most finished education is here given to youth. The college is under the direction of one superior, a director, and four professors.

Besides these two institutions, this municipality has four good schools which give instruction to 215 children. That of district No. 2 is a very excellent school ; it is under the direction of Mr. Jacques Gaussé.

St. Martin.—This parish is divided into as many scholastic municipalities as there are schools. This is the cause of great obstacle to the due march that education would otherwise have here. The brethren of the order of St. Joseph direct the village school with the success for which they are so justly remarkable. The Nuns, “Sœurs de Ste. Croix” have also a school for girls, and obtain a grant from the Commissioners. Their pupils make rapid proficiency.

Ste. Rose.—The school of the village is ably directed, as is also the one at the “Côte des Lacasse,” which is kept by Mr. Contant. The other schools of this municipality leave ample room for improvement.

St. François de Salles.—There are three schools in this municipality. The village school is under the direction of a teacher who fulfils her duties with all possible zeal. The school situated at the upper part of the parish is kept by a

Ste Scholastique.—This parish is divided into three municipalities as follows : the municipality of “Ste Marie” which has one school of middling quality ; the municipality of “St. Joachim,” which has one school also, kept by Mr. Elie Moinean, a teacher of talent and ability in his profession ; his school is frequented by a number of children, upwards of 60 ; among whom he has succeeded in instilling a spirit of successful emulation ; finally the municipality of “Ste Scholastique” which has 10 schools in operation. The schools of ‘Côte St. Louis,’ of the North River, and of the village are very good as elementary schools, the progress made by the pupils is very satisfactory. The schools of South St. Rêmi, of “St. Joachim,” and of St. John are of an inferior description. The school for dissentients, is kept by an able teacher, possessed of a diploma. The convent-school under the direction of the nuns, “Sœurs de Ste Croix,” maintains the reputation in which all the schools conducted by the ladies of this order are held. The progress of their pupils is most satisfactory. These religious ladies teach with superior capacity the following branches ; composition, epistolary correspondence, elements of geometry, natural history, cosmography, geography, music, vocal and instrumental, linear drawing, arithmetic, English, and French literature, &c.

St Augustin.—This municipality has seven schools in operation. The village school under Miss Dunn and the other at the “Côte des Anges” are both very efficient. The schools at “Côte St. Louis” and at “Petit St. Charles” are deserving of some merit. The teachers who direct them are very zealous in the exercise of their duties. The schools at Côte St. Jean and at “Petit Chicot” are of an inferior description. That of Petit Brulé is a very poor school. The children of the last locality are very irregular in their attendance, which is one of the chief causes of its want of success.

The Commissioners, wishing to create a laudable spirit of emulation among the children of their municipality, called a meeting of all the schools for the purpose of one public and general examination. Prizes were distributed, and great hopes formed of the good results that would follow the step.

St. Columban.—The population of this Parish is exclusively of Irish Catholics. There are two schools in operation. This locality is very poor, consequently often deprived of teachers, which occasions a great loss of time to the children.

Mille Isles.—This portion of my district is situated in mountainous parts, and is reached with trouble and difficulty. The inhabitants of district no 2, show a great deal of zeal towards the support of their school, which I have always found very well and numerously attended.

Ste Adèle, or Round Lake.—This municipality has but one school very badly kept.

St. Raphael, ile Bizard.—This parish is divided into two municipalities each having a school of inferior quality. The teacher who formerly held the village school is a very able man, and it is a matter of regret that the pupils’ parents constantly interfered with him, and were unable to appreciate his merits ; he has been replaced by a master for the boys, and a mistress for the girls. A change for the better however, has taken place in the school at the north of the island.

Mission du Lac.—The Rev. Gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, maintain here at their own expense a convent-school for girls, and a school for boys under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. There is no municipal body established here.

Comparative statement of the years, 1854, 1855 and 1856,

	In	In	In
	1854	1855	1856
Number of pupils frequenting school.....	6122	6124	6217
Number of pupils from the reading of their alphabet to fluent reading	2462	1867	1803
Number of pupils reading fluently.....	2251	2064	2200
Number of pupils reading well.....	1409	2193	2164
Number of pupils learning to write	1487	2820	2942
Number of pupils learning simple arithmetic.....	1243	1422	1482
Number of pupils learning compound arithmetic	718	1092	1208
Number of pupils learning Book-keeping	58	123	110
Number of pupils learning orthography	624	1107	973
Number of pupils learning geography.....	490	951	1234
Number of pupils learning French grammar.....	1287	1808	2123
Number of pupils learning English grammar.....	114	328	535
Number of pupils learning grammar and parsing	536	982	1531
Number of pupils learning history	572	1247	1190
Number of pupils learning epistolary composition.....	57	259	423
Number of pupils learning horticulture and agriculture.....	0	36	134
Number of pupils learning mathematics	0	12	98
Number of pupils learning mensuration	15	71	96
Number of pupils learning linear drawing	2	110	132
Number of pupils learning vocal music.....	36	78	307
Number of pupils learning instrumental music	28	180	168

ERRATA.

Page 60,—4th column, 5th line, read 30 “instead of 36.”

“ 111—Opposite figure 22 read, “counties of l'Assomption, Berthier, &c.”

“ 115—In the column respecting teachers who are in the receipt of £100 and upwards, of M
Lancôt's district of inspection, “read, 5 and in the account total read 10, instead of 5

