

REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

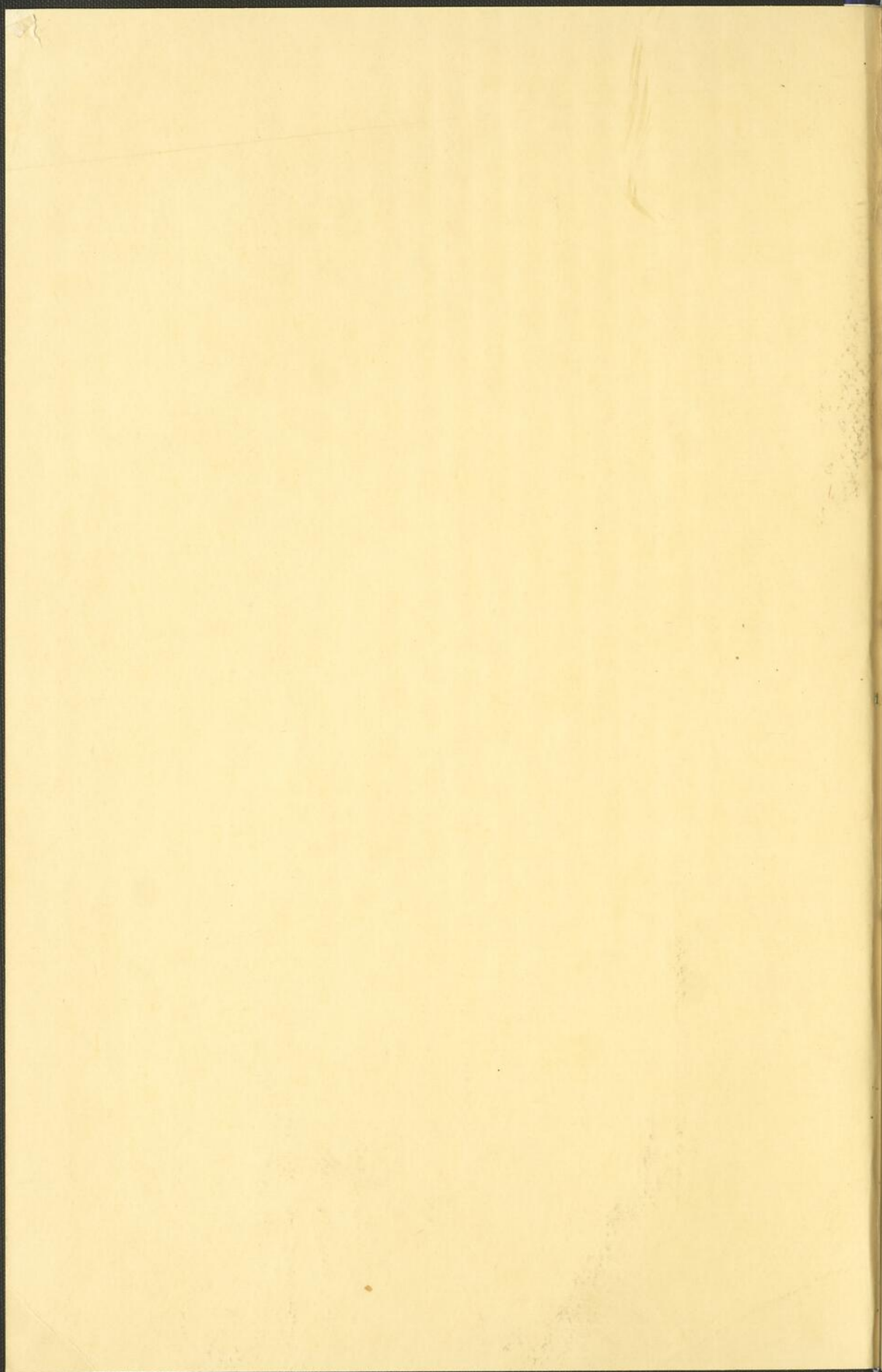
FOR
LOWER CANADA,

FOR
1864.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



QUEBEC:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., ST. URSULE STREET.
1865.



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INDEX.

	Page.
Report of the Superintendent	v
Table of the number of pupils who have attended the Normal schools since their establishment	vi
Diplomas granted to pupils of the Normal schools since their establishment.....	vii
Diplomas granted by the Boards of Examiners in Lower Canada, for the year 1864, and the results of their meetings.....	xi
Table of assessments imposed annually since the year 1856.....	xiv
Comparative Table, shewing the number of children learning each branch of instruction, since the year 1853.....	xvi
Table of dissentient schools and their pupils	xvii

APPENDIX No. 1.

Report of the Jacques Cartier Normal School	1
Report of the McGill Normal School	4
Report of the Laval Normal School	6
Reports on the Boards of Examiners by Delegates from the Council of Public Instruction	9

APPENDIX No. 2.

Extracts from the Reports of the Inspectors of Schools :—	
Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Painchaud.....	16
Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Meagher.....	17
Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Tremblay.....	18
Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Tanguay.....	21
Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Martin.....	28
Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Boivin	29
Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Crépault.....	31
Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Juneau.....	35
Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Béland	37
Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Hume	39
Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Bardy	42
Extract from the Report of Rev. Mr. Pless	47
Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Maurault	47
Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Petrus Hubert.....	50
Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Bourgeois	53
Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Dorval.....	54
Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Parmelee.....	66
Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Valade	72
Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Caron.....	77
Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Archambault.....	86
Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Grondin.....	92
Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector C. Germain.....	96
Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector H. Hubbard.....	100
Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Chas. B. Rouleau	111
Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector Bruce.....	115

APPENDIX No. 3.

	Page.
TABLE A.—Table of amounts levied for public instruction in Lower Canada, for the year 1864.....	2
Recapitulation of Table A	21
TABLE B.—Containing the statistics of all educational institutions, more particularly those relating to superior and second class schools :—	
First Division—Superior Schools	22
Second Division—Secondary Schools :—	
First Section—Classical Colleges.....	25
Second Section—Industrial Colleges.....	31
Third Section—Academies for Boys, or Mixed.....	38
Fourth Section—Academies for Girls.....	57
Third Division—Normal Schools.....	78
Recapitulation of Table B.....	82
TABLE C.—Grand Statistical Table, prepared from the Reports of School Inspectors, Commissioners and Trustees, and from those of Superior Educational Institutions, subsidized for the year 1864.	84
Recapitulation of Grand Statistical Table, &c.	140
TABLE D.—Statement of Books sent to the School Inspectors, to be given as prizes in 1864 and 1865.....	144
TABLE E.—Indicating the limits of each District of Inspection, giving the names of the Counties or parts of Counties therein included, the residence and salary of the Inspectors	147
TABLE F.—Protestant Educational Institutions and Common Schools in the City of Montreal, given by Mr. Inspector Bruce	148
TABLE G.—Statement of the number of pupils who attended the schools kept by the Christian Brothers of Montreal.....	152
TABLE H.—Containing the Statistics of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal	153
TABLE I.—Fourth Division, Special Schools; Fifth Division, Primary Schools; Recapitulation of the five principal Divisions	154
TABLE J.—Statement of the number of pupils attending the schools of the Nuns of the Congregation of Notre Dame, Montreal, 1864.....	155

APPENDIX No. 4.

Report on the Distribution of the Grant for Superior Education, for 1864.....	1
Table of the Distribution of the Grant for Superior Education for the year 1864, in virtue of the Act 18 Vic. chap. 54 :—	
List No. 1—Universities	4
List No. 2—Classical Colleges	5
List No. 3—Universities	5
List No. 4—Academies for Boys, or Mixed	6
List No. 5—Academies for Girls.....	7
List No. 6—Model Schools.....	8
Table of the Distribution of the Supplementary Aid to Poor Municipalities, for 1864	10
List of Pensions granted to Retired Teachers, for the year 1863	14
Statement of Expense for the Impression of Educational Journals, for the year 1864	15
Statement of the Expenditure of Normal Schools, for the year 1864	16

REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION
FOR LOWER CANADA,
FOR THE YEAR 1864.

To the Honorable
The PROVINCIAL SECRETARY,
Quebec.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Montreal, 14th March, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report on the state of public instruction in Lower Canada, for the year 1864.

This report is accompanied with the detailed statistical tables and extracts from the reports of the school inspectors, which, in pursuance of the decision of the Committee on Printing, are to be published only every three years.

The reports of the inspectors again refer to the obstacles to the working of the law and to the progress of primary instruction, which have so often been pointed out in my reports, and which have been, up to the present time, but partially remedied by the legislative and administrative measures adopted. I have also already indicated the steps to be taken to remedy this state of things, but other more pressing, if not more important, claims on their attention have, doubtless, hitherto prevented the Government and the Legislature from carrying out these suggestions, which I shall, nevertheless, again reiterate in the hope that, sooner or later, favorable circumstances may permit the accomplishment of another movement similar to that effected by the legislation of 1856, and by the administrative measures which were its result and development.

The most important points are :—

1st. The great difficulty still experienced in procuring school appliances, books, geographical maps, and all objects required in teaching.

2nd. The insufficiency of the majority of the schoolhouses, their contracted dimensions and disadvantageous interior distribution in respect of hygiene, and the promotion of public instruction.

3rd. The smallness of the salaries of the teachers, and their precarious position in consequence of frequent abuse of authority in relation to them on the part of the school commissioners.

The establishment of normal schools stands in the first rank among the measures

adopted with a view to increase the efficiency and improve the position of the teacher. In establishing these schools the same principle that obtained in the establishment of dissentient schools led to the granting of separate normal schools for the two great religious divisions of the population, the Catholics and the Protestants.

An almost necessary consequence of this division was the establishment of two Catholic normal schools, and one Protestant normal school; the great mass of the Protestant population of Lower Canada being located in the western section, it followed that the Protestant normal school must be established at Montreal. But as the Catholic population of the Montreal section is numerically, if not relatively, more considerable than that of the Quebec section, it was difficult to avoid placing a Catholic normal school at Montreal; while on the other hand it was evident that the geographical position of that city, by no means a central one as regards the rest of Lower Canada, did not entitle it to enjoy alone the advantage of possessing these institutions. If this arrangement was open to the objection of increasing the expenditure, it also afforded the advantage of disseminating the training of teachers over a larger surface, and in such a manner as to reach all classes of the population and all sections of the country. There is no doubt whatever but that the three normal schools have attracted a far larger number of pupils and popularised the new systems of teaching much more effectually than a single school would have done.

Among the objections made to the establishment of these institutions, the first was the small number of pupils they would have, and, at all events, it was said the small number who would obtain diplomas, and, having obtained them, engage seriously in the work of teaching.

The following table of the total number of pupil-teachers who have attended the normal schools since their establishment is a sufficient proof that the first objection was unfounded. The number would have been much greater had not the insufficiency of the grant hitherto prevented the establishment of a female pupil-teacher's department in the Jacques Cartier School.

TABLE of the number of pupils who have attended the normal schools:

School Year.	Jacques-Cartier School.	McGill School.			Laval School.			Number of Male Pupil-Teachers.	Number of Female Pupil-Teachers.	Grand total.
	Male Pupil-Teachers.	Male Pupil-Teachers.	Female Pupil-Teachers.	Total.	Male Pupil-Teachers.	Female Pupil-Teachers.	Total.			
1st session, 1857.....	18	5	25	30	22	.....	22	45	25	70
Session 1857-1858.....	46	7	63	70	36	40	76	89	103	192
Session 1858-1859.....	50	7	76	83	34	52	86	91	128	219
Session 1859-1860.....	53	9	72	81	40	54	94	102	126	228
Session 1860-1861.....	52	5	56	61	41	53	94	98	109	207
Session 1861-1862.....	41	10	58	68	39	52	91	90	110	200
Session 1862-1863.....	57	8	72	80	39	52	91	104	124	228
Session 1863-1864.....	56	7	67	74	34	49	83	97	116	213

The following table shews the number of diplomas granted in each school and for each degree of teaching. The number, it will be seen, is 723 in all; but this figure represents more than the number of pupils who left with a diploma, for many of them received two and even three diplomas successively. The number of graduates is, there

fore, less than the number of diplomas granted, and is divided as follows among the three schools :—

Jacques Cartier School	106
Laval School.....	233
McGill School.....	236
	575

This is more than one-third of the total number of pupils ; and while, on the one hand, this proportion proves the severity of the examinations, on the other it establishes the success of these institutions.

DIPLOMAS granted to pupils of the normal schools since the establishment of these institutions :—

Kind of diplomas granted.	Jacques-Cartier.	McGill.			Laval.			Number of Male Pupil-Teachers.	Number of Female Pupil-Teachers.	Grand total.
	Male Pupil-Teachers.	Male Pupil-Teachers.	Female Pupil-Teachers.	Total.	Male Pupil-Teachers.	Female Pupil-Teachers.	Total.			
Academy.....	12	3	.....	3	13	.....	13	28	.....	28
Model School.....	73	9	94	103	59	74	133	141	168	309
Elementary School.....	73	27	181	208	23	83	106	123	264	387
Total.....	158	39	275	314	95	157	252	292	432	724

As to the willingness of the former pupil-teachers to teach, and their perseverance in teaching, the reports of the Jacques Cartier and Laval Normal Schools contain information which, on the whole, as pointed out by the principal of the latter school, almost surpasses our hopes.

I have no doubt whatever but similar results can, if necessary, be shewn as regards the former pupils of the McGill School.

The inference from these statements is that the vast majority of the former pupils have been engaged in teaching; that a large proportion of those who received their diplomas previous to 1862, and whose three years' term of teaching, specified in the application for admission to the school, is now expired, are still teaching, and seem to have adopted teaching as a permanent career; and, finally, that almost all those who have not taught, or who have done so but for a short period, have been able to plead the excuse of sickness or reasons entirely beyond their control. Those who have wilfully failed to carry out their engagement form but a very small proportion, and they have almost all paid the fine.

With these remarks, I now give the enumeration of the results obtained.

Of the 106 pupil-teachers who have obtained diplomas at the Jacques Cartier Normal School—

- 47 were teaching at the date of the report ;
- 14 who had just received their diplomas, were commencing, or about commencing to teach ;
- 3 were dead ;
- 20 were no longer teaching, but had taught ;
- 10 were continuing their studies at the Normal School ;
- 12 had not taught.

Moreover, 14 were teaching or had taught without holding the diploma of the Normal School, having obtained that of one of the Boards of Examiners. This gives a total of pupils teaching, or who have taught after attending the school, including the 14 recently admitted as teachers, of 95.

Of the 47 former pupils holding diplomas who were still teaching at the close of the year 1864, previous to the distribution of diplomas—

7	have taught during	7	years.
4	"	6	"
1	has	5	"
5	have	4	"
9	"	3	"
10	"	2	"
10	"	1	"

Of those who are no longer teaching—

8	have taught during	4	years.
1	has	3	"
2	have	2	"
9	"	1	"

In the case of the latter, as has been pointed out, ill-health and the difficulty of finding new situations have had some share; reducing to a very small figure the number of those who have voluntarily abandoned teaching after having engaged in it.

As regards the Laval Normal School, of the 81 pupil-teachers holding diplomas at the date of the report—

43	were teaching ;
15	were no longer teaching ;
2	were school inspectors ;
4	had died ;
2	were finishing their studies at college ;
7	continued at the Normal School ;
8	only had not taught.

81

Moreover, 10 who had not obtained a school diploma were teaching, or had taught, under diplomas from the Boards of Examiners; one of those who died, and two of those who had returned to the school, had also taught for some time; this gives a total of 79 teaching, or who have taught.

In like manner, of 152 female teachers holding school diplomas—

112	were teaching ;
30	had taught ;
4	had died ;
4	were teaching at the school ;
2	only had not taught ;

152

Moreover, 16 were teaching under diplomas; 7 had taught in that manner; one died while teaching; and one returned to the Normal School, after having been engaged in teaching; making 167 teaching, or who have been engaged in teaching.

Of the 43 former male pupil-teachers, and the 112 former female pupil-teachers holding the diploma of the school, who were still engaged in teaching at the date of this report—

	6 had been teaching for 7 years.	
18	"	6 "
23	"	5 "
17	"	4 "
27	"	3 "
30	"	2 "
34	"	1 "

Of the 18 male pupil-teachers, and the 34 female pupil-teachers holding the diploma of the school, who have ceased to teach—

	1 taught for 6 years.	
5	"	5 "
4	"	4 "
8	"	3 "
20	"	2 "
14	"	1 "

Thus the Laval and Jacques Cartier Normal Schools have, since their establishment, sent out 341 individuals who have engaged in teaching, of which number 249 were teaching at the date of the reports.

Of the number of former pupils holding diplomas, 13 had taught for seven years—that is, since the first distribution of diplomas, and are at present still engaged in teaching; 23 for six years; 29 for five years; 34 for four years; this gives 99 former pupils who have taught for a greater number of years than are required by the regulation, and who, with the exception of 18, were still teaching at the date of the reports.

The number of those who had taught for three years amounted to 45; these, with the exception of 9, are still teaching at the present time. In these latter figures, those who have taught with a diploma from the Board of Examiners, or without any diploma, are not taken into account. It is also to be observed that amongst those who have given up teaching are included two teachers who have been promoted to the important office of school inspector, several others whom their health has compelled to retire, and some who, as has been seen above, have returned to the Normal School to prepare themselves to acquire a diploma of a higher class. Lastly, the total number of pupils holding diplomas who have not engaged in teaching at all only amounts to 22, and of this total a portion is to be ascribed to illness and accident.

In the absence of positive information as to the results obtained with respect to the former pupils of the McGill Normal School, the number of pupils who have gone forth from our Normal schools and engaged in teaching may be safely set at 500, and the number of those who are now teaching at 400.

But even supposing that such favorable results had not yet been attained, there would be no ground for discouragement, for the usefulness of institutions of this description is not to be calculated only by the number of teachers who have gone forth from them, but also by the influence which they exercise directly and indirectly over the instructing body. Now, there can be no doubt but that the establishment of Normal schools, and the dispersing over various parts of the country of the pupils from those schools, has given rise to a great spirit of emulation, and contributed to diffuse better systems of instruction. A considerable number of the pupils from the schools have even penetrated to the most remote parts of the country, and are teaching in new settlements

in which, not very long ago, some difficulty was experienced in obtaining teachers who were merely holders of diplomas from a Board of Examiners.

The attention of the Government and of the Legislature has been frequently drawn to the urgent necessity of erecting suitable buildings for the Laval and Jacques Cartier Normal Schools. The arrangement by which the former of those schools is still located in a hired building, to which is attached no court-yard or play-ground, is far from being economical or advantageous in any respect.

With respect to the Jacques Cartier Normal School, I have had the honor of frequently representing to the Government that the wing of the old Government House, occupied by that institution, is not only insufficient for the purpose, but also that, in consequence of irremediable defects in construction, its ruin is impending, and may from day to day place the lives of professors and pupils in jeopardy. The erection of these buildings is therefore one of the most urgent requirements of this department, if it is wished to persevere in normal instruction and the training of teachers.

Among other means calculated to increase the efficiency of the body of teachers hitherto employed, are the establishment of a savings' fund for aged or sick teachers, the publication of a Journal of Public Instruction in both languages, the establishment of conferences of teachers, and the re-organization, under more stringent regulations, of the Boards of Examiners.

In several previous reports it has been already proved that the savings' fund can never attain a flourishing condition until the Government grant shall have been increased by one-half.

Conferences of the different associations of teachers which have been formed in Lower Canada have been attended by an encouraging number of the members of the instructing body; it is, however, to be desired that all teachers should participate at least once or twice during the year in the great advantages which may result from these institutions. School commissioners have been strongly recommended to grant freely to teachers leave solicited for this purpose, in view of the certain and ample compensation which they will receive for the time lost in the improvement of the systems of education, and the progress of all kinds which will ensue. The teacher's courage is tempered; he feels revived by contact with his fellows and his superiors, and returns to his daily labor at the conclusion of the conferences with renewed energy. The different essays read by the teachers, and the sketches of the educational discussions which followed in those associations, have constituted one of the most important and useful resources in the editing of the *Journal of Public Instruction*.

The re-organization of the Boards of Examiners, and the enforcing of new regulations, appear to have had a salutary effect on the composition of the educating body. Several branches of instruction have received a new impulse in our primary schools in consequence of the publication of the programme of examination.

One of the most important points of the new regulation is the inspection of the Boards by the delegates of the Council of Public Instruction. I subjoin to this report those which have been hitherto submitted by the delegates in question.

The following is a summary of the annual statistical returns which the secretaries of the Boards are bound to transmit to this Department:—

ANNUAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY of the Boards of Examiners in Lower Canada, for the year 1864.

BOARD AT	Duration of the sittings, in days.	No. of candidates examined.	Average number of teachers examined daily.	Number of diplomas granted for academies. 1st class.		For academies. 2nd class.		For Model Schools. 1st class.		For Model Schools. 2nd class.		For Elementary Schools. 1st class.		For Elementary Schools. 2nd class.		Number of candidates admitted, and classification of diplomas.			Grand total.	Number of candidates rejected.	
				Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Academy.	Model School.	Elementary School.			
Montreal, Catholics.....	7	181	25					3		1		18	85	4	52			4	159	163	18
Do Protestants.....	6	69	15	2				3	6		1	6	24	4	13	2	10	47	59	10	
Quebec, Catholics.....	5	49	12							1				2	19		1	21	22	27	
Do Protestants.....	6	22	3									3	2	5	5			15	15	7	
Three Rivers.....	4	59	12		2				6		1		22	15	2	7		37	46	13	
Sherbrooke.....	4	33	10			2		1	3	2			8		16	2	6	24	32	1	
Kamouraska.....	3	25	8										4		12			16	16	9	
Gaspé.....	2	6	3									4		2				6	6		
Stanstead.....	4	51	10									6	14	6	25			51	51		
Ottawa.....	4	30	7.2									8		19				27	27	3	
Beauce.....	4	23	5											9		12		21	21	2	
Chicoutimi.....	3	10	3.1										5					7	7	3	
Rimouski.....	3	14	5											1	5			6	6	8	
Bonaventure.....	3	6	2									2	2	1	1			6	6		
Pontiac.....	4	17	4									2	1	7	7			17	17		
Richmond.....	4	33	8									1	14	5	12			32	32	1	
Waterloo and Sweetsburg, Cath	3	17	5.2									2	11		4			17	17		
Do do Prot.	5	98	19.2									8	39	9	34			90	90	8	
Total.....	74	743	40	2	2	2		7	15	4	2	60	240	65	234	6	28	599	633	110	

This table and a simple inspection of the registers kept by the Department prove that there is now so great a number of male and female teachers holding diplomas that every locality, even the poorest and most remote, can obtain them. A greater degree of strictness in the examinations is therefore more than ever requisite, and would be conducive to the interests of the schools and to those of the teachers themselves. To the competition of ill-qualified male or female teachers, although holders of diplomas, with competent teachers, is to be ascribed the fact that the teachers' salaries remain stationary, and in many places even decrease.

At first the law gave discretionary power to the commissioners and trustees with respect to the engagement of teachers, and their dismissal and salaries. The great difficulties which the establishment of the schools presented at first may account for that legislation; but the abuses which resulted from it induced the Legislature to place some bounds to the power of the commissioners. By a summary petition addressed to the Superintendent, the dismissed teachers may, if they have been unjustly dismissed, obtain compensation, which is deducted from the share of the grant allotted to the municipality for the following half-year.

The Department has also revived a regulation made by my predecessor, which directed the commissioners to give three months' notice before the expiry of their engagement to teachers whom they did not intend to retain in office for another year.

Of the total number (743) of candidates, 110 were rejected and 633 were admitted; 6 with academy diplomas, 28 with model school diplomas, and 599 with elementary school diplomas.

The briefness of the term of engagement, a year at the longest, provides the commissioners with easy means of getting rid of an individual whose only fault is sometimes that of not having conciliated their personal friendship or having a rival in a male or female relation of some one of them.

Accordingly, it was decided that, failing the three months' notice, the engagement should be held as continued, and that the dismissal of a teacher in such a case would need to be justified by some grounds specified and admitted in the statute as sufficient. This decision of the Department has been frequently ratified by the Government. The courts of law have, moreover, decided that the dismissal of a teacher must always be authorised by the strictest principles of justice, and that the discretion permitted to the commissioners by no means exempts them from an action for damages on the part of a teacher, requiring them to prove the facts on which they rely to justify their proceeding.

It would appear that the teacher must be, by all these provisions of the law, very sufficiently protected from arbitrary and unjust dismissal. But if we believe this we know little of the ingenious spirit of persecution arising from the pettiest interests in some places. As a means of evading the law, and the regulations of the Department, it has been stipulated, in treating with teachers, that they should be made subject to dismissal at any moment and for any or no reason, or three months' notice has been given beforehand, and without distinction to all that their engagement would not be renewed, in order, as the commissioners thought, that their salaries might be reduced by offering the places to those willing to accept the lowest remuneration, and retaining none but those who would be satisfied with the smallest salaries. These stipulations and wholesale notices, having

for their object the evading of the law and the regulations, have frequently been declared null and void, and the commissioners have been informed that when they have recourse to those practices they will forfeit all right to their share of the Government grant.

Notwithstanding this, but little progress has been made in the raising of the salaries of male and female teachers, and the question has been long discussed, and is still being discussed in the associations of teachers and in the newspapers, whether it would not be expedient to fix a *minimum* of salary; but besides that that *minimum* would have to be fixed at a low rate, with the alternative of seeing closed an even greater number of schools than were closed in the course of the past and of the present year, in consequence of the determination which was come to no longer to tolerate teachers not holding diplomas; there would also be this disadvantage that many municipalities in which higher salaries are at present given would content themselves with the *minimum*, which, as Mr. Inspector Dorval remarks in his report, would speedily become a *maximum*.

The increase in the school-rates may cause it to appear strange that there is so little increase in the salaries of the lay female teachers; but this increase serves in part to counterbalance the diminution of the grant to each municipality in consequence of the total grant remaining the same. It must be observed, moreover, that it is precisely in those parishes in which the largest amount is collected in school-rates, and where, by consequence, male and female teachers might be liberally remunerated, that there exist academies or boarding schools, directed by persons belonging to religious orders, or academies under the control of trustees and beyond that of the commissioners.

The following table of school-rates since the year 1856 exhibits continuous and steady progress. It is to be remarked, however, that all the taxes imposed are not always regularly collected. The Department, in a direct manner, and also through the school inspectors, endeavors to impart an impulse to the collection of these rates; and in the case of localities where there is real negligence in this respect, payment of the grant is suspended. Generally, according to the reports of the inspectors, and the accounts sent in by the commissioners, there is a greater degree of activity in the collection of arrears. In some parishes considerable amounts have been collected within a few years.

The difference between the rates collected in 1853, amounting to \$165,843, and those of this year, which amount to \$593,264, gives proof of very great improvement in the disposition of the population in relation to public education. The increase in the land assessments over those of 1863 has been \$15,055, and that in the monthly fees has been \$13,399, making a total of \$28,454—a more considerable increase than that of the preceding years.

Year	Land Assessments	Monthly Fees	Total
1853	\$165,843		\$165,843
1863	\$15,055	\$13,399	\$28,454
1873	\$593,264		\$593,264

TABLE of assessments imposed annually since the year 1856.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Assessment to equal the grant.....	113884 87	113887 08	115185 09	115792 51	114424 76	113969 29	110966 75	110534 25	112158 34
Assessment over and above the grant.....	93897 90	78791 17	88372 69	109151 96	123939 64	130560 92	134033 15	134888 50	144515 61
Monthly fees.....	173488 98	208002 37	231192 65	251408 44	249717 10	264689 11	281930 23	307638 14	321087 30
Assessment for the erection of buildings	25493 80	22928 63	24616 22	22083 57	15778 23	17000 00	15798 84	11749 76	15553 12
Total.....	406765 55	424209 25	459396 65	498436 48	503859 73	526219 32	542728 97	564810 65	593264 37

The following table gives an abstract of the general results obtained, according to the statistics since 1853; but it is well to observe that the total of fees paid in the colleges, and many other sums expended for education, are not included in it.

TABLE of the progress of Public Instruction in Lower Canada, since the year 1853.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Institutions	2352	2795	2868	2919	2946	2985	3199	3264	3345	3501	3552	3604
Pupils.....	108284	119733	127058	143141	148798	156872	168148	172155	180845	188635	193131	196739
Fees	\$ 165848	238032	249136	406764	424208	459396	498436	503859	526219	542728	564810	593964
	Increase over 1853.			Increase over 1858.			Increase over 1863.					
Institutions	1252			619			52					
Pupils.....	88455			39867			3608					
Fees	\$ 428116			134568			29154					

The increase in the number of educational institutions of all classes over last year is only 52; that of the total number of pupils is only 3,608. As I have already pointed out, the necessity of requiring male and female teachers to be holders of diplomas in all places, without exception, as provided by law, has of late years caused the closing of a certain number of schools in some districts. In others, in which population increases slowly, the number of pupils attending the primary schools is nearly as great as can be expected under

the very unfavorable circumstances in which they are situated, in consequence of the severity of the climate, the remoteness of the families, scattered sometimes at great distances, and the poverty of the inhabitants. There are, however, still many places in which the absence of the children from school is to be attributed to the apathy of the parents, independent of the wants and difficulties which an agricultural population, a part of which is poor and compelled to engage in severe labor requiring the services of all the family, experience in this respect.

The schools are now as numerous and as generally dispersed through the municipalities as is desirable for their efficiency, and possibly more so. It has, therefore, become necessary to suppress all those which are not attended in a satisfactory manner, and to attach the sections containing them to adjacent sections. The action of the Department has been taken with this object in view, and the same course will be followed in future. It has already happened that, the attention of heads of families having been called by this means to the necessity of sending their children regularly to school, if they are desirous of retaining it in their midst, there has been some improvement; and in any case it is but just to suppress schools which are not sufficiently attended, and which entail too great expense in proportion to the results which they produce.

The levying of the monthly fees, which should be effected indiscriminately for children who do not attend the schools, as for those who attend them, is one of the most certain means of obtaining a regular and numerous attendance. The indulgence shewn to certain municipalities which levied, by means of assessment, an additional sum to make up for the monthly fees, should be discontinued, if the attendance at their schools does not become more general.

The following table of the number of children learning the most important branches of primary education shews a considerable increase for this year in respect of history, geography, parsing and French grammar. Last year there was a diminution in respect of English grammar; this year there is an increase. The diminution of 2,221 in the number of pupils reading well appears to me difficult to explain. Had the diminution been gradual, it might have been attributed to a difference of appreciation on the part of the masters or the inspectors:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE, shewing the number of children learning each branch of instruction, since the year 1853.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	Increase over 1853.	Increase over 1858.	Increase over 1863.	Diminution from 1863.
Pupils reading well....	27367	32861	43407	46940	48833	52090	64362	67753	75236	77108	77676	75555	48188	23456	.....	2221
Pupils writing.....	50072	47014	58033	60086	61943	65404	80152	81244	87115	92572	97086	99351	49279	33947	2265	.....
Learning simple arithmetic..	18231	22897	30631	48359	52845	55847	63514	63341	69519	74518	75719	84197	65916	28350	8478	.....
" " a arith- " " metic..	12428	18073	22586	23431	26643	28196	30919	31758	41812	44357	45727	46529	34101	18333	862	.....
Learning book-keeping.....	.....	799	1976	5012	5500	6689	7135	7319	9347	9614	9630	9615	9615	2926	.....	15
Learning geography.....	12185	13826	17700	30134	33606	37847	45393	49462	55071	56392	60585	66412	54227	28565	5827	.....
Learning history.....	6738	11486	15520	17580	26147	42316	45997	46324	51095	54461	59024	66894	60056	24578	7870	.....
Learning French grammar...	15353	17852	23260	29328	39067	43307	53452	54214	60426	61314	63913	68564	53211	25257	4651	.....
Learning English grammar..	7066	7097	9004	11824	12074	15348	19773	25073	27904	28462	27358	29428	22362	14080	2070	.....
Learning parsing.....	4412	9233	16439	26310	34064	40733	44466	46872	49460	50893	52244	60311	55899	19578	8067	.....

As the rights of the dissentients have for some time been a subject of discussion in this part of the Province, I here annex a table of the dissentient schools, both Catholic and Protestant, with the numbers of the pupils belonging to them respectively. By this it will be seen that the Catholics have an interest in the separate schools as well as the Protestants, although neither schools nor pupils equal those of the latter in number.

TABLE OF DISSENTIENT SCHOOLS AND THEIR PUPILS.

NAMES OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS.	No. of Catholic dissentient schools.	No. of pupils.	No. of Protestant dissentient schools.	No. of pupils.
J. B. F. Painchaud			1	22
Rev. R. G. Plees			4	129
J. Meagher.....	1	53	2	111
T. Tremblay.....			1	25
Vincent Martin.....				
G. Tanguay.....				
S. Boivin				
John Hume.....	3	120	4	136
P. F. Béland			1	35
F. E. Juneau.....			3	142
J. Crépault.....				
P. M. Bardy			3	119
P. Hubert			3	115
G. A. Bourgeois.....			5	161
B. Maurault				
H. Hubbard	3	110		
R. Parmelee.....	24	841	14	304
J. N. A. Archambeault			3	114
			6	124
Michel Caron.....			20	967
L. Grondin.....			11	443
John Bruce	15	629	6	290
F. X. Valade			20	684
A. D. Dorval.....	1	55	7	219
C. Germain.....	1	22	7	252
C. B. Rouleau, Catholic dissentient.....				
Protestant district of Ottawa and Pontiac.....			13	533
	48	1830	134	4625

I had the honor to submit to the Government the draft of a Bill to settle the difficulties existing, relative to the interpretation of the clauses respecting the distribution of the taxes of non-residents, and those of corporations or incorporated companies.

Independently of the obscurity or insufficiency of some of its clauses on many other points, the law contains moreover, other contradictory provisions. The frequent amendments which have been made would seem to call for a complete revision of it, and the passing of a new law.

In the process of revision, however, the less variation or departure it made from the general principles of the present school law, the more secure we should be of a favorable result.

The most urgent want of this Department is that which I have constantly represented—the regulation, namely, of its financial difficulties. These difficulties existed previous to 1855, before my appointment to office and the passing of the law of Superior Schools. The Legislature voted an annual grant for superior education, but with a proviso that only a certain portion of the amount should be receivable from the Consolidated Revenue

of the Province, while the residue should be a special charge on the Jesuits' estates and on the balance of the grant for common schools. Now, the sums voted every year being always in excess of the two last-mentioned sources of supply, a considerable deficit was the result. The passing of the law for superior education continued the same state of things; the provisions of that Act, relative to the sources from which the funds for its support were to be derived, not differing in any respect from those which are the subject of my remarks. The portion of Lower Canada in the annual supplementary grant for common schools is exhausted, without the possibility of increasing the allowance to those schools; nay, a deficit remains, which now nearly equals the capital of the fund for superior education. It follows that it is very difficult to increase the different grants which I have, in this as in many previous reports, represented as insufficient.

In the list of the improvements which are thus delayed is the formation and the increase of parish libraries, the allowance for which cannot be deducted, in the present state of things, from the primary school fund, already insufficient. Such institutions are, nevertheless, of the highest importance. In all other countries the establishment of such libraries is considered as essential for the completion and confirmation of popular education; and I had the honor to mention in my last year's report the efforts recently made in France to found and develop such institutions.

For the reasons above stated, it has also been impossible to afford any relief for the erection or repairs of schoolhouses; and this is so much the more to be regretted, that in affording such relief an opportunity would arise of insisting on improved methods of erecting and laying out such buildings, which are much needed.

To conclude: both the ordinary grant for common schools and the supplementary aid to poor municipalities stand in need of an increase, for this, the strongest reason of all, that while the amount for distribution remains the same, the subsidy to each municipality is from time to time diminished, as new ones become claimants, or the population in certain of them increases, though it remains stationary in others.

This is the more to be regretted, that the withholding of payment of the grant is the most effective—nay, we may term it the only effective—means which the Department possesses to enforce the observance of its instructions and regulations; and that the smaller the grant is in amount the less the influence which it confers is regarded.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Superintendent of Education.

APPENDIX No. 1.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

REPORT

ON THE

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL,

• FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1863-4.

To the Honorable P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report on the state and progress of the Jacques Cartier Normal School during the term of 1863-4.

I.

I can only repeat in this report what I stated in those of previous years, and more especially in the report of last year. The progress first evinced in 1858-9 continues from year to year. Thus the young candidates at the examinations for admission generally possess a better fund of knowledge and a more decided vocation. For the first time, since the opening of this school, we have not been exposed to the inconvenience invariably resulting from the leaving of old pupils and the necessity of admitting others in their stead. With the exception of two or three pupils, one of whom underwent a long and painful illness, and the other consented to keep a school in Upper Canada, all those who had entered the classes in the month of September, 1863, were still pursuing their studies at the end of June last.

The professors have not relaxed in zeal for an instant. I have been enabled, with their assistance, to continue the application and development of the programme adopted from the first.

II.

Fifty-six pupils have been admitted and classed as follows :

6 in the class of the 3rd year.

18 do do 2nd do

32 do do 1st do

—

56

We had four day-pupils. Among the latter was one of our former pupils, Mr. E. U. Archambault, Principal of the Commercial School in this city. That gentleman followed the course required for an academy diploma.

We had in the course of the year three examinations : the first at the end of December, the second at the end of March, and the last in the beginning of July.

After the examinations, I had the honor to submit to you the names of those entitled to a diploma, and who intended to commence teaching at once, namely :

5 for the academy diploma.
15 for the model school diploma.
4 for the elementary school diploma.

24

Bear in mind, sir, that I set aside the names of those who had asked permission to continue their studies in a higher class, and who were therefore entitled to a diploma. Nevertheless, we have nearly reached the greatest number of diplomas ever distributed at one time in this school, which was 25.

III.

There are now 106 pupils of the Jacques Cartier Normal School holding diplomas, namely :

13 for academies.
62 for model schools.
31 for elementary schools.

106

This gives a yearly average of $13\frac{2}{5}$.

Teachers who enter the Normal School bind themselves to teach only for three years. Hence all those who obtained their certificates previous to 1862 are now discharged from their promise, and we should be entitled to count but 26 pupils keeping schools of all classes. Now, so far as I can ascertain, there are 47 still teaching. With regard to the others, their number is relatively and in point of fact small, as shewn by the following tables :

1 has interrupted his studies on account of ill health. He is to resume ;
1 was unable to find a situation during the past year ;
1, after giving up teaching, has been admitted again ;
6 are pursuing their studies in colleges or elsewhere ;
3 are as yet unable to teach, by reason of ill health ;
2 have died.

14

If we add to that number the pupils who teach and the pupils who have just received their diplomas, we have 86. There are, therefore, but 20 teachers in all who have not continued teaching beyond the period strictly required (making a yearly average of 2.5), whereas 56 were exempt from the obligation.

Such a result must be satisfactory to those who, like yourself, sir, take an interest in the success of the Normal schools, and in the progress of elementary instruction.

IV.

The Model School has been attended during the year by 128 children ; the two languages being about equally represented. They have evinced very nearly the same degree of stability as the pupils of the Normal School. I have made no change either in the programme or in the distribution of subjects of study. We have every reason to be satisfied with the good-will and progress of the children. Of those who have finally left the school, 16 are to enter college, and 15, at the least, are to become clerks or apprentices.

V.

I stated at the beginning of this report, that, generally speaking, the pupils presenting themselves for the examination for admission are found to possess a better fund of know-

ledge. In some respects, however, there is room for improvement. Sacred history, the history of Canada, and geography are not sufficiently generally taught.

With regard to sacred history, this neglect is doubtless the result of the impression prevailing among the local authorities that the children can obtain a sufficient knowledge of religion by attending catechism. We endeavor to impress upon our pupils that they must never omit to make the children study this indispensable branch of all religious instruction.

I believe that there are many difficulties in the way of teaching the history of Canada and geography, and particularly the geography of Canada. I shall refer only to the principle obstacle—the want of maps and atlases. Nothing can supply this defect; the knowledge and skill of the teacher cannot compensate for it. The teacher must, it is true, be able to draw on the board the objects he explains to his pupils. But the outlines he rapidly sketches seldom afford a precise idea of all places and of their relative position; they can never leave a lasting impression on the memory. The maps furnished to schools are maps for close study, crowded with details, which, at a distance, present to the children the appearance of a confused mass. Wall maps, which cost but very little more, are required. With the help of the latter, the teacher can give excellent oral instruction, and save the children the expense of purchasing books. The want of wall maps and of special maps in the atlases is most severely felt as regards the geography of our own country. It is painful to think that our schools are furnished with none but small maps, prepared carelessly enough abroad; and that the atlases furnished to the children afford them fewer details about their country than about countries far smaller in Europe and Asia. Hence it is that the geography of Canada and that of British North America are studied as rapidly as that of Spain or of Belgium, the teachers having no other guide but a work prepared for all countries. A sound system of instruction would, above all things, inculcate the study of the physical, practical, agricultural, mineral and commercial geography of the country, with the fullest possible development. A new and thinly-settled country such as ours requires above all things to be known. I do not hesitate to assert that home colonization and foreign emigration would be in inverse proportion to what they now are if geography were properly taught.

I need not add that the teaching of our national history is considerably retarded by the want of historical charts. In asserting the fact, I am supported by the experience of many years. The progress and extent of the colony can be understood and retained only with difficulty when the imagination is forced to seek for ideal indications on a contemporary chart. A very small number of historical charts would suffice.

I think it would be an easy means of impressing in the memory of the young the events of a past not devoid of glory, and which the future may one day revive. At the present day, history, geography, statistics and agriculture afford, in abundance, the elements for the preparation of such charts.

But the undertaking cannot be attempted by private individuals. I am convinced that it would require the encouragement and careful supervision of the Government.

Such, sir, are the remarks I deemed my duty to submit to you in behalf of a cause which already owes you so much.

I am, with the most profound respect, sir,

Your humble servant,

H. A. B. VERREAU, Ptre.,
Principal of the J. C. School.

Montreal, September, 1864.

REPORT
ON THE
MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL,
FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1863-4.

To the Honorable P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, &c., &c.

SIR,—I beg leave to present the Annual Report for the Seventh Session of the McGill Normal School.

The number of students entered in the past session is 74; of these, 7 are males and 67 females; 34 are resident in Montreal, 40 from other places; 20 are studying for the model school diploma, 53 for the elementary school diploma, and one has entered for the academy diploma.

In the first session, 40 teachers in training have been recommended for diplomas, viz: 2 for the academy diploma, 14 for the model school diploma, 24 for the elementary diploma. Of these, 6 are males and 34 females; 19 are resident in Montreal and 21 elsewhere. These numbers raise the total number of diplomas granted to 312, and the total number of persons who have received diplomas to 236.

The model schools have, as usual, been full (the number of pupils being 300), and they have been conducted with their usual efficiency. In the past session, Professor Robins, as superintending professor on behalf of the normal school, has devoted some time to these schools, and more especially to those relative to the normal school, and to the improvement of the course in the primary school. Mr. McGregor, Miss Coady and their assistants have labored with their usual assiduity and success.

The Bonaventure Street Model School is in a prosperous state, and under the oversight of Professor Hicks, and with an efficient staff of teachers, two of whom have been trained in this school, it has worked in perfect harmony with the Normal School.

I have to express my entire satisfaction with the diligence and zeal of the professors and instructors of the normal school, who have co-operated heartily with me in all my endeavors for the promoting of the great ends which we have in view. I may state that since the commencement of the school, it has been my practice to convene a meeting of the professors and teachers monthly, or more frequently when occasion required, for free conference as to the interests of the school, and that at these meetings I have fully explained all my plans, and have submitted them to discussion and invited all the suggestions which might have occurred to others.

I attribute much of the prosperity of the school to the unity of purpose and action secured by these meetings, and to the hints that have been thrown out and discussed as to evils affecting the school or measures for its improvement.

I mention this now as due to the officers of the school, and to place it on record as an advice to those who may, in future, have the management of its affairs.

I have also to express my obligations to the ministers of the city, who have conducted the religious instruction classes of the normal school.

In the course of the past session, a list has been prepared and published, of the teachers who have taken diplomas of the normal school. This has been rendered necessary by complaints which have reached me that misapprehensions have occurred as to persons

holding a diploma. I have also been desirous to obtain full and accurate information as to the residence and occupation of our teachers. My inquiries on the subject are not yet complete, but in so far as they have extended, I have had much reason to be satisfied with the number engaged in teaching, their wide diffusion throughout the province, and the high appreciation of their services on the part of commissioners and people.

The Association of Teachers in connection with the normal school has held its meetings regularly during the session and several very important lectures and addresses have been delivered before it; and it has obtained the aid and countenance of nearly all the leading teachers of the city. Its annual convention was held on the 3rd and 4th June, and was attended by representatives from most other associations. The constitution of a Provincial Association of Protestant teachers was agreed to, and it is proposed to hold its next convention in the St. Francis District in June next.

The library of the school has been increased by the addition of a number of valuable educational works, and it is my purpose, as far as the limited means of the school will allow, to add from time to time the best works of this character that may appear, in order to form as complete an educational library of reference as possible.

I regret that it has been found impossible to allow for the ordinary professors of the normal school the increase of salary recommended by the corporation, some time ago, or to erect the chemical and apparatus room, or repair the retaining wall of the play-ground as also recommended some time ago. It is to be hoped, however, that ere long these expenditures, so important to the school, will be authorized by the Government. In the coming session, the arrangements of the school remain nearly the same as heretofore, with the exception of those for the academy diploma. I directed attention to this subject in my report of last year, and since that time, it has occupied much of my thoughts, and has been thoroughly discussed with the professors.

I have from the first been of opinion that the academy teachers should, if possible, be university graduates, with the addition of some training in the art of teaching, and I have to express my thanks to yourself and to the Council of Public Instruction for the prompt manner in which my application on this subject was responded to, by the passing of a regulation empowering the normal school to give academy diplomas to graduates of universities in Lower Canada, on their passing an examination on subjects relating to the practice of teaching, and in other respects complying with the regulations.

For such teachers in training as cannot enter college, or desire preparation for doing so with the view of teaching in academies, we have now arranged a course of study extending over a third year. To enable this to be done effectually, I have applied and obtained permission to give an increased bursary to such students, and have arranged with Mr. McGregor, the headmaster of the Boys' Model School, without additional salary, to give instruction in classes to the senior students of the normal school.

The only additional expense incurred will be a small sum payable from the model school fees, for an additional assistant in the Boys' Model School.

The work of the normal school will thus be complete, according to its original intention, and the school will be enabled to embrace the interests of the higher as well as of elementary education. I do not, however, anticipate a large class for the academy diploma in the first instance. Some time will be required to prepare pupils for entrance, and two sessions may elapse before the arrangements now made will bear fruit.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. W. DAWSON,

Principal, McGill Normal School.

22nd June, 1864.

REPORT
ON THE
LAVAL NORMAL SCHOOL,
FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1863-4.

To the Honorable P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada,
Montreal.

SIR,—During the School-year 1863-64, our classes have been attended by 83 pupils, of whom 34 were male and 49 female, teachers.

Among the subjects of study to which the attention of our pupils has been directed, I will venture to make special allusion to *writing*, that branch having been made the subject of very particular care on the part of Professor Lacasse, and the study having been attended with marked success on the part of the pupils. After a few weeks' instruction the improvement in the hand-writing of many of them has been found to be truly astonishing.

The attached schools continue to be well attended, and produce satisfactory results.

Thanks to the devotion of the professors, the master of studies, and the ladies of the Ursuline Convent, and also to the application and good-will of the candidates for diplomas, you were enabled to reward the exertions of several of them by distributing, on the 4th July last, 27 certificates to female pupil teachers, 6 of which were for Model and 21 for Elementary Schools, and, on the following day, 13 certificates to male pupil teachers, of which 6 were for Model and 7 for Elementary Schools. The total number of diplomas obtained in the school thus amounts to 253. Of this number 13 are for Academies, 133 for Model Schools, and 107 for Elementary Schools. Some candidates having successively obtained diplomas of different grades, the number of pupils holding diplomas

For Academies, amounts to.....	13
For Model Schools.....	121
And for Elementary Schools.....	99

Total..... 253

Of the 81 male teachers holding diplomas from this school,

- 43 are now employed in teaching ;
- 15 are no longer teaching ;
- 2 are school inspectors ;
- 4 are deceased ;
- 2 are completing a collegiate course ;
- 7 remain at the Normal School ;
- 8 only have not engaged in teaching ;

Besides these, 3 are teaching with a diploma from the Board or without a diploma ;
 7 have taught do do do
 1 died while engaged in teaching ;
 2 returned to the Normal School after having taught.

—
13

81

—
94

In like manner, of 152 female teachers holding diplomas from the school,

112 are now engaged in teaching ;
 30 are no longer teaching ;
 4 are dead ;
 4 remain at the Normal School ;
 2 only have not engaged in teaching ;

—
152

Besides, 16 are teaching with a diploma from the Board, or without a diploma ;

7 have taught do do do
 1 died while engaged in teaching ;
 1 returned to the Normal School after having taught.

—
25

152

—
177 pupils.

Of the 43 male teachers and 112 female teachers at present engaged in teaching,

4 male and 2 female teachers have been teaching for 7 years ;
6 do and 12 do do 6 do
5 do and 18 do do 5 do
2 do and 15 do do 4 do
7 do and 20 do do 3 do
9 do and 21 do do 2 do
10 do and 24 do do 1 do

Of the 18 male teachers and 34 female teachers who have ceased to teach (including the inspectors and those deceased),

0 male and 1 female teacher taught for 6 years ;
2 do and 3 do do 5 do
1 do and 3 do do 4 do
2 do and 6 do do 3 do
6 do and 14 do do 2 do
7 do and 7 do do 1 do

These results almost exceed our expectations.

In the course of the year died Mr. Charles Têtu, aged 23 years, a former pupil-teacher, holding an academy diploma. He had been compelled, by illness, to give up the St. Paschal Model School, which he conducted to the satisfaction of those interested. The Laval Normal School has also suffered another heavy loss by the death of the reverend sister St. Henri, a very distinguished former pupil, who rendered important services, in the way of instruction, to the venerable community of the Ursuline Ladies, to which she had belonged for four years, and especially to the female pupil teachers. She passed away to a better world on the 16th August last, aged 23 years. She was a daughter of Mr. Daniel McSweeney, a teacher in this city.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your humble and obedient servant,

JEAN LANGEVIN, Ptre,
 Principal.

Quebec, 1st September, 1864.

PUPILS.	Pupils preparing for Diplomas.			Total number of Pupils.		Diplomas granted for			Pupils holding Diplomas from		Left with Diplomas.	
	Elementary.	Model.	Academy.	Total number of Pupils.	New Pupils.	Elementary Schools.	Model Schools.	Academies.	Total Diplomas.	The Normal School.		The Examiners.
Male teachers in 1857...	11	11	.....	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8
“ in 1858...	16	16	.....	32	17	4	9	.....	13	13	.....	3
“ in 1859...	15	19	.....	34	20	2	16	.....	18	18	1	3
“ in 1860...	25	11	4	40	25	1	7	4	12	8	2	3
“ in 1861...	24	14	3	41	19	4	5	1	10	9	3	3
“ in 1862...	19	20	4	43	17	2	8	4	14	9	2	10
“ in 1863...	24	11	4	39	22	4	8	4	16	13	1	7
“ in 1864...	22	12	.....	34	17	7	6	0	13	11	2	6
					159	24	59	13	96	81	13	48
Female teachers in 1857...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
“ in 1858...	27	13	.....	40	40	8	.....	.....	8	8	2	7
“ in 1859...	27	25	.....	52	26	10	17	.....	27	27	2	4
“ in 1860...	39	15	.....	54	41	15	12	.....	27	26	3	5
“ in 1861...	39	14	.....	53	36	9	12	.....	21	21	5	5
“ in 1862...	31	17	.....	48	31	6	15	.....	21	21	1	7
“ in 1863...	37	15	.....	52	32	14	12	.....	26	25	5	11
“ in 1864...	37	12	.....	49	37	21	6	.....	27	24	2	4
					243	83	74	.....	157	152	20	46
Grand total.....					402	107	133	13	253	233	33	94

I have the honor to be
 Sir,
 Your humble and obedient servant,
 JAMES LANGRISH, Esq.
 Principal.

Quebec, 1st September, 1864.

REPORTS

ON THE

INSPECTION OF THE BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

BY DELEGATES FROM

THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

To the Honorable the COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION for Lower Canada :

In accordance with a resolution of your honorable Council, I inspected, during the month of October last, the Boards of Examiners of Rimouski and Kamouraska, and I have the honor to submit the following result of my inspection :—

BOARD OFFICE, RIMOUSKI.

The meetings of the board are held at the Industrial College of Rimouski. The members of the board are very assiduous in their attendance at the sittings. The registers and documents are kept in perfect order by the secretary, Mr. Dumas, who is one of the Professors of the College. The register of proceedings contains the names of the examiners present, with the names of the candidates who have received diplomas, also the candidates sent back for a new examination, with the certificates of morality and baptismal extracts *in extenso*. These documents appear to me to be quite regular, with the exception of the certificates of morality obtained from the priests, which seem to lack the certificate of religious instruction required by the by-law. I advised the secretary to make an index to his register of examinations, without which it would be very difficult in future years to make the necessary searches.

There have been five meetings since the establishment of the board. Fifteen candidates came forward for examination ; twelve obtained diplomas, four of whom after a second examination ; seven candidates were sent back after the first examination, and three after the second. Only three first-class diplomas were granted.

These facts are sufficient to shew that there is a sincere desire, on the part of the board, to carry out the terms of the by-law, and I am convinced that such a desire really exists. Nevertheless, an inspection of the samples of dictation proved that in some cases sufficient strictness was not shewn. Three of these samples are not of the required length of half a page for a first trial. In cases where a second trial was required the dictation did not exceed one quarter of a page. The board seems to be under the impression that the length prescribed by the by-law is not applicable to a second trial. In two of the dictations on which first-class diplomas were granted, there were several mistakes, and the

board should merely have granted second-class certificates. Five of the dictations on which second-class diplomas were granted contained, in my opinion, too many mistakes. In one of them I found eleven mistakes, some of them very flagrant. In another I found seven. Although these candidates were able to reply satisfactory to the questions asked according to the programmes, it seems very doubtful, from the result of the dictations, whether they possess sufficient education to teach. I apply this remark particularly to the two candidates above alluded to.

The notes furnished to the candidates in the branch of writing seem also, in certain cases, to be given indulgently; however, as a general rule, the writing is satisfactory, particularly when we consider the difficulties to be encountered in writing from dictation in the presence of several persons, with that nervousness that can easily be understood.

I had an opportunity of conversing with Rev. Mr. Potvin, member of the board, and with Mr. Dumas, the secretary, and I have no doubt that the intention of the board is to increase the strictness of the examinations. The last few meetings of the board amply prove this. The views entertained by these gentlemen, and the importance they attach to the possession of the requisite intelligence and discernment by the candidate, seem to me to meet, in every respect, the intentions of your honorable Council.

I was informed that the four questions absolutely prescribed were seldom considered as a limit. In many cases on the contrary—several other questions were asked, whether in the programme or not, in order that the board might be convinced that the candidate had not learned a certain number of replies by heart.

Although the programme in the branch of art of teaching is not yet in use, the board thought proper to ask questions on this subject, and the result was quite satisfactory. The candidates had prepared themselves, with the assistance of Mr. Langevin's published replies and the articles in the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique*.

The following table of minutes of examination will shew that the programmes that create the greatest difficulty are those of Sacred History, Geography, and the History of Canada.

There is no doubt that after a certain number of candidates have failed in their examination in these branches, less importance is attached to them in the schools and educational establishments in which young people prepare for the examinations.

BRANCHES.	Minutes of Examination		
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
French Reading.....	12	0	0
English do	2	0	0
French Dictation.....	2	10	1
French Reading explained.....	12	0	0
Writing.....	5	9	0
French Grammar.....	7	5	0
English do	1	0	1
Geography.....	7	5	2
Sacred History.....	10	2	1
History of Canada.....	4	8	1
Arithmetic	11	2	1
Art of Teaching.....	3	10	0

BOARD OFFICE, KAMOURASKA.

The examinations were formerly held at the Court House; since it has been burned down they have been held at Mr. Beaupré's hotel. Mr. Dumais, who has filled the situation of secretary for a number of years, keeps the registers and documents at his own house; I examined them at his domicile. He has been prudent enough to enter in the new register furnished to him by the Department the names of all the old recipients of diplomas from the board. I recommended him to prepare an index of these, as it seemed to me to be almost indispensable. I only examined in detail the entries made since the adoption of the new by-law. Several of these entries do not quite agree with the diplomas granted, but, in almost every case in which a discrepancy exists, it would appear as if the candidate should have received a first-class diploma, while he only received a second-class one. The certificates of morality do not contain the certificate of religious instruction, and, in the greater number of cases, there is only a certificate of age, without any reasons being assigned for the neglect in forgetting to produce the baptismal extract. I regret also to be compelled to report that not less than five vouchers of dictation were found missing.

Among the samples of dictation produced, a large number were very satisfactory, and perfectly corroborated the minutes of examination, which are very favorable. I shall mention specially those of Misses Louise Ouellet, Céline Lapointe, Philomène Elzter, Olive Thériault, Césarine Martin, Angèle Délisle, Arthémise Bard, Olive Dumont and Virginie Lébel. The four latter are faultless, and these young ladies obtained No. 1 in all branches of examination. In reading these dictations and the notes of examination I became convinced that education had made rapid progress in this district. Mr. Dumais, the secretary, who has held the office for a long time, informed me that there had been visible improvement in the aptitude and acquirements of the candidates since the passing of the by-law. I, however, found one dictation for which a first-class diploma had been given that, in my opinion, only deserved a second-class diploma. I also found three dictations on which second class diplomas had been granted that contained too many mistakes, and too flagrant in their nature to justify the admission of the candidates. It is quite true that I was informed that many of these mistakes had been corrected by the candidates themselves; but in such a case it is unfortunate that the corrections made by the candidates cannot be distinguished from those made by the examiners.

The notes made for examination in writing seemed to me to be too indulgently prepared; however, a number of dictations are written in a very nice hand. Of 36 examinations, 11 failed, and 2 candidates were sent back twice. There have been four sittings of the board under the new by-law; the members are very punctual in their attendance. Two candidates voluntarily passed an examination in the art of teaching and one in book-keeping. From the conversations I had with Rev. Mr. Patry, president of the board, Dr. Michaud, and Mr. Dumais, secretary, I am satisfied that it is the intention of the board to make the examinations more and more severe, as they feel the excellent effects and the influence produced on the schools themselves by the by-law and the programmes.

The following table will shew the success of the candidates in each branch. It will be found that the programmes offering the greatest difficulty are those relating to Sacred History and the History of Canada.

BRANCHES .	Minutes of Examination.		
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
French Reading	28	2	0
English do	2	0	0
French Dictation	18	12	4
English do	2	0	0
French Reading explained	20	5	1
English do do	2	0	0
Writing	21	9	3
French Grammar	23	6	0
English do	2	0	0
Geography	20	7	0
Book-keeping	1	0	0
Sacred History	17	9	4
History of Canada	13	11	5
Arithmetic	12	16	1
Art of Teaching	2	0	0

The whole respectfully submitted.

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

Montreal, November 2nd, 1863.

To the Honorable the COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION for Lower Canada :

Having been appointed, in connection with the Superintendent of Education and Mr. Dunkin, one of the delegates from your Council for the purpose of inspecting the Boards of Examiners, in accordance with the fourteenth article of the by-laws framed for the examination of candidates for the diploma of school teacher in Lower Canada, I visited, in the month of August last, the two Boards of Examiners for the district of Gaspé, one of which holds its sittings at New Carlisle, the other at Percé. I found the books and registers, particularly at New Carlisle, well kept, the entries correctly made, and the granting as well as refusal of diplomas agree with the details of these entries; it also appeared to me that the candidates obtained their diplomas after a satisfactory examination. I think that the examiners might be more strict in requiring the production of the candidate's vouchers. The by-laws of your Council on the subject of dictation have not been observed with sufficient strictness; instead of half a page of printed matter, taken either from the books therein mentioned or other books, the examiners have frequently asked the candidates to write down a few sentences. A certain number of candidates have been examined and have received diplomas; several have been sent back. As the examiners are in many cases from a distant part of the country, and cannot remain long absent from home, they are perhaps compelled to examine too many candidates on the same day, and thus the ordeal cannot be as satisfactory as in towns where the sittings of the board can be adjourned without inconvenience to the examiners.

C. DELAGRAVE,
M. C. P. I.

Quebec, 2nd November, 1863.

To the Honorable the COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION for Lower Canada :

In accordance with the by-law of your honorable Council, I inspected the office of the Board of Catholic Examiners for the city of Quebec, in the month of May last.

The registers are kept in excellent order and in good handwriting. All the records of dictation have been preserved with care.

The register of proceedings does not contain minutes of meetings at which no diploma was granted, and there is no mention of the rejection of candidates. This is an important omission. The certificates of morality given by the priests do not contain that of religious instruction required by the by-law, and these certificates are not recorded *in extenso* in the minute book. The name of the signer is only mentioned, the date being omitted. There is no index to the register of examinations; this would be desirable. The meetings of the board have all taken place on the days selected for them. There has always been a quorum, and on two occasions more than a quorum. Several members display remarkable assiduity in the performance of their duties. The result of the examination of dictations and literary compositions, in my opinion, shews too much severity in the first ordeal, and enough, if not too much indulgence in the second. Only two diplomas for Model Schools have been granted. In one of these examinations in which the note TWO was granted for a literary composition, I would have hesitated in giving it; and in a second, in which the figure ONE was granted (*very good*), I would not have given more than the figure TWO (*good*). These two candidates for Model School diplomas only obtained second-class diplomas, and the first only received it after two examinations.

The members of the board have adopted a system of MARKS by which actual mistakes in common orthography count much less than those of grammatical orthography. I am not satisfied of the correctness of this plan, and perhaps there is too much indulgence in cases of mistakes in common orthography. There should be some distinction between these two kinds of mistakes. There are certain words in common use, ignorance in the spelling of which should not be permitted. There are also radical words which, if not correctly known, necessarily produce a number of mistakes. It thus follows that there are certain mistakes in common orthography which should rank in the same category with mistakes in grammatical orthography. The idea of such a system is, however, in itself, excellent. I append a table prepared by Mr. Lacasse, and I would suggest to the Council the enquiry whether it would not be expedient to add to the by-law some provision of this kind, in order to secure more uniformity in the decisions of the different boards of examiners. It is remarkable, however, that the mistakes found in the dictations are rather in common than in grammatical orthography. This would seem to prove the truth of a statement frequently made that spelling is too much neglected in our schools. The same observation has frequently been made in the educational journals of France.

The branch of writing, as found in the dictations examined, appeared to me anything but satisfactory. I found, however, that the last examinations shewed some progress in that respect. The judgment of the board, in their decision upon the merits of the dictation and writing during seven examinations, appeared to me to be a little too indulgent; in four others, a little too severe. This may be a matter of opinion, and I do not pretend to say that in either case injustice has been done.

On the whole, the large proportion of candidates finally rejected, the number of those only admitted after a second or third examination, the limited number of Model School diplomas granted, and even of first-class Elementary School diplomas, all these circumstances, taken with an inspection of the dictations, would lead to the belief that the board have acted with legitimate and impartial severity.

The examinations take place at the Laval Normal School. The Principal of the school and one of his professors are members of the board; the secretary of the board, Mr. Lacasse, who, however, has no vote, is also a professor of the Normal School. Some persons have thus concluded that, in the interests of the Normal School, more than necessary rigor has been shewn. I am happy to be able to report that in every case of rejection for failure in dictation, the candidate deserved it. Several candidates have even been allowed to pass, although they might have been stopped after the result of the first ordeal. The rejection of several candidates, on examination, in branches which had not been required

before the passing of the new by-law, may have created a prejudice against the board. It will be remarked in the annexed table that here, as in Kamouraska and Rimouski, the History of Canada was the main cause of the rejection of a large portion of the unfortunate candidates. The effect of the new by-law will undoubtedly be to obtain more attention to this branch, in our schools, and it is to be hoped that in future candidates will be better prepared in this branch, as well as in arithmetic and geography, on which several were rejected even after having passed through the ordeal of dictation with success.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Superintendent of Education.

Montreal, 4th November, 1864.

TABLE of the Corrections of Dictations adopted at the Laval Normal School and by the Catholic Board of Examiners, Quebec:—

	M.	T.
Grammatical errors	1	0
Common orthography (syllables).....	0	2
Mistake of gender not prescribed by the grammar.....	0	5
Each mistake in punctuation.....	0	4
An accent prescribed by the grammar changed or omitted.....	1	0
Accent not prescribed	0	2
Cédilla or apostrophe omitted.....	0	4
Capital or small letter.....	0	5
Joining of syllables omitted, or an erroneous separation.....	0	1

The first column, marked M, indicates the mistakes; the second, marked T, the tenth parts of mistakes. In the correction each mistake is represented by a cypher, and the tenth parts by a figure that corresponds with the gravity of each mistake.

After adding the number of mistakes together, deduct the number of points given, and the difference gives the actual value of dictation.

RECAPITULATION of the Minutes of Examination for the Catholic Board of Examiners,
Quebec :—

BRANCHES.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
French Reading.....	35	33	0
English do	4	7	1
French Dictation.....	9	40	29
English do	2	8	3
Analytical French Reading.....	24	40	4
Do English do	7	5	0
Writing	4	71	10
French Grammar.....	7	35	14
English do	1	6	4
Geography.....	8	40	13
Book-keeping	0	2	0
Sacred History	17	24	8
History of Canada.....	8	31	14
Arithmetic.....	14	34	26
The Art of Teaching.....	0	0	0
Algebra	1	2	0
Surveying	1	2	0
Literary Composition.....	1	3	0
Ideas of Literature.....	0	2	2
General History.....	0	1	0
History of France	0	2	1
History of England.....	0	2	1
Geometry.....	1	2	0

To the COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION for Lower Canada :

During the month of August last, as delegate from your Council, I inspected the office of the Board of Examiners at Chicoutimi, and I am pleased to be enabled to report that the office is well kept, and the entries correctly made by the secretary, Mr. Thomas Z. Clouthier. After due examination of the minutes of dictation, arithmetic, and other branches, a knowledge of which is required by the law and the by-laws, the candidates who obtained diplomas seem to have replied in a satisfactory manner. The members composing this board attend the meetings regularly.

Mr. Cremazie, whom I had the advantage of meeting in this locality, accompanied me in my visit of inspection, and, with me, he complimented the secretary in a manner which is justly his due.

C. DELAGRAVE,

M. C. I., L. C.

Quebec, 1st September, 1864.

APPENDIX No. 2.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF THE INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

No. 1.—EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF MR. INSPECTOR PAINCHAUD.

THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS IN THE DISTRICT OF GASPÉ.

The state of education in the Magdalen Islands is far from satisfactory. It has been a matter of great difficulty to introduce the new law; the great majority of the inhabitants were opposed to the system of taxation. In the first instance, the plan was introduced under unfavorable circumstances, and subsequently every objection was made to the establishment of the school-tax. The validity of the valuation-roll is first contested, then the legality of the elections is questioned, while the competency of teachers who do not possess diplomas is also questioned, &c. The whole population seem to hold to the system of *independent* schools. I have heard several persons say: "We prefer being without the pecuniary grant, and enjoy the privilege of organizing our voluntary schools." I was compelled, during last summer, to visit the extreme portion of the islands to settle a difficulty that originated in opposition to the school-tax. On that occasion, I did everything in my power to prove to the tax-payers that a tax legally imposed is more equitably distributed than a voluntary contribution, and is by far more advantageous to the poor man. Each person being allowed to exercise his own generosity, we frequently find rich men giving a contribution comparatively small, while, if the tax were levied according to the means of the rate-payers, poor men would profit by the tax which would consequently weigh heavier on the rich. These opinions seemed to produce some effect on the most enlightened minds of the community. The Commissioners, in the first instance, gave orders to have all the schools closed, in accordance with the terms of the law; this lasted for some time, but they were subsequently re-opened and remained so until the teachers had passed their examination, or new teachers provided with diplomas came to take their place. Mr. Philippe Tériault, one of the teachers, passed a good examination in English and French at Gaspé. Mr. Duclos and other teachers do not consider themselves equal to the examination and they continue to keep *independent* schools. At Aubert all the schools are closed, with the exception of one placed under the management of Mr. Marin.

Mr. Tériault has started a school under official control, which, under his attentive care, is prospering.

The municipality of Magdeleine has always held the first rank among the school municipalities of this division. As proof of this, I beg to refer to statistics.

I shall not here repeat the thousand-and-one complaints daily heard, owing to the incapacity of the teachers. A number of these gentlemen, fearing the loss of their situations, intrigued with the *habitans*, obtained their sympathy, and are thus the principal promoters of the opposition to the law, the difficulties that continually arise in the path of those who are appointed to execute that law, and the trouble in the way of the school inspector in the performance of his duty. If the Commissioners were men of energy these difficulties would soon disappear. I am happy to report that I rely upon Mr. Giovanni Fontana, a commissioner elected at the last elections, who is a firm and enlightened man, for much assistance.

In the municipality of Aubert all the schools are closed, the teachers having refused to obey the law. We have written to Montreal and Quebec to obtain teachers, and I hope that these schools will soon be re-opened. The Commissioners are disposed to pay \$200 per annum to each teacher, besides lodging and fuel, and I may remark that, as living is cheap here, a salary of \$200 at this station is fully equal to \$300 at Quebec or Montreal.

I may mention that there is a dissentient school at Grosse Isle, attended by 22 Protestant pupils.

No. 2.—EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF INSPECTOR MEAGHER.

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

I have the honor to transmit the following report of the state of education in this county for the first six months of 1864. I visited all the schools in the county during the months of February, April, May and June, and am now happy to state that, only with two exceptions, all the school municipalities are provided with teachers holding diplomas.

In this report I will, as usual, give a statement of the state of education in the different municipalities, in the same order as they stand in my last report, commencing at the eastern boundary of my district of inspection.

Township of Port Daniel.—In this municipality I am sorry to say there has been no schools in operation for the last three months; the teachers of Nos. 2 and 3, finding the salary too small, and the mode of payment not suitable, abandoned the schools; the teacher of No. 1 was discharged by the commissioners for misconduct. I saw the president and secretary-treasurer last month; they informed me that they had advertised for two teachers and expected to have schools in operation early this fall.

Township of Hope.—In this municipality a considerable interest is taken in the cause of education. There are two excellent schools in operation, with excellent teachers holding first-class diplomas. The examinations were very satisfactory.

Little Nouvelle.—There is one Catholic school kept by a young lady, very competent. At the time of my visit, on the 23rd June, there were 56 children in attendance. The Rev. M. Tournier was present at the examination, which was very satisfactory. The inhabitants are finishing a very neat schoolhouse, which will be in operation by the first of next month.

Township of Paspebiac.—Only one school district in this municipality at present; the school is in full operation; 62 pupils in attendance; the teacher, Mr. Joseph Dorais, a gentleman holding a diploma from the Normal School, and well qualified. I regret to say that he intends leaving the school on the last of this month, July, owing to difficulties existing between the rate-payers and school commissioners, which difficulties, I now trust, are all arranged.

Township of Cox.—There are three school districts in this municipality, two of which are in operation; kept by male teachers provided with diplomas. These teachers have only been engaged since May last. They are both very young men, and have not yet acquired the art of teaching. I was attended on my visit to school No. 2 by Judge Winter, the sheriff, and several other gentlemen, and I was sorry to find the schoolhouse in a very dirty state and the teacher having no control over the pupils; he was severely reprimanded by me, and also by the judge. I regret to say that very little interest is taken in the cause of education in this municipality by the majority of the rate payers. When I visited that place last week I found that an election of the school commissioners was going on; the friends of education had proposed four gentlemen who, if elected, would have done much to improve the state of education in the township, but, unfortunately, they were opposed by another party, who proposed four others; the election lasted two days and the friends of education were defeated. I attended at the election and advised the people, but to no purpose.

Township of Hamilton.—There are five school districts in this municipality; two in operation: one kept by Mr. Picard, holding a first-class diploma, an excellent teacher; the school well attended; the pupils improving rapidly; examination very satisfactory. The other school, kept by a Mr. Raiche, was very inferior; his engagement expired on the 1st instant, and the commissioners are about engaging a more efficient teacher.

Township of New Richmond.—There are nine school districts in the municipality, six under control of school commissioners and three under dissent. Of the former there is at present only one school in operation, kept by a female, an excellent teacher. The school is well attended. Examination very satisfactory. There is much difficulty in procuring qualified teachers; the commissioners are expecting two from Quebec shortly.

There are two schools in operation under the dissent; one male and one female teacher. Both schools were well attended, and examination satisfactory.

Township of Maria.—Six school districts in this municipality; four at present in operation. Two male and two female teachers, all efficient. Teachers holding diplomas. All the schools were well attended, and satisfactory.

Township of Carleton.—There are two school districts in this municipality. One Model School kept by Mr. Lucier, holding a diploma. The school is regularly attended by from 75 to 85 scholars. All the examinations have proved very satisfactory.

Township of Nouvelle.—Four school districts in this municipality.

Township of Shoolbrod.—Six school districts in this municipality. Only two at present in operation, kept by male teachers. Both schools are well attended, and examination satisfactory. The commissioners are endeavoring to engage other teachers for the vacant schools.

Township of Mann.—Two school districts; one in operation. This school is very inferior. The school has very poor attendance, considering the number of children in this municipality of the age to attend. The examination was not satisfactory.

Indian Mission.—This school has been kept for the last two years by one of the French Acadians, and attended regularly by from 75 to 80 young Indians, who have made wonderful progress. The Rev. Mr. Saucier visits the school very often, and takes interest in the improvement of the children.

Township of Ristigouche.—Two school districts in this municipality. The commissioners had engaged two teachers for the schools, but they not being provided with diplomas, I advised them to appear before the Board of Examiners in May last. They attended, but failed in obtaining diplomas. Both schools are at present vacant, but the late teachers are to appear before the Board of Examiners at its next sitting, to undergo the required examination and obtain diplomas.

Township of Metapédia.—One school in operation, kept by a male teacher holding a diploma.

New Rustico.—There are two school districts in this municipality, and two schools at present in operation, one kept by the former teacher of the Indian Mission School, and the other by a young Acadian settler, both very well qualified for the requirements of the children of the municipality. Neither being provided with diplomas, I have advised them to appear before the Board of Examiners at its sitting in August. These poor Acadians deserve encouragement, as they are using every exertion to promote education in their little colony.

No. 3.—EXTRACT FROM MR. TREMBLAY'S REPORT.

I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following remarks on the condition of the schools in this county:—

More fortunate than in my last report, I am in the agreeable position of being able to inform you that the obstacles which have always been represented as being in this county most injurious to the good working of the law, are beginning to disappear, to a sensible extent. The pupils attend the schools with much greater regularity and the parents, in consequence, seem better to comprehend and appreciate the high importance of diligence. A larger number of schools also are found to be provided with the necessary appliances, such as books, drawings, &c.

But upon this latter point especially, much more might be desired. The lack of goodwill on the part of a certain number of rate-payers, together with the difficulty of obtaining books, entails a continuance of the painful task of visiting schools in which the number of classes is equal to the number of pupils. Still, this fatal obstacle to progress is far from prevailing to so great an extent as in former years.

To obviate, so far as depends upon myself, this important disadvantage, I have considered it my duty to visit the schools very frequently, taking care to notify the commissioners and rate-payers of my intention, and to make such arrangements that both should be present at the examinations. At these examinations, above all, the children exhibit emulation and courage, being aware that their success will be applauded by their parents.

I shall now proceed to offer a few remarks upon each of the municipalities in this county:—

Newport.—This municipality possesses a good schoolhouse and a good teacher. The pupils are well disciplined, and the financial affairs are in good condition.

Pabos.—In this municipality we meet with many poor, and but little zeal. The commissioners do not discharge the duties of their office with sufficient strictness. The result of their excessive indulgence is a large amount of arrears. The two schools in operation are well kept, but the teachers complain of the negligence exhibited in the payment of their salaries. The system which obtains in this municipality, as also in many others, of paying the masters by orders on the shopkeepers and even in produce, is far from commendable.

Grande Rivière.—The schools in this municipality, which last year were four in number, are this year reduced to three—sections Nos. 1 and 2 now constitute but one. The model school, at present in operation, has produced this result. The teacher of that school, Mr. C. Desforges, continues to be highly deserving of the praise of which he was so worthy in preceding years. Few teachers convey instruction with so much success. A large number of pupils attend the school regularly and with pleasure and diligence.

The teacher of the school in section No. 2 is also highly deserving of commendation, and devotes himself in a very marked manner to the performance of his duties.

The female teacher of section No. 3, although she does all that can be expected from her, does not, however, supply in a satisfactory manner the requirements of a mixed population, as she is not acquainted with the English language. She is to discontinue her duties at the commencement of the ensuing school-year.

The marked zeal of the commissioners, together with that displayed by J. O. Sirois, Esquire, the Secretary, has brought the affairs of the municipality into the best possible condition. This municipality, which might be taken as a model by many others, is well worthy the attention of the department. Should any money remain at your disposal in the month of July next, I should be happy to see conferred upon the model school a special grant out of the sum reserved for institutions of this description.

Cap Désespoir.—Besides the dissentient school, which is very well kept, this municipality contains three schools under control, which I visited with satisfaction. I must except the school in section No. 3, in which I found few pupils and fewer books. There is too little regularity on the part of the children, and too little strictness on the part of the teacher. She is to resign at the termination of her engagement. The commissioners also having failed in their duty. The secretary keeps the financial affairs in good order.

Percé.—There are three schools and three female teachers in Percé. I have no hesitation in saying that these schools are very well kept. The Rev. Mr. E. Guilmet spares no efforts to obtain good schools. The commissioners apply themselves energetically to their duties. I must, however, state that this municipality still feels to a slight degree the backward condition in which it was a few years ago. I have, however, a strong hope that the commissioners will clear themselves of all their debt in the course of the present year. The secretary-treasurer has succeeded in collecting a large amount of arrears, but his books not having been well kept, it has been decided to dismiss him.

Ile Bonaventure.—This municipality has a good school, directed by a competent female teacher, and the affairs are managed with regularity by the secretary-treasurer. The firm of Boutillier Brothers has done much for this municipality.

Malbaie.—There is now a school in operation at this place, attended by a large number of pupils. The teacher instructs with success, and the commissioners, animated by a desire to put the law into more active operation, resolved, at my last visit, to prepare an assessment roll. This is a happy movement for this municipality, which showed itself at

first most hostile to the school law, and in which, for several years, education languished under the voluntary system. This change is especially to be attributed to the energy and enlightened zeal of John Fauvel, Esq., the chairman of the corporation. Hitherto, the teacher has had no fixed salary, and by the terms of his engagement, agreed to, accept the sum paid by the rate-payers together with the grant, let the amount be what it might.

St. George de la Malbaie.—Although this municipality is but a very small one, yet it pays a suitable salary to its teacher. Up to the present time also, the commissioners have received, by way of assistance, the share of the grant falling to Malbaie; that municipality now having a school in operation will, in future, receive the whole of its grant. This diminution of its grant will prove greatly injurious to this municipality. I do not see how it will be even possible for it to maintain its school, unless the department grants it assistance in a special manner. The commissioners and the secretary discharge their duties with regularity.

Douglas.—Three schools are necessary in this parish and it has but one. The system of voluntary contributions which prevails in it does not allow of its having more. The commissioners, however, have now a correct appreciation of the system in question, and propose to have an assessment roll next summer. The school at present in operation, which is attended by more than 60 pupils, is very well kept. The secretary performs his duty well.

York and Haldimand (Banc de Sable).—There has been no progress in this municipality since last year. I am of opinion that the commissioners would do well to select another teacher. The secretary performs the duties of his office with integrity and is highly deserving of praise.

Gaspé Basin.—In this municipality there is a good male teacher and two good female teachers, and consequently three well-conducted schools, in which the pupils make constant progress. The school affairs are well managed.

Gaspé Bay North (Peninsula). The commissioners of this municipality did not succeed in obtaining a female teacher until several months after the vacation. The examination at this school was very satisfactory. At the time of my last visit the commissioners took steps to establish a second school in the municipality. The secretary does his duty well.

Grande Grève.—Notwithstanding all the endeavors and appeals of the commissioners of this municipality, they found it impossible to obtain masters. The taxes have been paid as usual in the hope that in the spring they may be more successful in obtaining applications in reply to their calls.

Cap des Rosiers.—This municipality, which for several years shewed itself to be decidedly opposed to the school law, is now distinguished for an amount of zeal which does great honor to the inhabitants. Besides the salary which the commissioners pay to their teacher, they have incurred considerable expense for the erection of two schoolhouses. The secretary has displayed great energy and perseverance in the effecting of these works.

Anse-à-Grisfonds.—There is a good school in operation in this little municipality. The teacher, the commissioners and the secretary are all favorably disposed towards the promotion of education, and labor accordingly.

Rivière-aux-Renards.—This parish has two schools, which have been kept by the same teachers for three years. I have no remarks to make respecting these teachers except what is to their credit; their schools are well kept. The commissioners know how to appreciate education. They take part in the examinations with diligence. It is proposed to establish a third school next year.

Mont Louis.—Notwithstanding the isolated position of this small place, the school which is there situated has been continually kept up for several years. The result of the examination on the occasion of my last visit was very satisfactory. The commissioners and the secretary perform their duties well.

St. Anne des Monts.—This municipality has two schools conducted by two female teachers who teach zealously and successfully. The commissioners and the secretary, animated by the best spirit, are sincerely devoted to the interests of education.

Cap Chatte.—Since the retirement of Madame Lespérance, who had to discontinue teaching for want of a diploma, the school at this place has been vacant. The commissioners have made several appeals which have produced no result.

That I may more amply satisfy the requirements of this county, I shall conclude this report by assuring you that I shall in future visit the schools more frequently than ever, and that I shall apply myself specially to infusing into the minds of the pupils a love of study, and into the minds of the parents the absolute necessity of procuring books for their children.

No. 4.—EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF MR. INSPECTOR TANGUAY.

COUNTIES OF RIMOUSKI, KAMOURASKA AND TÉMISCOUATA.

The schools in my inspection district make slow but regular and constant progress. I derive most pleasure from the fact that they are better appreciated. Everywhere their advantageous effects are acknowledged; they give additional value to the adjacent property. Those who cannot read no longer acknowledge it without blushing.

St. Anne de la Pocatière, No. 1.—This municipality contains eight schools under control, and one independent school. Three hundred and thirty pupils attend these several schools, the average attendance being 230 only. Two of them are very good, five satisfactory and two of inferior character, and even insufficient. The female teachers of these latter were to be replaced by others at the end of the year. Altogether the result of the year is satisfactory.

The rates are paid tardily, and consequently the corporation is far from being able to meet its engagements. This year, however, the new system of prosecution has been put in operation and the finances are in a comparatively satisfactory condition, although there remained a balance of £94 3s. 5½d. against the municipality at the close of the school-year.

By assessments and monthly rates \$627 60cts. have been levied in the municipality. After paying all expenses, there was a balance of \$226 to the credit of the corporation. The accounts are kept with great exactness and there is no fault to be found except with the tardiness with which payment is enforced, a tardiness attended with fatal consequences. I have not hitherto succeeded, despite my repeated recommendations, in getting a single schoolhouse built within the whole extent of the municipality. Thirteen prizes were awarded during the year.

St. Anne, No. 2.—This municipality is possessed of the fine college of St. Anne, attended by 250 pupils, a convent by 134, and an elementary school by 47, forming a total of 431 pupils; the daily attendance being 405. The college and the convent are both universally esteemed, and this fact demonstrates better than I could do, how highly the education which the youth of both sexes receive in them is appreciated and how well they supply the wants of this important part of the country. The beauty, salubrity and picturesque character of the environs, contribute in no small degree to the interest which is felt in these institutions.

Here also the rates are very tardily paid; so much is this the case, that at the end of the school-year a balance of \$90 was still owing on the year 1862-63, and \$234 on the year 1863-4. Yet the corporation is well disposed and is composed of educated men who are friendly to instruction. This laxness in payment proceeds from the idea that it is not obligatory to pay until the end of the school-year, and this idea is the result of an old practice which obtained when the law was first put in operation in this parish.

The secretary-treasurer keeps his books and accounts well. The result of the year's instruction is satisfactory. Eleven prizes were awarded during the year.

St. Onésime.—In order to meet last year's deficit, the number of schools in this municipality has been reduced to two. The teachers received—one only \$32 and the other \$40; from this it may be gathered that their ability was not very remarkable. There is no ground for surprise if the pupils made no great progress. The children shew little diligence and are

ill-supplied with books, paper, &c. It is difficult to exact more from this municipality when we take into consideration the limited means of the majority of the rate-payers and the heavy burthens which they have had to bear for some years. The accounts of the corporation are faithfully kept and would give a balance in favor of the corporation if all arrears were paid up.

St. Pacôme.—The five schools in this municipality have been attended by 249 pupils; the average daily attendance has been 164. Three schools have produced satisfactory results; the other two have been unsatisfactory and ill attended. The school corporation is well disposed, and does what lies in its power to apply the money at its disposal in a useful manner. The collection of assessments is a little in arrear, although comparatively satisfactory, considering the limited means of a large number of the rate-payers. Ten prizes were awarded.

River Ouelle.—This municipality contains seven elementary schools, a model school and a convent, the whole attended by 355 pupils, the daily attendance being 281. One school only has proved insufficient; all the others have produced good results, and some have even made good progress; of this character are the schools kept by Mr. S. Côté, and the Misses Letellier and d'Auteuil. The working of the law in the parish of River Ouelle is deserving of praise, and were it not for the delay in the payments of the assessments, I should say that everything is going on well. The school commissioners are intelligent and sincerely desirous of the promotion of education. The convent gives as great satisfaction as formerly; the number of pupils attending it demonstrates the high esteem in which it is held by the fathers of families. It is to be observed that nearly all the pupils in this institution including both boarders and day scholars are children belonging to the parish. Indeed the adjacent parishes of St. Anne and Kamouraska, have also their boarding schools. I have therefore only to regret that the collection of the assessments is so slowly effected, and to state that the state of affairs is owing to too great indulgence on the part of the commissioners, for nearly all the ratepayers are in easy circumstances. I awarded 17 prizes. The accounts are carefully kept.

St. Denis.—This municipality supports eight schools under control; these are divided into six elementary schools, a model school for boys, and a superior school for girls, the whole attended by 359 pupils, the daily attendance being 245. The eight schools are classed as follows: two, very good; four, good; and two in a condition of mediocrity. Altogether the result is satisfactory, and this parish is one of those deserving of the highest praise, both on account of the diligence of the pupils and the progress made, and of the special interest which every rate-payer both poor and rich, takes in the progress of his children, and in the good working of the law. The schools kept by the Misses Dumais, Belanger and Dionne, are all that can be desired and might be cited as so many model schools.

The finances of the corporation are in a satisfactory condition, and give proof of a degree of energy and goodwill on the part of the secretary-treasurer and the members of the corporation, which is not met with often enough, even in the case of well disposed municipalities. Nineteen prizes were awarded during the year.

Notre Dame du Mont-Carmel.—The three little schools in this parish, in which there are few farmers in easy circumstances, have been attended by 152 pupils, the average attendance being 86 only. The progress has been what might be expected from pupils wanting in diligence and lacking books. Altogether, however, the result is satisfactory, and amply repays the sacrifices made to obtain it. The yearly rates have been paid with tolerable regularity; the arrears which are still due date back several years. Six prizes were awarded.

St. Louis de Kamouraska.—This municipality has a convent conducted by the ladies of the congregation, and attended by 75 pupils; a model school, attended by 75, and five elementary schools, of which three are good and two inferior. These several institutions are attended by 330 pupils, the average attendance being 232 only. I regret to have to call attention to the fact that the five elementary schools have been irregularly attended, and that therefore the progress made has been small, except in that kept by Miss Alp. Marchand. The other teachers are also not wanting in good-will and ability, but the

want of diligence on the part of their pupils and of books, has prevented their obtaining better results. The convent and the model school supply the wants of the locality, and are appreciated as they deserve. The classes of these two institutions have been attended by 150 pupils. The new secretary-treasurer appears to me to be active and a man of orderly habits, able to maintain the finances of the corporation in a state of equilibrium. Eleven prizes were awarded during the school year.

St. Paschal.—This municipality has a primary superior school for boys, attended by 58 pupils; a primary superior school for girls with a like number of pupils, and eight elementary schools, attended by 476 pupils, the daily attendance being 257 only. The superior school for girls, conducted by Miss Lefebvre, has made great progress; that conducted by Mr. Peltier is also not unworthy of praise. Six elementary schools are well kept, two only being unsatisfactory. Schoolhouses have been built in nine sections. That erected during the year for numbers one and two, is spacious and tastefully built.

The finances of the corporation are in good condition. The blame which I feel justified in ascribing to the rate-payers, is in relation to the apathy which they exhibit as to the progress made by their children. They appear to attach no importance to their diligence at school.

St. Hélène.—The five schools in this parish have been attended by 216 pupils, the average attendance being 121 only. It is enough to say that there is little diligence among the pupils, and that therefore the progress made has been small. Yet in the schools conducted by the Misses Lafrance, Gagnon and Soucy, remarkable progress has been made. One of the five schools in the municipality was suppressed at the end of the school year, in consequence of the smallness of the number of pupils attending it. The books are well kept and the commissioners are well disposed.

St. Alexandre.—There is in this parish a model school placed under the management of Miss Vézina, and attended by 72 pupils of both sexes. Six elementary schools altogether attended by 202 pupils. Satisfactory progress has been made in the model school and in three of the elementary schools. The other schools have been inferior and insufficient. The teachers of these three schools were to be dismissed at the end of the school year. The average attendance at the schools has been only 189 out of a total of 274.

The finances of the corporation are in a tolerably satisfactory condition. The collection of the school rates is effected with punctuality. In general, the subjects of instruction are absolutely elementary. The result of the year is below the average, notwithstanding the good disposition of the corporation.

St. André.—The eight schools of St. André have been attended by 300 pupils, the average attendance being 232. I have to make mention of notable progress in the model school kept by Miss Thériault, and also in that conducted by Miss Philomène Lagacé. Satisfactory progress has been made in four other sections, and but little in the last two, where but little diligence has been displayed by the pupils. Altogether the result of the year in relation to the matters taught, has been satisfactory. St. André is one of the parishes in which the parents best understand the duty of bringing up their children well. So much, at least, would appear to be shewn by the special interest which each father of a family exhibits in regard to everything connected with education. The subjects taught are more numerous and more special than those taught in most municipalities. The board of commissioners, presided over by a man skilled in the art of teaching, appears to me to be animated by the best spirit. Its advice, as well as its example, seems to have a very good effect upon the ratepayers. A praiseworthy spirit of emulation prevails among the teachers. All wish to distinguish themselves, and have at heart the effectual performance of the important duty of forming the minds of the children intrusted to their care.

The account books and the minutes of the proceedings of the corporation are well kept, but the state of the finances exhibits a tardiness in the collection of the rates which is prejudicial to the satisfactory working of the law, and the interests of the teaching body. The proper measures had been taken previous to my last visit, to bring about another state of affairs. Altogether, however, I am satisfied with the results of the school-year in the parish of St. André.

Notre Dame du Portage.—Four schools are in operation in this municipality, of

which three are on a good footing. But little progress has been made in the fourth, for want of diligence on the part of the pupils. The average attendance at the schools has been 82, the total number of pupils being 112.

The accounts and minutes are regularly kept, but the collection is tardily carried out. On the whole, however, the law works effectually in Notre Dame du Portage, and the corporation direct their whole attention to the proper performance of the duties imposed upon them by the law.

St. Antonin.—This municipality had three schools in operation, attended by 114 pupils, the average attendance being 62. The progress made is satisfactory and the teachers have done all that could be expected from them, taking into consideration the lack of diligence on the part of the greater number of their pupils and the other disadvantages against which they have to strive. The rate-payers, as well as the school commissioners, give evidence of good will. The finances are in a satisfactory condition, and the law works well.

St. Patrice de la Rivière du Loup.—This municipality contains six schools, attended by 185 pupils, with an average attendance of 132. In two sections, very good progress has been made; another has produced ordinary results, and no progress at all has been made in the remaining three. The fault lies in the apathy of the parents, who only send their children to school during one half of the year. The books are well kept.

St. Edouard.—This municipality had a model school for boys under the management of a pupil of the Laval Normal School, attended by 66 pupils; and the convent of the Ladies of the Good Shepherd, where there were 86 pupils. In both these institutions, the progress made was very remarkable, and the result of the year may be considered good. The course of instruction there imparted includes, French, English, drawing, the elements of literature, and vocal and instrumental music. The two institutions are tolerably well provided with what is needful. The law works well in this municipality.

St. Georges de Cacouna.—This municipality contains a convent, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, and attended by 82 pupils; and six elementary schools, together attended by 215 pupils; forming a total of 297 pupils. The daily attendance is 216. In three schools, good progress has been made; in two others, the result has been passable. There is room for improvement in the sixth. The convent continues to give full and complete satisfaction, and receives in return a degree of patronage which is constantly increasing. More distinguished female teachers have been brought up at this institution than at any other in my district. Arithmetic is here taught with unusual success, and the same is the case with the art of letter-writing. The residence of strangers in this parish during the summer season, is in no small degree prejudicial to the pupils, for at that period, those who do not work on the land, seek employment from the strangers, and the schools are deserted; a few young children are the only attendants. It is difficult to remedy this evil. Apart from the convent, none of the schools of this locality are attended with sufficient assiduity, except during the winter season. The corporation does everything in its power to enforce the law. The accounts of the municipality are well kept.

St. Arsène.—The six schools of this parish are attended by 290 pupils, with an average attendance of 192. Three of these schools are in a prosperous condition; two are pretty well kept, and one may be classed as middling. On the whole, the result of the year has been satisfactory. The accounts of the corporation are kept in an unexceptionable manner. The contributions are paid with punctuality. The only complaint I have to make against this municipality is the smallness of the salaries allowed to the female teachers, such as Miss Roy, Miss Virginie Gagné and Miss Marie Dumond, and its opposition to the establishment of a model school. It is true that in the majority of the schools the subjects of study prescribed for model schools are taught, and the rate-payers do not suffer in any way; but the female teachers are obliged to do a larger amount of work. Besides, the division of the schools under control into model schools and superior schools for girls, would reduce the number of pupils in each, and they would derive more benefit from the teaching.

St. Modeste.—This municipality has but two schools, attended by 68 pupils, with a daily attendance of 44 only. The school in section No. 1 has given a good result; that

in No. 2 is middling. The law works well. It is much to be regretted that difficulties, which have quite recently arisen, should have presented the establishment of a third school in a locality very remote from the schools now open. The finances are in a prosperous condition.

St. Epiphane.—This is a new municipality in which the law has been put in operation for the first time. The two schools established in this locality are attended by 136 pupils, with an average attendance of 95. All these pupils, with the exception of two or three, were learning the alphabet when the schools were opened, and at the end of the year 28 read fluently, 73 read very well, and 45 were learning writing. Some of them were learning grammar and arithmetic. Here, as elsewhere, the older pupils lose time in sowing-time and harvest. On the whole, the result has been satisfactory. It would be necessary to establish more schools, to meet the wants of this municipality, which is of considerable extent and has a fair prospect of future prosperity; but the means of the corporation did not permit them to do anything more this year. One additional school would not suffice, and would give rise to fresh complaints; and yet the municipality is unable to establish a larger number. The finances are in a prosperous condition, and the secretary-treasurer discharges his duties with integrity.

St. Jean Baptiste de l'Île Verte.—In this municipality there are 11 schools in operation, ten of which are exclusively for Île Verte, and one a joint school for St. George's and Île Verte. These schools are attended by 455 pupils, with a daily average attendance of 269 only. Five of these schools are well kept; one is middling, and the five others are below mediocrity. The superior school for girls continues to give satisfaction to the parties interested.

What is needed in this parish is not so much the good-will and application of the teachers as a proper appreciation of the instruction afforded in school. Many of the parents look upon the school as as injurious, useless or at all events a superfluous institution. From this idea originates the want of assiduity on the part of the pupils in attending school, as well as the want of books, paper, &c. And, unfortunately, many inhabitants of this parish, who through their position, education and influence, might propagate sounder ideas, isolate themselves, and seem to entertain but a barren sympathy for the education of the children of the people. The corporation is animated with a proper spirit, and struggles with all its strength against the prejudices of the ratepayers. The finances are in a prosperous condition, and the accounts are well kept.

St. Eloi.—Of the six schools in this parish, three are good; two are inferior, but strictly speaking passable, and the sixth has produced no good result. The mistress in charge of the last was discharged immediately after my visit. The six schools are attended by 253 pupils. In three of the sections there has been very little assiduity on the part of the pupils. On the whole, I must say that progress is slow in this parish, and that the parents exhibit a painful degree of indifference for everything connected with education. On the other hand, I must admit that the corporation are well disposed, and that they discharge their duties as well as they can. The course of instruction, for the majority of the pupils, is limited to reading, writing, orthography and religious instruction. The secretary-treasurer keeps the books of the corporation in the best of order.

Trois Pistoles, No. 2.—The nine schools of municipality No. 2, of Trois Pistoles, have 350 pupils, with a daily attendance of 217 only. Unnecessary to say that there has been but little assiduity displayed by the pupils, and that in consequence but little progress has been made. An exception must nevertheless be made in favor of the schools kept by Miss Philomène Lebel and Miss Dumon, which have surpassed my expectations in the results produced. These two teachers have great skill in teaching. The course of instruction is limited almost entirely to reading, writing, orthography, and religious instruction. Some of the children of this parish, however, exhibit a remarkable degree of talent. There is no opposition to the working of the law; the assessments are regularly paid, and the small salary allowed to the school-mistress is paid regularly. All that is needed is a greater assiduity in the attendance of the pupils, and higher salaries to attract and encourage competent teachers. The accounts of the corporation are faithfully kept, and the finances of the corporation are in a satisfactory state.

Trois Pistoles, No. 1.—There are five schools under control in this municipality, besides the convent of the *Dames de Jésus-Marie*. The total number of pupils frequenting these five schools is 371, with an average attendance of 240. The convent gives the same satisfaction as heretofore. The school conducted by Miss Ainsbrow is highly successful. Three other schools have given a tolerably good result, but the fifth has been inefficient. On the whole the progress attained has been satisfactory. The establishment of a model school for boys, who are so numerous in the church section, would be an improvement which has long been understood and desired by all those amongst the ratepayers who are not wholly blinded by passion or ignorance. And yet the school corporation are still only discussing the point.

St. Simon.—The six schools in St. Simon are attended by 276 pupils, with an average attendance of 199. In three sections the progress made has been very satisfactory, but not equally so in the other three. On the whole, there is reason to be satisfied with the results of the past school year. The state of the accounts is satisfactory and generally speaking, the organization of the schools is on a good footing. The accounts are well kept by an able and reliable secretary-treasurer.

St. Mathieu de Rioux.—This municipality has but two schools, but steps are being taken for the establishment of a third in a locality remote from the schools already established. The progress made in these two schools is satisfactory. They are attended by 93 pupils, with an average actual attendance of 67. The books of account are well kept.

St. Fabien.—This municipality has five schools in operation, 205 scholars, and an average attendance of 164; all these schools are good. The school in section No. 2 is crowded; it would be necessary to divide it into a model school for boys and a superior school for girls. The muster of children is large enough to justify the division, and the means of the corporation are more than sufficient for the purpose. The accounts are well kept, but the collection of the assessment is made in rather a dilatory manner.

St. Cécile du Bic.—The six schools of Bic have been attended by 248 pupils, the average number being 180. In four of the sections the schools are good; in the two other they are middling. I am happy to state that this municipality is one of those in which the most gratifying progress is made. A degree of emulation prevails among the teachers which produces the very best results. The subjects of study are, it is true, few in number, but, on the other hand, they are well learned and, what is more, well understood. The accounts of the corporation are in the hands of a competent and reliable secretary. The assessments, as in the majority of the municipalities under my inspection, are paid in a dilatory manner. On the whole I am satisfied with the municipality of Bic.

St. Germain de Rimouski.—There are in this municipality seven schools, six under control and one independent. There are 264 pupils, and the daily attendance is 177. Two of these schools are good and well kept, one passable, and four very inferior. Many of the parents exhibit indifference, the children lack assiduity; and, worse still, they need books, paper, etc. It has been found necessary to close two schools in order to equalize the expenditure with the revenue. The accounts are in the hands of a competent secretary, who will, in a few years, succeed in reëstablishing order and making up the deficit left by his predecessor.

Village of Rimouski.—The Industrial College of Rimouski is a good and useful institution, conducted with ability and energy, and gives great promise for the future. The classes have been followed by 115 pupils, with an assiduity and an ardour which were not relaxed for a single moment, a proof that the parents understand the value of this institution. The progress attained evinces the good management of the professors, and steady application on the part of the pupils. In proportion as its resources increase, the establishment is improving. The course embraces the various branches of a good commercial and industrial education. The convent, attended by 115 pupils, produces the most happy results in this municipality. Education in the institution is on the same footing as in other institutions of the same class.

St. Anaclet.—The three schools of this municipality have made little progress. The number of pupils is 156, but the regular attendance at classes scarcely reaches 75. The zeal of the teachers is thrown away; it is rendered useless by the apathy of the parents.

who attach no importance whatever to the assiduity of their children in attending school. The affairs are in good order and well managed.

St. Luce.—This municipality supports six schools, attended by 226 pupils, with a daily average of 194. Three of these schools are good, two middling, and one entirely worthless. The teacher of the last was obliged to retire at the end of the school year. I regret to state that there is but little zeal for education among the majority of the rate-payers of this municipality. The children are seldom sent to school, they get but few books and little paper, and the rates are grudgingly paid. Such being the ideas of the parents, I need not say that the children make no progress. The collection of the rates was considerably in arrears at the period of my last visit.

St. Flavie.—This municipality supports five schools under control, attended by 239 pupils, with an average of 171. Two new schools have been established in this parish, in localities too remote from the schools already existing. In three sections the schools are satisfactory; in two others, they are middling. The apathy, amounting even to opposition, referred to with pain in my previous reports, is gradually disappearing; but it still prevails in certain portions of the parish. Good sense and justice will soon triumph. Lack of assiduity, and want of books, paper, &c., are the two great obstacles to the progress of this parish. The accounts of the secretary-treasurer are well-kept.

Métis.—This municipality has had three schools in operation during six months and a half, and two only during the remainder of the school year. These schools are attended by 64 pupils, with an average of 44 only. One of these schools is very well kept; another is but passable; and the third has produced no good result. This municipality, being remote from the centre where the services of English Protestant teachers are to be secured, and being too poor to pay an adequate salary, the people are compelled to employ teachers without diplomas. I regret to state that education makes but little progress in this municipality, and that all or nearly all the parents exhibit a painful degree of indifference. The corporation, nevertheless, are animated with a good spirit, and are making laudable efforts to bring about a better state of things. The organization of the schools is tolerably good, and the accounts are kept by a competent person.

St. Octave de Métis.—This municipality has five schools in operation. Four of these schools are kept by school-mistresses, exceedingly competent in every respect. These schools are attended by 202 pupils, the average being 135. In three of the sections, good progress has been made; in the two others, the success has been middling. A school-mistress was obliged to retire in consequence of the little success she had obtained.

The impossibility of locating the schools of a new settlement so as to suit the convenience of all the rate-payers, where a small population is scattered over a large space, is keenly felt here, and has caused serious embarrassments to the corporation. No matter how the schools are arranged, there is always a party of malcontents, who cry out and murmur, and intrigue secretly or openly against the school, or more frequently still, against the teacher. The children are thereupon taken away from the school. If you remove the school in order to please the dissatisfied party, the contents become dissatisfied in their turn and do what they themselves blamed in the others. How many schools produced no good result, owing to these wretched and inevitable divisions. But, how is the evil to be remedied? Apart from the discord prevailing in one of the sections, and which often prevails in new settlements, I am pretty well satisfied with the working of the law in St. Octave, and the progress made there within the past few years. Order and harmony are now almost completely re-established, and the corporation has been enabled to build a third schoolhouse without levying any special tax. The salaries of the school-mistresses are far higher than in many older and wealthier parishes.

Notre-Dame de l'Assomption.—This municipality has three schools, with 132 pupils and a daily attendance of 90. I have nothing but words of praise to say of this municipality. It exhibits the greatest zeal for the advancement of education.

St. Ulric de la Rivière Blanche.—One hundred and eighteen pupils attend the two schools of this municipality, the daily average being 60. One of these schools is very well conducted; the other tolerably well. The results of the past year afford complete satisfaction. The corporation have been enabled to build a schoolhouse in each of the sections. The accounts are kept with great regularity.

Matane.—The five schools in Matane are attended by 265 pupils, with an average of 191. Two of these schools have given a very satisfactory result. They are conducted by Mr. J. L. J. C. Fiset, and Miss Leopoldine Marquis. The other three have also done well. On the whole, there is every reason to be satisfied with the results of the year. I regret to say that motives, little worthy of praise, and in some instances the caprice of the members of the corporation, have, in more than one instance, imperilled the interests of education more particularly in reference to certain projects to which your attention has already been called. The collection of the rates is in arrears; but the accounts are regularly kept. On the whole, education has progressed beyond my expectations, and I attribute the whole credit of this to the powerful and effectual organizations which have existed for some years, and to the well known devotedness of many of the teachers.

To sum up, there are in the district under my inspection :

175 primary schools,	attended by	7109 pupils.
11 primary superior schools for boys	do	773 do
3 do do girls	do	173 do
2 colleges	do	365 do
7 convents teaching	do	620 do
2 independents	do	57 do

Total..... 9097 do.

The average school attendance, each class day, has been 6,075, or two-thirds of the number of pupils entered on the school journals.

There are 30 municipalities in which the law works in a satisfactory and effectual manner.

There are 100 schools which may be considered as good : 60 inferior, but not without merit; and there are forty badly kept, and producing no satisfactory results.

The two great obstacles to the advancement of education in the district under my inspection, are the want of assiduity in attending school, on the part of the pupils, and the want of books, paper, etc. The insufficiency of the salaries, which discourages a great many teachers well qualified for the task of instruction and induces them to seek other and more remunerative employment, is also an obstacle which it is necessary to remove.

No. 5.—EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF INSPECTOR MARTIN.

COUNTY OF CHICOUTIMI.

In presenting my report for the past six months, I am happy to state that, generally speaking, the schools in my district have been conducted with more zeal and attention than heretofore. The commissioners and teachers have done their duty with correctness, and their anxiety for success has been nobly rewarded in many places. These happy results induce me to look for fresh and still greater success in the year now commencing.

I must admit, however, that I entertain serious apprehensions for the future prospects of the parishes surrounding Lake St. John. During the past summer, the settlers suffered a total loss of their crops in a general conflagration. Suffering is already severely felt in the locality, and the appearance of the crops is anything but reassuring.

Chicoutimi.—The Village of Chicoutimi, already so remarkable for its progress in education, will now be endowed with a convent. The building intended for the institution measures 74 feet by 40; it is two stories in height without the attics, and will be completely finished on 1st September next. The people owe this fine institution to the indefatigable zeal of the Rev. *Curé*, Mr. Racine, the founder.

The school for boys will be located in the building formerly used as a model school, under the direction of Mr. Sifroi Laroche, a pupil of the Laval Normal School. In another apartment of the same building will be opened an elementary school for young girls, for whom it would be difficult to attend the convent. The commissioners and Mr. Cloutier, the secretary-treasurer, deserve great praise.

There are eight schools in the Parish of Chicoutimi; they all succeed well. The opening of the convent will necessitate a fresh division of the school sections, other than that of the municipalities of Chicoutimi and Laterrière. A new scheme of division will soon be submitted to you.

Grande Baie.—The Model School of Grande Baie increases in efficiency from day to day. I assisted at the public examination of the institution and was perfectly satisfied. Two additional small elementary schools also contribute their quota to the development of education in this parish. The books of the secretary-treasurer are well kept. The Rev. Mr. Martel, *curé*, has at length succeeded in establishing the assessment.

St. Alphonse.—There are in this municipality six schools, tolerably well kept.

Laterrière.—This municipality supports three schools, which have made remarkable progress this year. The commissioners have, unfortunately, been compelled to meet a heavy defalcation on the part of their secretary-treasurer. On examining the books, I found that the commissioners were entitled to be completely exonerated from all blame. The sureties will be the only parties to suffer loss.

St. Joseph.—This municipality has three schools, one of which has had but little success, owing to the indifference of the parents as regards the attendance of their children. The school under the care of Miss Philomène Gagnon, is an honor to the parish.

Township of Harvey.—The commissioners of this municipality intended to establish an additional school, this year, but they have been disappointed in their expectations. The only teacher they succeeded in procuring was a female teacher without a diploma. They hope to be more successful next year.

L'Anse St. Jean.—This municipality has an excellent school, attended by a large number of children, and well conducted.

Hébertville.—This municipality has three schools, one of which is doing well. Of the others, one is somewhat inferior, owing to a lack of assiduity on the part of the pupils; the third was doing well, but its classes have been interrupted by the marriage of the school-mistress. Its assessments are collected with difficulty owing to the poverty of the rate-payers. This, more than anything else, is the cause of the financial embarrassment of the commissioners.

Oviatchouan.—This locality has been repeatedly devastated by fires. The grain was devoured by insects last year, and last spring the young crop was almost completely destroyed by fire, and only partially replaced. These misfortunes have plunged the settlers into privation and debt. Two schools were opened, but one of them was closed in February, in consequence of misconduct on the part of the school-mistress; the second has given satisfaction to all the rate-payers. The Rev. Mr. Girard, the missionary of the locality, anticipates that he will be unable to support two schools. The system of assessments has not been established, and up to the present, the settlers have exhausted their means in the struggle to meet their engagements.

No. 6.—EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF INSPECTOR BOIVIN.

COUNTIES OF CHARLEVOIX AND SAGUENAY.

I had, last year, in my district 46 elementary schools, four model schools, an academy for boys and an academy for girls, or convent for instruction. These various institutions are attended by 2509 pupils. Comparing these figures with the statistics of the division for the year 1859, the period of my first report, you will find an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the number of children attending school. This is a splendid result, if you consider the disadvantageous position of this part of the country. I am satisfied with the progress attained in the teaching of reading, grammar and particularly of arithmetic; mental calculus is taught in all the schools.

The scholars are taught to understand history and to analyse it, and by that means the facts are more strongly impressed on their minds.

Generally speaking, the writing is not so good as it might be. The commissioners are to blame for this. They neglect to purchase copies and paper for the children, and in many places they leave the matter entirely to the parents. When the parents are too poor to provide them, the children do not learn to write.

Ste. Fidèle.—In the County of Charlevoix, the municipality of Ste. Fidèle supports three schools under control, conducted by female teachers, who receive salaries varying from \$80 to \$100. Two of these schools are well conducted and making progress; in the third, there is great room for improvement, owing to the frequent absence of the children and the want of books and paper.

The financial affairs under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Beaubien, *curé* of the parish, are in a good condition.

Malbaie.—The seven schools in Malbaie have made marked progress during the year. That which is conducted by Mr. Mailloux deserves special mention, as well in consideration of its progress as of the good conduct of its scholars. The model school for boys had just been placed under the direction of a male teacher, who enters on his duties for the first time. The central school was in the same position, the school mistress having quite recently arrived. A portion of Ste. Magdeleine range having been annexed to the municipality of St. Irénée, the commissioners will soon be enabled to establish a new school in this range. The finances of the municipality are in a prosperous state.

St. Agnès.—Of the four schools in this municipality, two are well conducted, and two may be classed as passable. I consider the school kept by Mlle. Roy as one of the best in my district. The commissioners have succeeded in repaying the loan they had contracted a few years ago, and I trust they will now take in hand the improvement of the material appliances of the schools.

St. Irénée.—The three schools of this municipality are in a prosperous state. The model school is conducted by Miss Beaumont, who teaches 60 pupils with much success. The accounts of the corporation are well kept and the commissioners discharge their duties with great punctuality.

Eboulements.—This municipality has seven schools, including the model school conducted by Miss Côté. All these schools are well kept, but those conducted by Mr. Godreault surpass the rest in success; this young man teaches 60 pupils. The teachers have not been paid regularly. This is, I think, due to the fact that the collecting of the arrears of rates has up to the present time been neglected. I have every reason to think that this state of things will not last, and that there will be a favorable change this year.

Township of Settrington.—There is but one school open in this municipality. It is, moreover, badly attended and badly supported. A regular assessment is soon to be organized—the only means of putting the schools on a proper footing—and things will then change.

St. Urbain.—The state of embarrassment of this municipality, resulting from a bad harvest and the payment of assessments for the erection of a church, has rendered it impossible for the people to support more than two schools under control. These schools are in a state of remarkable prosperity. A third school, supported by the generous gifts of zealous individuals, was opened last fall. The accounts of the municipality are kept in a satisfactory manner.

Ste. Placide.—This municipality has two schools in operation. Hitherto they have sufficed to meet the wants of the locality. One of them is well kept, but the other is inferior. Considering the poverty and isolation of the ratepayers, we are not entitled to look for any better results for some years to come. The commissioners have not as yet been able to secure the services of a person competent to keep their accounts, and if I did not watch their affairs closely, they would certainly be unable to carry out the law.

Baie St. Paul.—Eight elementary schools, an academy for boys, and a convent are devoted to the instruction of youth in this municipality. A large number of school-mistresses, who are now teaching in this county and elsewhere, were trained in the convent

here. The average number of pupils, including day scholars and boarders, is from 90 to 100. The academy for boys is now conducted by Messrs. Thomas Tremblay and Simon Côté, pupils of the Laval Normal School. These young teachers display great zeal, and success rewards their efforts.

The elementary schools, with two exceptions, are well conducted. The commissioners know their duties and discharge them well. The accounts are well kept.

Petite Rivière.—This municipality supports two schools under control. One of them is well kept, the other was closed at the period of my last visit, so that I can say nothing about it. It would be well if another school were established in the first section, for by reason of the distance, a good many of the ratepayers cannot avail themselves of the present school. The finances of the corporation are in a good state.

Township of Sales—There is but one school in this municipality, and its condition did not give me satisfaction. The school-mistress does not lack capacity, but the want of a regular assessment produces there, as elsewhere, fatal consequences.

Isle aux Coudres.—There are four schools open in this municipality; three of them are well conducted. Two new schoolhouses are being built this year, and the ratepayers deserve the greatest praise for the eagerness with which they have responded to the appeal of the commissioners in this instance. The finances of the municipality are in good order.

Callières.—A school is to be opened next spring in this municipality.

In the municipality of Tadoussac there is but one school, which I found closed at the period of my visit. When a compulsory assessment is established—and an effort is being made in that direction—better results may certainly be expected.

Bergeronnes.—Two schools are to be opened next spring in this municipality.

Escoumains.—The Escoumains school, conducted by Miss Vallée, is well managed. From 70 to 80 pupils attend with great regularity.

The above is a summary and impartial account of the state of education in each of the parishes in the district subject to my inspection.

No. 7.—EXTRACT FROM THE YEARLY REPORT OF INSPECTOR CRÉPAULT.

COUNTIES OF BELLECHASSE, MONTMAGNY AND L'ISLET.

The schools in the district subject to my inspection have undergone no change whatever in the course of the present year; I have hardly any improvement to mention, notwithstanding that the school-law works as well as we have a right to expect, in view of the means at the disposal of the local and central authorities.

Not a single municipality, however poor and however recently established, but desires to possess good schools, conducted on the best possible footing, by persons of talent and experience. It sometimes happens, despite the anxiety of the commissioners to satisfy this laudable desire, that the municipalities have reason to complain of their teachers. But, while doing justice to the good-will of the commissioners, I am constrained to attribute these errors, in selection of teachers, to their over facility in selecting.

However, I must say that there is still room for improvement in some of the schools; nevertheless I gladly testify that there has been great progress in the working of the schools within the past few years. The excessive diminution of the legislative grant, the result of fresh distributions to new municipalities daily springing up, helped to retard our advancement. The old municipalities murmur at the unavoidable increase of their rates, and there is every reason to fear that they will become discouraged, and exhibit a daily-increasing indifference to the interests of education, unless the government apply a prompt remedy to this evil, by increasing, by one-half, the annual amount hitherto granted.

The fact that in the country parts, parents require the services of their children to aid them in the seasons of sowing and harvest, is also naturally an impediment to our progress. I am inclined, from my observation, to think, that the rewards distributed amongst the pupils, by the inspector, are the most effectual means of obviating this difficulty. By this means you stimulate the zeal of the parents, and impart fresh courage to the children.

All the school teachers in my district hold diplomas, either from the Normal Schools or from the Board of Examiners. The school municipalities now engage no teachers but those holding diplomas.

It gives me pleasure to state that the most important schools in the district are conducted by students from the Normal Schools. They all discharge their duties successfully and creditably. They are universally sought after and receive a salary proportioned to their capacity. They are held generally in high esteem. They possess unequalled skill in maintaining order in school, and in using, to good purpose, the stimulus of rewards and decorations, so often efficacious.

My district consists of 22 municipalities, containing 135 institutions of all classes, namely: two industrial colleges, three convents, two academies, eight model schools for boys, three superior schools for girls, four independent schools and 118 elementary schools. These various institutions are attended by 6,932 pupils; 1,704 are learning the alphabet and spelling, 2,973 read fluently, and 2,235 read very well. There are 3,586 pupils able to write, 2,445 learning simple arithmetic, and 1,546 learning compound arithmetic. Two hundred and seventy-one scholars are studying the art of letter-writing; 175 vocal music, and 84 instrumental music.

In my district of inspection there are no more than 10 lay teachers, besides 107 schools under female teachers. The highest salary of male teachers is \$500, the lowest \$80. The highest paid to female teachers is \$200, the lowest 60. It is to be regretted that the salaries of both male and female teachers instead of being increased, as they well deserve that they should be, are on the contrary undergoing a process of diminution, very perceptible in certain municipalities, more especially in those where the commissioners are men of no education.

I shall now add a few words relative to each particular municipality:—

Beaumont.—This municipality supports three schools; two of them elementary, one model. The latter is taught with much success by Miss Martin, a pupil from the Laval Normal School, assisted by Miss C. Tanguay, a teacher of long standing and highly respected. Miss Turgeon, who is at the head of the school of Ville-Marie, is also entitled to great praise. The commissioners are well disposed to accept all improvements, but are seriously hampered by the want of pecuniary means. Their embarrassments are the consequence of a great many law suits to which they were subjected 14 or 15 years ago; with their strenuous determination, however, they cannot fail to recover themselves.

St. Charles.—There are nine schools in this municipality. The model school is taught by a pupil of the Laval Normal School (Mr. Gagné), gifted with a rare talent for enforcing order and discipline among his pupils who make great progress. This gentleman is held in general esteem.

Mlle. Couture has presided over the superior school for girls for twelve years, with unvarying success and great talent. She likewise receives boarders, and has a great number. Rev. Mr. Martineau, the *curé* of the place, takes the direction of the school commissioners in virtue of his great knowledge and experience. The finances are in a prosperous state; the other schools, seven in number, are well kept.

St. Gervais.—This municipality maintains 12 schools. The model school is conducted by Mr. Bouchard, who was a pupil at the Laval Normal School, and fulfils his duties to the satisfaction of all concerned. The girls' department is intrusted to the ladies of the convent of *Jésus-Marie*, whose acquirements, zeal and the general respect felt towards them, exercise the happiest influence over their pupils. Rev. Mr. Pouliot, *curé* of the parish, and one of the founders of the institution, is its careful director. The other schools are pretty well kept; the commissioners are making praiseworthy exertions to release themselves from the difficulties entailed on them by former mismanagement, and I have reason to believe that aided by their clever secretary-treasurer, Mr. Labrègue, they will, ere long, be in a prosperous condition.

St. Lazare.—This municipality supports six schools. That at the church is taught with great success by Mr. Bourassa, who is much esteemed in the district. Misses Pouliot and Vallières also keep a good school. The municipality, though poor, has always kept its affairs in good order.

Township of Buckland.—This township has only a single school taught by Miss Nadeau. The large number of scholars attending it is a proof of her efficiency and success. The people are earnest in their zeal for education.

Township of Armagh.—This township has two schools kept by persons of middling capacity, who are however competent to perform their functions in a young municipality; and there is evidence of great zeal if we consider the slender resources of the inhabitants.

St. Raphaël.—There are five schools in this parish, all well kept, and perfectly sufficient for the wants of the district. Miss Roy, the teacher of the Sault school is entitled to all praise. Mr. Courcy likewise is a skilful teacher. The commissioners fulfil the duties of their office with exemplary punctuality, and are not in debt.

St. Michael, No. 1.—In this municipality we find a commercial college, an academy for girls and an elementary school. The college is at present under the direction of Mr. Laferrière, a young man of talent and promise, brought up at the Jacques Cartier Normal School. Miss Gosselin conducts the education of the girls with anxious solicitude. In both establishments, besides the ordinary matters, instructions are given in linear drawing, vocal and instrumental music, mensuration and geometry. The municipality has at its head men who conduct its affairs very successfully. I consider it as the pattern-district in my inspectorship.

St. Michael, No. 2.—This municipality has three schools, all well kept. I owe honorable mention to Misses Toussaint and Couture, and to Mr. Dessin. The affairs of the municipality are in good order, and there is no debt.

St. Vallier.—This municipality keeps up five schools. The girls' school is taught by the Misses Bélanger, one of whom was educated at the Laval Normal School. They receive boarders, and find great encouragement. Mr. Sylvain, the teacher of the boys' school, is very successful. I regret that the remuneration accorded to Misses Belanger and Mr. Sylvain does not correspond with their merit.

The three other schools are of a middling order. The commissioners consider economy too closely in making their engagements. This municipality has but little debt.

Berthier.—In this little municipality there are but three schools in operation; one model and two elementary. Miss Boulé, who presides over the model school, was a pupil at the Laval Normal School. Herschool is well kept, and is attended by seventy-five scholars. The success of the Misses Robin and Lavallée, who teach the two other schools, is satisfactory. The affairs of the municipality are in good order, although there is still a little debt.

St. François.—This municipality keeps up five schools, all elementary. That taught by Mons. Langlois, a pupil of the Laval Normal School, is but poorly attended. This is caused by a division in the parish respecting the site of the schoolhouse. The party worsted in the dispute took away their children and will not allow them to return. Miss Boulé, who keeps the *Coteau* School, deserves honorable mention. Miss Talbot is also a good teacher, but her pupils do not improve as they ought, on account of their frequent non-attendance. The convent of the Sisters of the Congregation, long established in this parish, is more and more satisfactory in the effects of its tuition. The commissioners do their duty, and the finances are in good order.

St. Pierre.—This parish keeps up a model school and three elementary schools. The former has been taught, during the past year, by Miss Lachance, a pupil of the Laval Normal School. The scholars of Miss Boulé, who kept the school on the north side of the river, regret to lose her, she being obliged to leave on account of ill health. The two other schools are tolerably well kept. The commissioners generally defer to the advice of the Rev. Mr. Morin, *curé* of the parish, and are the better for it. Their pecuniary affairs are in a flourishing condition.

St. Thomas.—There are nine schools in operation in this place. The academy for boys is under the control of the brethren of the Christian Doctrine. In addition to the

ordinary branches, they teach English, linear drawing, vocal and instrumental music, mensuration and geometry. The pupils under their care have always made great progress. The religious ladies of the Congregation have two hundred young girls under their care, to whom they teach English, music, worsted-work and needle-work, and epistolary writing. The convent is well kept and enjoys a high reputation. The two Misses Dalrie and Miss Colin, are entitled to particular praise as teachers. The school municipality is managed by talented and zealous persons. It is in debt, but the accounts are well kept.

L'Isle aux Grues (Crane Island).—This municipality has two schools which work very well. The centre one, which may be looked upon as a superior primary school, is managed by Miss Painchaud. This young lady refuses no sacrifice when the improvement of her pupils is in question. In truth the sacrifices which she has made have been hitherto well repaid by constant success. The commissioners are intelligent and enlightened, and their affairs are in good order.

Cap St. Ignace.—Cap St. Ignace maintains eight schools. The model school is under the direction of Miss Fournier, a former pupil of the Laval Normal School. Her pupils make satisfactory progress. The other schools are perfectly suited to the wants of the locality. Although the school-law was put in force here at a later period than in other municipalities, the schools are, nevertheless, on a par with those of the other parishes. The affairs of the commissioners are in good order and well managed.

St. Cyrille.—This municipality, in which many persons have scarcely the means of living, is enabled by great sacrifices to maintain two good schools taught by well-qualified teachers. The accounts are well kept.

L'Islet.—This large municipality has thirteen schools in operation, two of which are superior primary or model schools—one for boys, and one for girls. The former is under the charge of the Brethren of the Christian Doctrine. The girls' school is under the direction of the Misses Languedoc. One of the latter is a late pupil of the Laval Normal School. Their classes are well kept, and the parents are satisfied. Miss C. Fortin, who keeps the school at the extremity of the 1st range, is remarkable for her skill as a teacher; her pupils make astonishing progress. Misses Boucher and Poitras have also an excellent school. All the other schools in the municipality are likewise well kept. The commissioners, guided by Rev. Mr. Delâge, *curé* of the parish, discharge their duties in an efficient manner. Their finances are in the most flourishing condition.

St. Aubert.—This municipality maintains five schools, all well conducted. The Misses Langlois are remarkable for the improvement of their pupils. Rev. Mr. Fortin, the *curé* of the parish, is the mainspring of all progress in this district, which is comparatively poor and new. The finances are in a prosperous state, and the accounts are well kept.

St. Jean Port Joly.—This municipality has nine schools in operation. The model school is under the management of Miss Dumas, a distinguished pupil of the Laval Normal School. She has remarkable success. The other schools have also for several years past been in a prosperous condition. Rev. Mr. Parent has not a little contributed to the progress of the parish in this respect. The finances, which are administered by a clever secretary, the notary Verreault, are in good order.

St. Louise.—This municipality has three schools in operation. The most flourishing one is that near the church, kept by Miss Pelletier. The others are also well kept. The Rev. Mr. Casgrain, *curé* of the parish, evinces great zeal in the cause of education. The affairs of the municipality are in good order.

St. Roch des Aulnais has eight schools. That which is known by the name of the Mill School is under the direction of Miss Chèvrefils, a skilled teacher, who has had long experience; her pupils have always made great progress; she teaches English with as much benefit to her pupils, and it is as familiar to her, as French. The other schools are all kept by good teachers, among whom Miss Pelletier is distinguished. The parish is greatly indebted, in respect of education, to Rev. Mr. L. P. Chiniquy, who for some years past has generously devoted himself to the success of the cause. The finances are in good order.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF INSPECTOR JUNEAU.

COUNTIES OF LÉVIS AND DORCHESTER.

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a report of my two last visits to the various educational establishments in the counties of Lévis and Dorchester. My inspectorship now comprises one college, three convents, two academies, eleven model schools, three dissentient schools, seventy-eight elementary schools, and twenty independent schools, all which institutions are attended by 8504 scholars of both sexes; 4119 male children and 4385 girls, being an increase of 642 over the preceding year. I found with pleasure that the pupils of almost all the schools had been more attentive than formerly. I have ascertained that the average attendance of children at school was 6433.

If we look back at the statistics of 1860 we shall find that there were at that time no more than two convents and four model schools in my two counties; there are now three convents and eleven model schools.

In my two last visits I distributed 227 prizes. These rewards excite great emulation in the schools, and it is to be regretted that we cannot give a larger number. I thought it my duty to suggest and strongly recommend the school commissioners to subscribe to the *Journal of Public Instruction*, for the use and in the name of their respective school municipalities, to the extent of as many copies as there are school districts. I pointed out to them the numerous advantages which would result from the perusal of that excellent publication, with respect both to the orderly conduct of their schools and the moral behavior of their pupils; that masters and mistresses may constantly find in it useful suggestions and different methods of teaching; that the *Journal of Public Instruction* would be, as it were, a second normal school to those who are now, and will hereafter be, intrusted with the management of schools. I told them, moreover, that in that publication we find excellent and choice pieces of literature, many of which might be studied for the examinations; in short, that masters, pupils, and parents themselves would be the better for it—the first by perfecting themselves in the difficult art of teaching, the second by studying under better taught, and therefore more skillful, masters, and the parents because the progress of their children would be more rapid.

St. Nicolas.—The schools of this municipality are well kept, with the exception of that of district No. 5, the teacher of which, although tolerably well informed, has not a talent for teaching, and the pupils make but little progress. The commissioners have promised not to engage her for another year. The model school for girls is still well kept. The examination at the academy for girls has again shewn to the numerous visitors the excellence of the system of tuition; the pupils having evinced a great amount of progress.

St. Etienne.—This young municipality is divided into four school districts, and there are three schools in operation, two under control and one independent. School No. 1 has been ill kept and the scholars have certainly lost their time. The mistress was to be changed after the vacation.

St. Romuald.—All the schools in this municipality are well kept. The dissentient school at this locality is at last provided with a good master, a pupil of the McGill Normal School, Mr. John R. Lloyd.

Village of Etchemin.—The schools of this populous village are admirably kept and regularly attended by a great number of scholars. The two last-named municipalities employ none but qualified teachers educated at the normal schools, and all goes well with them.

St. Henri.—The ten schools of this fine large municipality are all well kept, several of them very well. The excellent model school is highly honorable to the community.

St. Jean Chrysostôme.—I had reason to be satisfied with all the schools at this place. A model school was opened in July last.

St. Lambert.—The schools of St. Lambert are kept on a good footing, especially the model school. In this municipality the teachers and pupils emulate each other, and labor with untiring energy, but their zeal is tempered with kindly feeling, and a spirit of concili-

liation. Miss Praxide Fournier was to quit the parish after the vacation to enter a religious community. This young person has, by her talent, her piety and gentleness, gained the esteem of all the parish, and goes away bearing with her the blessings of all the inhabitants.

St. Joseph de Lévis.—This fine parish has good elementary schools, and excellent institutions for superior primary education. The convent is conducted with exemplary care, and is accordingly attended by children of the first families, both French and English.

Lévis.—The town of Lévis likewise possesses excellent institutions for superior primary education, which leave nothing to be desired in respect both of instruction and of comfort. The elementary schools are on a good footing and regularly attended by a considerable number of children of both sexes. That of the Misses Jefebyre has not less than 148 scholars.

Notre Dame de la Victoire.—The schools in this parish are all well kept and regularly attended. The model school, kept by Mr. F. Letellier, has made extraordinary progress although attended by 146 scholars.

St. Isidore.—I was satisfied with the manner in which the schools of this place, are kept, particularly those taught by Misses Boutin and Turgeon.

St. Bernard.—I visited this parish about the 15th of June last, and found all the schools closed. The final examination had taken place two days before my arrival. It was said that the progress of the pupils had given general satisfaction. I informed the secretary-treasurer of my intention to visit the schools of the neighborhood in the autumn. I told him also that it would be better to fix the vacations at the same time adopted by other municipalities, that is to say, during harvest, that by fixing the time as at present at the end of the school year, they caused the children to lose a great deal of time; as, after their holiday months in June and July, they do not return to school until after harvest. The secretary, who is a judicious person, promised to use his influence to induce the commissioners to remove the inconvenience.

St. Anselme.—The schools of this large municipality are all well kept. The convent of the Reverend Sisters of *Jésus-Marie* seems to promise brilliant results. The same system of tuition is adopted as that of St. Joseph de Lévis. I regret that for the present year, the model school for girls has been suspended. I believe it will be found necessary to resort to the compulsory system of taxation, as the only means of keeping up good elementary schools at all times, as well as a good model school for boys in the school district at the church, which does not now exist. The want of such a school is the more severely felt just now that its advantages are understood.

Ste. Marguerite.—Of six schools in this municipality, two only are kept by teachers who have diplomas, nevertheless, I was satisfied with the progress made by the pupils, particularly by those of the schools kept by the Misses Philomène Boutin and Vaillancourt. In the school kept by the latter, I saw fifteen children who had learned to read in the short space of three months. The *curé* of this parish has a thousand difficulties to contend with in keeping up his schools; there, too, it shall be necessary to have recourse to compulsory contributions. I set about preparing the inhabitants for this, and it was no slight affair, I assure you.

Ste. Hénédine.—The schools of this little place are well kept and regularly attended.

Ste. Claire.—The model school of this parish is still well taught, and attended by numerous pupils. I am also very well satisfied with the elementary schools, although several fall short of my expectations. In general, the accounts of the secretary-treasurers are well, conscientiously, and intelligibly kept in my district, method alone is wanting in some of them. This report is accompanied by a comparative statement of superior instruction in the counties of Lévis and Dorchester, for the years 1860 and 1864.

I shall have to distribute, in my approaching visit, 59 volumes remaining from the year before last, and 264 volumes remaining from the last.

In my last visit, I received no particular complaint relative to the schools.

COMPARATIVE Table of Superior Instruction in the Counties of Lévis and Dorchester, for the years 1860 and 1864.

	St. Nicolas.	St. Etienne.	St. Romuald.	Village of Etchemin.	St. Henri.	St. Jean Chrysostôme.	St. Lambert.	St. Joseph de Lévis.	Lévis.	Notre Dame.	St. Isidore.	St. Bernard.	St. Anselme.	Ste. Marguerite.	Ste. Hénédine.	Ste. Claire.	
1860.	A.	M.	M.	Co.	C.	1. College. * 2. Convents. 3. Academies. 4. Model schools.
	M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M.	Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864.	A.	M.	A.	M.	M.	M.	Co.	C.	M.	Co.	M	1. College. 3. Convents. 2. Academies. 11. Model schools
	M.	.....	.....	M.	.....	.....	.....	M.	Co.	.....	.....	.....	M.	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* College, C.; Convent, Co.; Academy, A.; Model school, M.

F. JUNEAU,
Inspector of Schools.

No. 9.—EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF INSPECTOR BÉLAND.

COUNTIES OF BEAUCE AND LOTBINIÈRE.

I have the honor to send you, together with this report, statistical tables of my district of inspection, for the year 1864.

The schools in my district work satisfactorily in every respect. The school commissioners generally acquit themselves well of their duties. The secretary-treasurers keep their books in regular order.

The teachers' salaries are generally too low, and do not suffice to enable them to live decently. I fear too, that the rate-payers will never trouble themselves to improve this state of things. I have encouraged the teachers to carry out a scheme which they have formed of petitioning the legislature, which alone has the power to do them justice. The majority of them agree to receive salaries far too low, and altogether disproportioned to their capacity and the value of their labors.

St. Jean Deschaillons.—This municipality has, at last, succeeded in paying up its arrears, and affording a liberal support to its schools, which are all kept on a respectable footing. The model school, kept by Mr. Pageau, does great honor to the teacher and the parish. The teachers in the other school districts discharge their duties with no less zeal than success. The secretary's books are well kept.

Lotbinière.—This parish is distinguished by its numerous and good schools, and particularly by its convent, its academy for boys, and its model school: these three institutions are well kept, and of incalculable benefit to the parish, and to the surrounding neighborhood. The rate-payers and the Reverend *curé* Faucher particularly, submit to the greatest sacrifices for the support of these three institutions. The other schools in the municipality also work in a satisfactory manner. The secretary's books are kept in good order.

Ste. Emilie.—This new parish, formed of a dismembered portion of that of Lotbinière, has four schools. Mr. Joly also maintains in it an independent school of the first class.

St. Edouard.—This municipality, like that of Ste. Emilie, numbers four schools which are well kept.

St. Croix.—This municipality keeps up ten good schools. Its convent enjoys a high reputation which it well deserves. Mr. Durocher manages the boys' school very skilfully. The other schools are taught by female teachers. The books are well kept.

St. Flavien.—The five schools in this municipality are all good. The teachers are paid regularly. The commissioners have appointed a new secretary-treasurer in the present year.

St. Antoine.—This municipality maintains (to its honor be it said), a model school, and seven good elementary schools. The teachers emulate each other, and their efforts produce the happiest results. The model school is kept by a young person belonging to the parish who holds a diploma from the Laval Normal School.

St. Apollinaire.—This municipality has five schools, which are well kept. The finances are in good order.

St. Giles.—This municipality keeps two schools on a good footing.

St. Agapit.—This municipality has only one school but that is well kept.

Ste. Agathe, No. 1.—This municipality has also only one school attended by a great number of scholars.

Ste. Agathe, No. 2.—This municipality maintains three good schools.

St. Sylvester, North and South.—The law is always difficult to be enforced in these municipalities. There have been, nevertheless, as many as twelve schools, some of which were not devoid of merit.

Ste. Marie de la Beauce.—This municipality has nine schools presided over by zealous and efficient teachers. The convent and school of the Brethren of the Christian Doctrine, afford the children who attend them a good education.

St. Elzéar.—This municipality is contumacious on the subject of school taxation. Had it not been for the generous sacrifices of the Rev. Mr. Grenier, *curé* of the parish, who maintains seven schools, this place would be destitute of any educational institution.

St. Joseph.—Numbers eleven schools, seven of which are well kept. Those intrusted to the Misses Cazeau, Robitaille and Poirier, are schools of the first class. The four others without being as remarkable, nevertheless suffice for the wants of their districts. The secretary performs his duties well.

St. François.—This municipality maintains twelve schools, nine of which are well kept. Those taught by the Misses Anger, Baudouin, de Tonnancourt, and Bourque, are entitled to particular mention. The others have also their degree of merit. The secretary-treasurer keeps his accounts correctly.

St. Frédéric.—This municipality is one of those in which the education of the children makes the greatest progress. Its six schools are good and well kept. The Rev. Mr. Moore, *curé* of the place, watches their proceedings with a vigilant eye. The secretary performs his duties satisfactorily.

St. George.—This municipality keeps up six good schools. The *curé*, the commissioners and the secretary, emulate each other in their zeal for the interests of education.

Metzchermette.—The English school is well kept. If the municipality is divided, as it is hoped that it will be very shortly, a French school may perhaps be established.

 No. 10.—EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF INSPECTOR HUME.

COUNTY OF MEGANTIC AND PART OF THE COUNTIES OF DORCHESTER AND BEAUCE.

SIR,—I have the honor to make the following report of the progress of education in my district of inspection, making, as usual, some observations upon the scholastic affairs of each municipality, commencing with those in the county of Beauce.

COUNTY OF BEAUCE.

St. Victor de Tring.—There have been four schools in operation in this municipality under the control of the commissioners, but one had been closed at the time of my last visit. Since the month of July last, there was also an independent school in a remote part of the municipality. The present teacher of the chief school is much better qualified than several of her predecessors were, and considerable progress has, in consequence, been made by the pupils. In the other schools no unusual progress has been made. The commissioners have changed their secretary-treasurer; the newly-appointed one appears to keep his accounts with regularity. A considerable portion of arrears of assessment has been collected. A new schoolhouse has been built in the principal district, which was much wanted, the old one being unfit for the accommodation of the pupils.

St. Ephrem de Tring.—Some change has been made in the limits of this municipality by an Act of Parliament passed in 1863, dividing the township of Tring into two municipalities, which took effect from the first of January last. The annexing of a part of the sixth range (which formerly formed part of St. Victor) to St. Ephrem is a great advantage, as it has enabled the commissioners of the latter place to establish a school in that range, where none had been for a number of years, part of the inhabitants of the range having previously belonged to one municipality and part to another. Three schools are now in operation with qualified teachers, but one district is still vacant. There was also an independent school kept during a period of the year. Although many of the inhabitants are poor, I am happy to say that the amount owing by the commissioners is much less than it was last year, and that the arrears of assessment due have also decreased.

Forsyth.—There are two schools in operation, and it is in contemplation to establish another one. One of the schools has been well attended and some progress made, but at the other the attendance has been, as usual, very irregular. The commissioners are entirely free from debt, and but a very small amount of arrears is due by the inhabitants.

Lambton.—In this municipality there is nothing of any importance to record since the date of my last report. There are two schools, with the same teachers who were engaged last year; both of them are well qualified, and the schools were numerously attended, and much progress made. The amount of arrears due is much the same as it was last year.

Aylmer.—There are four schools in operation in this municipality; the teachers are all very well qualified; one of them has a diploma from the Laval Normal School. Some progress has been made in those schools where there has been a good attendance; but in one or two the pupils attend very irregularly, especially in the summer season. The commissioners have paid a considerable portion of their debt, and the arrears of assessment due are less than they were last year.

Shenly.—I regret to say there has been no school in operation in this municipality this year; being a new settlement, and the inhabitants being, from various causes, very much dispersed, there are scarcely a sufficient number of children within a reasonable distance in any locality to form a school. The inhabitants are also, in general, very poor.

Broughton.—In this municipality the school commissioners have determined to support their schools by assessment, and the rate has been levied for that purpose; but as circumstances delayed the imposing of the rate, scarcely any of it has yet been paid.

This resolution encountered great opposition from a certain number of the ratepayers, but it has now almost entirely ceased. The curé of the locality, the Rev. Messire Huot, has displayed great zeal for the advancement of education. Two female teachers have

been engaged by the commissioners, one of whom holds a diploma from the local Normal School, and the commissioners propose to engage several others next year.

In this municipality the Protestants are dissentients, and they have a school in operation which is attended by a great number of pupils. They have also adopted the system of assessments. They have collected a portion of the taxes imposed for the present year. During a certain portion of the year there has been an Independent School in operation in this municipality.

COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.

West Frampton.—There are only two schools in operation in this municipality, and one of these had been abandoned by its teacher a short time before my arrival in October last, and her successor has not yet been appointed. A female teacher had been engaged by a certain number of French Canadians who reside in this municipality; this teacher was to open her school on the 1st December last. There is no dissentient school in this municipality, the dissentients not being in a position to pay for a teacher. The Rev. Mr. Rousseau, the chairman of the commissioners, makes the same complaint as Mr. Paradis, of the impossibility of obtaining competent teachers. The school in operation at the time of my last visit was attended by a large number of children, and considerable progress had been made.

Standon.—Since the appointment of the present teacher the school in this township has been attended by a large number of pupils, and I remarked very satisfactory progress. I have every reason to believe that another school will soon be opened in the back concessions, in which hitherto the inhabitants have been too poor and too scattered to maintain a school.

Cranbourne.—There have been three schools in operation in this municipality at different periods of the year, but none of the teachers held diplomas. When I inspected the municipality last year one of the teachers intimated his intention of going to Quebec for the purpose of obtaining his diploma. He did, indeed, go, but he never returned. I cannot say whether he underwent the examinations, but he certainly did not obtain a diploma. A certain number of Protestants have been dissentients for some years past, and have established a school, which has been in charge of a young married woman of very limited capacity. She intimated her intention of trying to obtain her diploma, and I obtained for her the books containing the information requisite for candidates. I have advised the commissioners to establish the system of assessments, but throughout the whole county I have encountered obstacles to the establishment of this order of things.

The commissioners informed me that they experienced great difficulty in obtaining very competent teachers at the salaries they could offer. I have endeavored to engage a certain number of teachers in the county of Megantic, to go and teach in those municipalities, but the low salaries offered and the remoteness of the localities have led them to refuse my offers.

COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.

Leeds.—The number of schools opened in this municipality was more considerable last year than ever, and with but one or two exceptions the progress made was very satisfactory. The teachers are, generally speaking, very competent. The Model School is intrusted to a teacher holding a diploma from the McGill Normal School. This person discharges her duties with talent and success. The schools are still maintained by voluntary contributions, but the contributors pay regularly and liberally, and several of the teachers enjoy higher salaries than are paid in municipalities in which assessments are established. I can, however, quite understand that it would be far better if the system of assessments were established. I have every reason to hope that it will be before long. Already a valuation roll has been prepared, and the commissioners appear disposed to give effect to the law.

Inverness.—A considerable number of schools have been in operation in this municipality, but several of them were closed during the summer months. Generally speaking, the pupils have made satisfactory progress. The assessments are punctually paid, and the commissioners have paid a large portion of the debt which they were obliged to contract

in building the Model School-house. All the debts of the municipality were contracted for the erection of school houses, which are all in good condition. The Model School has been closed for some months past in consequence of the departure of the teacher, but the commissioners are using every exertion to obtain another. The dissentients have two schools in operation, and there is an Independent School in this municipality.

St. Calixte de Somerset.—Education has made very satisfactory progress in this municipality. The pupils of the convent—160 in number—appear to have profited by the instruction afforded to them. The Elementary Schools in this municipality are well kept. They are eight in number. The teachers are competent, and the result of their labors is, in every way, satisfactory. This municipality has been obliged to contract very heavy debts for the erection of the Convent and the Model School. A small portion of this debt will be paid off this year, but the municipality is still heavily in debt. There are arrears of assessment and of monthly contribution to a large amount still to be collected. The commissioners have addressed notices to all ratepayers in arrear, and they expect to see the amounts due, paid in in a short time.

St. Julie de Somerset.—There are a Model School and six Elementary Schools in operation in this municipality. The Model School is kept by a young lady holding a Model School diploma from the local Normal School. The teachers in the other schools are very competent, and their pupils make great progress. The finances of this municipality are in good order. The contributions for the year are considerable, and the commissioners are almost free from debt. The amount now due is owing to the secretary-treasurer, who has assumed the responsibility of paying the teachers out of his own pocket rather than keep them waiting.

St. Sophie d'Halifax.—There have been six schools in operation in this locality, all managed by competent teachers. One school district in which there was formerly a school has remained without one in consequence of the refusal or neglect of the ratepayers to send their children to it. No teacher has been engaged for it. The assessment has been increased this year, and a large portion of the debt of the municipality has been paid. A large amount of arrears is still payable. This temporary difficulty was the origin of the troubles which existed when the ex-secretary-treasurer withdrew from the office, as at that time hardly any of the school rates were paid. The secretary-treasurer is, with his acknowledged ability, taking successful steps to provide for the deficiency. I deem it my duty to state, to the honor of this gentleman, that he has offered to discharge his duties for a whole year without remuneration.

St. Ferdinand d'Halifax.—I am happy to state that the financial condition of this municipality has very much improved—a large amount of the debt has been paid off, and the arrears have been considerably reduced since last year. There are nine schools in this municipality under the direction of the commissioners. With the exception of two or three, these schools have been regularly attended; and I observe considerable progress. In two of these schools English and French are taught. Besides these, there are two dissentient schools, the progress in which is satisfactory.

Ireland.—There were six schools in operation in this municipality during last year. Some of them were closed during the summer months, as but a very few children attended. The smallness of the population in these new settlements must be borne in mind, and the children should not be found fault with for their irregularity. The teachers are very capable. The arrears are larger than last year, and the debt of the commissioners has increased, but I have every reason to believe that the condition of matters in these respects has improved since my last visit.

Nelson.—In this municipality the commissioners passed a resolution to establish a system of assessment in lieu of voluntary contributions, but as a certain number of the ratepayers opposed it vigorously, the resolution was rescinded, and the commissioners decided not to impose any rate without consulting the contributors. A meeting on this subject was held in May last, at which I was present. Unfortunately it was composed almost exclusively of persons opposed to the system of assessment. I did my best to convince them of the advantages of the rate, but they voted against it and for the continuance of the voluntary contributions. I had anticipated this result, for whenever I have seen meet-

ings called for the consideration of this matter, I have observed that only the opponents of the rate system are present.

There are three schools in operation in this municipality. One of them, in which English and French are taught, is in charge of a teacher who holds a diploma from the Laval Normal School; of the two others, one is exclusively English and the other French. In addition to these schools, three Independent Schools have been maintained by a certain portion of the inhabitants during a part of the past year.

On the whole, comparing the results obtained last year with those of the present year, I ascertain that the number of pupils has increased considerably. In some municipalities the debts have been reduced, and the amounts of arrears diminished. Generally speaking, the affairs of the municipalities are well administered. Excepting the Independent Schools, all the schools in my district are in charge of teachers who hold diplomas.

Although the numbers of schools and pupils have increased this year, I should much like to see a greater display of zeal in some municipalities. I make this observation more especially in reference to those municipalities in which the regular rate has not been established. In these the commissioners have no power; all depends upon the liberality of the contributors. The opposition to the establishment of the system of rates is gradually disappearing, and soon will cease altogether. In my district a vigorous opposition to this system exists, in the county of Dorchester especially, and yet a large number of the inhabitants are favorable to it. In the municipalities in this county it is difficult to procure competent teachers, and on this account a certain number of the schools have had to be closed. There is no difficulty of this kind in Megantic. In fact, the three-fourths of the teachers who have obtained diplomas from the Protestant Board of Examiners, at Quebec are from the county of Megantic.

The greatest obstacle to the progress of education is the indifference of the parents, and the small concern they manifest in sending their children to school. This is evident from the frequent absences of the children, absences which are allowed on the slightest pretext. Moreover, children are removed from school too soon; but seldom a child of twelve years of age or upwards is to be found in these schools.

I admit that in those parts of the country in which every inhabitant maintains himself by field labor, the children even of tender years are in a position to render services to their parents, but I cannot refrain from making it a matter of reproach to the contributors. I am sure that they could easily make their children attend the schools more regularly, as now at certain times they hardly attend at all.

No. 11.—EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF INSPECTOR BARDY.

COUNTIES OF QUEBEC, PORTNEUF, AND MONTMORENCY.

Education in my inspection is making constant and rapid progress. Since 1860 six new municipalities have been organized, viz.: those of St. Michel de Beauport, St. Roch Nord, Notre Dame de Portneuf, Ile Laval, des Grondines No. 2, and Valcartier West. The great majority of the schools I visited are in a flourishing condition. The schools in the city of Quebec, which are nearly all under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine and of the religious ladies of the different communities, cannot fail to prosper. The system adopted in them proves its value by its constant success.

Ancienne Lorette has good schools, well kept. Mr. Gilbert, who has taught for nearly thirty years in the church district, is the model teacher of that locality.

Pointe aux Trembles possesses a Model School, directed to the general satisfaction by Mr. Lefebvre. The other schools in this municipality are well kept.

Ste. Foye.—Mr. Letourneau keeps the Model School with talent and success.

St. Felix de Cap Rouge.—The Model School here is in charge of Mlle. Paradis, who displays indefatigable zeal in the discharge of her duties.

Les Euvreuils.—I consider the model school in this parish the most advanced and best managed in my whole district.

St. Augustin.—This parish has several good schools. That of district No. 4 leaves nothing to be desired.

St. Jean has an Academy and two Elementary Schools, all well kept.

St. Laurent.—I cannot speak in praise of the schools in this locality.

La Sainte Famille has a Convent and a Model School, the progress in which is very satisfactory.

St. Colomb.—The schools in this municipality are well kept. The pupils in Mr. Ryan's academy are, specially well versed in the different branches of arithmetic.

St. Pierre.—The scholars in the St. Pierre schools have not made the progress that might have been expected, by reason of irregular attendance.

St. François.—The constant absences of the pupils have very much retarded their progress in the two schools of this parish.

Chateau Richer.—The schools are good; the school of the central district is superior to the others, as regards the progress of the pupils; I attribute this success to their regular attendance.

Deschambault.—The convent and the different schools in this municipality leave nothing to be desired.

St. Ambrose.—Mlle. Dubuc keeps a good school among the good schools of this locality. The spirit of order and emulation prevails among her pupils.

Beauport.—The school of Mlle. Vallée is more advanced and prosperous than those in the other four districts, which are, however, well conducted.

Charlesbourg.—The Model School and that of Bourg Royal are quite remarkable for their success. There is an absence of diligence on the part of the children in the other schools.

St. Alban.—The two schools in this municipality are in a prosperous condition.

L'Ange Gardien has good schools; that of district No. 1 is really excellent.

St. Ferreol has but one school, quite recently established, which promises well for the future.

I am very satisfied with the schools of St. Joachim, St. Anne, Valcartier, St. Michel de Beauport, des Grondines, Notre Dame de Portneuf, and St. Tite des Caps.

There are about five hundred pupils in the French schools who learn English, by desire of their parents.

Writing is generally well attended to. In nearly all the schools the pupils write a well-formed hand. More attention is given to reading than heretofore, and the pupils generally read better.

I have observed a marked progress in the study of grammar, composition, epistolary style, and especially in arithmetic. Mental arithmetic is practised with success.

A few teachers of Model schools who gave no instruction in linear drawing informed me, on my remarking it, that they could not obtain the requisite text-books. I think it would be desirable that the Council of Public Instruction should undertake to import or to publish the books necessary for our schools.

Allow me, sir, to offer a few remarks on the schools in the different school municipalities which I have visited:—

There are a certain number of localities in which but little progress could be observed, on account of the extreme indifference to education manifested by persons ignorant of its value, from the fact of their being without it. Schools, however, are sought for in nearly all the municipalities, and it is deemed requisite that they should be intrusted to competent teachers. But very few persons are to be found who are willing to make any sacrifices in order to obtain these advantages.

The Protestant school of St. Dunstan has commenced a career of progress since the former teacher has been replaced by a young man whose industry and sobriety have

obtained for him the respect of his pupils. The Catholic school is in the hands of a good teacher. It is to be regretted that this school is not more central, so as to enable a larger number to attend it regularly.

The municipality of Laval has only one school in operation. Its teacher exhibits great zeal and capacity; but unfortunately the indifference of the parents renders the children very careless and delays their progress.

L'Isle Laval.—This municipality has no school in operation, although they have erected a schoolhouse.

Stoneham.—This municipality has only one Protestant school, which appears well conducted. The Catholics, who are in a majority there, have promised me to establish a school for their children. As regards the inhabitants of Tewkesbury, they do not appear to be taking any steps to form a separate municipality; they are mostly new settlers, poor, and too few in number to maintain a school.

Chateau Richer.—In the four schools in this municipality, the pupils exhibit diligence in the study of grammar and composition. The boys' Model School and the Model School for girls rival each other. Sixteen boys and fourteen girls learn English. Globes are used for instruction in geography. The commissioners and the secretary discharge their duties with credit.

St. Anne.—This municipality has two schools. The pupils are not diligent and make but little progress. The teachers, however, display much energy. There is a good understanding between the commissioners and the secretary, and the affairs of the municipality are in good order.

St. Joachim.—This municipality has two schools, both well kept.

St. Tite has but one school, badly kept. The commissioners appear indifferent.

St. Ferreol.—The commissioners appreciate education. They have built a handsome school-house, which does honor to this poor municipality.

L'Ange Gardien has five schools, well conducted. That kept by Mlle. Vallée, in district No. 5, is that in which I remarked the greatest progress. Although she has 115 pupils, she manages to teach grammar to 70, arithmetic to more than 60, and English to 20. The church district has just lost a good teacher, Mlle. McQuillan, who died recently.

St. Laurent has three schools in operation. The Model School kept by M. Lapierre has 90 pupils. The two elementary schools, and specially that kept by Mme. Bouffard, work well.

St. Jean.—Good order and progress reign in the three schools here. The finances are well administered.

St. François.—The two districts here have good schools. The children are inattentive, but make progress, considering their years.

St. Famille.—The Superior School for girls and the Model School for boys leave nothing to desire, both as regards management and the progress made by the pupils.

St. Pierre.—The three schools in this municipality are well kept. There is but little diligence in the school of districts Nos. 2 and 3. The centre schoolhouse is not sufficiently large for the children who attend it, and who are numerous enough to require the attention of a male and female teacher. I have for some time past pointed out to the commissioners the inconvenience of the existing state of things.

St. Michel de Beauport has but one school, attended by 78 pupils, whose progress is satisfactory.

Ancienne Lorette has six schools in operation, of which five are well conducted. The school in district No. 5 alone makes no progress. The attendance is small. The secretary-treasurer performs his duties creditably.

Cap Blanc.—I had pleasure in visiting the three English and the one French class opened by the Sisters of Charity in this municipality. These zealous ladies afford instruction to 320 little girls, always with the same success. I also examined with great interest the three English and one French class of the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine. These

worthy brothers give a careful education to more than 330 children. The Superior School at Cap Blanc is not inferior to any other school of that kind. I admired especially the quickness with which the pupils solved problems in geometry and mental arithmetic.

Ste. Foye.—The commissioners in the interest of the contributors have recently erected a new district, without, however, interfering with that of the centre, in which the Model School kept by Mlle. Letourneau works admirably with its 84 pupils, who learn book-keeping, use of the globes, composition, arithmetic and English.

Cap Rouge.—I was pleased to see again Mlle. Paradis who had left this municipality to teach at Charlesbourg. This person has a rare talent for teaching. The success of her pupils everywhere attest this. She has now 95 who have made remarkable progress in book-keeping, composition, geometry, linear drawing, &c. She has engaged an assistant who teaches English to 40 of her pupils.

St. Colomb has an English and a French school in each of its three districts. These schools, and particularly the academy in which Mr. O'Ryan teaches 100 scholars, work well and produce satisfactory results. Arithmetic, geometry, and book-keeping are particularly well taught. The writing is very good.

St. Roch, North, has two Model schools—one for boys, kept by Mr. Gerardin, a very competent teacher; the other for girls by Mlle. Forques, who holds a diploma from the Laval Normal School. There are many reforms to be effected in this municipality, and on this account the success of the teachers is not all that could be hoped for.

St. Roch, South.—This municipality includes all that part of the *banlieue* of St. Roch to the south of the River St. Charles. It is divided into three districts, in which there is a boys' school with 280 scholars, and one for girls with 92, eight independent schools, attended by 537 children, and the school of Faubourg St. Angèle, attended by 25 children. The capacity of the teachers is satisfactory, and the children make marked progress. At the Superior French School, at the convent, the teachers give successful instruction in the rules of arithmetic, book-keeping, grammar and composition, geography and the use of the globes; and I need not observe that reading and writing are taught with care. The new schoolhouse soon to be erected in this locality, through the exertions of the Rev. Father Darocher, will enable instruction to be given to hundreds of little boys who are now without schooling or occupation.

St. Augustin.—The four schools in this municipality are well kept. They are attended by 233 pupils. At the centre school, kept by Mlle. Tapin, I remarked very good French compositions, and good translations from English into French. The school in district No. 1 makes greater progress since its removal to a more central situation.

Pointe aux Trembles.—The commissioners, teachers, and contributors vie with each other in zeal and earnestness to promote the interests of education. The convent and the Model School for boys, at which there are 58 pupils, are in the most prosperous condition;

Les Ecureils.—The Model School in charge of Mlle. Vallières and one of her sisters, and at which there are 110 pupils, affords the greatest satisfaction. Writing especially is taught with great success.

Cap Santé contains but three school districts since the municipality of Notre Dame de Portneuf has been detached. The three schools are satisfactory. The school in district No. 1 has 67 pupils, that of No. 2, 64; and that of No. 3, 45.

Notre Dame de Portneuf has been divided into two districts and has two schools. The school in No. 1, with 130 children, under Mr. Fectem, although satisfactory, would be made effective were the number in attendance not so large. The school in No. 2 affords the same satisfaction. The want of books, paper, &c., is the principal cause of the slow progress of the children.

The dissentients at Cap Santé have three districts, the schools in which are hardly attended at all. I have only inspected one since my visit of last winter. At that time there was no school at Hale Borough, and I was informed too late that the school at Hardwood had just been opened. As regards the one I visited, in the Protestant chapel at Portneuf, it had made hardly any progress. I heard with pleasure that a new teacher would soon be appointed.

Deschambault.—The five schools work well, and are attended by 231 children. It has been proposed to appoint, in the place of Mr. Belleau, a new teacher to the Model School who would be acquainted with English and French. This would, I think, be unfair, as Mr. Belleau has always most worthily discharged his duties, and has, moreover, offered to contribute to the salary of an assistant teacher of the English language.

St. Alban has only three schools in operation for its four districts, and indeed only seems disposed to support two, although a fifth district is about to be formed. Of the three schools which I visited, two have made progress—those of districts Nos. 1 and 2. In the other school the children do not possess the necessary books, &c. I know that poverty exists, but there is also great indifference on the part of the contributors; more than 230 children might enjoy the advantage of education.

St. Casimir has four schools, which are absolutely worthless. The commissioners and contributors are perfectly indifferent as regards education.

Grondines, No. 1, has four school districts. That of the church has been detached to form a separate municipality. District No. 4 has as yet no school in operation, although the contributors have quite lately erected a good schoolhouse. The school in district No. 2 makes no progress; the others are good.

Grondines, No. 2.—Mr. Petitgreu, who kept a good school in this municipality, has been dismissed on a frivolous pretext.

Ste. Basile contains but four schools in its five districts. The commissioners are about to engage a female teacher for their fifth district. There are three French schools, which work well. I have, however, advised the commissioners to transfer the teacher in district No. 3 to Petit Bois, Bois de l'Ail, a change which has become necessary in the interests of the children and the contributors of that district. There is an English school in this municipality, which makes no progress.

St. Raymond, divided into five districts, contains two Protestant and three Catholic schools. The latter are good. Of the former, that kept by Mrs. Henry is good; the other has changed its teacher, and its progress is not, in consequence, so satisfactory.

Charlesbourg is divided into five districts, the five schools in which are good. Those kept by M. Vallière and Mlle. Stuart are in the most prosperous condition.

St. Ambroise.—The schools in this municipality, attended by 480 children, are well kept. Mlle. Dubuc, who teaches the centre school, merits special mention for her distinguished talents.

Catholic schools in the city of Quebec.—There are Catholic elementary schools in the city of Quebec, one English and two French, kept by laymen: one in the St. Roch suburb, in which Mr. Dion teaches 115 little boys; one in the St. John's suburb, kept by Mr. Dugal, and containing 85 pupils; the third in the Lower Town, kept by Miss Farley, has 70 children, all very young. There are besides under control the schools of the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine and of the Religious Ladies.

The Brothers of the Christian Doctrine have nine classes in the St. Roch's suburb, seven French and two English. The result of the examination to which I submitted their 700 children was very satisfactory. They also have, on the Glacis, three English classes, one superior and two elementary. Here instruction is given with the same success as at St. Rochs, to 264 children. The same Brothers have also charge of six French classes in a large house recently built opposite St. John's Church, which are partly maintained by the Catholic Education Society; 550 children attend these schools regularly. The same Brothers have a literary and commercial academy on d'Auteuil street, upper town, attended by 150 pupils, who receive a most careful education.

Three hundred little girls, distributed into five French and two English classes, are instructed by the religious ladies of the *Bon Pasteur*. I observed marked progress.

The Sisters of Charity have nine classes on the Glacis, six French and three English, in which more than 430 pupils are instructed.

In the St. Roch suburb they have a French class of 60 day pupils under control. This school is in no respect inferior to other schools of the same class. There are also the

Model School attached to the Normal School, the boarding schools of the Ursulines, and the General Hospital, and a large number of Independent Schools.

Upon a review of this report, I may state that considerable progress has been made in the majority of the school municipalities, the inspection of which I have just completed. I have observed that, apart from the city schools, the English language is taught in more than 30 French schools, book-keeping in 13 municipalities, the art of letter-writing or composition in 28, and the use of the globes in all the Superior Schools. Almost everywhere I have had occasion to praise both the teachers and pupils on their reading and writing.

The new schoolhouses which have been erected in many places, are so many indications of the value attached to the advantages of education.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE REV. MR. PLEES.

DISSENTIENT SCHOOLS OF QUEBEC.

I have the honor to submit my semi-annual report on the schools in my district, for 1864.

I strictly examined each school visited, and have great satisfaction in informing you that I found marked progress. You can judge of this fact from the detailed report which I make.

On the 17th October last, I visited and examined the dissentient school of the municipality of St. Colomban de Sillery. There were 25 pupils present. Their replies to questions in orthography, analysis, geography, English and sacred history were very satisfactory. In other branches of study, they seemed anything but proficient. This may be attributed to sickness and other causes which prevented them from attending as assiduously as usual. Several generous individuals devoted to the public interest have constructed a fine stone schoolhouse at their own expense which will be opened next spring.

On the 17th November, I visited the dissentient schools of St. Foye and the Banlieu, with Mr. Harrower. The number of pupils of both sexes present at this examination was 31. The teacher, who is endowed with remarkable talent, is zealous and attentive to his duty. I regret that his salary is insufficient and that he does not receive it regularly. On the 10th November, I visited the St. Roch's dissentient school, district No. 2. I examined 31 pupils and distributed four prizes.

On the 14th November, I visited dissentient school No. 1, in the same municipality, of which Miss Dupont is teacher. This lady deserves great praise for the efficient manner in which she performs her duty.

On the 17th November, I visited the school of district No. 1, St. Lewis Ward. This school is well kept, and is attended by about 50 pupils. This figure shews a large increase on the number of pupils that attended the school when I last visited it. I regret that want of regularity in attendance has retarded their progress. On the 21st November, I visited the school No. 2, in the same ward and district, kept by Miss Geggie. She teaches with talent and success 32 scholars, the majority of whom are girls.

On the 24th November, I visited the boys' school in Champlain Ward, Mr. Black, who has managed this school during the past year, possesses a model school diploma. This school was thinly attended when he took charge of it, but the attendance is rapidly increasing. I found the progress of the scholars remarkably satisfactory. On the 28th November, I visited the girls' school in the same ward. Miss Lloyd teaches 48 scholars with talent and success.

No. 13.—EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF INSPECTOR MAURULT.

NICOLET AND YAMASKA.

As I believe that detailed remarks with regard to each of the school municipalities of

my district will suffice to enable you to judge of the condition of the schools, and will, consequently, be satisfactory, I shall proceed to review the state of these different municipalities :—

COUNTY OF NICOLET.

St. Pierre-les-Becquets.—There are 10 schools in operation, and 465 scholars. The increase in the number since last year is 77. The schools are well kept and are improving; they are all regularly attended by the scholars. I must, however, except a school in the lower part of the 4th Concession, which has been attended by very few children for years past. I can only speak in terms of praise of the teachers in this municipality. I would specially mention the names of Misses Blais, Filteau and Grindler, whose zeal and assiduity deserve more commendation than I could express. The schoolhouses are well kept, and are provided with all the requisite materials. The accounts of the secretary are in the best possible order. The local contribution amounted during the past year to the sum of £242 11s. 11d. The salaries of the female teachers vary from £14 to £35, with fuel apart.

Gentilly.—In this municipality, there are 11 schools in operation. These 11 schools are attended by the large number of 608 children; the increase since last year is 94. Nine schools shew great progress during the past year; the success of the other two has not been as great, but it is, nevertheless, satisfactory. The schoolhouses, with one exception, are in good order. The secretary and school commissioners perform their duties satisfactorily, and do all in their power, I am convinced, to promote the interests of education and improve the schools in the municipality. The local contribution amounted to £195 13s. for the current year. The salary of the only master in the parish is £45; the salaries of the female teachers vary from £12 10s. to £27 and fuel.

Blandford.—The two schools in Blandford are now on an excellent footing, and are attended by 50 pupils. There has been remarkable improvement in this locality; very young children in one of the schools, kept by Miss Lacourse, answered some questions in grammar and geography in a most satisfactory manner. There was a public examination of the scholars in the month of June. The population of the whole parish was present, which proves that great interest is taken in the cause of education, and this feeling has increased since the arrival of a priest in the locality. The schoolhouses are in good order. The local contribution for the current year amounted to £37 8s. 9d. The salaries of the teachers are £18 10s. each. The financial affairs of the municipality are in good condition.

Bécancour.—The 11 schools in this municipality are attended by 600 pupils. The two boys' and girls' schools in the village are attended by 172 children, are on an excellent footing, and are improving rapidly. Of the other nine schools, six are well kept and are regularly attended by a number of scholars. The remaining three seemed to me to be managed with less ability, and smaller success. Several of the schoolhouses require repairs. The selection of Mr. Desilets as secretary, lately made, appears to be satisfactory to the rate-payers, and I am convinced that this gentleman will perform his duties in an able manner. The local contribution for the current year amount to £260 0s. 3½d. The female teachers receive salaries varying from £18 to £40 per annum.

St. Gertrude.—The municipality has five schools, one of which is independent, the other four are under control. The five schools are attended by 250 scholars. The schools are all well kept. The schoolhouses are in good order, and are provided with all the requisite furniture. The financial affairs of the municipality are well managed. The local contribution for the current year amounts to £62 10s. 2d. The salaries of the female teachers vary from £17 to £25 per annum.

St. Grégoire.—This municipality possesses 11 schools under the control of the commissioners, attended by 753 scholars. This is the parish in my district of inspection that shews the largest attendance of scholars, and the schools are about the best kept. I observe that several female teachers have taught in this parish from the date of my first time of inspection, 12 years ago. The experience acquired by these ladies, and the zeal they display in the performance of their duties, render them worthy of special commendation. The academy continues to be under the management of Mr. Laplante, whose aptitude

is well known. The schoolhouses are in the best possible order, and are provided with all the necessary furniture. The secretary performs his duties ably, and the financial affairs of the municipality are in an excellent condition. The local contribution amounted to £221 10s.; the salary of Mr. Laplante is £75, and the salaries of the female teachers vary from £12 10s. to £43 10s. per annum with fuel.

St. Pierre Célestin.—The two schools of this parish, within the limits of my district of inspection, are attended by 121 scholars, and are kept on an excellent footing. The schoolhouses are in good order, and are provided with good furniture. The local contribution amounts to about £60 per annum. The female teachers receive, in addition to fuel, one £14 the other £17 per annum.

Nicolet.—This parish has nine schools under the control of commissioners, that have been attended this year by 322 scholars. The boys and girls of the village number 161, one half of the whole number in the parish. The female teachers lately engaged perform their duties with great ability, and shew peculiar aptitude for the art of teaching. The result of their work is quite satisfactory. With regard to the other teachers, they appear to me to be using great exertions to obtain the same measure of success, but they have hitherto failed in their attempts. Their schools are, comparatively speaking, inferior. Two schoolhouses are in bad repair, the others are well taken care of. In several of the schools, there is a want of maps, consequently geography cannot be taught. The local contribution for the year amounts to £119 12s. 6d. The salaries paid to the male teacher and female teacher of the village, are £49 to each; the other female teachers receive £18 each per annum. The financial affairs of the municipality are in good condition.

St. Monique.—This municipality possesses 11 schools, attended by 400 scholars. The village school, kept by Mr. St. Cyr, is on the best possible footing. Mr. St. Cyr is a rare example of a teacher who adopts the profession *con amore*. The inhabitants of the village of St. Monique may well be proud of having such a teacher. Of the other 10 schools, eight are well kept and furnish satisfactory results, the other two are not as well managed. Eight of the nine schoolhouses in this municipality have been built during the past few years. That of the village purchased by the ratepayers of the school district, cost £75. The tax for the year amounts to £105 10s., and the fuel is furnished by the rate-payers. Mr. St. Cyr's salary is £35, those of the female teachers vary from £6 to £10 10s.

St. Bridget.—There has hitherto been only one voluntary school in this municipality, but recently established, but the commissioners are about opening two schools under control.

COUNTY OF YAMASKA.

Bais du Febvre.—The 10 schools of this municipality are attended by 480 scholars. The academy is still under the direction of Mr. Belcourt, assisted by Miss Rousseau, in the girls' department. The management of this school could not have been intrusted to persons more able or zealous, and in many respects they are a credit to the parish of La Baie du Febvre.

I think that special mention is due to a school kept by the Misses Vincent, in which I found remarkable progress. The school kept by the eldest Miss Vincent, is really a model school. Such teachers are not sufficiently well paid, and should receive at least double the amount of their present salary. The other schools are in a satisfactory condition. The schoolhouses are in good order, with the exception of one that they purpose rebuilding. The accounts of the secretary are well kept, and the local contribution for the year amounted to £250. Mr. Belcourt's salary is £104, those of the female teachers from £21 5s. to £26 per annum.

St. Zephrin.—This municipality has five schools, with 214 scholars. The number has increased by 17, since last year. Mr. De Lottinville keeps the model school of the village on a good footing. The schools kept by Misses Genest and Vincent are also worthy of favorable mention. The other schools have no advanced pupils, but the teachers perform their duties conscientiously. The schoolhouses are in good order. Financial matters are regularly conducted by the secretary. The local contribution amounted to £90 8s. 9d. Mr. DeLottinville's salary is £45, those of the female teachers vary from £16 to £21.

St. Thomas de Pierreville.—This municipality is divided into eight school districts. There are ten schools under the control of commissioners. They are attended by 461 scholars. There is an increase of 91 on last year's attendance. There is also in this parish an Indian School, which is attended by 30 children. The academy is still under the direction of Mr. Biron, and is kept up on a good footing.

Of the nine other schools under control, seven give satisfactory results, and the other two are middling. I think the inferiority of the latter can be accounted for by want of assiduity on the part of the pupils. Several schools are in want of maps, so that geography is but little or badly taught. All the schoolhouses are in good order. The secretary performs his duties with zeal. The local contribution amounts to £145 15s. Mr. Biron's salary is £87 10s., those of the female teachers vary from £15 to £28.

St. François.—This parish has two school municipalities and six schools attended by 420 scholars. The increase on last year is 66. The model school of the village is under the direction of Miss Coutu. The success obtained by this teacher is not surprising when her experience is considered. The schools in this parish are tolerably well kept, and give much greater satisfaction than in former years. I find that one school is very thinly attended owing, I am convinced, to the poverty of the inhabitants in the locality, who find it difficult to send their children to school. The village school is kept in a building that requires repairs in the interior. Two new buildings, intended for schoolhouses, have been erected this year, but one only is completed. The secretary-treasurer performs his duties satisfactorily. The local contribution was £110 5s., this year, for the two municipalities. The salaries of the female teachers vary from £20 to £35.

St. David.—This municipality is divided into nine school districts, with eight schools in operation attended by 400 scholars. The village school, kept by Misses Talbot and Guilmette, is on the best possible footing. Mr. Pageau also, keeps a very good school. He is unusually zealous in the performance of his duty. All the other schools are well kept, but with the exception of Miss Brouillard's, none of them have any advanced scholars. Some of the rate-payers of this parish were at first irritated at an increase of taxation to pay some old debts, but I am happy to say that they at last fully understood that the commissioners were merely performing their duty in providing for the payment of debts, and now harmony reigns throughout the parish. The new secretary, Mr. Papin, N. P., performs his duties zealously. The annual contribution amounts to £247. Mr. Pageau receives a salary of £45, those of the female teachers vary from £15 to £57 10s. The schoolhouses are also furnished with fuel by the rate-payers.

In the 17 school municipalities in my district of inspection, there are 108 school districts and 93 schoolhouses belonging to the commissioners; there are 110 schools attended by 5,475 scholars. Of these 110 schools, there are four academies, six model schools, and two female seminaries.

My district also possesses a classical college with 200 scholars, a convent with 80 scholars, and two independent schools with 45 scholars. The total number of scholars in the district is 5,797. These schools are managed by eight teachers who are provided with diplomas, the receipt of salaries varying for teachers from £30 to £104, and for female teachers from £6 to £57 10. The local contribution amounts in the aggregate to the sum of £2,277 18s. 11½d.

No. 14.—EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF INSPECTOR PETRUS HUBERT.

CITY OF THREE RIVERS, THE COUNTIES OF MASKINONGÉ, ST. MAURICE AND
CHAMPLAIN.

If we compare the statistics of the year 1861, with those of the current year, it will be found that the number of municipalities as well as the number of pupils has considerably increased. I held a severe examination at each school under control and I

distributed prizes to the most deserving scholars. The schools are generally well kept, but the prevalent custom of compelling the parents to furnish the children with pen, ink, paper, &c., interferes materially with their progress. The commissioners should be required to attend to this matter. The number of school municipalities has increased from 27 in 1861 to 32 in 1864. In 1861, there were 105 institutions of all classes attended by 6618 scholars. This year there are 135 schools attended by 7185 scholars. Taking the figure of population by the last census, 51,956, we find one scholar to each seven souls in my district of inspection. Of this number, there are 4,724 scholars who read well; 2,565 who can write; 2,309 who are learning arithmetic; 2,437 who are studying orthography; 1,181 who are learning history; 936 geography, and 283 composition. There are 21 lay male teachers, and 107 female teachers who hold diplomas.

The average of male teachers' salaries was \$250 in 1861, it is now \$352. That of female teachers from \$120, in 1861, has increased to \$121 in 1864. The highest salary given to a male teacher was \$400, and the lowest \$100; the highest to a female teacher \$200, and the lowest \$40: now, the highest to a teacher is still \$200, and the lowest \$104; the highest given to a female teacher is \$210, and the lowest \$32. In order to encourage the art of teaching, the salaries should be fixed according to merit. Unfortunately, almost everywhere, the commissioners do not judge according to comparative merit, and when any kind of teacher can be obtained at a very low rate, it is looked upon as a good speculation.

COUNTY OF MASKINONGÉ.

The two schools at Rivière du Loup are well kept. The model school for boys, under the management of Mr. Ambroise Fétreault, is attended by 75 scholars, and the girls school, conducted by Miss Emilie Bourret, by 88 scholars. There is in this locality a public library of 700 volumes.

Rivière du Loup.—This parish is divided into seven school districts; the seven schools are well kept. In one of them, Miss Desjardins teaches both French and English. These schools are attended by 326 pupils.

Maskinongé.—This parish is divided into five districts, the schools in which are well kept and are attended by 253 scholars.

St. Justin.—This parish has three elementary schools in which English and French are taught. Two of these schools are well kept, but the third, kept by M. Houde, is inferior. These schools are attended by 208 scholars.

St. Ursule.—There are five schools in this parish, one a model, and four elementary schools, in which both English and French are taught. Mr. Lefebvre's model school is well kept, but the other four are inferior. Two hundred and eighty-two scholars attend the schools of this parish.

St. Didace.—This parish is divided into five districts, the schools being all elementary. Miss Hénault's school is well kept, the others are inferior. Two hundred and three scholars attend them.

Peterborough Mission.—Miss Philie St. Antoine teaches 40 scholars in the only school in that locality. Her school is inferior.

Township of Hunterstown.—This municipality is divided into two districts, but with only one school, attended by 50 pupils, kept by Miss Victorine Dupaul. District No 2. will soon have a schoolhouse.

St. Paulin.—This parish is divided into four districts, but with only three schools, one of the districts being two poor to construct a schoolhouse. One hundred and forty-two scholars attend these schools with satisfactory progress.

St. Léon.—This parish has one model and nine elementary schools. The model school is managed by Mr. Isaac Ringuette and the nine elementary schools by nine female teachers. Great praise is due to Mr. Ringuette, for the condition of his institution; the other schools are inferior. Three hundred and sixty-six scholars attend these schools.

COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE.

Three Rivers (City of).—The city of Three Rivers has a model school, managed by

the Christian Brothers, who each receive a salary of \$120 per annum; also, two elementary French schools and one dissentient French and English school. The school of the Christian Brothers is well kept; the others are not so well kept. In addition to these institutions under control, there is a classical college in a flourishing condition attended by 100 pupils; also a convent in which the instruction given is equal to the best in the province. This convent is managed by the Ursuline Nuns, and is attended by 250 pupils; two English academies well kept, by 75 pupils; and two good English elementary schools by 55 pupils. The city of Three Rivers possesses four libraries with an aggregate of 3,000 volumes.

Banlieu of Three Rivers.—This locality is divided into three districts, two only of which have schools. The result of the examination is not satisfactory. The third district suspended the operation of its school, in order to save a sum sufficient to build a school-house; 84 scholars attend.

Point du Lac.—This parish has four schoolhouses, one a model and three elementary schools. Miss Dupont manages the model school successfully. The other schools are tolerably good; 260 scholars attend. There is in this parish a public library of 620 volumes.

Yamachiche.—The parish of Yamachiche is divided into 11 districts. There are nine elementary schools, five of which are good and four inferior; also an academy for boys, kept by the Christian Brothers, in which French and English are taught. There is also a convent managed by the Congregational Nuns. The progress of the scholars, in the two latter establishments, is remarkable. Two hundred and eighty-nine scholars attend the elementary schools, 125 the French Academy, and 96 the convent.

St. Sevère.—This parish has four schools, one a model school and three elementary. The model school kept by Mr. Lami has not made much progress; the other schools are very middling; 142 scholars.

St. Barnabé sur la Gatineau.—This parish has six elementary schools attended by 242 scholars. These schools are not very good. The account books of this municipality are not well kept. Each school district is refused its just share of annual allowance in direct contravention of the law.

Township of Shawinigan.—This Township is divided into five districts, four of which have schools very well kept. The one kept by Madame Gelinat deserves special mention. One hundred and nine scholars. District No. 4 is poor. No schoolhouse.

St. Etienne, Fief St. Maurice.—This parish has four French elementary schools, and one dissentient elementary school in which French and English are taught. With the exception of Miss Tranaman's school, which is very well kept, all the schools are inferior. Two hundred and fifty-six scholars. The municipal affairs of the parish are well managed.

Forges of St. Maurice.—The only school in this district, which has been closed since the temporary abandonment of the Forges, will soon be reopened, as Mr. John McDougall has resumed operations at the Iron Works.

COUNTY OF CHAMPLAIN.

Cape de la Magdeleine.—There are three elementary schools well kept, attended by 179 scholars. There is in this parish a public library containing several hundred volumes.

Champlain.—Five elementary French and English schools well kept, attended by 338 scholars. Municipal affairs well managed. A public library of 300 volumes.

Batiscan.—Four elementary schools well kept. The school under the management of Miss Lacerte, deserves special mention. One hundred and sixty-seven scholars. Parochial library, 250 volumes. Municipal affairs well managed.

St. Anne de la Pêraie (Village).—A model school for boys, in which English and French are taught. This school, under the management of Mr. Napoleon St. Cyr, is attended by 98 pupils, and is highly successful. In addition to this school, there is a convent kept by the Congregational Nuns, with 96 pupils. A good education is given in this convent.

St. Anne de la Pêrade (Parish).—Five elementary French schools, well kept, attended by 242 scholars. The secretary-treasurer performs his duties satisfactorily.

St. Prospère.—Three elementary French schools, well kept, attended by 189 scholars. Public library, 125 volumes.

St. Geneviève.—Five schools, one model and four elementary, attended by 231 scholars. In four of these schools, which are well kept, English and French are taught. Mr. Robertson's school deserves, however, special mention. Public library, 525 volumes.

St. Stanislaus.—Five schools, one model and four elementary, attended by 217 scholars. These schools are inferior. District No. 2, composed of two concessions, divided by a road, has no school, owing to a misunderstanding among the ratepayers, on the subject of fixing the site of the schoolhouse, and each of these concessions is too poor to support a separate school. The books of the secretary are well kept. Public library, 400 volumes.

St. Tite.—There is only one school in operation in this parish; 80 scholars are under the intelligent care of Miss Proulx. The system of taxation and monthly allowance is about being established in this municipality.

St. Narcisse.—One French and English model school, under the direction of Mr. Dostater, who is provided with a diploma from the Jacques Cartier Normal School. This school is well kept, and is attended by 72 scholars. The books of the municipality are well kept.

Radnor Forges.—One elementary French and English school, with 62 scholars. Remarkable progress. Books of the municipality well kept.

Notre Dame du Mont Carmel.—Three elementary schools, attended by 94 scholars. These schools are inferior. Books well kept.

St. Maurice.—Six elementary French schools, and one elementary English school, generally good, attended by 413 scholars. Municipal affairs are well managed. Public library, 250 volumes.

Such, Sir, is the condition of education in my district of inspection. The law is zealously enforced in every direction, and I hope that time will bring about great improvement in the management of local affairs.

No. 15.—EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF INSPECTOR BOURGEOIS.

COUNTIES OF DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA, AND PART OF BAGOT AND NICOLET.

The increase in my district of inspection during the year 1864, has been 12 schools and 232 scholars. There are in all 99 schools and 4,065 scholars. The progress to which I have alluded in the mode of teaching, adopted by the teachers, is even more remarkable this year. It is, however, to be regretted that in a number of municipalities, the scholars are not sufficiently well provided with books and other necessary articles, and it is particularly to be regretted, also, that the scholars are withdrawn from school at a very early age. These are two grave difficulties which seem to be overcome very slowly, and for some time, it will be hard to furnish a remedy for the reasons already furnished by me on different occasions in previous reports.

The secretary-treasurers, with very few exceptions, deserve great praise for their regularity and the exactness shewn in the performance of their duties. The teachers, in my district, shew great zeal and application. Their increasing success furnishes the best proof of the correctness of this statement. The financial affairs of some of the municipalities are involved. Nearly all the municipalities of my district are needy. The insufficiency of the Legislative grant, and a condition of affairs in the Eastern Townships, anything but prosperous during the past few years, have been the cause that the greater number of municipalities cannot meet their engagements. In spite of this, the school commissioners have used every exertion to keep their affairs on a good footing. I may frankly state that

all those who have been prevented from meeting their difficulties, owe it to unforeseen and uncontrollable circumstances. It is with much pleasure that I mention this satisfactory conduct of the school commissioners, and the great majority of them, I may also state, display great aptitude for their duties. This fact furnishes a guarantee for success in future years. I shall not allude to the difficulties that have arisen in some municipalities in the course of the year 1864. Each case has been the subject of a special report when my attention was drawn to the circumstances.

No. 16.—EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF INSPECTOR DORVAL.

COUNTIES OF BERTHIER, JOLIETTE, MONTCALM AND L'ASSOMPTION.

I have the honor to submit the report of my inspection of the several educational institutions in my district, during the school year 1863-4. My statistics, as compared with those of last year, shew but little change of importance; they rather shew a decrease in the number of scholars attending school, although there is an increase of two school districts and three schools over 1862-3. I do not think it necessary to enter into the details of the causes of this decrease, because it is due in a great measure to the sanitary condition of the population of my district,* and cannot be attributed to anything in connection with the management of the schools. This decrease, therefore, in a statistical sense, is not alarming, and there is ample compensation in the increase of pupils who read well, who are proficient in arithmetic, book-keeping, orthography, geography, French grammar, parsing, analysis and composition. Number is counterbalanced as it were by quality. In any case, it cannot be denied that there is a sign of real progress, in the fact that with a smaller number of pupils than in 1862-3, there is a larger number who study the higher as well as the most useful branches of education.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.	1862-63	1863-64			
Grand total of scholars....	11,406	11,162	Difference in favor of 1862-63—244		
Reading well.....	4,000	4,009	“	“	1863-64 9
Compound rules.....	1,917	2,092	“	“	“ 175
Book-keeping.....	149	243	“	“	“ 94
Ordinary orthography.....	4,291	4,378	“	“	“ 87
Geography.....	1,913	2,063	“	“	“ 150
French grammar.....	2,942	3,116	“	“	“ 174
Artificial “.....	1,754	2,195	“	“	“ 441
Composition.....	771	793	“	“	“ 22

I think, sir, that at the point we have reached in the matter of popular education, the number of children attending the schools is only a question of secondary importance.

At the time when it was doubtful whether or not the people were desirous of education, it was necessary, in order to ascertain the measure of their desire to profit by it, to know how many children they sent to school; but now that this doubt no longer exists (at all events as regards the majority), so long as there is a reasonable proportion, even though it be variable, between the sum of the population and the number of the children attending school,† the question of greatest interest is, no longer to know what is the number of the pupils, but rather what progress they have made—in other words, to know the quality of our schools.

With the exception of the population scattered over the immense territory of the northern and north-western townships of my district, the municipalities within my limits have very nearly the requisite number of schools.

* The measles raged cruelly in the north-east portion of my district. Two schools in St. Outhbert shew a decrease in attendance of 65 children.

† This proportion is in my district rather more than a sixth.

The attendance of children in those places where remoteness, excessive poverty, or the bad condition of the roads are not insurmountable obstacles, has appeared to me, in many municipalities, to be as general as the constant nature of our agricultural labor will permit.

I would not, however, have it imagined that the want of assiduity in my district is only due to the necessity which exists for the assistance of the children in field labor; other causes, doubtless, exist; and to render the attendance at school what it ought to be, a taste for education and intellectual culture must be infused into a great number of the parents, and zeal, taking the place of that apathy which still exists, must overrule the excuses which are now urged for the neglect to attend school.

The schoolhouses, I must say, in justice to the majority of the commissioners, are better kept and better provided than heretofore with the requisite furniture, such as tables, benches, pictures, maps, &c. Elegance has not been sought for, but all that is necessary is to be found. Fortunately, the charge of the schoolroom and the care of its furniture, which devolve generally on the teacher, is not neglected by them, and the neatness and cleanliness they impart contribute not a little to improve its often squalid appearance.

There are hardly any secretary-treasurers to whose honesty I cannot bear testimony, and but few are undeserving of praise for their zeal and punctuality in paying the teachers their salaries. This is a quality—I had almost said a virtue—which makes us overlook the want of skill manifested by some of them.

This is the place to say a word or two about the school-books. That uniformity, the want of which was so strongly felt, exists now almost everywhere. For the elementary schools, the reading books appear to me to be all that could be desired, but I consider it unfortunate that, except in very rare instances, the same books should be used in our elementary schools, in our central village schools, and even in the model schools. I think that it is desirable to give the pupils at these latter schools, in addition to those they now have, books treating of more varied subjects, and in which the graduated difficulties would be proportioned to the intelligence of the child, would keep him constantly on the alert, and would keep his natural curiosity and thirst for knowledge constantly awake.

My district contains 25 public libraries, in which there are 8,142 volumes—an increase of 8 libraries and 2,387 volumes since last year. Five belong to institutes; the others are parish libraries.

There are 53 male teachers (including 12 *Clercs de St. Viateur*); the 41 lay teachers all hold diplomas, excepting four who had undertaken to obtain them since my visit to their schools. My tables do not include the professors in the colleges.

Of these 53 teachers,

1 only has less than.....	\$100 salary.
30 have from.....	\$100 to \$200 "
11 have from	\$200 to \$400 "
1 has.....	\$600 "

In addition to these salaries, 26 teachers have land attached to their school, which brings them in, by the cultivation of vegetables or in forage, an annual value of from \$4 to \$25.

Of the 161 female teachers in my district, 128 are lay, all of whom hold diplomas. I have not included in this number the religious ladies who teach in boarding-schools, but only those who keep schools under control. The salaries of these 161 teachers are as follows:—

56 have salaries less than.....	\$100
72 have between.....	\$100 and \$200
4 have between.....	\$200 and \$400

The salaries of the lay male teachers are too low; but would the fixing by law of a minimum amount be a remedy for the existing evil? I am aware that in some of the countries of Europe it has been done, and some men of eminence are desirous of seeing this system introduced here. For my part, I think that its adoption would be at least premature. To fix the minimum would be treating with contempt the good sense of the public, and besides we must not conceal from ourselves that to fix a minimum salary

would really be to fix for the commissioners a maximum which they would hardly ever exceed; the fixing of the minimum would fail in its purpose, and I should fear that its most immediate effect would be to introduce peculation among the commissioners, and to make mere followers of routine among the teachers, by destroying all that emulation which now, at all events, is fostered by the hope of obtaining higher salaries.

The salaries of the female teachers are, generally speaking, proportioned to their capacity.

The great number of inferior female teachers is the principal cause of the competition and the reduction of salaries, which are everywhere observable. It is by no means uncommon to see seven or eight applications for the same school.

To remedy this evil in some degree, I think the time has arrived to enforce that provision of the law (cap. 15 Con. Stat. L. C., sec. 105) which enacts that diplomas granted after 4th May, 1859, should be renewed at the expiration of three years. By this second examination, which would be more rigid than the first, each teacher would be classified as provided by article 8 of the by-laws for the examination of candidates, according to his or her degree of competence; the commissioners would then have in the new diploma a more safe guarantee and guide for judging of the fitness of applicants, enabling them to give them the most suitable schools and salaries proportioned to their merit. Doubtless this necessity for obtaining new diplomas will entail much inconvenience, the more to be regretted as the greatest loss will be suffered by poor young girls, but the importance of the office of teacher, and the responsibilities attaching to it are too great. Why should these be lightly dealt with? The fear of interfering with personal convenience ought not to prevail over the necessity for promoting the progress of our schools.

This provision will also have the effect of putting back to their proper places a number of young persons who had overstepped their true position by means of their diploma— young girls deserving enough in other respects, but who, often without aptitude or capacity, have begun their career as teachers without adequate preparation.

The object of the reports of inspectors is more especially to point out the obstacles to the well-working of the schools. I have attempted to point out those which appeared to me of most immediate consequence. By my observations on each school of my district, you will observe that I have not always reason to be satisfied with the progress made, that the majority of them, at all events, have produced very satisfactory results.

Remarks on each school district in each of the school municipalities of the counties of L'Assomption, Berthier, Joliette and Montcalm, inspected during the school year 1863-64.

BERTHIER.

Lavaltrie—District of Point du Jour.—On the whole, the progress is satisfactory.

Petite Rivière.—Progress has been made in consequence of certain improvements effected by the teacher.

District No. 1.—Results of examination very satisfactory.

Grand Côte.—Results very satisfactory.

These four schools are purely elementary. The zeal and activity of Dr. Douaire, secretary-treasurer, are worthy of praise. The schoolhouses, furniture, &c., are in good order. The teachers are regularly paid. The books, paper, pens, &c., are provided by the commissioners, gratuitously.

ASSOMPTION.

St. Lin.—Dissentients.—Greatest number of pupils, 26.

District No. 1.—Seventy-four children at school, which is elementary. In June last the teacher was to be replaced by a pupil of the Normal School.

The female academy is in charge of three ladies, *des Saints Noms de Jésus et Marie*. Results satisfactory, but not so much so, I am sure, as these zealous instructresses would desire.

La Plaine.—Here a new teacher has been appointed, quite a novice in teaching, but having had a good education.

Rang Double.—Sixty-eight children in attendance, Progress, if not good, is, at least, tolerable, in view of the age of the children, local circumstances, sickness, constant absences, &c.

The exact salaries paid are as follows:—

District No. 1.....	77 pupils.....	£50 00 00	
Convent.....	109 "	58 00 00	From the Commissioners and the Grant.
		23 00 00	
Rang Double.....	68 "	25 00 00	
La Plaine.....	33 "	20 00 00	

A new district is desired at the lower end of the river.

MONTCALM.

St. Calixte.—The commissioners have only three schools under their control instead of four, as formerly, viz.:

Rang de St. Etienne.—The teacher here receives a salary of £25. The children attend the school for a short time only. The writing is particularly good; instruction seems to be well given, although only a beginning has yet been made.

9th and 10th Ranges.—People very poor. Teacher receives £16 salary; yet the school is very well kept.

District No. 1 (or Church).—School closed; house in course of repair. Mr. David, notary, is the teacher, with a salary of £30. The township has also a dissentient school, established since May last. I have not been able to obtain the statistics of this school, which I did not visit.

Chertsey (District No. 1).—Mlle. V. Granger (pupil of the *Sacré-Cœur*), keeps a good school. Schoolhouse in very bad order.

District No. 3.—The school has been removed from the 1st to the 6th range. Twenty-six children attend school for the past year. The people are very poor.

Rawdon (District No. 1).—This district has a school kept by Mr. Edward McManus; salary, £80. His greatest number of pupils was 80. In this district there is also a dissentient Catholic school, kept by Mr. Wm. Rowan; salary, £25; number of pupils, 55. These two schools have made satisfactory progress.

M. Wright's school contains 35 pupils; salary, £30; progress satisfactory.

In Mlle. Plauright's school there are 42 pupils. This young lady teaches the two languages with success. Her salary is £30.

Miss Sinclair has 39 pupils. Progress satisfactory. Management of the school exemplary.

Mr. Cunningham is a new teacher without a diploma, but he has undertaken to obtain one shortly. In February last the schoolhouse had not been repaired, although I gave directions to have it done two years ago. Progress good in reading and grammar. Education ill-appreciated.

Miss McGarry has 22 pupils. Schoolhouse urgently needs repairs. At my examination there were only 13 pupils present. They had made but little progress.

St. Julienne (2nd Range).—Two teachers, one French and the other Irish, who receive £25 salary between them, give instruction in both languages, the extent and utility of which may be easily imagined.

La Fourche.—School has 46 scholars. With the exception of reading and writing, they are at the beginning of everything.

District No. 1.—The Misses Perreault have 91 scholars. Result of examination tolerable, bearing in mind the great number of children and the poverty of the neighborhood. There ought to be a separate school for girls.

Village of St. Jacques.—The boarding-school or female academy kept by the religious ladies of St. Anne contains 70 pupils. They receive from the Government £55 12s. 3½d.

The elementary school kept for the commissioners by these ladies contains 86 scholars. The commissioners pay them £33. Result of examination very satisfactory. The model and elementary schools for boys, under two *Clercs de St. Viateur*, contain 115 scholars. Results very satisfactory.

St. Paul (Rivière Rouge).—Mlle. A. Guilbord gives instruction at a salary of £10. The greatest number of children at school since September, 1863, was only 19. Progress small. Want of assiduity. The parents are apathetic.

Haut de la Rivière Assomption.—Mme. Beaupré receives £18 salary, and has 32 pupils. I only saw 12 pupils, the rest being occupied sowing. The schoolhouse is generally well managed.

Bas de la Rivière (south side).—Mlle. Caisse receives £18, and had 16 scholars present at the examination out of 36 on the register; the rest were at work in the fields or at the catechism class in the church. I could not judge of the progress made. Blackboards, maps, &c., are wanted.

Bas de la Rivière (north side).—Mlle. Tossier receives £19, and has this year obtained the bonus of £2 presented by the commissioners to the teacher of the best-kept school in the concessions.

District No. 1.—The boys' school is managed by Mrs. L. Gaudivier, who receives £23, and has 48 scholars. The result of the examination is satisfactory, when the age of the children is considered.

St. Pierre Stream.—Miss Latendresse receives £21, and has 57 scholars. The result of the examination is satisfactory. The girls' academy is under the management of three nuns of the Order of La Providence. These ladies receive £23 from Government and £25 from the commissioners. The largest number of scholars has been 58. This academy is well managed. There is a large number of schools in this municipality, which is comparatively small, but the irregular course of the two rivers is the cause of this. The salaries are, consequently, small.

St. Liguori (School of the Double Range, or 2nd and 3rd Kildare).—The school was closed, the teacher being ill.

English School.—Miss Eliz. Horan receives £22, with 22 pupils, nearly all beginners.

Village of Montcalm—(French school).—Miss O. Dupuis receives £23, with 32 scholars. As yet there is scarcely any progress, but the regularity with which it is conducted gives hopes of improvement.

No. 1.—Mr. N. Laporte had 89 scholars in July, 1863. In spite of this excessive number his talent and energy have enabled him to succeed. He receives a salary of £36.

Bas du Lac Ouareau.—The teacher receives a salary of £19, with 29 scholars. The teacher does not possess much method, but the handwriting is good, and there is a fair knowledge of geography.

St. Ambroise (2nd and 3rd Ranges).—Miss De Gaudette receives £18, with 27 scholars, who shew no assiduity. I am informed that poverty is the cause of neglect.

4th Range.—Miss E. McGowan receives a salary of £22, with 30 pupils, who are assiduous, and are better provided with books, paper, &c., &c., than in former visits. With the exception of one scholar, I found none but beginners.

Kildare Range.—Miss Brulé receives a salary of £25, and teaches both languages successfully to those of her pupils who are assiduous. Miss Brulé has had as many as 68 scholars, but the average is 40. The writing is very good.

Dissentients.—Mr. Lawler receives £42, with 48 scholars. The result is satisfactory.

10th Range.—Mrs. V. Archambault receives £23, and £5 subscription from the rate-payers. She teaches both languages to about 34 scholars, 11 of whom are Irish.

No. 1.—Mr. P. Marcou receives a salary of £23, and has 40 pupils. I found good progress in reading and writing, but little in grammar. This school requires maps, &c. The girls' academy is under the management of three nuns from St. Anne. The classes have been completely renewed, but are well conducted, as usual.

5th Upper Range.—The teacher receives £32, with 60 scholars. The average attendance is 50, but principally young children. Good progress has been made in reading and writing, but very little in grammar and arithmetic. The teacher seems to me to perform his duties with zeal.

St. Jacques (Haut de la Bôse).—The teacher receives £31 salary, with 88 scholars, the average attendance of assiduous scholars being one-half. Matters are slowly, if not negligently managed, I have written specially on the subject to the commissioners.

St. George's Stream.—The teacher receives £31, with 56 pupils. Matters go on languishingly, and I think that the discrepancy in the number of children whose names are on the roll and those attending the school, is sufficient evidence of the unpopularity of the teacher; I informed the commissioners of this fact.

Milieu de la Bôse.—Miss A. Gautier receives £31, with 75 scholars. School well kept.

Bas du Lac Ouareau.—Miss V. Moisan receives £20, with 28 scholars on the roll. Well kept, with satisfactory progress.

Bas des Continuations.—Miss Lépine receives £24, with 42 scholars. Progress satisfactory.

Bas du Ruisseau Vacher.—Badly managed. I wrote to the commissioners to put a stop to this state of affairs.

Milieu des Continuations.—The teacher receives £20, with 36 pupils. Very little progress; very little assiduity on the part of the scholars, and but little zeal among the rate-payers.

Haut des Continuations.—Miss Marguerite Mireau receives £21, with 25 pupils. Progress satisfactory, considering the age of the children.

Several of these schools require maps, tables, &c. I wrote a letter to the commissioners on the subject last May, and I am in hopes of some change in this respect.

Répentigny—District No. 1.—Miss Lauzon receives £25, with 51 scholars. Progress good, considering the age of children and irregular attendance.

District No. 2.—Miss Mar. Paré receives £33, with 60 pupils. Progress since last visit. Good method and order.

St. Sulpice—District No. 1.—Model School.—Mr. N. St. André, bearer of a Model School diploma, receives £49; has 80 scholars, and teaches with success the different branches allotted to a model school.

District No. 2.—Mr. E. S. Jean (elementary school diploma) receives £36. Results satisfactory.

St. Felix de Valois—Castle Hill.—Miss Sauvé receives £16, with 60 pupils. Miss Sauvé took the place of a teacher who left in February last, after neglect of duty.

District No. 1.—Mr. N. Charland, assisted by a young female teacher, receives £58, and has 178 pupils. The school is very well kept.

Dissentients.—Mr. E. Roy has an elementary school {diploma from the Protestant board. He teaches French and English; has 31 scholars, nine of whom are French Canadians. He receives £15 from the trustees and £50 from the Colonial Church Society. The school is well managed.

Ramsay.—Mrs. P. Foucher receives £20, with 36 scholars. The school is improving, but slowly. The district is poor, with but very little attendance.

Brandon.—Mr. A. Riberdy receives £33, with 86 pupils. The result of the examination is satisfactory, but there should be more pupils in grammar and arithmetic.

St. Gabriel de Brandon—4th Range.—Miss B. Desrochers receives £25, with 69 scholars. Progress satisfactory, except in reading.

7th and 8th Ranges.—Miss P. Charette receives £16, with 52 scholars. Owing to local circumstances, progress satisfactory.

11th Range.—Miss O'Brien receives £16, with 33 pupils. Some progress in reading and writing.

Dissentients.—Miss S. Page receives £20. Miss Page teaches alternately on the North and South shores of Lake Maskinongé. She has 32 scholars, all beginners.

8th Range.—Miss H. Monday receives £20, with 61 scholars. Results satisfactory.

District No. 1.—Miss C. Paquin receives £25, with 54 scholars.

Cordon.—Miss M. A. Lamontagne receives £20, and has 65 scholars; she teaches both English and French. The children are young, and the results are tolerably good.

The *Chemin du Lac* school is closed this year. These schools are all inferior, and although they are merely elementary, the value of the instruction imparted to the children is, to say the least, very doubtful. I did everything in my power to induce the commissioners and principal citizens to obtain the services of a first-class teacher for the village school.

St. Norbert (Chemin du Lac).—This school is neglected; the teacher has been discharged.

The two other schools of St. Norbert were in the holiday season when I passed through in July last. Too much economy in the salaries of teachers has been attempted in this locality. The amount raised by taxation is insufficient for the requirements of the schools, and here, unlike all other places, the secretary-treasurer, instead of receiving a salary, pays the commissioners for the privilege of transacting their business, which appears however, to be kept in good order. The figures in my statistical table for schools Nos. 1 and 3, are necessarily the same as last year.

St. Cuthbert—District No. 1.—The teacher, assisted by a female teacher, receives £30 salary, and has 135 scholars. There is but little assiduity, and several of the children have been sick. Taking this into consideration, the results are very fair. Nevertheless, I must remark that the management of the school requires to be stimulated, and the female teacher who assists should be carefully selected.

York.—Mr. D. Drainville, Medical Student, receives £30. He has no diploma, but has bound himself to obtain one. The school was closed for nearly three months, owing to difficulties between the commissioners and Mr. Drainville's predecessor.

St. Catherine.—Miss Mary Dubois received £25 salary, and has 93 scholars on her roll, one half of whom attend regularly. The scholars are young, and, considering their age, the progress is very fair.

Fourches St. André.—Seventy-one scholars on the roll. In this school the greater number of the children are poor, and ill-provided with books, paper, &c., and they are not attentive. There is, consequently, no progress. I impressed upon the commissioners the necessity of changing this state of affairs.

St. John.—Miss Fillteau, with a female assistant, receives £40 salary, and they teach 85 children. The reading is not satisfactory. Some progress in writing. The first grammar class is good, and there appears to be a good knowledge of geography.

St. Thérèse.—Miss Rousseau receives £25, and has 28 scholars. Matters go on pretty well.

Bas de la Rivière Chicot.—Two female teachers receive £50 salary, and teach 112 children. Without wishing to detract from the merits of the female teachers, I recommended to the commissioners the choice of a competent male teacher, who would infuse energy into the school. As the district is important, and the number of children large, this would be a desirable move, and it would induce exertion on the part of the other schools of the municipality. The municipality has upwards of 600 children of school age, and is wealthy; it should therefore have a model school.

St. Barthelemi (Grand Nord).—Miss V. Piché receives £22, and teaches 45 children. The school is rather well managed.

Petit St. Jacques.—Mr. Ferdinand Fusey receives £47 15s., and has 81 scholars. The classes have been broken up owing to the prevalence of measles; but they continue to be well managed.

Grand St. Jacques.—Miss Lagacé receives £28, and teaches 47 children. Considering the youth and frequent absence of the scholars, owing to sickness, the results are satisfactory.

Bas de St. Joachim.—Mr. Olivier Jacques receives £40, and teaches 75 scholars. The examination by the commissioners had just taken place before my visit. I only found 20 young scholars.

Haut de St. Joachim.—Holidays.

York.—Mr. C. N. Paquin, bearer of an elementary school diploma from the Jacques Cartier Normal School, receives £40, and teaches 57 children. The order and discipline which prevail and the progress attained are remarkable.

District No. 1.—W. A. Cadot receives £47 and teaches 67 scholars. Matters go on well.

St. Alphonse de Kildare (District No. 1).—Mr. M. Gormly, assisted by a French teacher, receives £45, and they teach 56 scholars. The English class seems well managed; but the French rate-payers justly complain that the French assistant masters they have had for some years merely learned English from Mr. Gormly instead of teaching French, and the school thus conducted became perfectly useless to them; it is in fact only an elementary school.

River L'Assomption (District No. 3).—Mrs. Rose Brown receives £33, and teaches 40 children, 18 of whom are Irish. There is an improvement in assiduity; the progress in reading and writing is also satisfactory.

Ecole de l'Eglise (District No. 2).—School not open.

St. Béatrice (1st. Concession of Jolimont).—The teacher receives £25 with 21 scholars. Instead of progressing, the children have forgotten what they knew. The commissioners and teacher have received warning.

Rang du Domaine.—Teacher ill. School closed.

8th and 9th Ranges.—Miss E. Desrochers receives £18, and teaches 61 scholars. The school is well managed.

St. Roch (Ruisse au des Anges).—No apparent progress, and I have written to the commissioners to see to this.

Haut de la Rivière.—The teacher receives £25 with 86 children on the roll. Average attendance, 40; general progress very little. The teacher only tolerated this year.

Haut du Ruisseau St. Jean.—Miss Tellier receives £25 salary. Everything satisfactory.

Bas du Ruisseau St. Jean.—The teacher receives £25, with 60 scholars. Progress in reading slow, and there is none in the other branches. The discipline of the school is very bad.

The model school, kept by three members of the order of St. Viateur, receives £80 from the commissioners, and £16 17s. subsidy from Government. There are 81 scholars at this school. This institution promises to be of great service to the municipality. The girls' academy, under the management of the Nuns of the order of "S. S. N. N. de Jésus et de Marie," receives £40 from the commissioners. There are 90 scholars. Matters are managed admirably, and the result of my examinations is highly creditable both to teachers and to pupils.

Parish of L'Assomption.—Miss D. Content receives £22 12s. 6d., with 22 scholars. Except in writing, the pupils are successful.

Miss M. Chaput receives £27 10s., with 50 scholars. She is successful.

Miss Julie Brouillet receives £25, with 46 scholars, all very young. Results satisfactory.

Miss Eliz. Chagnon receives £25, and her 35 scholars are progressing under good management.

Miss Emélie Tessier receives £25, and teaches 56 scholars; 29 scholars were present at the examination. Nearly all, with the exception of four, are beginners.

Miss Exilda Tessier receives £25, and teaches 43 scholars. Results satisfactory.

Village of L'Assomption (The Model School).—Mr. E. Lemire, who has a model school diploma, receives £81 salary. He is assisted by an usher who manages the elementary department. Sixty-five scholars attend. Progress generally satisfactory.

Academy for Girls.—The boarding department numbers 90 pupils. The commissioners school, 73. Observing that this institution is under the management of the Ladies of Congregation of Notre Dame, is saying that everything is satisfactory.

The College of L'Assomption numbers in the present year 174 pupils whose studies are directed by 19 professors. The reputation of this institution renders any observation on its merits unnecessary.

There are besides two independent schools numbering 48 scholars.

St. Alexis.—Extremity of the Grande Ligne.—The teacher receives £28, and teaches 65 children. With the exception of two pupils who have made satisfactory progress, the tuition has had almost no results. I ought, however, to except the writing, which is neat and tolerably good.

Middle of the Grande Ligne.—Miss Phil. Ethier receives £28, and has 65 pupils. Taking into account the repeated and prolonged absences of the first classes, and the age of the children, the progress made is tolerably good.

Commencement of the Grande Ligne.—Miss V. Dugas receives £30 salary, and teaches 62 pupils. The results are satisfactory.

Petite Ligne.—The Misses Marsolet receives £28, and teach 83 children. The progress made is very satisfactory. The order and good discipline are all that can be desired.

St. Esprit.—Côte St. Louis.—Miss Azeline Marsan receives £25, and has 43 pupils. The progress made is tolerably good.

Girls' School in the Village.—Miss U. Perrault and an assistant receive £36, and teach 68 pupils. Everything considered, the school is tolerably good.

District No. 1.—Mr. F. D. Grégoire receives £36, and has seventy pupils. He is a notary, and only a beginner in teaching. He was to obtain a diploma at the next meeting of the board of examiners.

Lower part of the River.—Miss M. Dufau receives £28 and teaches 41 pupils with good success.

Petite Rivière.—Miss Cusson receives £22 and numbers 40 pupils; not more than half this number usually attend. All is apathy, and I urged the commissioners to rouse the people from their indifference.

Petit Rang.—Miss Mageau receives £33, and teaches 57 children. The classes have been partly renewed.

At my examination all except two children, 25 in number were beginners. In general, and with a few rare exceptions, the schools of this parish shew very poor results. It must be admitted that the municipality has not always been managed by very enlightened commissioners. I hope better things from those now in charge.

Parish of Berthier.—Grande Côte.—The teacher receives £45 salary, and has 43 pupils; 12 pupils belonging to the first class were absent for the catechism at the church, I was unable therefore to judge of their progress. Generally the school is well taught. Some complaints were made respecting the too numerous occupations of the teacher which prevent her from devoting herself exclusively to her school.

Haut de la Rivière Bayonne.—Mr. G. Houle receives £40 salary, and teaches 46 children. The examination shewed satisfactory results.

School at the Pont de Jouette.—Mr. Beaudoin receives £15, and the school numbers 136 pupils; 91 were present at the examination. The schoolroom is too small, and the number of children much too great for a single teacher. Nevertheless, everything considered, the results of the examination were satisfactory. At the period of my visit, the commissioners were about to reduce the extent of the district.

Bas de la Rivière Bayonne.—The teacher had £40 salary, and taught 64 children; 39

were present at the examination; 10 have made some progress in reading; the writing is tolerably satisfactory. The scholars were weak in arithmetic, not very strong in geography, and weak indeed in grammar. The pupils were backward, and the teacher himself required to be stirred up.

Petit Nord.—Mrs. Olivier, a widow. I was unable to visit this school.

Village of Berthier.—The academy at Berthier taught by the clerics de St. Via-teur numbers 83 pupils. These gentlemen teach, moreover, a commissioners' school of 96 scholars. The tuition seems to be well adapted to the requirements of the commercial and industrial county of Berthier.

The academy for girls is taught by the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, an ancient and useful institution, which leaves nothing to be desired. Miss A. S. Bélanger teaches, under the commissioners, a school of 75 children of both sexes, with good success.

Dissentient School.—Mr. John Rollitt, who holds a diploma for a model school from the Protestant Board, has 37 scholars, of whom 10 are French-Canadian Catholics. The school is well taught. The salary is £60 from the Trustees and £10 from the Colonial Church Society.

Lanoraie.—Rear of the Parish. Miss M. Levesque receives £22 salary, and teaches 40 pupils. The progress made has been small, partly in consequence of the ill health of the mistress.

Bois D'Autray.—Miss P. Lavoie receives £25 salary. With the exception of two pupils who are pretty far advanced, the scholars are all beginners in all the branches.

Bas de la Grande Côte.—The teacher receives £38. There are 58 scholars on the books, 34 of whom were present at my examination. A certain number of the scholars were sick—a good many were learning their catechism at the church—so that there was but broken attendance at the school. The teacher is attentive to her duties.

Girls' School.—The teacher, who was married some time ago, has not hitherto had a successor.

District No. 1. The Teacher receives £40 salary, and teaches 56 children; they are young, and most of them were sick last spring; accordingly, the examination showed but very poor results.

Côte St. Henri.—There was no school open at the time of my visit, on account of illness of the teacher. I was told that Mr. Guerout keeps an independent academy at D'Autray, where he has eight pupils.

I observed a great deal of ready zeal in several of the commissioners, but their visits to the schools are not sufficiently frequent. The children are supplied with books, paper, &c., gratuitously. There is at Lenoraie a Library Society, and also an Institute.

L'Epiphanie—Petit St. Esprit.—Miss M. Foisy receives £21 salary, and teaches 32 pupils. The results are satisfactory, considering the age of the children.

Grand Coteau.—Miss Emma Pelletier teaches 31 scholars, and receives £21 salary. There is progress in all the branches.

Haut de la Rivière Archigan.—Miss Eliza Prud'homme teaches 38 scholars, and receives £18 salary. Although the results of the examination were not brilliant, some progress had been made since last year.

Bas de la Rivière.—Miss Celine Content receives £12 salary, and teaches 27 pupils. The writing and arithmetic are poor; I found greater proficiency in the other branches.

District No. 1.—The Misses Mercure receive £36, and teach 96 scholars. The school is very well kept. A new schoolhouse is shortly to be built.

St. Paul L'Ermite.—Miss L. Archambault teaches 39 pupils, and receives a salary of £27. The children attending the school are almost all beginners, slack in their attendance, and poorly provided with books, &c. At this place the parents claim a right to dictate the course of the children's studies. I discussed this claim with the commissioners.

District No. 1.—Mr. Ol. Archambault receives a salary of £45 15s. His school is attended by 69 scholars, and is well kept.

District No. 2.—Miss E. Raby has a good school, consisting of 54 scholars. She receives a salary of £30 15s.

Lachenaie.—*Petit Mascouche*—Miss P. Sarrazin receives £25 salary, and teaches 27 scholars, 18 of whom were present at my examination. With the exception of two pupils whose progress was somewhat apparent, all were beginners. The method of teaching seemed to be good.

District, No. 1.—Miss Eliza Delorme receives £25 salary, and teaches 33 boys. Miss Delorme is a new teacher in my district, but discharges her duty in a praiseworthy manner. Miss M. Matthieu receives £25 salary and teaches, under the same roof, 31 young girls. These two schools are well kept. They have, however, neither blackboards nor geographical maps.

St. Henri de Mascouche.—This municipality has no less than eleven institutions of all kinds for the education of youth.

Grand Côteau.—Miss A. Beauchamp receives £20 salary, and teaches 28 pupils. Miss Beauchamp usually succeeds very well. I found no more than 15 pupils at my examination in consequence of a retreat at the parish church.

Côte St. Philippe.—Miss A. Corbeil receives a salary of £20, and teaches 58 scholars, only ten of whom were present at my examination for the reason above mentioned. Miss Corbeil is a new teacher in my district.

Bas de Mascouche et la Cabane Ronde.—The two schools were closed. The academy for girls, under three lady teachers of the religious order of La Providence, receives from the Government £24 and from the commissioners £40. They number 87 pupils, including the scholars belonging to the commissioners' school. The results are good.

Model School.—This school is taught by Mr. E. Galipault, who holds the diploma of a model school teacher. The results are very satisfactory; nothing less than the zeal and persevering efforts put forth by Mr. Galipault could, without other assistance, have produced such remarkable proficiency in so great a number of pupils (88). Mr. Galipault does not, however, receive more than £35 salary.

La Plaine.—Miss P. Miron teaches 22 pupils, and receives a salary of £20. The school has been closed for six months in consequence of the sickness of the teacher. The children are poor and attend very irregularly, which accounts for the little progress they have made.

Dissentients.—There are difficulties among the rate-payers. The department has been called upon to settle them. The trustees have established their school on the eastern part of Côte la Paine; it numbers 24 scholars. Their opponents have an independent school in the western part of the Côte and number 20 scholars.

Isle du Pads.—The careless attendance of the scholars may be the cause of the little proficiency made in this, the only school of the municipality. But on the other hand, I have no doubt, that a little more active exertion on the part of the teacher would have produced very different results.

St. Ignace.—The teacher, who has kept the school for ten years past, has been compelled by the commissioners to accept 30 pounds salary instead of 40 pounds on pain of losing the place. In reading, the scholars have made some progress. In other branches, they shew none. In justice to the teacher, I must observe that the children have taken but little pains.

St. Melanie.—*Petit Rang.*—Miss Eup. Richard has 14 scholars on her books, of whom eight only attend regularly. She receives 18 pounds salary. This little school occupies the centre of the district, whereas the children who are of an age to attend it, live at its extreme verge, so that it is useless, save a very small number.

8th and 9th Ranges.—Miss E. Lavigne receives a salary of £15, and teaches 32 children, who are beginners.

6th and 7th Ranges, N. W.—Miss V. Laporte receives £18 salary, and teaches 39 children. The good management of this school affords much hope for the future.

6th and 7th Ranges, N. W.—Miss J. Dulpée teaches 30 pupils, and receives a salary of £18. The three last-mentioned schools are established in the mountains of d'Aillebont.

4th and 5th Ranges—Miss Marie Lavigne receives a salary of £18, and teaches 26 pupils. There is but little zeal among the rate-payers.

Model School.—Mr. J. Robillard receives a salary of £50, and has 103 pupils. The same uniform zeal and success mark the management of his school.

St. Jean de Matha—District No. 1.—Miss P. Etu receives £25, and teaches 77 pupils. Miss Etu has been only a few months in charge, but her diligence and talent give assurance of her success.

District No. 2.—This school is not yet open. Mr. Lippé, notary, manages the affairs of the commissioners, who are distinguished for their zeal.

Ste. Elizabeth (Côte St. Martin).—Mr. Joseph Duquet, the younger, has 39 pupils, and receives a salary of £40. I found it difficult to form an opinion of the state of his school, as it was the close of a vacation of three months.

District No. 1.—Mr. G. Houle who receives a salary of £45 will have a difficult task to repair the mischief caused by the neglect of his predecessor.

Côte St. Pierre.—Mr. Joseph Duquet, the elder, receives a salary of £45. He holds a model school diploma. The 67 pupils who attend his school have improved in all the branches.

Academy for Girls.—This institution is under the charge of the Sisters of La Providence. They receive £50 from the Government and £45 from the commissioners. The 108 pupils of this establishment are distinguished for their rapid improvement.

St. Emilie.—Mr. L. P. C. Beaudoin teaches 51 pupils, 40 of whom have no books, and yet the concession is far from being poor. There must be great neglect on the part of the ratepayers. Mr. Beaudoin is usually very successful. His salary is £45.

Ste. Rose.—Miss V. Déchêne teaches 26 pupils, and receives a salary of £20. A very poor school in a very poor district.

Joliette.—The academy for girls is under the charge of five sisters of the religious order of La Providence. There are 292 pupils attending the commissioners' school, and ten the boarding school. The improvement is very great. The boys' school, under four Clercs de St. Viateur, contains 201 pupils. The college numbers this year 141 scholars. Joliette possesses an institute and a library association. Moreover, an independent school of eight pupils (boys).

St. Thomas—District No. 1.—This school, kept by Madame Rousseau, numbers 45 pupils, all very young. Madame Rousseau receives a salary of £26.

Miss M. Brouillet has charge of 82 young girls, and receives a salary of £26. I ascribed the absence of improvement since my last visit to their slack attendance at school. I wrote to the commissioners and threatened the district with a discontinuance of the government grant.

Petite Chaloupe.—Miss E. Levallée teaches 64 pupils, and receives a salary of £19. I found some small improvement in reading, writing and arithmetic; very little in other respects, and very irregular attendance at school.

Grande Chaloupe.—Here Madame Victoire Richard teaches 66 children, and receives a salary of £26. The school is pretty well conducted.

The commissioners have shown a tolerable degree of zeal; they have built good school-houses and furnished them suitably, but unfortunately they are not sufficiently strict in selecting teachers. They have also reduced the salary of Madame Richard, their best teacher, by £6, because a teacher in want of a place would have accepted the salary at present allowed to Madame Richard (£26 instead of £32). Mr. P. Ducharm, the secretary-treasurer, is punctual in the discharge of his duties.

St. Charles Barromé—Côte Visitation.—Here the teacher receives £22 salary, and has 70 pupils. The school is altogether elementary.

Côte Ste. Julie.—Miss P. Courtois receive a salary of £24, and has 51 scholars whose improvement is satisfactory.

Petite Noraie.—Miss A. Brisson teaches 17 pupils with good effect, and receives a salary of £17 10s.

Bas de St. Roch.—Miss A. Gareau has 37 pupils, all beginners except one. Her salary is £18.

No. 17.—EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF INSPECTOR PARMELEE.

COUNTIES OF MISSISQUOI, BROME AND SHEFFORD.

In reporting the state of schools for the past summer, in my district of inspection, I may mention two causes that have contributed very materially to their prosperity, viz.: the enforcement of that provision of the law requiring teachers to procure diplomas, and the amendment of the school law so as to facilitate the collection of rates.

Could there be a greater zeal excited in school commissioners, in some localities, to select the best teachers instead of the cheapest, and to add to the convenience, the comfort and the attractiveness of school houses and their surroundings; and in parents, to provide more liberally for their children in suitable books, slates, &c., that no time might be lost in idleness, I think little else would be lacking to enable our schools to attain to an enviable state of perfection and prosperity.

It is satisfactory to state that progress is steadily made in the right direction, though the good is not yet completely gained.

SHEFFORD.

The County of Shefford contains nine school municipalities, viz.: Shefford, Granby, Milton, St. Valérien, Roxton, North Ely, South Ely, North Stukely, and South Stukely.

Shefford.—In my last semi-annual report I had occasion to represent this municipality as in a very unsatisfactory state, through remissness in collecting rates and paying teachers, there being altogether too large an amount of both active and passive debts.

I am happy to report now that there is no longer any occasion for such complaint.

Since last May more than two thousand dollars has been collected and paid out. There are now no debts due by the commissioners, and there is but comparatively a small amount of rates and scholar tax in arrears.

Their new secretary-treasurer, Mr. Thos. Brassard, is a thoroughly competent and efficient officer, and the pecuniary affairs of this municipality are now prosperous and highly satisfactory.

The Shefford academy is in a prosperous state, under the charge of R. W. Laing and Miss M. A. Hutchinson.

The model school at West Shefford is also in a prosperous state, under the charge of Rev. A. T. Whitten.

There have been eighteen elementary schools in operation the past summer, under commissioners, all but one taught by females, and all the teachers have diplomas.

There is also one dissentient French school near the line, between Shefford and Roxton, with scholars from both municipalities, taught by a female, with diploma; also a parochial school in Waterloo, and a small independent school in Frost village.

All the above schools are in a satisfactory condition, and may be termed good, though a difference obtains in the ability, aptitude and efficiency of the several teachers; among the most successful of whom, I would mention Misses Helen L. Shephard in District No. 4; Lydia Gilman, in No. 5; Sarah A. Berry, in No. 8; Julia A. Harvey, in 9; Eliza Caroline, in No. 13; Emily McCanna, in No. 18; Agnes Peters, in No. 22; Lucia Chamberlain, in No. 23; Margaret A. Armstrong, in No. 24; and Madame M. Bachand, of the dissentient French school.

Granby.—The Granby academy is in a flourishing condition, under the charge of J. Th. Marsh, M.A., assisted by Miss Alma Mincklee.

There are eleven elementary schools and eight dissentient schools, two of which are English and six French, and two independent schools.

The schools under control are all taught by females, with diplomas, and are in a satisfactory state of discipline and progress.

Among the teachers, those possessing the best aptitude are Misses Almira D. Wells, in district No. 1; Mary E. Kennedy, in No. 5; Matilda E. Baillie, in No. 6; Elizabeth Ferguson, in No. 8; and Mary Baird in No. 9; and of the dissentients, Misses Adeline Mastin, in No. 5; Ellen Connor, in No. 7; and Mrs. M. J. Bray in No. 8.

The pecuniary affairs of both corporations in this municipality are in a very satisfactory state, and the respective secretary-treasurers are correct, systematic and thorough in the discharge of their duties.

Milton.—In this municipality there have been six elementary schools in operation, under commissioners, one of which is English and five French, and three English schools under trustees.

The teachers are all females, and all hold diplomas except one of those teaching a dissentient school.

The schools are well conducted, and rank as medium, except that in district No. 7, taught by Miss Rose Caroline, which, for good management and thorough teaching, may be ranked as excellent.

Some of the schoolhouses are deficient in accommodation, and do not exhibit a commendable air of thrift and good management.

The commissioners accompanied me at my last visit, to whom I pointed out certain deficiencies.

The affairs of the dissentients are well managed, and they are out of debt. On the contrary, those of the commissioners, as usual, are far from prosperous. They are still much in debt.

I believe it is the desire of the commissioners to administer their affairs well, but the great obstacle to their prosperity, in my opinion, is the lack of energy and efficiency in their secretary-treasurer.

St. Valérien.—Here I find everything in a satisfactory state. There is a highly commendable spirit of enterprise in this small municipality, shown in the erection of schoolhouses, and in the establishment and maintenance of good schools.

Four elementary schools have been kept up the past summer, and one was discontinued in the spring in consequence of the teacher having entered a religious house.

One of the teachers is a male, and four are females, and all have diplomas.

Miss Adeline Decelle, of district No. 2, I would particularize as possessing peculiar aptitude and ability as a teacher, as shown in the neatness, good order, and progress of the school.

Roxton.—The Roxton academy is still in a flourishing condition under the able management of Wm. J. Alexandre, who teaches both languages.

There are five elementary schools in operation under commissioners, and three under trustees. All are taught by females with diplomas, excepting the school No. 2 of the dissentients, the teacher of which has no diploma. Of the five schools under commissioners, No. 2, taught by Madame Marie Brunet; No. 4, by Madame Philomène Ménard; and No. 5, by Madame Julia Blanchard, are respectively entitled to rank as first-rate schools.

Of the dissentient schools, that in district No. 1, taught by Miss Phebe S. Sanborn, and that in No. 2, by Miss Lucia H. Bangle, are also excellent. The other schools of the municipality I should rank as medium.

The books of the secretary-treasurer are kept in good order, and the collections and payments are promptly made.

I may mention that I have heard complaints respecting the excessive rates heretofore levied by the commissioners in the village of Roxton Falls, as being unauthorized by law, and I am informed by the agent of the B. A. Land Company that it is the intention of the company to institute an action to recover back some of the money so paid by them under protest.

North Ely.—This municipality, for a new one, is progressing favorably. They show

a good spirit, and are really doing well. They have erected eight schoolhouses, and have established schools in seven of them.

One school is taught by a male, and six by females, and all the teachers hold diplomas. The schools are all good. In No. 2, taught by Miss Caroline A. Smith; in No. 6, by Joseph A. Crone; and in No. 7, taught by Margaret Allen, I remarked excellent order and progress. No. 6 is composed of both French and English, and both languages are there taught. The same is the case in Nos. 3 and 5. The other schools are English. The teachers are all promptly paid, and the secretary-treasurer discharges his duties to good acceptance.

South Ely.—In this municipality there are six schools under commissioners, and two under trustees. Three of the teachers are males, and five females, and all hold diplomas.

The school in No. 1, taught by Mr. P. F. Peltier, and that in No. 2, by Madame Léocadie Bertrand, are entitled to rank as first-rate schools. All the rest are medium.

The dissentients are out of debt; the commissioners are not, having been somewhat too remiss in making collections and payments.

The books of the respective secretary-treasurers are correctly kept.

North Stukely.—This is one of the municipalities of which I had occasion, in my last report, to complain of the remissness of the commissioners in collecting rates and paying teachers. Now I am happy to report that they have discharged all their debts, and are in a prosperous and very satisfactory state. The dissentients also are free from debt. The books have been well kept by the respective secretary-treasurers.

The commissioners have seven schools in operation and the trustees two—all taught by females with diplomas.

The teacher in No. 5 was dismissed before the close of her term of engagement; and in No. 2 I heard complaints respecting the demeanor of the teacher, though I found the school in a satisfactory state of discipline and progress.

I would mention the school in district No. 1, taught by Miss Céline Nichol, that in No. 3, by Miss Vitaline Lapierre; that in No. 6, by Miss Georgiana Pion; that in No. 7, by Miss Adeline Mackie, and the dissentient school in No. 2, by Miss Betsey E. Achilles, as worthy of the rank of excellent. The others are all medium.

South Stukely.—This municipality is but newly organized, and they have not yet made much progress in collecting rates. They have, however, had three good schools in operation the past summer—two English and one French—all taught by females with diplomas. They have also built one new schoolhouse the past summer, and have another in course of erection.

COUNTY OF BROME.

The county of Brome contains five municipalities, viz.: Brome, Bolton, Potton, Sutton, and East Farnham. In Bolton and Sutton there are French Catholic dissentients.

Brome.—The Knowlton academy is in a flourishing condition under the able management of Mr. F. W. Hicks.

There is also a nominal high school in West Brome, taught by Miss Emma Boright, a very competent teacher, but without a diploma.

There are twenty-one elementary schools in operation, all taught by females, eighteen of whom have diplomas, and three have not. These three schools, I presume, the commissioners will not return as under their control, though they are in districts and schoolhouses under their control.

The above schools are all of a good character, and are managed with ability and success.

As distinguished for good order and progress, I would mention No. 4, taught by Miss Eliza Armstrong; No. 6, by Miss Sarah L. Dow; No. 10, by Miss Mary Taylor; No. 11, by Miss Maria Farmer; No. 12, by Miss R. A. Shephard; No. 13, by Miss Maria A. Seymour, and No. 14, by Miss Milissa Pickle.

The pecuniary affairs of this municipality are in a prosperous state, and the books are well kept.

Bolton.—The commissioners have had sixteen schools in operation, and the trustees two; all taught by females with diplomas, excepting two of the former.

I attribute the failure of the commissioners to procure teachers duly qualified by law, for all their schools, to the fact of an unwise resolution passed by them to pay as wages not more than \$1.50 per week. The consequence is, one school is vacant, and two are taught by persons without diplomas.

Their schools, however, are of a respectable grade, and are conducted in a satisfactory manner. No. 1, taught by Miss Mary A. Goddard; No. 8, by Miss Ellen Berry; No. 10, by Miss Emily Largent; No. 11, by Miss Valeria M. Taylor; and No. 12, by Miss Cynthia Currie, are worthy of particular mention, as being well-conducted and prosperous.

Of the dissentient schools, No. 1, taught by Miss Marie Poulin, is prosperous, but that of Miss Philomène Poulin has not been prosperous. The pecuniary affairs of both corporations are managed in a very satisfactory manner, and the books are well kept.

Potton.—In this municipality there have been twelve schools in operation the past summer, all taught by females, who all have diplomas.

The teachers in No. 1 had, through mutual dissatisfaction, closed her school after a short time. In No. 2 there was, as usual, dissatisfaction, but, in my opinion, without just cause. In No. 9, with 43 scholars on the journal, I found but six present at the time of my visit, showing something wrong there, but where the fault lay I failed to discover.

With the management of the school in No. 4, taught by Mrs. E. D. L. Turner, in No. 5, taught by Miss R. A. Livingston; in No. 6, by Miss M. E. Manson; in No. 8, by Miss Margaret Donaldson, and in No. 12 by Miss Mary Boyce, I was well pleased, though in No. 5, in the village of Mansonville, the average regular attendance did not exceed, nor has it generally done so, one-fourth the whole number. The other schools are of a medium grade, and conducted in a satisfactory manner. I am confident that it is not altogether the fault of the teachers that there is not more harmony in the several districts of this municipality, and, consequently, a greater degree of prosperity. The secretary-treasurer is doing his duty faithfully, and the teachers are promptly, if not liberally, paid.

Sutton.—The High School in Sutton has been ably taught by Miss Sophia Lalanne. There have been fourteen schools under commissioners, all taught by females, and all with one exception, having diplomas. There is also one independent school.

The dissentient school has not been kept up during the past summer.

In No. 11, a very large school, the teacher did not succeed in governing and controlling it satisfactory, and gave it up after a short trial.

The best-conducted schools were as follows: No. 4, taught by Miss Ellen Westover; No. 5, by Miss Mary E. Sweet; No. 6, by Miss Jennette Barnes; No. 7, by Miss Emily R. Frary; No. 8, by Miss Adeline Dyer; No. 10, by Miss Harriet Chamberlin; and No. 16, by Miss Betsy E. Bigelow.

The other schools are of a medium grade. There is a prompt collection of rates and payment of teachers, and the secretary-treasurer discharges the duties of his office in a very satisfactory manner.

East Farnham.—The academy at Adamsville, I learned, had had but a very small attendance the past summer. I called there twice but did not find it in session. It is still taught by Mr. Henry Baker, a competent teacher, but without diploma.

Considering the very small attendance at this school, its near proximity to other high schools, and the grade of scholarship that has generally obtained there, I am constrained again to express the opinion, as I have done formerly, that the public interest would not suffer by the closing of the school, and appropriating the funds to the support of other schools.

There have been ten schools in operation in this municipality the past summer, under commissioners, one of which is taught by a male and the others by females, all of whom have diplomas. There is also one independent school. No. 4, taught by Miss Mary Jane Cameron; No. 5, by Miss Lois Brimmer; No. 7, by Miss Elizabeth Brimmer; and No. 10, by Miss Hester Ann Lawrence, are excellent schools; the others only medium. There are dissentients in Farnham, but they are united with those of Granby, and controlled by the Granby trustees. The pecuniary affairs of this municipality are in a very satisfactory state.

COUNTY OF MISSISQUOI.

The County of Missisquoi contains seven municipalities, viz. : Dunham, Stanbridge, St. Armand East, St. Armand West, Clarenceville, St. Thomas de Foucault, and St. Romuald de Farnham.

In Dunham and Stanbridge there are Catholic dissentients, and in St. Romuald the dissentients are Protestant.

Dunham.—This at present is one of the best-managed municipalities in my district. The books are in excellent order; there are no debts due to teachers or others, and the collections are made with promptness, a striking contrast to the state of affairs that prevailed there a few years since.

The Dunham academy has been ably conducted the past year by Mr. S. J. Bryant, with an academy diploma.

The Missisquoi High School, under charge of the Rev. J. C. Davidson, was in vacation at the time of my visit, but I learned that the attendance had been somewhat smaller than usual. This school has, however, always been conducted with ability and success.

The Cowanville Female Academy, under the charge of Miss Isabella Dalgleish, with a model school diploma, I found well conducted and prosperous. The commissioners have had twenty-one schools in operation the past summer, and the dissentients one. This last, taught by Miss Alphonsine Perron, is worthy of particular mention for good order and improvement; also, the school in No. 6, by Miss Hannah Allen; No. 7, by Miss Helen E. England; No. 11, by Miss Catherine Van De Watters; No. 12, by Miss Eliza Kirby; and No. 24, by Miss Susan M. Woodard.

All the teachers in this municipality are females, and have diplomas, and the schools all meet my approbation.

Stanbridge.—This is also a large municipality, but by no means in as prosperous and satisfactory a state as Dunham.

The commissioners are in arrears with their collections, and are also somewhat in debt.

At the time of my last visit, the books had just come into the hands of a new secretary-treasurer, and were not in a condition to be audited, nor could the secretary give me any accurate information respecting their affairs.

The commissioners, like those in Bolton, have passed a resolution not to give more than \$1.50 per week for female teachers—a course that tends to discourage the best and most experienced, and to introduce many of only a second grade; and though they have some excellent teachers thus poorly remunerated, they have more of a second grade than they would have under other circumstances.

I may add that I trust I shall find affairs much more satisfactory at my next visit, from the known business character of their present secretary-treasurer, and also of the newly-elected commissioners.

I had conversation with all the commissioners at my last visit, and think the majority will adopt a more liberal course.

The Stanbridge academy has not as many pupils as in former years, though I found the school in good order. The teacher, Mr. Wm. F. Eastwood, as far as I learned, gives good satisfaction, but has neither a model school nor an academy diploma.

I found twenty-two schools in operation under commissioners—two of which are French—and eight under trustees—all French; besides, one flourishing independent school in Bedford, taught by Miss S. A. Thomas. The teachers under control are all females, and all have diplomas. Among those entitled to rank as first-rate are Miss Hannah Gage, in No. 2; Miss Alethia Sheldon, in No. 4; Miss Azerba Gage, in No. 5; Miss Calixta O'Dell, in No. 9; Miss Rhoda A. Robinson, No. 11; Miss Mary McAllue, No. 13; Miss Amelia J. Allen, No. 16; Miss Laura A. Stone, No. 19; Miss Elizabeth Edmonds, No. 21; Miss Anna M. Martindale, No. 23; and Miss Florence Duquette, No. 25.

The affairs of the dissentients are better managed, and of their schools three may be ranked as excellent, viz. : No. 6, taught by Miss Adeline Massé; No. 7, by Miss Sophie Nolin; and No. 8, by Miss Celina Seignory. The other schools of the municipality are only medium.

St. Armand, East.—The academy at Freleighsburg, under charge of Rev. J. B. Davidson, was in vacation at the time of my visit. It has unquestionably been well conducted, though the number of pupils has, as I learned, been somewhat less than usual.

There have been seven schools in operation under commissioners, all taught by females with diplomas, and also one independent school.

Three of the teachers, viz., Misses Lucy P. Bell, No. 1, Sarah A. Drew, No. 2, and Angeline Tenney, No. 5, have first-rate qualifications for their calling, and are very successful. The other schools are good and well conducted. The secretary-treasurer is both competent and faithful, and the affairs of the municipality are prosperous.

St. Armand, West.—The High School at Philipsburg is prospering under the charge of Mr. James H. Johnson, who is an excellent teacher, with a model school diploma.

There are nine elementary schools in operation, all taught by females with diplomas. Three of these I should rank as first-rate schools, viz., that in No. 1, by Miss Harriet E. Munson, an experienced teacher; that in Nos. 5 and 7 united, by Miss Arabell C. Olds, a person of rare ability; and that in No. 10, by Miss Ellen M. McKinney. The other schools are conducted in a satisfactory manner, though not with equal ability.

The collections are well attended to, and the teachers promptly paid; nevertheless, I am not wholly satisfied with the manner in which their school affairs are conducted. Though one of the richest municipalities in my district, the commissioners have passed a resolution to receive payment of all rates in American currency at less than the current discount, and teachers are paid wholly in the same currency, with the exception of that amount accruing to each district from the Government allowance at the rate of \$2.00 per week, which certainly is not a fair remuneration for their services.

Clarenceville.—The Clarenceville academy has for two years past been one of the best in my district, as conducted by Mr. A. P. Bissett and his wife, both of whom are persons of unusual ability as teachers.

There is a debt of some hundreds of dollars against the academy building, to pay the interest on which there has been an annual deduction from the Government allowance of fifty dollars, or else the teacher has been required to pay an annual rent from his income of fifty dollars for the use of the building, which amounts to the same thing, and is in reality using funds designed for the payment of teachers, to pay for the building, a thing I imagine not contemplated by the law. In common fairness, the inhabitants, who are amply able, should be required to liquidate the debt against the building as an indispensable condition of their receiving any further Government aid.

Passing to the elementary schools, there are ten in operation, all well conducted and prosperous. All, except one, are taught by females, and all have diplomas.

The school in No. 1, taught by Miss Sarah C. Stott, that in No. 3, by Miss Maria Schutt, and that in No. 10, by Miss Margaret Macfie, are among the best for good management.

This municipality is in a prosperous state, though I very much regret that the commissioners should have thought it advisable to remove their late secretary-treasurer, Mr. Asahel Hawley, a most competent and efficient person for that office. I hope the present one may do as well.

St. Thomas.—There have been but five schools in operation in this municipality the past summer. All of them, however, are good schools, and ably managed by female teachers with diplomas. Their affairs are in a very satisfactory state, and the books of the secretary-treasurer are well kept.

St. Romuald.—The academy in this place has a large attendance. The male department is under the charge of Mr. H. C. H. Chagnon, and the female department under the charge of Miss Philomène Mackie, both of whom have model school diplomas, and discharge their duties to general acceptance.

When I visited this municipality the commissioners had only four schools in operation, besides two dissentient schools and one independent. All were well kept and the finances were in a prosperous state.

I have thus spoken in detail of each municipality, and if I have not given all the praise that is due to the several parties interested, I have omitted to mention nothing

that is in any degree faulty or reprehensible, so that the picture I have given cannot be said to be too highly colored.

On the whole, I trust you will agree with me in the opinion that the cause of common school education in my district of inspection is decidedly prosperous.

No. 18.—EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF INSPECTOR VALADE.

COUNTIES OF JACQUES CARTIER, HOCHELAGA, VAUDREUIL, SOULANGES, AND THE ROMAN CATHOLIC POPULATION OF MONTREAL.

I venture to hope that this report of my two last visits to the schools will give you a favorable opinion of the state of public education in my district of inspection.

My district of inspection now comprises 48 municipalities, 144 school districts, 142 schools under control, and 204 scholastic institutions of all kinds, attended by 19,008 pupils, an average of more than 90 children to each school, and an increase of about 50 per cent. on the year 1854—that is to say, in the short space of ten years. These different schools are in charge of 107 male and 210 female teachers. The matters taught are uniformly reading, grammatical parsing, spelling, geography, arithmetic, history, singing, etc., etc.

Six thousand four hundred scholars write, 12,000 understand arithmetic, 11,000 learn spelling, 7,900 grammar and French parsing, and 2,500 English grammar.

The rate-payers refuse no sacrifice in order that they may keep up these schools. The country people may, perhaps, be reproached for not sending their children regularly to school, but I impute this failure on their part to the imperious exigencies of field labor. To excuse it, we must confess that the children do, in fact, attend a school of agriculture, and are learning what most of them absolutely need to know to enable them to gain an honest livelihood. I should rather reproach the parents with withdrawing their children from school at too early a period. I reckon 46 libraries in my district of inspection, containing, in the aggregate, 27,000 volumes of well-chosen works. The *Journal of Public Instruction* contributes in no slight degree to the progress of education. The important lessons in morals and the art of teaching found in its columns should make it the constant companion of every teacher.

The distribution of prizes is attended with the happiest results. I consider also that the Savings Bank is an active means of encouraging the teachers, and, therefore, a guarantee of success to the schools.

COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA.

Hochelaga.—This municipality has one school well kept by Mrs. Guy, whose talents and experience ensure the progress of the scholars. One hundred children of both sexes attend the school. I distributed among them seven prizes. The dissentient school is well kept, and attended by 40 scholars, among whom I distributed six prizes. The school rates are collected with great regularity in these two municipalities. Here is the parent establishment of the community of the sisters of the sacred names of *Jesus and Mary*. One hundred and ten scholars attend the institution.

Côteau St. Louis (Mile End).—Mr. Côté teaches the boys' school in this municipality gives entire satisfaction to the rate-payers. He has the gift of knowing how to infuse in the minds of his scholars a love of labor and good order. The school for young girls, kept by a sister of Mr. Côté, is all I could desire. I distributed eighteen prizes among the 224 pupils attending these two schools. The state of the finances, although still susceptible of improvement, is, nevertheless, more satisfactory than it was formerly.

The school for the deaf and dumb, taught by the *Clercs de St. Viateur*, is entitled to great sympathy. The peculiar instruction afforded to 20 pupils is attended with the best success, and affords a most interesting spectacle. I distributed four prizes among them.

The dissentient school is in no respect remarkable. It is attended by 30 pupils.

St. Jean Baptiste.—The boys' school has been kept successively by Mr. Coutu and Mr. Casgrain, both pupils of the Jacques Cartier Normal School. Mr. Casgrain's talents give us great reason to hope well for the future of this school. The school for young girls is well kept. Four hundred pupils attend these schools. The rate-payers exhibit great interest in the education of their children. They have built a handsome roomy school-house within the year, and, notwithstanding the extraordinary expenses of this building, their finances are in a flourishing condition. I distributed 12 prizes among them. The dissentients opened a school last spring which is attended by 30 pupils.

Côte Visitation—There are two schools in this municipality: one under the control of the commissioners, containing 50 scholars, taught by Miss Lemire; the other, dissentient, consisting of 40 scholars, whose progress is remarkable. I distributed five prizes in each of these schools.

St. Henri des Tanneries.—Mr. Hétu, who has charge of the boys' school, produces very satisfactory results. The Grey Nuns teach the girls' school with the highest success. The pupils of both schools number 406. The commissioners are about taking steps to organize new schools to relieve these two from the excess of their numbers.

The dissentients have a good school kept by Miss Vosburgh, from the McGill Normal School, who has 55 pupils. I distributed 12 prizes among them.

Côteau St. Pierre.—The school at Côteau St. Pierre, as well as that at Côte St. Paul, instead of improvement, gives signs of decay. Happily, these two schools have changed their teachers since my last visit. It may well be understood that this locality, which, by its numerous factories employing many hands, is becoming daily more important, as becoming the seat of a still increasing commerce, requires good teachers skilled in both languages, and qualified to prepare their pupils for trade and commercial pursuits. Miss Belle, of River St. Pierre, is highly esteemed by the rate-payers and her school well attended. The pupils in this municipality number 179.

The dissentient school, attended by 30 pupils, would be more prosperous if the teachers were changed less frequently.

Côte des Neiges.—The Grey Nuns have a school in the large building lately erected by the Seminary of Montreal. The result of my examination of the model school for boys was not as satisfactory as the rate-payers had a right to expect. The two other schools are well kept. Miss Ledue, who is equally well acquainted with both languages, is very useful in her district. The whole number of pupils attending these schools is 194. I distributed among them 27 prizes. The dissentient school, taught at present by Miss Carmichael, has a high character, and I am bound to certify that it well deserves it. I shall mention the names of Misses Snowdon and Brown as constantly and deeply interested in the success of their schools. It is attended by 36 pupils. I distributed six prizes among them, and found the state of the accounts satisfactory.

Longue Point.—Of the three schools in this municipality, two are under control—that at St. Leonard's, which is good, and the boys' school in the village, which has many deficiencies. The convent devoted to tuition, an independent establishment, affords a superior kind of education to the young girls of the parish. The number of children attending these schools is 182. I distributed among them 16 prizes. The affairs of the municipality are well managed by Mr. Morin, the secretary. The dissentient school numbers 22 pupils. The examinations were satisfactory. I distributed four prizes among them.

Pointe-aux-Trembles.—This municipality possesses a convent devoted to tuition, under the direction of the Ladies of the Congregation, an industrial academy, kept by the Brethren of St. Joseph, and a mixed elementary school. These three institutions do honor to the parish. The progress made is remarkable, yet regular. They are attended by 220 pupils, to whom I presented 11 prizes. The accounts are well kept. I have no particular information respecting the independent school, but I may mention that it consists of forty pupils of both sexes.

Rivière des Prairies.—This municipality possesses two schools: one, a model school, in the village; the other an elementary school, which, by the success which distinguishes it, may almost take rank with the former. Miss L'Ecuyer, who presides over the model

school, is the object of universal esteem. There are 45 scholars attending both schools. The finances are flourishing.

Sault au Recollet.—This parish is divided into three municipalities, and contains five schools under control, attended by 252 scholars. Those at the Côte St. Michel evince great assiduity and zeal for improvement. The teachers deserve the reputation they enjoy for the successful training of their pupils. That at the upper part of the Sault I found very weak; the commissioners had resolved to bring it to a better state. That kept by Miss Duplessis was remarkable for good order and the improvement of the scholars. I distributed 28 prizes among them. The accounts are well kept.

The convent of the Sacred Heart continues to grow and flourish. It is filled with pupils from all parts of the country, and even from foreign lands. The scholars are 100 in number. It is an institution which does honor to the country.

In this parish is the noviciate of the Jesuits, in which a large number of young Canadians are initiated into the laws of science, and qualified for the work of the priesthood.

COUNTY OF JACQUES CARTIER.

St. Laurent.—This parish is entitled to particular mention for the zeal which the commissioners evince in providing good teachers. The pupils are distinguished for their emulation, the parents for their liberality, and the teachers for their devotion. The college of the Brethren of St. Joseph consists of 180 pupils. There they receive a practical education, which for some time back has also included the study of the classics. Grammar is well understood, and exercise books of the pupils might serve as copy-books for the schools of the country for their beautiful writing. English is a special branch of study, and most of the pupils speak that language fluently. Book-keeping is taught on the most improved principles.

The young girls at the convent receive a no less useful education, of which they are equally eager to avail themselves. The pupils of the convent and the six elementary schools number in all 541. I distributed amongst them 54 premiums. The state of the finances is satisfactory.

Lachine.—This municipality has five schools. The school at Côte St. Paul, which was closed last year, has been opened again this year; it is intrusted to a person of talent. The success of the pupils of the convent bears strong testimony to the prosperity of this institution. All the schools work in such a manner as to give satisfaction to both parents and rate-payers. I distributed 30 premiums amongst the 290 pupils who attend these schools. The state of the finances is satisfactory.

Mr. Alleyn directs, with talent and success, the education of 64 pupils in the dissentient school. I distributed in this school 10 premiums. The accounts are well kept.

Pointe Claire.—This municipality comprises six schools, namely, the model school, the convent school—one of the oldest in the country, and always prosperous—and four elementary schools, two of which, conducted by Miss Perrier and Miss Clément, produce excellent results.

The two others exhibit little progress. The teachers of these two schools are about to give up their schools. The total number of pupils is 251. I distributed amongst them 25 premiums. The accounts are well kept.

Ste. Anne.—This municipality has three schools, attended by a total of 179 pupils, to whom I distributed 17 premiums. Miss Charost conducts the village school with talent and success. I was particularly struck, in this school, with the respectful and exquisitely polite demeanor of the pupils, which is so pleasing a feature in some of our schools. The school of section Côte Ste. Marie is good, but the school du Bas is very inferior. The young schoolmistress who conducts this school is to leave the section. She is to be replaced by a more competent teacher. The secretary-treasurer was seriously indisposed, and I could not examine the state of his accounts.

Ste. Geneviève.—This parish comprises three municipalities and six schools, including the independent school and the convent. With the exception of the Saraguay school, upon which I had the honor to make a special report, all these schools are well kept. The

classes of the convent and the school kept by Mr. Valiquet are deserving of liberal patronage; they are conducted with talent, and making remarkable progress. The pupils number 299. I distributed here 23 premiums. The accounts are well kept.

COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL.

L'Île Perrot.—This municipality comprises two schools, attended by 140 pupils. The schoolmistress of the village, who devotes herself exclusively to teaching, contributes greatly to the success of her numerous pupils. The school de l'Anse is also a good school. Education is thus making rapid progress on this island, one of the finest and most fertile in the country. I distributed here eight premiums. The accounts are well kept.

Vaudreuil.—This municipality has a model school, a convent school, and five elementary schools.

Mr. Moffat, who has conducted the model school for the last twelve or fifteen years, succeeds admirably. The reading is good, and the writing exceedingly neat.

Among the branches taught with superior talent in the classes of the convent, I remarked more particularly the art of letter-writing and composition. Among the elementary schools, which are all good, that intrusted to Mme. Poirier deserves special mention for its excellent results. The pupils number 327. I distributed here 44 premiums. The accounts are well kept.

The dissentient municipality has three schools. That at Côte St. Charles is hardly in operation more than eight months in the twelve, hence the progress of the pupils is but slow.

Como.—The school of this municipality has fallen off since Mr. Benson left, notwithstanding that the young schoolmistress who now conducts it exhibits much energy and talent. The school kept by Mr. McNotall produces tolerably satisfactory results.

The number of pupils is 104. I distributed ten premiums here. The accounts are well kept.

Rigaud.—This parish comprises two municipalities; that of the parish itself, and the village. The first has seven elementary schools, one of which, the La Chute school, is good and satisfactory in every respect. Four of the other schools in this municipality are satisfactory, but there are two which have made no progress whatever. The female teachers of these two have been discharged, and replaced by persons more competent. The commissioners visit the schools frequently, and enjoy the full confidence of the rate-payers.

The convent, conducted by the Sisters of St. Anne, produces excellent results.

The college of Rigaud, conducted by the Clercs de St. Viateur, now holds a distinguished place amongst institutions of the second class.

The number of pupils attending these schools is 551. I distributed here 51 prizes. The accounts are well kept.

The dissentient school has twenty pupils; it is open hardly more than eight months of the year. The success of the school is tolerably good. I thought it well to distribute four prizes in this school.

St. Marthe.—This parish is divided into two municipalities. It possesses a primary superior school, an academy, and six elementary schools. Mr. Gélinas, who conducts the model school, puts in practice the useful lessons he received at the Jacques Cartier Normal School, of which he was a distinguished pupil. Miss Quesnel conducts, with success, a very large school. The other schoolmistresses, and particularly Miss David, are highly deserving.

The dissentients have also a good school.

The total number of pupils is 360. I distributed 42 prizes here. The finances are in a prosperous state, and the accounts are kept with order and clearness.

Newton.—This municipality has three schools, one of them being exclusively attended by pupils of British origin. This school is specially distinguished in arithmetic and parsing; another of these schools is also tolerably good; but the third, the school on the first range, is utterly worthless. The teacher is to be replaced by an able schoolmistress. The number of pupils is 109. I distributed nine prizes. The accounts are well kept.

COUNTY OF SOULANGES.

St. Clot.—This municipality has four schools; the Ruisseau school, kept by Miss Periard, is the most remarkable. The others are tolerably good, with the exception, however, of the St. Emmanuel school, which has this year given no satisfaction whatever to the rate payers. The commissioners have notified the teacher of this section that he must change his mode of teaching or be dismissed. The total number of pupils is 227. I distributed 17 prizes. The accounts are kept in a satisfactory manner.

St. Polycarpe.—This municipality has eleven schools under the control of the commissioners, and two dissentient schools. All these schools are well kept. Among the schools under control of the commissioners, four deserve special mention: those kept by Miss Lefebvre and Miss Deveaux, and Messrs. Picotte and Content. The dissentients have a high appreciation of their teachers who were trained at the McGill Normal School. The 13 schools are attended by 599 pupils. I distributed here 52 prizes. The finances are well managed.

Ste. Zotique.—This municipality has five elementary schools, attended by 283 pupils. The schoolmistress of St. Thomas range was discharged for her negligence, towards the middle of the year, and advantageously replaced by one of her sisters. The Catholic school at Côteau Landing has suffered greatly through the apathy of the master, a young man who engaged in teaching solely as a temporary expedient while preparing to enter a literary profession.

The other schools have given tolerably satisfactory results. I distributed 16 prizes here. The accounts are in good order.

The dissentient school is more flourishing than ever. All the branches of a primary superior school are taught here with great talent. As a consequence, the rate-payers cheerfully undergo all the sacrifices they are compelled to make for the support of this school. The number of pupils is 52. I distributed in this school 10 prizes. The finances are in a prosperous state.

St. Ignace.—This parish has a model school, a convent school, and three elementary schools. The attendance at the model school is small, and it is making but little progress; the teacher is to leave the section. The commissioners were to apply immediately to the principal of the Jacques Cartier Normal School for a new teacher. The convent intrusted to the care of the *Sœurs de la Providence* though but quite recently established, is already of immense service to the parish and county. The elementary schools supply most effectually the wants of their respective parishes. I must state, however, that, generally speaking, sufficient attention is not paid to writing.

These schools are attended by 340 pupils. I distributed 18 premiums here. The finances are in good order.

Les Cèdres.—This parish possesses a convent, in which the venerable daughters of Marguerite Bourgeois train up a large number of pupils in knowledge and piety, and four elementary schools. The school of St. Dominique is quite remarkable for the progress of the pupils. The village teacher, Mr. Joacim, died during the past year, after having taught during forty years in this locality. Mr. Tanguay, who succeeds him, is acquainted with both languages, English and French, and discharges his duties well. I distributed 23 prizes amongst the 279 pupils attending these schools. The finances are in a good state.

CITY SCHOOLS.

There are 68 Catholic institutions in Montreal, attended by 9,892 pupils of both sexes. Eleven schools, with 900 pupils, are under the control of the commissioners.

1st. The commercial academy, under the able direction of Mr. Archambault, assisted by Messrs. Garnot, Anderson and Desjardins, all three highly meritorious teachers. This school is, as heretofore, conducted with talent and success, and is, moreover, distinguished for high discipline.

2nd. The school kept by Miss Poitras, which still sustains its good reputation.

3rd. The school conducted by Mr. Mathews, in which the progress of the pupils is such as to reflect the highest credit on the teacher.

4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th. The schools kept by Mrs. Mulquincy, Mrs. O'Keefe, Mr. Desplaine, Miss Gibeau and Miss Cronin.

9th. The school conducted by Mr. Lacroix, which, though but a year in operation, is now attended by over 100 pupils, thanks to the teacher's zeal and devotedness.

10th. The orphanage of the *Sœurs de la Providence*, with about 80 pupils, who are taught reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, sewing and cookery.

11th. The day-school of the Ladies of the Congregation, in which elementary instruction is imparted with the greatest success.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

Among the independent establishments which are to be found in large numbers in the different wards of the city, apart from the Colleges of St. Sulpice and the Jesuits—which institutions alone are attended by nearly 600 pupils—I must place in the first rank the numerous schools kept by the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, and those of the Ladies of the Congregation. To these I may add the *Maîtrise de St. Pierre*, under the direction of the Reverend Oblate Fathers, the Bishop's Palace School, Mr. Doran's Commercial Academy, the schools of Messrs. Moffat, Jos. Bourgoïn, Lafontaine, Miss Clarke and Miss Lacombe, in which nearly 600 pupils are educated.

Next come the elementary schools, among which I may mention with praise the schools of Misses Lefebvre, Cusson, Lambert, Leduc, Walsh, Lavallée, Boudrias, Lesage, Dubord, Cassant, Tilmas, Read, Mullin, Coderre, Larivière and Richard, and that kept by Mrs. Tessier. The majority of these female teachers have from 90 to 100 pupils each under their care.

I must also mention the schools of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, of the General Hospital or Grey Nuns, and of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

No. 19.—EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF INSPECTOR JARON.

COUNTIES OF ST. JEAN, NAPIERVILLE, AND IBERVILLE.

School year 1863-1864.

I have the honor to submit my report on the schools of my district for the year 1863 to 1864. I am exceedingly glad to say that everywhere marked progress has been made since last year, and that, with few exceptions, all the schools are kept on a good footing and work well.

In nearly all the municipalities the commissioners and rate-payers understand the advantage to themselves of having good schools. Among the chief obstacles in the way of the proper working of the schools, I must mention the negligence evinced by the rate-payers in furnishing their children with books, paper, and all other indispensable requisites of an elementary school. In the *range* schools, especially, the majority of the children are unprovided with paper, pencils, ink and pens. I recommended the commissioners to purchase the books necessary for each school and to leave them for sale with the teacher, and to furnish, at the expense of the municipality, the other articles, or, at all events, if they could not give them, to deposit them for sale in the same way, in order to enable the pupils to supply themselves more easily.

I have the pleasure to state that there has been a marked improvement in the teaching of reading. In nearly all the schools I found one class, and in some cases two, in which the pupils read with facility and mind the stops tolerably well. The table of weights and measures is more generally taught than heretofore. Everywhere I find pupils who are well instructed in this matter. Mental calculus is also well taught.

I am happy to state, in general, that the parties in charge of the schools in my district have displayed much zeal in the discharge of their duties. The few teachers of both sexes who were not successful have been discharged by the commissioners. In each municipality I made my visit in company with the commissioners. This custom is advantageous to

the commissioners and to the teachers. It is no less an advantage to the pupils. I have noticed that public examinations excite zeal for education. The financial affairs are everywhere well administered. The secretary-treasurers are punctual in rendering their accounts. I have followed your instructions in distributing the books you sent me to be given in the schools.

COUNTY OF ST. JEAN.

This county comprises nine municipalities, five of which are dissentient. It has a boys' academy and a girls' academy for Catholics; and one Protestant academy, four Catholic model schools, and 32 elementary schools under control of the commissioners, seven dissentient elementary schools, two independent academies and two elementary schools attached to the Protestant academy of St. Jean. The number of children attending the elementary schools under the control of the commissioners is.....2,436

Of the dissentient schools..... 491
 " independent " 117

Total.....3,044

TOWN OF ST. JOHN.

There are in the town of St. John two academies for boys, one academy for girls, four elementary schools under the control of the commissioners, one dissentient elementary school, and two independent schools. The total number of children attending the schools of this town is 893.

The convent of St. John is attended by 449 pupils, of whom 115 are in spelling, 134 read fluently and 200 read well, 258 are learning writing, 177 learning the simple rules and 85 the compound rules, 140 learning French grammar, 100 English grammar, 125 geography, 150 history, 140 orthography, parsing and letter-writing, 33 instrumental music, 270 sewing, 35 embroidery, 21 drawing, 16 literature, 6 natural history, 10 the biography of remarkable women, 4 the use of the globes.

The examination of the pupils of this institution usually lasts three days, and this occurs twice a year, in addition to the distribution of premiums, which takes place at the close of the school year. The young girls who attend this school receive a most complete education—every branch is taught with the utmost care. The pupils are exceedingly well grounded in the subjects of study. The French Academy for boys is under the direction of Mr. Prioux, a highly competent and zealous teacher. The classes of this institution are attended by 84 pupils, whose success does honor to the teacher.

The Protestant Academy is under the direction of Mr. Andrew Nesbit, a teacher of great ability and great zeal. This institution is attended by 32 pupils, whose progress is highly satisfactory. In the same building are two small elementary schools, attached to the academy, attended by 21 pupils. One of them is conducted by Miss M. Allen, and the other by Miss Colston. These two schools are well conducted.

The Dissentient School, conducted by Mr. Samuel Dewart, is attended by 68 pupils. I remarked a satisfactory degree of progress in this school.

The English school, under the control of the commissioners, is conducted by Mr. Duggan, an able teacher. This school is attended by 44 pupils, and is well conducted.

The Elementary School, for boys, is kept by Mr. Lavigne. This school is well conducted. The absence of marked progress in this school is due to the fact that at the end of each year the more advanced pupils enter Mr. Prioux's class. This school has 61 pupils.

Another school, for very young pupils, is kept by Mme. Dupuis. It is attended by 130 pupils, and produces excellent results.

The Elementary School for young girls is under the direction of the ladies of the congregation. These pious ladies direct 275 pupils with solicitude and success. There are also, in this city, two small independent schools, kept by two young school-mistresses, Miss Maria Marchand and Miss A. Foisy. They are attended by 31 pupils.

Parish of St. Jean.—This parish contains four sections, having each a school in operation. There are 207 pupils. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are within the town of St. Jean. The school in section No. 5, with 65 pupils, is conducted by Mr. Oliver Hébert. This school

is conducted on a good footing. I found the children intelligent and perfectly familiar with the subjects of study. Discipline is well maintained. The schoolhouse is kept extremely neat.

The school in section No. 6, with 42 pupils, is conducted by Mlle. Sophie Surprenant. The progress of this school since last year is very satisfactory. Miss S., who is a young teacher, succeeds better from year to year.

The school in section 7, conducted for some years past by Miss Zénaïde Lacasse, was transferred in January last to Miss Parmellée Lacasse. This school labored for some months of the past school year under the drawbacks resulting from the ill-health of the first teacher. It is now established on a good footing, and rapidly progressing. It is attended by 67 pupils.

The school in section No. 8 is conducted by Mrs. Eloi Roy. It is attended by 33 children. During the first six months this school remained stationary; in the last six months (with the same school-mistress), satisfactory progress has been made.

St. Valentin.—This parish has one model school and six elementary schools, under the control of the commissioners, and one dissentient school. The number of pupils attending is 472.

The Model School is under the direction of Mr. C. Lefèbvre, a pupil of the Normal School, and an able and zealous teacher. This school is attended by 89 pupils. This school is kept on a good footing. The progress of the pupils, who attend regularly and are provided with books, is very satisfactory. The progress of some of the pupils of this school is greatly retarded by the lack of assistants and the want of objects of necessity.

The school in section No. 1 is under the direction of Mr. Paschal Müller. This school is attended by 60 pupils, and is well conducted.

The school in section No. 2 is under the direction of Mr. Léon Aubin, an able and very zealous teacher. This school is attended by 89 pupils; it is well conducted. The pupils are well grounded in the subjects of study. This school deserves to be classed with the model schools, and is everything that could be desired.

The school in section No. 3 is conducted by Mr. Thomas Simard. The number of pupils attending it is 50. The progress of the school is satisfactory.

The school in section No. 4 is the Model School.

The school in section No. 5 is under the direction of Mr. Molleur, an able and highly zealous teacher; it is attended by 75 pupils. This school is well conducted, and is in a highly satisfactory condition.

The school in section No. 6, attended by 60 pupils, is conducted by Mr. R. L. Fortier. It is making satisfactory progress.

The school in section No. 7 has 39 pupils. It is conducted by Mrs. Burke, who discharges her duties with zeal and success.

The Dissentient School, attended by 19 pupils, is conducted by Miss U. A. Bready, a Catholic teacher. This school is well conducted, and is making satisfactory progress.

St. Bernard de Lacolle.—This parish contains 15 sections, five of which belong to dissentients. The number of pupils under the control of the commissioners is..... 483
Attending dissentient schools..... 283

Total number attending schools..... 766

This parish has a Protestant Academy, a Catholic Model School, nine Elementary Schools, under the control of the commissioners, and four Elementary Dissentient Schools. The Protestant Academy is under the direction of Mr. G. Masten, an able and highly zealous professor. Mr. Masten is aided by an assistant teacher, Miss Mary Cothingham.

The academy is attended by 139 pupils of both sexes. Many of the pupils exhibit great ability, and the progress of the school is most satisfactory.

The Catholic Model School has been in operation only about six months; it was conducted during that period by Mr. Duggan. During the period immediately following the opening it was attended by 62 pupils of both sexes.

The school in section No. 1 has become a Dissentient School.

The school in section No. 2, with 30 pupils, is directed by Mary Schutt. This school is good, and the pupils are making satisfactory progress.

The school in section No. 3, with 75 pupils, is under the direction of Miss Alice Kelly, an able and very zealous teacher. The school is well kept, and its progress is satisfactory.

The school in section No. 4, conducted by Miss Elizabeth Caufield, is a good school, which has made remarkable progress since last year.

School No. 5 is united to No. 6, which is a Model School.

The school in section No. 7 has become a Dissident School.

The school in section No. 8 has 40 pupils; it was directed for about six months by Mlle. Philomène Bourgeois. It is closed temporarily, owing to the bad state of the building. The examination of this school for the first half-year was satisfactory.

The school in section No. 9, with 77 pupils, is conducted by Mr. Eusebe Boutin, a good teacher, holding a model school diploma. The school is well kept, and making satisfactory progress.

The school in section No. 10, conducted by Miss Jane Bell, has 38 pupils. This school is good, and its progress remarkable.

The school in section No. 11 has 32 pupils; it is conducted by Mlle. Virginie Laperle. The examination for the first six months was satisfactory. The school was closed when I made my second visit.

The school in section No. 12 has 70 pupils; it is under the direction of Mr. Aristide Simard, a good and very zealous teacher. This school is kept on a very good footing, and the progress of the pupils is well marked.

The school in section No. 13 has 30 pupils; it was conducted by Miss Mary O'Neill, but was only two months in operation, the building having fallen into a state of dilapidation. I have been unable to examine the school, so I can only furnish you the statistics of July, 1863.

The school in section No. 1, dissentient, is the academy. The school in section No. 2, with 50 pupils, is directed by Miss Straker, an able and very zealous teacher. This school is well conducted.

The school in section No. 5, with 25 pupils, is a good school. Miss E. Macallum is the teacher.

Miss Maria Goforth conducts school No. 4, with 18 pupils. I remarked satisfactory progress in this school.

The school kept by Miss Rose McConnell, with 41 pupils, is also well conducted.

Blairfindie.—This parish includes two municipalities, one of which belongs to dissentients. It has a model school, four elementary schools, under the control of the commissioners, one dissentient, an academy, and one independent elementary school. The total number of pupils attending the schools of this parish is 502.

The Model School is under the direction of Mr. Noël Gervais, a pupil of the Normal School, and a skilful and very zealous teacher. The progress of this school is very satisfactory. Mr. Gervais is aided by an assistant, Mlle. Couture. This school is attended by 122 pupils.

The school in section No. 2, with 76 pupils, is conducted by Mr. T. Molleur, a teacher holding a Model School diploma. This school is well kept, and making satisfactory progress. Mr. Molleur is skilful and devoted to his duties. At first he found it difficult to maintain discipline in his school, but now he succeeds better.

The school in section No. 3, with 120 pupils, is under the direction of Mr. Gilbert Martin, a pupil of the Normal School, an able and learned teacher. Progress satisfactory.

The school in section 4, directed by Mr. J. B. L'Heureux, is well kept, and making satisfactory progress.

The school in section No. 5, with 25 pupils, is ably conducted by Mlle. Lemire. This teacher has lost much time through sickness, and the school has suffered somewhat in consequence.

The Dissident School, with 28 pupils, is conducted by Mr. Francis Dowze. It is well conducted, and making satisfactory progress.

St. Luc.—This municipality contains five sections, having each a school in operation under the control of the commissioners. The number of children attending the schools of this parish is 204.

The village school, with 72 pupils, is under the direction of Mr. Poissant. This Elementary School is kept on a good footing, and making satisfactory progress. The commissioners were unable, up to the close of 1863, to secure a married teacher holding a model school diploma, and they then engaged Mr. Poissant *no tempore*. It is their intention to re-establish their Model School. They are to take steps to that end for the coming school year. I have reason to think that, in the meantime, the children attending this good Elementary School, will derive benefit and advantage from the instructions.

The school in section No. 2, with 29 pupils, is directed by Miss Hamilton. The school is well kept, and making satisfactory progress.

The school in section No. 3 has 33 pupils, and is making satisfactory progress under the direction of Mr. Joseph Desnoyers.

The school in section No. 4 has 24 pupils, who have made satisfactory progress under the direction of Mlle. Adèle Vaudrain.

The school in section No. 5 has 46 pupils; it is ably conducted by Miss Stéphanie Buisson.

COUNTY OF NAPIERVILLE.

This county includes nine municipalities. It has an academy for girls (a convent), five model schools, twenty-seven elementary schools, under the control of the commissioners, and four dissentient schools.

Number of pupils attending the Catholic schools.....	2388
Do do Dissentient do.....	153
Total.....	2541

St. Cyprien.—This parish has an academy for girls, a model school, eight elementary schools, under the control of the commissioners, and one dissentient school. The number of children attending the schools of this parish is 796.

The Academy for girls (boarding school and Community of the Sœurs de Ste. Anne), is attended by 64 pupils. All the subjects taught in this institution are well learned and well understood. I was well satisfied with the progress made during the course of the school year.

The day school is placed under the control of the commissioners. This school is attended by 118 pupils. Progress most satisfactory.

The Model School has 60 pupils. Mr. O'Donoughue, an able and very zealous teacher, conducts it. The school is well kept, and making progress. The examination was most satisfactory.

Miss Philomène O'Donoughue conducts the Elementary School for little boys, with 90 pupils. This school is well kept and making progress. It is kept in the same apartment as the Model School, under the direction of Mr. O'Donoughue.

The schools for sections 4 and 5 has 66 pupils, intrusted to Mr. Francis Lavoie. The pupils are tolerably advanced; they are well acquainted with the subjects of study, and making good progress.

The school for sections Nos. 6 and 7 has 74 pupils; it is ably directed by Mr. Malboeuf. Progress satisfactory.

The school for sections Nos. 8 and 9 has 67 pupils; it is taught for six or eight months by Mr. Joseph Dumas, and during the remainder of the school year by Miss Mathilde Bourgeois. This changing of teachers has sensibly retarded the progress of the pupils.

The school for sections Nos. 10 and 11 has 123 pupils; it is conducted by Miss Sophranie Brault and Miss Amélie Paré, two young teachers, who are very successful in the art of instruction.

The school in section No. 12 has 55 pupils; it is directed by Miss Phébée Rémillard. It has made remarkable progress. It is to be regretted that this young teacher has been obliged to give up her school through ill health.

Miss Céline Rémillard teaches 60 pupils in the school for section No. 13. I found its progress satisfactory.

The Dissentient School, conducted by Miss Suzanna McClellan, is a good school; it has 18 pupils. Progress tolerably satisfactory.

St. Rémi.—This parish has one model school, seven elementary schools, under the control of the commissioners, and one dissentient school. The number of children attending the schools is 631.

The Model School, with 124 pupils, is under the direction of Mr. H. Bellerose, a pupil of the Normal School, and an able and very zealous teacher. This school is well kept, and its progress most satisfactory. Mr. Bellerose is aided by an assistant-teacher (his brother).

The village school for girls has 134 pupils; it is conducted by Miss Césarie Lamarre. The pupils have made satisfactory progress.

The two schools of the village comprise Nos. 1 and 2. The school in section No. 3 has 76 pupils. It is conducted by Miss Esther Laplante, who succeeds well.

Miss Philomène Téreault teaches 61 pupils, in section No. 4. Progress satisfactory. Miss Philomène conducts a school with 65 pupils in No. 4; progress satisfactory.

Miss Angele Briault teaches 61 pupils in section No. 6. In this school there is a lack of assiduity on the part of the pupils, and a great want of books. I trust the remarks I made at my last visit, in presence of the commissioners, will have a good effect.

The school in section No. 7, with 35 pupils, is directed by Miss Sophie Ricard. This school is good, and making satisfactory progress.

Miss Césarie Perrot teaches the school in section No. 8, with 41 pupils. This school, which was so weak last year, is now on a good footing and progressing rapidly.

Miss King conducts the dissentient school, which has 34 pupils. There has been satisfactory progress this year, and discipline is well maintained.

St. Michel Archange.—This municipality has a model school and five elementary schools under control, and one dissentient school. The number of children attending these schools is 417.

The Model School, with 75 pupils, is under the direction of Mr. Charles Paradis. It is well kept, and its progress very marked.

The school for girls in this village, with 85 pupils, is under the direction of Miss Eliza Létourneau. This school is good and exhibits a satisfactory degree of progress.

The school in section No. 2 has 48 pupils. The school has made but little progress this year, owing to lack of capacity on the part of the teacher, who has been discharged.

The school in section No. 3 has 66 pupils; it is conducted by Miss Georgiana Vanchesting. The degree of progress attained is very satisfactory.

The school in section No. 4, conducted by Miss Hermine Lisabel, has 61 pupils. Progress most satisfactory. Miss Lisabel is deserving of praise for her talent and zeal.

Miss Beire teaches 44 pupils in school No. 5. The school is good and making satisfactory progress.

Mr. James Biscoe conducts the Dissentient School, attended by 36 pupils. Progress of school satisfactory.

St. Edouard.—This parish has a model school and three elementary schools under the control of the commissioners. The number of children attending these schools is 287.

Mr. R. M. Martineau, an exceedingly able and zealous teacher, conducts the Model School, attended by 112 pupils. The examination has been brilliant, and the progress of the school most satisfactory.

Miss Adeline Perrier conducts the school in section No. 2, attended by 76 pupils. This school is well kept and making satisfactory progress.

Mrs. Barbeau teaches the school in section No. 3; she has 57 pupils. This school is well kept and is evidently progressing.

The school in section No. 4 is good, and making satisfactory progress. Miss Adeline Lestage is the teacher.

St. Patrice de Sherrington.—This municipality has a model school and five elementary schools under the control of the commissioners, and two dissentient schools. The number of children attending the schools under the control of the commissioners is 345; the number for the dissentient schools is 65—making a total of 410.

The school in section No. 1, conducted by Miss L. A. Kelly, has 64 pupils. Progress satisfactory.

Mr. Patrick Clancy, an able and very zealous teacher, conducts the Model School,

attended by 121 pupils. The examination lasted four hours and was a brilliant one. Mr. Clancy is master of his profession, and deserving of special praise. In this excellent school the most perfect order is maintained.

The school in section No. 3, with 17 pupils, is very weak, the teacher being a person of little capacity. She gave up her school before the close of the year, and has been replaced by a master who will soon put the school upon a good footing.

Miss R. Anne Sloane teaches 43 pupils in section No. 4. The progress attained is satisfactory, and the school well conducted.

Miss Denise Demers teaches 53 pupils in the school of section No. 5. The school is well kept and making satisfactory progress. This is the first time I have experienced so much satisfaction in this school. It is at last in the way of prosperity.

The school in section No. 6 has 47 pupils. It is making progress under the direction of Miss Onézime Cuillériér. Nevertheless, the pupils are as yet but little advanced, for the school has been but two years in existence.

Dissentient Schools.—The school in section No. 1 has 34 pupils, under the direction of Miss Caroline Busby. The progress of the school is satisfactory.

The school in section No. 2 has 31 pupils. It is conducted by Miss Pritchard, under whom it has attained a marked degree of progress.

COUNTY OF IBERVILLE.

This county has an academy for girls, four model schools, forty-three elementary schools, under the control of the commissioners, eight dissentient schools, one independent academy, and two independent elementary schools.

The number of children attending the Catholic schools is 2,574. The number attending the Protestant dissentient schools is 234, and the number attending independent schools is 71—making a total of 3,059.

TOWN OF IBERVILLE.

This town has one model school for boys, one superior school for girls, one dissentient school, and one independent school. The total number of children attending the schools is 314.

Mr. Odilon Caron, an able and very zealous teacher, directs the Model School, with 40 pupils, and Mme. Caron, a highly-talented school-mistress, conducts the Superior School for girls, with 43 pupils. The public examination of these two schools took place on the same day in the Court House of Iberville, and the result was highly satisfactory.

Miss Cornelia Decoigne conducts the school for little boys, with 64 pupils. The school is good and its progress most satisfactory.

Miss Dina Benjamin conducts with success the school for little girls, attended by 75 pupils.

The Dissentient School, with 52 pupils, is taught by Mr. P. Murphy. This school has only been a few weeks in operation, but it has already given promise of future success.

The Independent School, conducted by Miss Esinhart, is a good school, and making most satisfactory progress. The teacher is entirely devoted to her duties and teaches with success.

St. Athanase.—This parish has ten elementary schools under the control of the commissioners, and one dissentient school. The number of children attending the schools of this parish is 412.

The school in section No. 1, with 45 pupils, was open only during the month of July, 1863. It was well conducted during that short period.

The school in section No. 2, conducted by Miss Sophie Patenaude, is a good school, and making satisfactory progress.

The school in section No. 3 is very inferior. The number of pupils is 43. The teacher who conducted this school has been discharged, the state of her health not permitting her to discharge all her duties.

The school in section No. 4 is as inferior as No. 3. The teacher who conducted it has been discharged.

The school in section No. 5, conducted by Miss Flore G n reaux, is well managed, and making satisfactory progress. The number of pupils is 39.

The school in section No. 6, with 37 pupils, is conducted by Mlle. Hermine Duquette. The progress of the school is satisfactory, and it is well conducted.

Mme. Bombardier conducts with success the school in section No. 7, with 48 pupils.

The school in section No. 8 is attended by 33 pupils. Its standing is very low, owing to lack of ability on the part of the schoolmistress.

The school in section No. 9, with 64 pupils, is conducted by Miss Josephine Dorval. Progress very gratifying.

The school in section No. 10 is attended by 20 pupils. It is conducted by Miss Hermine Charpentier. This school has only been one year in existence, and its progress is already most satisfactory.

Miss Flora Stephens conducts with success the Dissident School, with only 10 pupils.

Henryville.—This parish includes two municipalities, one of them being for the dissentients. It has an academy for girls (a convent), a model school, eleven elementary schools, under the control of the commissioners, and five dissentient schools. It also possesses an academy and an independent elementary school. The number of children attending the Catholic schools is 785; the number attending Protestant schools is 127, and the number attending independent schools is 31—making a total of 943.

The academy for girls, or convent, under the direction of the Reverend Sisters of the Presentation, is attended by 62 pupils.

The day school of this convent, attended by 110 pupils, is under the direction of the commissioners. The pupils who enjoy the advantage of attending this excellent institution receive a most careful education. Progress most satisfactory.

The model school, attended by 108 pupils, is under Mr. Ed. Lafond, an able and very zealous teacher. Progress satisfactory.

Mr. Morin, an able and conscientious teacher, directs with success the school in sec. No. 1.

The school in No. 2 is attended by 20 pupils. Miss H bert teaches in a manner to give general satisfaction.

The school in No. 3 is well kept by Miss Eliza Kelly, who succeeds well.

The school for sections 6 and 7 is conducted by Miss Philom ne Gosselin. It is a very good school. Number of pupils, 34.

The school for sections 8 and 9 has 83 pupils, taught by Mr. P. Campbell, an able master, who teaches with success.

The school in section 10, with 70 pupils, is taught by Miss Ad line Gosselin. Progress very gratifying.

Mr. David Lafond, an able and zealous teacher, keeps an admirable school, with 44 pupils, in section 11.

The school in section 12, with 60 pupils, is a very inferior school. I attribute this inferiority to a want of application on the part of the school-mistress, who is a mother rearing young children. I consider that a married woman rearing a family cannot suitably discharge the duties of a teacher unless she has a servant constantly in charge of her children. But in order to enable a teacher to employ a servant to mind her children, you must give her a suitable salary. With a small salary it is impossible to keep a servant, and it is quite impossible for a person charged with the direction of a school to discharge simultaneously the duties of a mother and those of a school-teacher.

The school in section No. 16, with 58 pupils, was conducted with zeal and success by Miss C lina Poyer.

The school in section No. 18, with 26 pupils, has made but very little progress this year. This lack of progress is due to the teacher who was charged with the direction of this school. He pleads a lack of assiduity on the part of the pupils. I think he states the truth, for at my last visit I found but six children in attendance. However, I cannot attribute all the blame to the parents, for before this young man was intrusted with the school it was tolerably well attended. In pursuance of my advice to the commissioners in March last, the teacher has been discharged.

Dissentient schools.—The school in section 1 has 22 pupils. It is directed by Mlle. Martha Ewing, and with success.

Miss Margaret Crother keeps a very good school, with 33 pupils, in section 2. There are 32 pupils in the school in section 3, conducted with talent and success by Miss Ellen Hamilton.

The school in section 4, with 23 pupils, is well kept by Miss Sarah Anne Chilton.

Miss Elvira Clark keeps a good school in section 5, attended by 22 pupils.

The independent academy, known as the mission of Sabrevois, is attended by 21 pupils. I did not inspect this establishment this year; the pupils were enjoying vacations at the period of my visit.

Mrs. Lewis keeps an independent school with 10 pupils, who are making satisfactory progress.

St. Grégoire.—This municipality has one model school and eight elementary schools. The model school is conducted with talent and success by Mr. L. A. Anger. It is attended by 55 pupils. The elementary school of the village, conducted by Miss Julie Massé, is attended by 80 children. I remarked a degree of progress in this school. The school in section 2, kept by Miss Céline Besset, has made no progress. It has 40 pupils. The school in section 3, kept by Mlle. Marie Piédalu, with 49 pupils, has made satisfactory progress.

The school in section 4 has 66 pupils, who have made satisfactory progress under the direction of Miss Adeline Foin. The school in section 5 has 58 pupils, and is kept in a satisfactory manner by Miss Olympe Benoit. The school in section 6 is well conducted by Miss Marie Bonneville, but the apathy displayed by the rate-payers in relation to the interests of education is the cause that this school is attended only by a small number of pupils. The school in section 7 is well kept by Miss Hermine Normandin. It has 34 pupils. The pupils are badly provided with books, paper, &c., &c., and their progress is retarded. Thirty-nine pupils attend the school in section 8, conducted by Miss Marcelline Besset. The progress of the pupils is tolerably good, notwithstanding their lack of assiduity. The financial affairs of this municipality are in a good state; generally speaking, I think the progress made is satisfactory.

St. Alexandre.—This municipality has a model school and six elementary schools. The model school, kept by Mr. G. T. Plamondon, is attended by 72 pupils of both sexes. Progress very satisfactory. I am also satisfied with the progress of the school for little boys, conducted by Miss Elizabeth St. Germain. It has 143 pupils. The school in section 1, with 95 pupils, has made notable progress since last year; Miss Emilie Hébert is the teacher. The school in section No. 2 is conducted on a good footing by Miss Alida Marchesseau. Ninety pupils attend the school in section No. 3, kept by Miss Florie Demers. The school is good and making satisfactory progress. The school in section 4 has not made progress. This is owing to lack of capacity on the part of the school-mistress. There are 75 pupils in this school. The school in section 6, kept by Miss Eveline Langevin, is good and progressing tolerably well. It has 35 pupils. The school in section 7, though recently opened, is making very good progress. Miss Marie Hébert teaches 62 pupils in this school. The financial affairs of this municipality are in a good state.

Ste. Brigide.—This municipality has six elementary schools, one of them being dissentient. The school in section 1 has made but little progress, owing as well to want of ability on the part of the teacher as to lack of assiduity on the part of the pupils. This school is attended by 68 pupils. The school in section 2, kept by Miss Julie Chamberland, with an assistant who teaches English, has 24 pupils. The school is well kept, and the pupils are making satisfactory progress.

The school in section 3, conducted by Miss Philomène Ostilly, with an assistant who teaches English, is a good school, and the pupils are making satisfactory progress. The school in section No. 4, kept by Miss Céline Lafontaine, has 32 pupils, whose progress is very satisfactory, especially inasmuch as the school has been but recently opened.

The pupils of the school conducted by Mme. Giroux, numbering 53, are progressing tolerably well. The Dissentient School is conducted on a pretty good footing by Miss Catherine Nolan. It is attended by 45 pupils, seven of whom are Catholics. The finances of both municipalities are in a good state, and the commissioners and trustees display much zeal in the work of education.

The general appearance of the schools in my district is very encouraging; but they require active supervision on the part of the inspector. Progress is gradual, no obstinate determination is manifested, and the advice given is obediently followed. I must observe, however, that the reduction of the salaries of the teachers has sensibly affected the cause of education in this district. In all transactions we can but get our money's worth. It is the same with teachers, their work may be estimated by their salary, and the progress of the school is generally in proportion to the salary allowed to the teacher.

No. 20.—EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF INSPECTOR
ARCHAMBAULT.

COUNTIES OF CHAMBLY, VERCHÈRES AND RICHELIEU.

The municipality of Chambly is divided into nine school districts. At the Basin there is an academy for girls, under the charge of five religious ladies of the Congregation of Notre Dame, and two lay teachers. The education given there is as varied and complete as that given in the best convents of the country. One hundred pupils attend this institution.

There are two other schools in the same locality, one, an English school, in the skilful hands of Mr. Kelly, the holder of a diploma for model schools. This school has 48 scholars. Mr. Joseph Autier keeps the other, a French school, with much success. His pupils number 52. Mr. Autier holds a diploma from the Jacques Cartier Normal School.

There are two schools in the district of the *Canton*. One of them, attended by 44 children, is a dissentient school; four Catholic children attend it; the 40 others are Protestants. The school is well kept by Mr. Cooper, the holder of a diploma from the McGill Normal School. The other is a French school. Mr. Pierre André Ouellette teaches 69 children, 47 boys and 22 girls. The constant absences of the children prevent this school from making much progress.

The other districts are formed of the ranges of the parish.

No. 5.—Mr. Hypolite Chagnon, a worthy young teacher, took charge of this school when it was in a very backward state, and now I consider it one of the best schools in my district. Sixty-eight children, 41 boys and 27 girls, attend it.

No. 6.—This school is successfully kept by Miss Azilda Chagnon. It has 40 pupils, 24 boys and 16 girls.

No. 7.—Miss Octavie Beauchemin, the holder of a diploma, has charge of this school, attended by 47 pupils. Progress is made.

No. 8.—This school is kept by Miss Aglae Lagarde. Twenty-seven pupils, 20 boys and seven girls. Progress satisfactory.

No. 9.—Miss Philomène Adrien has charge of this school. This person, endowed with great capacity, displays great zeal in the discharge of her duties, but the want of industry on the part of the children render all her efforts useless.

St. Bruno.—This parish contains six districts, and the same number of schools. Two male and four female teachers have charge of them.

No. 1.—Désiré Brodeur teaches 94 children, who are steady enough. Success satisfactory.

No. 2.—Miss Josephine Dessier manages her school well; it contains only 20 scholars, but unfortunately they are very unattentive.

No. 3.—I can make a most satisfactory report of this school; it contains 45 scholars, under the care of Miss Lumina Lacroix.

No. 4.—Miss Ermenia Fontaine manages this school with great care. Her 65 pupils passed a good examination, but it is to be regretted that they are not more assiduous.

No. 5.—Mr. Bertrand teaches 67 children, who are very irregular. Progress made, but it is due only to the zeal and talents of the teacher.

Mrs. Philomène Aubé succeeded in getting her 85 pupils on, notwithstanding their irregularity.

St. Hubert contains four school districts, a model school and three elementary schools, attended by 198 children.

No. 1.—Fifty-five scholars are in the skilful charge of Mr. Medard Emard, who teaches French and English, and everything practicable in arithmetic, such as the distribution of public work. His success is admirable, but not equal to his efforts and the talents he displays. This gentleman receives a salary of \$440.

No. 2.—Mr. Amable Dalpé has succeeded in forming a good school in this locality (at Les Aunages). Seventy-three children are in attendance.

No. 3.—This school, known as the Grand Ligne school, is attended by 48 children; of these, 14 only were present at the time of my visit. These results are attributable to the unpopularity of the teacher, whose capability, however, is well known.

No. 4.—This school, called the Savane school, is kept by a good teacher, Miss Philomène Demers. The children, only 18 in number, are very irregular, but their examination was satisfactory notwithstanding.

St. Lambert.—The only school here is kept by Miss Emma Blanchard, the holder of a diploma for English and French, both of which she teaches. Sixty-three children, seven of whom are English Protestants, attend this school. The results are successful.

Longueuil.—The industrial college, kept by the Clerics St. Viateur, under the charge of a priest, contains 337 pupils. This institution is second to none in the country, as regards its standard of education, and its usefulness. The examinations this year were more satisfactory than ever.

Boucherville.—This parish has a model school, kept by three Clerics de St. Viateur. One hundred and eleven scholars attend. A good practical education is given. Success satisfactory.

The convent of the Sœurs de la Congregation Notre Dame, one of the oldest establishments of that community, is attended by 124 pupils. It is managed by three Sisters and two lay teachers. The results of their labors are most successful.

Miss Cii. H. Guimond keeps the *Perron* school (No. 2), attended by 47 pupils. All answered well at the examination. They are very good in grammar and arithmetic.

Mrs. François Audette has kept school No. 3 for 12 years, with constant success; she has 66 scholars.

Mr. Prudent Bousquet, teacher of school No. 4, has endeavored to introduce reforms, which have alienated the people in his locality, but reason will conquer ultimately, and they will soon be able to refuse to admit his merit. Thirty-one pupils attend his school.

2.—COUNTY OF VERCHÈRES.

Varennés.—The *lycée* at Varennés, affiliated to the L'Assomption College, and directed by a priest and five ecclesiastics, cannot fail to afford a good education. The examination, at which I was present this year, exhibited the most satisfactory results. English and French, and all the most useful and practical scientific branches, are taught here. It is to be regretted that the number of pupils is so limited. One hundred and twelve only attended the classes this year.

Twenty boarders, residing in the college, pay \$10 each per annum; 20 other boarders, residing with their families, but joining in all the exercises, pay \$6, forming a sum of \$320. Add to this the Government grant of \$600, and we have a total of \$920. It may easily be conceived that at the end of each year not much remains in hand.

The convent is in charge of five religious ladies of St. Croix. Instruction is given to 124 pupils in French, English literature, drawing, &c., with as much success and care as in the best communities of this kind. Twenty-one pupils board in the house; 36 are half boarders, and the others are day pupils.

There are two independent schools in this municipality, one, in one of the ranges, kept by Miss Mongeau, and the other under the direction of the sisters of the Hospice Lajemmerais. This latter school is kept for the poor in the neighborhood, and for those in the hospice. I shall not attempt to praise this school, for all that I could say would be quite unworthy of the merits of these ladies, whose devotion amounts to heroism.

There are five schools in the municipality of the parish of Verchères, all in a satisfac-

tory condition. The school-houses at Rivière des Pins, Petit Lac and La Baronnie, are good and comfortable; that in La Picardie is inferior, and in the district of Grand Côte there is no schoolhouse.

All these schools are well provided with the objects necessary for the classes, excepting geographical maps. There is a map of Canada only in each school. The teachers have long complained of this, but always in vain. The commissioners pay no attention, and yet the municipality can well afford the necessary outlay.

In the range of La Picardie, Mr. Paul Auger has 92 scholars, to 15 of whom he teaches English and French. He receives \$212 from the commissioners, and 46 cords of wood from the inhabitants, as a monthly contribution.

The school of Rivière des Pins, kept by Mr. Hypolite Girard, is the best in the parish. It is attended by 36 children. Mr. Girard receives \$120 from the commissioners, and half a cord of wood from each child.

Miss Celanire Mongeau keeps the school of the Baronnie range. This young lady holds a diploma. She has 41 pupils, and receives \$72 as salary, and half a cord of wood from each pupil.

Miss Victorine Bousquet, teacher at Grand Côte, is a person of remarkable talent. She has 34 pupils, \$80 salary, and half a cord of wood from each pupil.

Verchères.—The Industrial College at Verchères is kept by five Clercs de St. Viateur. There are 143 pupils, who make good progress in English and French. This institution is supported by the annual Government grant, \$356, the amount paid by the boarders, \$480, and \$800 given by the commissioners, the whole amounting to \$1,636.

Five Sisters of the Saints Noms de Jesus, Marie et Joseph, are in charge of the convent in this parish, at which there are 49 pupils, divided into five classes. Education here is on the same footing as in the best institutions of this kind in the country. The commissioners pay them \$300 annually.

Mr. Elie Martel is teacher in the Petit Côteau range. He has 69 pupils, and teaches to the satisfaction of all the contributors. His salary is \$200.

Miss Amelie Tetreault keeps the school in the Beauce range. She succeeds well; she has 72 pupils, 35 boys and 37 girls. The schoolhouses in these two districts are very comfortable, and well provided with tables and benches. They only want maps.

Contrecoeur.—This parish has four schools. The Misses Dubois have charge of the village school, and enjoy the respect of all. The number of their scholars has increased from 39 to 72. Their salary is \$200.

No. 2.—The teacher in charge is about to be dismissed by the commissioners, at the request of the contributors. This proceeding is warranted by her want of success. There are 65 pupils at the school.

No. 3.—Mr. Ephrem Tetreault and Mrs. Tetreault begin their career as teachers this year. I think they will be successful. Their 40 pupils appear to get on well.

No. 4.—Mr. Narcisse St. Germain, an old and zealous teacher, is the only one who has hitherto been successful in this district. He has 60 pupils. In this parish the books are provided by the commissioners, which is a great advantage. The houses are well built and suitably furnished.

St. Antoine.—Five schools are opened in this parish, a primary superior school for boys, another for girls, and three elementary schools. These schools are managed by competent teachers, who have resided for years in their respective districts.

Mr. P. Bouchard, a pupil of the Laval Normal School, has 58 pupils in the boys' superior school. He gives them a good commercial education.

Miss Edesse Ritcher has charge of the superior school for girls, and has 55 pupils. She displays talent, and is very successful.

Miss Naphette Leblanc teaches at the Acadie school. She has 45 pupils. Miss Josephine Leblanc has charge of 58 children at the end of the Brûlé range. Both are successful.

Mrs. Césarée Guertin has 44 pupils at the school of the Haut du Brûlé. This district does not possess a schoolhouse, but an assessment has been made for the purpose of building one this year. The other schools have everything necessary.

St. Marc has four schools: two in the village and two in the ranges.

No. 1.—The model school is kept by Mr. Toussaint Malo, a respectable and talented teacher. The school is well liked and is attended by 42 scholars. The elementary school in the village is also under his superintendence. An assistant mistress in charge teaches 46 children.

No. 2.—Miss Rose Delima Champeau is an educated teacher and possesses a talent for teaching. She has 52 pupils. It is to be regretted that she is about to leave the district.

Miss Clara Ducharme, who now has 57 pupils, was the founder of this school, which does her great credit. These districts are provided with good schoolhouses and with everything necessary for the well-working of the schools.

Belœil.—In this municipality there are an academy, a convent, and three elementary schools. The academy is managed by Cleres de St. Viateur, and the convent by Sisters of Jésus et Marie.

These two institutions render great services to the parish, and are universally esteemed. Four professors are in charge of 81 scholars at the college, at which there are 18 boarders and 63 day-pupils. The course of instruction is similar to that followed at Longueuil and Boucherville.

Six *religieuses* form the staff of teachers at the convent. There are 87 pupils, of whom 21 are boarders, 36 half-boarders, and 30 day-pupils. The system of instruction and its success are worthy of all praise.

The three elementary schools in the ranges are successfully directed by skilful persons. All are well provided with requisites. Mrs. Charlotte Choquette, of the district of Bas du Ruisseau du Belœil, has 70 pupils; Miss Henriette de St. Aubin, of Haut du Ruisseau, 48; and Miss Eulalie Champeau, in the Trente range, has 53.

St. Julie has three elementary schools. That of the village is kept by Mrs. Eulalie Brodeur and one of her sisters. Their success during the last few years has been quite remarkable. They have 71 pupils.

The school in St. Ephrem range, kept by Mrs. Azarie Fontaine and her niece, has 47 pupils. Results satisfactory. Mme. Florentine Adam, who kept the school in Belle Rivière range, died a week before my visit in the month of June. At the time of my visit there were 48 pupils at this school.

3RD.—COUNTY OF RICHELIEU.

Town of Sorel.—The Catholic academy has 380 pupils under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. They teach English, French, mathematics, geometry, and drawing with the greatest care. Their classes are provided with everything requisite. They receive \$600 from the town and derive about the same amount from their boarders. They further receive a grant for superior education.

At the girls' academy, 10 *Religieuses* of the Congregation of Notre Dame are in charge. This institution is attended by 315 pupils. Instruction is carefully and successfully given in English and French. The boarders and half-boarders have classes distinct from those of the day pupils, but the instruction is almost the same. The dissentient academy in Sorel is kept by Mr. H. Edward Roberts, B.A. He has 34 pupils, three of whom are French Canadians. Mr. Roberts teaches English, French, history and geometry. He also teaches latin to five of his pupils. His salary is \$400 and fuel. His school is well kept.

The elementary school in charge of Miss Elizabeth Prairie is also well kept. There are 34 pupils, of whom eight are French Canadians, five boys and three girls.

Parish of Sorel.—There are eight schools in this municipality. That kept for several years past by Mr. Lanciault, is a very good school, notwithstanding the large number of his pupils (135) he has managed to divide his classes so well that all make simultaneous progress. His salary is \$200.

The school kept by Miss Rose Delima Ritcher is a very good one, of her 69 pupils, 16 are protestants, four English pupils learn French, and eight French Canadians, English. The last examination was very satisfactory. Mr. Germain Frousseau keeps a good school

with 130 pupils. The last examination at which the Rev. Vicar of Sorel was present, was very satisfactory.

The school at Grande Rivière kept by Miss Olivine Carrière makes satisfactory progress, although the pupils 60 in number are not as attentive as they ought to be.

The north school Chambly River is kept by Miss Adèle Cartier. Her 56 pupils have made great progress this year.

The south school Chambly River is kept by Mrs. Esther Veilleau, the wife of Mr. Racicot, 66 pupils. I observe sensible progress.

The school of Ile Madame kept by Mrs. Marie Langevin is inferior although attended regularly by 35 pupils. Twenty-six children attend the Ile de Grâce school kept by Miss Catherine Cardin. They answered well at the last examinations.

The schools on the Islands are kept in hired rooms and need maps. The other districts have school houses belonging to the Commissioners, but only one lot, that of the Chenal du Moine is fenced in.

Parish of St. Ours.—In this municipality, there is a primary-superior school for boys, one for girls and six elementary schools. The former was kept for a great part of the year by Mr. Thomas Dagenais, the holder of a diploma for model schools. This teacher appeared to possess the necessary qualifications, but having obtained the appointment through intrigue, he was the first victim to the discord which he had contributed to excite. He quarrelled with the commissioners, and found it necessary to give up his appointment before the expiration of the year. At the time of my first visit, he had 52 pupils all very advanced. At the same time Mr. Dagenais superintended the elementary school at which there were 54 pupils. All are very attentive.

The superior school for girls has been kept by Miss Philomène Cormier for several years past. She has 84 pupils, to whom she devotes attention almost maternal. Every one respects her and her school has never been threatened by the prevailing discord.

No. 1.—The elementary school is in charge of Miss Eléonore Berthiaume, a competent teacher. She has 45 pupils.

No. 2.—Mrs. Céline Rovard teaches this school. She has 47 pupils, she might be reproached with devoting too much time to her family, to the prejudice of the school.

No. 3.—Miss Azilda Berthiaume and her assistant have 40 pupils. Success satisfactory.

No. 4.—Miss Louisa Délima Arpin teaches with success English and French to 38 pupils. The schoolhouse is in very bad order, although they tried to repair it this year.

No. 5 is in charge of the Misses Godard who teach 36 pupils with success. Books (excepting English) are furnished in all the schools by the municipality.

Parish of St. Roch de Richelieu has only two schools managed with success by Miss Eliza Jeffrad and Miss Philomène Michelon. The latter teaches 54 children. Miss Gefrad has met with obstructions on the part of the contributors, but I hope that a better understanding will exist for the future; 153 pupils attend her school.

Ste. Victoire.—Mr. Daniel Dufaut has 151 pupils and he discharges his duties with a zeal, which augurs well for the future of this school. There are no maps.

No. 2.—Miss Marie Philomène Fontaine; is not so successful as was anticipated, on account of the frequent absences of her pupils, 65 in number.

No. 3.—This school is in charge of Miss Marie Cayer, a young teacher, who notwithstanding her want of experience succeeds in managing and instructing her 32 scholars.

St. Robert.—This parish has seven schools.

No. 1.—Miss Philomène Héroux takes successful charge of 44 children.

No. 2.—Miss Olive Moutils has not been so successful as could be wished, on account of the frequent absences of her pupils; 33 children attend the school.

No. 3.—Miss Malvina Deguise makes marked progress; 34 pupils.

No. 4.—School kept by Miss Sophie Duteau de Landry. Miss Duteau has had misunderstandings with the contributors, but the wrong appears to be on their side rather than on hers; 28 pupils. Miss Duteau seemed to me to be educated and to possess the requisite capability. The place in which the school is kept is rather a miserable shed than a house. It is a badly constructed building, without window sashes and with the door and the chimney broken.

No. 5.—School kept by Miss Alize Duteau de Landry. The attendance of the children is very irregular, but I hope for improvement in this respect, on account of the zeal and aptitude of the teacher.

No. 6.—School kept by Mrs. Marie Brouillard. The scholars, 33 in number, are assiduous.

No. 7.—School kept by Miss Louise Chénevert, a skilful and much respected teacher; 56 pupils, 28 boys and 28 girls, attend the school.

St. Marcel.—This parish has three schools.

No. 1.—School kept by Miss Philomène Chatelle and her sister. Their success is remarkable; 98 scholars attend.

No. 2.—Mrs. Amable Guilmette keeps this school on a good footing. She has 108 pupils.

No. 3.—Miss Céline Giard is teacher, her school is inferior; 36 pupils attend it.

St. Aimé.—In this parish there are an industrial college, a convent, and eight elementary schools. The college is under the direction of a priest and four Brothers of St. Joseph, who afford entire satisfaction to the contributors.

The 180 pupils who attend it are divided into five classes.

The college derives its support from the special grant.....	\$ 78
The commissioners' grant.....	200
Their pupils	360

Total..... \$638

The college also possesses a fine farm well cultivated and with all the accessories as complete as could be desired.

The convent is in charge of five Sisters of the Presentation aided by a lay teacher. The instruction given to 160 pupils leaves nothing to be desired. It is on a scale as complete as that of the best institutions of the kind.

No. 2.—School kept by Miss Caroline Roy, a skilful teacher; 77 pupils.

No. 3.—School kept by Miss Marie Beauparlant; 69 pupils attend, but make scanty progress in spite of the zeal of their teacher.

No. 4.—Miss Philomène Robert, teaches 25 children. Her method of instruction impedes their progress.

No. 5.—Miss Elise Anger teaches 54 pupils with success.

No. 6.—Miss Caroline Chevalier keeps an inferior school with 32 pupils.

No. 7.—Miss Lucie St. Germain also keeps an inferior school, 49 pupils.

Mrs. Chapdelaine teaches 65 pupils with great success.

I observed sufficient regularity in all these schools, and the objects requisite for instruction were furnished *ad libitum* by the parents.

Resuming all the details in this report and in the annexed table, the following statistics are obtained:—

Number of municipalities.....	23
Do school districts.....	101
Do " houses.....	97
Do schools in operation.....	105
Do under control.....	8
Do elementary schools.....	4745
Do pupils attending these schools.....	6
Do primary schools for boys.....	371
Do scholars.....	3
Do dissentient schools.....	114
Do scholars.....	2
Do primary schools for girls.....	139
Do scholars.....	3
Do academies.....	641
Do scholars.....	3
Do industrial colleges.....	

Number of scholars.....	592
Do convents.....	8
Do scholars.....	1382
Do independant schools.....	6
Do scholars.....	115
Do do attending these institutions.....	8143
Do do learning alphabet.....	572
Do do reading fluently.....	3210
Do do do easily.....	4352
Do do writing on paper.....	5252
Do do learning the simple rules.....	4276
Do do do composed ".....	2094
Do do do book-keeping.....	407
Do do do orthography.....	1956
Do do do geography.....	4259
Do do do English grammar.....	996
Do do do French do.....	4184
Do do do analysis and parsing.....	2126
Do do do epistolary style.....	298
Do do do land surveying.....	125
Do do do lineal drawing.....	175
Do do do vocal music.....	198
Do do do instrumental music.....	183
Do do do history.....	4410
Do male teachers holding diplomas.....	24
Do female do do.....	68

SALARIES.

21 male teachers receive less than.....	\$100
12 do do.....	200
11 do receive from.....	\$200 to 400
20 do do less than.....	100
47 do receive from.....	\$100 to 200

In conclusion, it affords me pleasure to state that the schools in this district work well, and that the law is generally respected and carried out. The difficulties which have arisen in certain localities are not to be attributed to the spirit of opposition, but rather to miserable local intrigue. I should be glad to see the corporations obliged to furnish school books to the children. Those parishes in which this system has been adopted have derived great benefit from it.

The secretary-treasurers all appeared to be honest, punctual and intelligent; their accounts are generally well kept, and they contribute largely to the success of the schools. Financial matters are prosperous, the rates are regularly collected, and the teachers are well paid. Of course some still complain. I have remonstrated with the parties complained of on every possible occasion, and they have promised to do better for the future.

No 21.—EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF INSPECTOR GRONDIN.

COUNTIES OF CHATEAUGUAY, LAPRAIRIE AND BEAUHARNOIS.

I have the honor to submit to you my report on the progress of education in my district for the school year ending 1st July last (1864).

You will observe by the statistics, a satisfactory progress since last year, both as regards the number attending the school, and their advancement in the various branches of instruction.

I would draw your attention to the irregularity and want of diligence on the part of

the pupils in certain localities, and the unfortunate tendency on the part of the commissioners to engage teachers at the very lowest salaries, as being the two most serious obstacles to the obtaining of more satisfactory results.

Furthermore, in certain localities, the accounts are not regularly kept, and it is desirable that the department should sanction certain forms or blank accounts, which in addition to the advantage of clearness would establish an uniform system in this important branch of the administration of the finances of our school corporation.

I propose to submit for your approval some forms for each branch of the accounts, and I am firmly convinced that if my suggestions are adopted, the abuses of which I have so often to complain under this head, will entirely disappear.

I must observe that I have everywhere found the minds of the people favorably disposed, and the system of assessment is deemed the surest means of securing good schools.

The great majority of the male and female teachers discharge their duties with zeal and regularity.

COUNTY OF LAPRAIRIE.

Laprairie.—The commissioners in this municipality display much diligence and energy in the management of its affairs. They are generously seconded by the rate-payers whose liberality deserves the highest praise.

The boys' academy, attended by 140 scholars, has made remarkable progress under the management of Mr. St. Hilaire, a pupil of the Jacques Cartier Normal School. But as the necessity of a larger staff of professors is very apparent, the commissioners have resolved to intrust the charge of this institution to the Cleres of St. Viateur.

The convent of the Ladies of the Congregation affords a thorough education to the 120 pupils who attend.

It is to be regretted that Miss Blanchard has resigned the charge of a primary superior school, which has been under her care for several years. Of the eight elementary schools in this municipality, seven are kept by female teachers, and the eighth by a male teacher; English is taught with success in six of these schools.

The commissioners provide books, papers, etc., and great benefit to education results from this system. The schoolhouses are all in good order. The young men of this parish possess a very powerful help to self-instruction in the "*Société Littéraire de Laprairie*," the library of which contains 1,200 well selected volumes. This society also receives nearly all the French newspapers published in the country in addition to some foreign and some English papers.

The financial affairs of the municipality are well managed by the secretary-treasurer, Mr. Julien Brousseau.

St. Philippe—The model school has not progressed this year as I expected. This is due principally to want of assiduity on the part of the scholars, and to the apathy of a certain number of the rate-payers. In district No. 1, the school has not produced satisfactory results; this can be accounted for by the prevalence of a contagious disease among the scholars. The examination at the close of the year shewed some progress, particularly in the study of English and arithmetic, among those scholars who were enabled to attend regularly. The teacher has been dismissed. Schools Nos. 2, 3 and 5, are improving, but No. 6 has retrograded under the management of a female teacher who was only tolerated till the end of the year, and she was replaced by another who is doing better. The financial condition of the municipality is very unsatisfactory on account of the negligence of the ex-secretary-treasurer, who left the books full of errors and confusion. Mr. Heroux, the present secretary-treasurer, fulfils his duties to the satisfaction of all interested.

St. Jacques le Mineur.—The model school, attended by 127 scholars, is managed successfully and with ability by Mr. Martineau, who receives an annual salary of \$360. With the exception of No. 6, all the elementary schools have progressed satisfactorily. One of these, No. 2, is kept by a zealous young teacher who is not paid in proportion to his services. The accounts are well kept.

St. Constant.—Mr. Joseph Paradis and Mrs. Paradis manage the model school, which is attended by 92 scholars. This school is very well kept. School in district No. 2, with 118 scholars is also kept by an able teacher. I can speak in terms of the highest

praise of No. 3, attended by 90 scholars. No. 4, although still inferior, has improved since last year; it is attended by 70 scholars. School No. 5, managed by the same teacher for several years, is progressing; there are 33 scholars. The finances are in a healthy condition. The commissioners refused to accompany me in my visit. I must attribute this refusal to the report on the subject of Miss Boire which I made to your department in opposition to their views.

The dissentients have an English school, attended by 34 scholars, which is managed by a teacher who is provided with a diploma from McGill Normal School.

Caughnawaga.—The village of Caughnawaga is an Indian mission which has only one school, which is supported with great difficulty by Canadians who are generally speaking poor. This school is attended by 50 scholars and is managed by a teacher who is provided with a Jacques Cartier Model School diploma. This gentleman deserves a more lucrative situation.

St. Isidore.—School in district No. 1, attended by 86 scholars, is satisfactory. District No. 2, or the village district, comprises the model school managed successfully by Mr. Victor Maucotel and attended by 85 scholars, with a separate school for girls managed by an able female teacher who keeps it on a good footing; it is attended by 88 scholars. The commissioners have decided upon building a schoolhouse on a very complete scale. This proves their zeal and the interest they take in the cause of education. In district No. 3, the school is attended by 91 scholars, and is progressing satisfactorily. The books and accounts of the municipality are well kept by Mr. Langevin, notary public.

COUNTY OF CHATEAUGUAY.

St. Joachim de Chateauguay.—The convent of this parish with 115 scholars managed by the Nuns of the Congregation gives entire satisfaction. The model school, attended by 80 scholars, under the management of Mr. Desrosiers, bearer of an academy diploma from Jacques Cartier Normal School, has progressed remarkably during the year.

The elementary schools kept by female teachers are four in number, and give satisfactory results. They are all on a similar footing of progress. School No. 2 has 90 scholars; No. 3, 78; No. 4, 62; and No. 5, 25.

The dissentient school has been closed several times in the course of the year. It appears, however, that the ratepayers although few in number made great efforts and submitted to great sacrifices in order to keep it up.

St. Philomene.—The five elementary schools of this municipality are kept by female teachers. These schools are all in a satisfactory condition. The model school has neither improved nor fallen off, and has been attended very irregularly. The commissioners have secured for next year the services of a pupil provided with a diploma from the Jacques Cartier Normal School, which will prove a favorable change. The number of pupils in the schools of the several districts may be rated as follows:—

No. 1	50
No. 2	60
No. 3. { model school.....	62
{ girls school.....	55
No. 4.....	66
No. 5.....	57

The secretary-treasurer and several of the commissioners accompanied me in my visits.

St. Martine.—The model school for boys attended by 128 scholars has given satisfactory results. Nevertheless, the commissioners, for reasons which they did not think proper to communicate, have discharged the teacher, Mr. Guilbeault, and have engaged a graduate of the Jacques Cartier Normal School to take his place. The girls' school, attended by 108 scholars, is managed by Miss Marceline Poissant with that zeal and success which could fairly be expected from a teacher educated at the Laval Normal School, where she obtained a model school diploma. With the exception of the school in district No. 6, the scholars of which are not assiduous; the schools of this municipality, five in number, are

regularly attended and shew satisfactory progress. The secretary-treasurer had left the parish for one month and had not yet been replaced. Doctor Le Pailleur, who shewed great zeal in the cause of education as school commissioner for this municipality took his place. The dissentients have a school only attended by 20 scholars. It has been closed for some time owing to the illness of the teacher; it is now open for the current year in charge of a teacher who as yet has no diploma, but who expects to obtain one in a short time.

St. Urbain.—This municipality has not yet the advantage of possessing a model school. There are four elementary schools. School No. 1, attended by 98 scholars is well kept by a good teacher who only receives the paltry salary of \$150 including the value of the firewood furnished by the commissioners. The changes in school No. 2, which for the past two years have occurred twice a year, have impeded progress. No blame can be attached to the commissioners in the matter of these changes. Schools No. 3 and 4 have improved. The commissioners and secretary-treasurer accompanied me in my visits. The dissentient school kept by a female teacher is satisfactorily managed. Mr. Bisson, N.P., keeps the books of this municipality with order and method.

St. Jean Chrysostôme (No. 1).—There are in this municipality, one protestant dissentient school and three catholic schools under control of commissioners. The three latter only are under my supervision. School No. 1, kept by a male teacher and attended by 72 scholars, is satisfactory. No. 2 kept by a male teacher, attended by 70 pupils, has made great progress. In No. 3, improvement is very slow; it is kept by a female teacher and is attended by 30 scholars who are very irregular. There are very few French Canadians in this locality, and English is the only language taught in the schools. District No. 3 is to be joined with No. 2; a French school is to be opened and the district will then be known as No. 3. The books of this municipality are well kept and the teachers are paid regularly.

St. Jean Chrysostôme (No. 2).—Schools Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7, are under my supervision. Mr. Benjamin Singer keeps the model school with zeal and success. One hundred and thirty-eight scholars attend this school. Miss Faubert teaches French and English to 95 scholars who attend School No. 2; the majority of the scholars is composed of French Canadians. School No. 4, kept by a male teacher and attended by 65 French Canadian scholars, has not progressed, owing to want of assiduity on the part of the scholars. School No. 5, attended by 64 scholars, half of each origin, who learn English and French with satisfactory results. No. 6 is managed by an able female teacher who teaches English to 55 scholars of British origin. The accounts are well kept, but about \$120 of arrears are due and the teachers are compelled to wait for their salaries.

St. Antoine Abbé.—There is a French school in this village kept satisfactorily by a female teacher, and attended by 48 French Canadian scholars, also one English school, well kept, attended by 60 scholars of English origin, all Catholics. School No. 2 is kept by a male teacher who teaches French to 72 scholars who attend it. The 4th school is kept by a female teacher who teaches English and French to 60 scholars, the majority of whom are French Canadians. I observed great improvement in these schools. The state of finances is satisfactory.

St. Malachi of Ormstown.—I was well satisfied with the result of an examination at the dissentient Catholic school which I visited with the *curé* of the place, the trustees and the secretary-treasurer. This school is kept by a female teacher and is attended by 38 scholars, nearly all of Irish origin. This municipality is very poor and would well deserve a share of the supplementary grant. It would require this money to open a second school of which it stands much in need.

COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

St. Clement.—This municipality has a boys' academy attended by 263 scholars, under the management of the Christian Brothers, and a convent managed by the Nuns of the Order of *S. S. N. N. de Jésus et de Marie*, which is attended by 264 scholars. In both these institutions the best education is carefully imparted. There are 10 elementary schools kept by female teachers, and good progress is obtained. School No. 2 is attended by 134 scholars; the teacher receives \$180, and has an assistant who is provided with a

diploma. No. 3 is attended by 50 scholars, and the teacher receives \$100. No. 4 is attended by 70 scholars, salary \$120. No. 5, attended by 85 scholars, is the best school; the salary of the teacher is \$140. No. 6 is attended by 60 scholars, salary \$100. No. 7 is attended by 108 scholars, and the teacher who has an assistant, receives a salary of \$180. No. 8 is attended by 60 scholars, salary \$100. No. 9 is attended by 50 scholars, with the same salary. No. 11 was only opened two years ago and the teacher receives only \$80. Mr. St. Amour the secretary-treasurer appears to perform his duties satisfactorily. The dissentient school, attended by 40 scholars, is kept with remarkable success by Mr. James Walker, a student of McGill Normal School, where he received a model school diploma. The independent school is almost abandoned, and will be closed before the expiration of the year.

St. Timothy.—The boys' academy is managed by Mr. Green with more than ordinary success. One hundred and twenty scholars attend it with a view of obtaining a good commercial education. The teacher has a library of 120 volumes, which he places at the disposal of the scholars without charge. The convent, which is in a flourishing condition, is managed by the Nuns of the Order *S. S. N. N. de Jésus et de Marie*, and is attended by 124 scholars who receive an excellent education. There are five elementary schools kept by female teachers; they are all good and upon the same footing as regards progress. The commissioners are zealous. The books of account and register of proceedings are well kept by Mr. Gervais, notary public.

Ste. Cecile.—This new municipality shews a great increase in the number of pupils attending school. The model school is kept by Mr. Codebecq, is attended by 160 scholars, and is satisfactorily managed. The girls' school, attended by 145 scholars, is well kept by an able female teacher who has an assistant who is provided with an elementary school diploma. The other two schools also well kept. The finances are in a good condition. The dissentient school attended by 48 scholars, is well managed by a female teacher who holds a diploma from the McGill Normal School.

St. Louis de Gonzague.—I consider the boys' school kept by Mr. Giroud and attended by 140 scholars to be one of the best in my district. The girls' school is kept by a female teacher, and is attended by 112 scholars. The teacher deserves special mention on account of her excellent system. She is assisted by a teacher who holds an elementary school diploma. School No. 3 is kept by Miss Olive Larivière, No. 6 by Miss Malvina Couillard. These two schools have made great progress; the other three are in a satisfactory condition. The finances, which had for a long time been in a state of embarrassment, are now in a better condition. Mr. Bisson, notary public, fulfils his duties as secretary with exactness and ability.

The dissentients have four schools, all well kept, attended by 216 scholars. Nos. 1 and 3 are kept by female teachers; Nos. 2 and 4 by male teachers. Mr. John Symors, Sr., performs the duties of secretary satisfactorily.

St. Stanislaus de Kostka.—The model school, attended by 98 scholars, is admirably kept by Mr. M. A. Dupuis, a graduate of the Jacques Cartier Normal School. The result of an examination at an elementary school kept by a female teacher and attended by 82 scholars, was highly satisfactory. The finances are in a prosperous condition, but owing to the negligence of the former secretary-treasurer, there is some confusion in the books. I added 60 volumes to the 264 received from your department this year, making in all 324 volumes distributed among the different schools which I visited. I still have 33 English books remaining for Catholic children.

No. 22.—EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF INSPECTOR C. GERMAIN.

COUNTIES OF LAVAL, TERREBONNE, TWO MOUNTAINS AND PART OF ARGENTEUIL.

I have the honor to submit my report of inspection during the year 1864, with the statistical tables for the same.

My district comprises:—1st. The whole county of Laval divided into four parishes,

St. Vincent de Paul, St. Rose, St. Martin and St. François de Sales, subdivided into 12 school municipalities, 42 districts, 17 schoolhouses and 26 schools in operation under control.

2nd. The whole county of Terrebonne, divided into nine parishes: Terrebonne, St. Anne, St. Sophie, St. Janvier, St. Jérôme, St. Sauveur, St. Adèle, St. Agathe and St. Thérèse, subdivided into 13 school municipalities, 42 districts, 34 schoolhouses and 46 schools in operation under control.

3rd. The county of Two Mountains including the Lake Mission and nine parishes: St. Coloman, St. Canut, St. Scholastique, St. Hermase, St. Racide, St. Benoit, St. Eustache, St. St. Augustin and St. Joseph; subdivided into 12 municipalities, 48 districts, 48 schoolhouses and 54 schools under control.

4th. A portion of the county of Argenteuil comprising four municipalities in the parish of St. Angélique des Mille Isles and the township of Morin, four districts, five schoolhouses and five schools under control; also the parish of St. Raphaël de l'Île Bizard in the county of Jacques Cartier, with two municipalities, two districts, two schoolhouses and two schools under control.

The tables which accompany my report shew that in my district of inspection there are 43 school municipalities, 120 school districts, 105 schoolhouses, the property of the commissioners, 133 schools in operation under control including elementary, primary and superior schools, dissentient schools, colleges and convents under control. This gives the following figures: 107 elementary schools, attended by 4846 scholars; nine boys' primary schools of superior class, attended by 673 scholars; eight dissentient schools, attended by 193 scholars; four colleges, attended by 615 scholars; nine convents, attended by 995 female scholars. The whole giving 139 institutions of all kinds, attended by 7,431 scholars. Of this number, the following classification may be made:—spelling and the alphabet, 2107 scholars; reading (read easily), 2253 scholars; reading (read very well), 3071 scholars; writing on paper, 2865 scholars; simple rules of arithmetic, 1568 scholars; composite rules, &c., of arithmetic, 1585 scholars; bookkeeping, orthography, 1701 scholars; geography, 1185 scholars; English grammar, 464 scholars; French grammar, 2038 scholars; analysis and parsing, 1464 scholars; the art of letter writing, 196 scholars; horticulture and agriculture, 107 scholars; mathematics, 36 scholars; surveying, 55 scholars; lineal drawing, 31 scholars; vocal music, 297 scholars; instrumental music, 115 scholars; history, 1419 scholars.

In addition to the branches above detailed, all the scholars who learn reading can also read latin and manuscript. In the convents, sewing is taught to the greater number of the scholars, embroidery to 118 scholars, and fancy needlework to 309 scholars.

In the institutions called superior schools under control, the use of the globes is taught to 48 scholars, ornamental drawing to 5, mental arithmetic to 96, natural history to 6, domestic economy to 12 and the art of teaching to 3. At the model school of St. Jérôme the military art is taught to a class of 48 scholars. Twenty-three male and 100 females teachers possess diplomas; there are only two teachers, one male the other female, as yet without diplomas, and at the next meeting of the Board of Examiners they are coming forward for examination.

Nine male teachers receive salaries from \$100 to \$200 per annum; 10 from \$200 to \$400, and five over \$400.

The different special reports that I had the honor to submit during the year, render it unnecessary that I should here enter into the details of difficulties happily settled through your intervention. I am happy, however, to be in a position to state that the measures adopted in every case by the Chief Superintendent of Education, as well as the support afforded me, have strengthened my position as inspector in the opinion of the public, and such a proceeding is necessary to enable a school inspector to perform, with any success, the arduous duties devolving upon him.

If we take into consideration the paucity of our pecuniary means which diminish as the number of municipalities increases, and if we also consider the composition of the different boards of school commissioners, many of them being new, without much enlightenment, I think the schools in my district have progressed as well as could be expected.

I may state also, and it affords me pleasure to be able to do so, that an improvement has taken place in the appreciation of the ability of a teacher. Now, contrary to former

practice, the ability of a teacher is looked to more than the terms he asks for his services. Experience has opened everybody's eyes, and it is now understood that with the cheapest remuneration you seldom obtain the best talent.

It would be desirable that any young persons who intend to adopt teaching as a profession should follow the course in "the Art of Teaching" at the Jacques Cartier Normal School. Art always assists even the best talent, and renders the latter more useful and fruitful in good effects.

I find that as a general rule, the female teachers who have obtained diplomas, neglect their studies, and instead of acquiring fresh knowledge, they imperceptibly forget a portion of what they had already acquired. The male teachers are, as a general rule more careful, and add to their store of knowledge by serious and attentive studies. *I have already suggested, and I repeat that if a prize were offered each year for the best school in the district of inspection, there would be a very great incentive to exertion.

Reading is generally well taught, but the art of penmanship is very much neglected. I have used every exertion to obtain improvement in this branch but without the success that I expected.

I should like to see a system of taxation generally adopted which would be more popular than the present system. There is a plan adopted at St. Vincent de Paul which has been very well received ; it is as follows :

The secretary-treasurer prepares a list for each school district, which he hands to the school commissioners ; the latter divide the different school districts among themselves, and collect the tax in person at the domiciles of the rate-payers. After due consideration they pay the amount of debt incurred. By this system, there is greater responsibility ; those who are negligent and in arrears can find no pretext for further delay, and both doubt and difficulty disappear. At the end of each quarter or at the end of the year, the secretary-treasurer prepares a receipt-book in the following form :

Table of sums collected by A. B., School Commissioner, in District No. —, for the year beginning — (here follows the expenditure in detail.)

Name of Rate-payer.	By received for taxes.	By received for monthly liability.	By received for arrears.	Total received.	Balance due.

This system forces the commissioners to take a more active part in the management of the schools. It has also the advantage of placing the state of affairs more generally before the eyes of the rate-payers, and thus it is with the greater amount of satisfaction, that each pays his share to the commissioner of his own choice.

All the model schools in my district are managed by able and experienced teachers. I think the establishment of model schools in all our parishes a great improvement in our school system. It would in my opinion be much better to diminish the number of elementary and increase that of model schools. Nothing could possibly conduce more to the cultivation of a taste for good sound education.

I need add nothing in praise of our convents. These institutions recommend themselves ; they constitute the ornament, the glory and the moral force of our country.

St. Vincent de Paul—Without entering into the details of each school municipality, I may remark, that in this parish, all the schools are making satisfactory progress. The teachers are paid according to their measure of ability, and financial affairs are in a sound state. Two teachers from the Jacques Cartier Normal School are employed. In addition to the Laval College and the convent managed by the Nuns of La Providence, there is the reformatory prison for Lower Canada, managed by F. X. Prieur, Esquire, whose indefatigable zeal and ability in the performance of his duty command general admiration and esteem. As 77 young delinquents receive an education in this establishment from its chaplains, I thought it proper to mention the fact in that portion of the table allotted to independent schools.

St. Martin.—This parish is more careful than in previous years in the selection of male and female teachers.

St. Rose.—There is an improvement in the schools of this parish. The school kept by Miss Locas deserves special mention. I fear that the delicate state of her health may soon deprive the parish of her services.

St. François de Salles.—This parish, although limited in extent, keeps up its four schools.

Terrebonne.—I found evident progress in three elementary schools in this parish. Miss C. Robin's school amply meets the requirements of the district in which it is situated.

St. Anne.—The schools of this parish have improved during the past year. Miss Morelle is a deserving teacher.

St. Thérèse.—This parish has seven schools including one dissentient school.

St. Janvier.—The school of the village, kept by Mr. Godard, who holds a model school diploma, is well kept and gives satisfactory results. The remuneration given to the female teachers of this parish is so small, that it is impossible to obtain the services of persons sufficiently competent.

St. Jérôme.—This village has but lately received the addition of a splendid convent, built of stone, two stories high, 60 feet in length by 40 feet in height, with a basement. The management has been confided to the Nuns of "*La Congregation de St. Anne.*" Although this institution was only opened on the 24th day of September last, already 110 scholars attend it, and the same course of instruction has been adopted as that of other convents.

Mr. Hétiér manages the model school, and in addition to his duties, he has undertaken to teach drill to 48 young men, whom he has formed into a military company. It would be desirable that his example should be followed by others of the same profession. No better system could be adopted to produce good order and learning among young men intrusted to the care of a teacher. Mr. Hétiér in his experience has been quite successful in this branch.

The parishes of St. Sauveur, St. Adele, St. Agathe-des-Monts, as well as the townships of Abercrombie and Morin, have been lately divided into school municipalities. Nevertheless, in spite of the pecuniary embarrassments due to the poverty of the taxpayers, the commissioners do everything in their power, and succeed in establishing schools in accordance with the terms of the law. Their noble exertions have been successful, because in the parish of St. Sauveur, two schools have been in operation since last summer, in addition to one already established. In St. Agathe, two schools have been in operation from the same date. I asked the commissioners of the parish of St. Adele to co-operate with me in the establishment of new schools in their parish, but they requested a delay of one year on account of the insufficiency of last year's crops.

The parish of St. Sophie or New Glasgow is in an exceptional position, because the population is mixed, and each sect demands a teacher whose views may agree with theirs. With the antipathy existing among nationalities, and the small salary that can be afforded by the poor colonists, it is not surprising that so many schools have, during the past few years remained unoccupied.

The school of the village of St. Agathe has changed management. Miss Valiquet, the former teacher, has been replaced by Miss Monciau who keeps it in a prosperous condition. Miss Hétiér still continues to teach in the school of "*Nord de L'Ile.*"

The school commissioners of the parish of St. Colomban can scarcely keep up their three schools owing to the pecuniary trouble suffered by the majority of the rate-payers. In St. Canut, it will always be difficult to obtain good schools because the soil is very poor and the population is scattered. The central school of the parish has remained unoccupied for some time, and is now in the same condition. I certainly must praise the school commissioners of St. Scholastique as well as those who have exerted themselves in the execution of the law. It is due to them to say that their exertions have been the means of securing the best measure of progress.

In the parish of St. Hermas, the changes in the *personnel* of the teachers have operated

as a moderation in their progress. If the teachers should only follow the instructions which I gave them, they will again be placed on a good footing. The same causes have also operated with regard to the schools of St. Placide.

I recommended to the commissioners of the parish of St. Benoit several changes or improvements that certainly would result favorably. Several of the female teachers of this parish certainly deserve great praise for their good conduct and success.

The schools of the parish of St. Eustache are in a good condition; some of them have distinguished themselves in a remarkable manner. There must be a change this year in a teacher, in order that greater and better results may be obtained. The year, however, has been quite satisfactory. In my last report, I mentioned that there were too many schools that operated as a bar to progress in the parish of St. Augustin. In my visit of the 26th October last, the commissioners acknowledged the correctness of my remarks. They, by resolution, abolished the school *Petit St. Charles*, by annexing *La Côte du Grand St. Charles* to St. Eustache. In order to obtain these improvements, the two municipalities must of necessity arrive at an understanding. There will be a conference in a short time on the subject.

The schools of the parish of St. Joseph are generally satisfactory.

The want of pecuniary means and the isolation in which the parish of Ste. Angélique des Mille-Iles is placed, frequently cause difficulties in keeping the schools, and the holidays are of a length prejudicial to the cause of progress. I take this opportunity of bearing testimony to the assiduity with which the school commissioners fulfil their duty.

The two schools in the township of Morin are in operation and work well.

I cannot conclude this report without thanking the gentleman of the clergy and the principal citizens of the parishes that I have visited, for their very great kindness. Everywhere, I must say, I was cordially received.

REPORT OF MR HUBBARD.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report for the year 1864:—

There has been no special change in the number or position of the municipalities and schools in my district during the year, as, in fact, the number of new municipalities and districts organized last year was such as to render many alterations unnecessary for the present. Nearly all the municipalities have sustained their schools successfully, and no serious difficulties have arisen. The general progress of the schools has been good, and in some localities there has been decided improvement in the condition of affairs. I will, as usual, give you a brief account of each municipality in order, classing them in connection with the several counties to which they belong.

COUNTY OF STANSTEAD.

1. *Stanstead*.—This municipality has resumed its 32 districts, the commissioners having found it necessary to re-open two which had been suspended. All have had schools for at least part of the year; Nos. 23 and 28 had no school in winter, and No. 24 in summer, owing to the small number of children who were able to attend. No. 25, also, was not opened till summer, its schoolhouse not being completed till spring. All the others were in operation through the year. The aggregate attendance was 1032. No. 16 had the largest (96), and No. 9 the smallest aggregate attendance (about 15). Nos. 1 and 5 had each over 50, and No. 17, 23, 24 and 32, less than 20. Nos. 13 and 25 have excellent new schoolhouses, costing about \$500 each. A contract was let for building a new schoolhouse in No. 2, but owing to remissness on the part of the contractor, it has not yet been erected. The other schoolhouses are in pretty good condition. Thirteen of the schools had male teachers in winter, the others and all the summer schools were taught by females. I visited most of the schools both in winter and in summer. A few of the teachers had not obtained their diplomas at the time of my visits, though nearly all of them did so afterward. The schools were generally well conducted, and the progress has been pretty good. The financial affairs of the municipality have improved; the assessments which had

been in arrears, have all been collected, and the assessment levied for this year is double that of last year. As a draw-back upon this, however, I must state that the collections (perhaps necessarily) have still been made in United States money—all business, in fact, being done on that basis. The commissioners have increased the teachers' wages, though I think not enough to balance the depreciation of the currency. This depreciation is really a very serious difficulty in this, as also in all the border townships, as United States money is necessarily the principal *circulating medium*, and it is, perhaps impossible to keep clear of it.

Stanstead Academy has continued under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Lee, with good success; aggregate attendance, 180. *Georgeville Academy*, with which the school of district No. 1 is still united, was taught, part of the year, by Mr. W. B. Ives, and the remainder by a female teacher; attendance, 52. *Cassville Academy* was taught two terms by Mr. Locke with good success; attendance 67. An independent (elementary) school was also kept in district No. 16, by a good teacher, with 25 pupils, making in all 36 schools within the municipality, with an aggregate attendance of 1304 pupils.

2. *Barnston*.—Has now 20 districts, having lost one of its largest by the separation of Coaticook, districts 3, 10 and 12 have built good new schoolhouses this year, all on an approved plan. The one in No. 10 is an excellent house. All the schoolhouses are now in good condition. The three districts above-mentioned had schools only in summer, as their houses were not completed so as to have winter schools; the other districts had schools through the year; aggregate attendance, 520. None of the schools have an aggregate of over 40 pupils; three had less than 20. Two male teachers were employed (in Nos. 4 and 19) in winter; the others were females, as also, all the summer teachers. I have nothing special to remark respecting any of the schools; the management and progress were generally pretty good. On the whole, I think that the pupils in the schools this year have been of a younger and less advanced class than those of former years.

There has been a good degree of improvement this year, in the management and condition of affairs in this municipality. The assessment has been materially increased, so as to meet the expenses of the schools, and a more regular system adopted in regard to the engagement of teachers, which has hitherto been quite loose, so much so that difficulties had arisen in some cases. I have urged some further changes which I hope will gradually be made. The accounts, &c., seemed to be in good order; collections and payments a little slow; the business is, however, done in *current money*.

Barnston Academy, still taught by Mr. Shangs, has been well sustained. As the teacher was away at the time of my last visit, I am unable to state the attendance; it has doubtless been reported to you. I visited the schools of this municipality in winter, and most of them again in summer.

3. *Coaticook*.—This new municipality which was organized last year, has sustained two very good schools with an aggregate of 140 pupils; one of them had an aggregate of 107—the largest in my district. The attendance was, however, quite variable. In the largest school an assistant was employed most of the year. The schools were well conducted.

There are, as yet, no schoolhouses belonging to the commissioners, but tolerably good houses are secured for the present until new ones are built. The commissioners intended this year to build an academy, but finding that the cost would exceed what they were by law authorized to raise, they made an arrangement with the municipal council to build it as a *Town Hall*. As this will require a large assessment, the commissioners will defer building schoolhouses for a year or two. The financial affairs of the commissioners are in good condition, and are well cared for.

Coaticook Academy has not been in operation during the year; the commissioners, to whom the institution is now intrusted, having been unable to find a suitable teacher in time, and being destitute also of a suitable building for the school. A teacher was engaged for a short time *on trial*, but he did not give satisfaction; and it was thought better to allow the school to remain closed for the year, until an academy should be erected. The commissioners hope to get the school re-opened the coming year.

4. *Barford*.—The six districts have all had schools through the year, with an aggregate of 165 pupils. All the schoolhouses are good, and, as heretofore, are kept well and

supplied with dry firewood. Two male teachers were employed in winter, the others were females. One of the male teachers failed to obtain a diploma according to agreement. I think that the commissioners will be more cautious in future about employing teachers who have not diplomas at the time. Nos. 4 and 6 had the same teachers through the year; the other districts changed teachers. There has been considerable difficulty growing out of the depreciation of U. S. money; the affairs are, however, in pretty good condition. The secretary-treasurer is, I think, faithful and earnest in his duties. The progress of the schools was pretty good. I visited both in winter and summer.

5. *Hatley*.—Has still 15 districts, including the dissentients. Thirteen of the districts under the commissioners and the dissentient have had schools. No. 7 only in winter, and No. 13 only in summer; aggregate attendance, 461. Six districts, Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 11, had an aggregate of over 40 each; one, No. 13, had less than 20. No. 5 had a male teacher in winter, all the others were females. Nos. 3, 4, 8 and the dissentient school, had the same teachers through the year; Nos. 4, 7, 8 and the dissentient school having the same teachers as last year, and No. 2, 5 and 9, for part of the year. I may mention Nos. 4, 7 and 8 as making the most marked progress, especially the latter; the others did well. I visited most of the schools both in winter and summer. All the teachers, I think, have diplomas, except the teacher of the dissentient school, who has, I suppose, since obtained one. The schoolhouses remain the same as last year. I hope something will soon be done about a new house in No. 12, which had a school this year, the old house being unfit for use.

The affairs of the commissioners are well managed and in good condition. The "States money" depreciation is quite a trouble here. A difficulty has arisen between the commissioners and the municipal council, the latter attempting to control the commissioners in the amount of their assessment, and refusing to collect. The commissioners will probably collect their own rates. They continue the same amount as last year, which, with the scholar fees, make their funds sufficient, but not too large. The changes made last year have had good effect on the *status* of the schools.

The dissentients have sustained their school tolerably well; but the trustess have experienced difficulty in collecting scholar fees, on account of deficiency in their *records*, which I have, I think, put in a way to be remedied and avoided in future. A second dissentient school may have to be opened next year.

Charleston Academy was without a teacher part of the year. Mr. Ball was engaged in summer, and is, I think, to continue the coming year. When I visited the school, there was about 35 students in attendance, and the school seemed to be doing well.

6. *Magog*.—One district has been added, making nine, and all have had schools, although nearly all were much interrupted by epidemic sickness among the children. When I visited in winter, four were closed from that cause; aggregate attendance, 236. All the schools except No. 3 were quite small. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 had male teachers in winter; all the teachers have diplomas. The progress of the school was much retarded by the absence of the children, from sickness and other causes. Some difficulty arose in No. 3, in winter, from insubordination on the part of older pupils, some of whom had to be expelled from the school. No. 9, the new district, has no house yet; all the others have good houses. No. 3 occupying the model school house. The *model school* was taught part of the year by Mr. H. M. Hovey, with fair success. (As the school of No. 3 is partly connected with the model school, the attendance of the latter is included in the aggregate given above.)

The improvements introduced last year by the commissioners in the management of their affairs have been continued, and the finances are, consequently, in a much better state than formerly. There are more schools than can well be sustained; but it is difficult, as the township is situated, to have less. An effort may be made to unite some of the older districts.

In the six municipalities in this county, there are now 84 districts, 83 of which have had schools this year, with an aggregate of 2554 pupils. Two schools (one in Barford and one in Hatley) are French the rest are English. The studies pursued and the general management of the schools continue much the same as in previous years. I have no special complaints to make relative to any of these municipalities. The prevalent system of frequently changing teachers, continues to be a source of evil, but it is a matter which I

think cannot be remedied by imperative interference. I shall do all in my power, by urging its importance upon commissioners and others, to encourage longer engagements, and I hope that there has already been some improvement in this respect. This evil is not, by any means, confined to the county.

COUNTY OF COMPTON.

7. *Compton*.—Has now 23 districts, 22 of which have had schools (one of these for only part of the year). The aggregate attendance has been 670. No. 16 had no school during the year, having still no schoolhouse, and there being but few scholars. (I think, however, that something should be done in this district.) Six male teachers were employed in winter, all the others were females. Only one district had the same teacher through the year, though several had the same for part of the year as for the former year. This, I may remark, was in some instances, perhaps in all, owing, as is frequently the case, to circumstances beyond the control of the commissioners, who are, I think, inclined to avoid this evil. The attendance at the schools was generally pretty good; No. 5 had the largest and No. 10 the smallest aggregate attendance. The progress was generally good. I may speak of special improvement in writing, in No. 5 in winter and in No. 3 in summer, under the same teacher, Miss Care; specimens of writing—about 70 copy books—sent from the former school to the semi-annual meeting of the District Teachers' Association, were much admired.

The schoolhouse in district No. 1 has been well repaired; new houses have been built in Nos. 6, 12, 19 and 23; and the houses generally are now in good condition. Affairs are still well managed as to funds, and payments are prompt.

Compton Academy was taught by Mr. W. Mayo, with good success. I am not positive as to the aggregate attendance, but think it was about 50. I visited this municipality both in winter and summer.

8. *Clifton*.—This municipality has the same number of districts and schools as heretofore—five, though, owing to sickness, difficulty in procuring teachers, &c., the schools have been considerably interrupted. I was unable to visit in winter; in summer I found schools keeping in Nos. 1 and 2; the other districts had had schools in winter, but had not been re-opened for want of teachers. No. 4, in fact, should not be re-opened till a new house is built. One is now building. The aggregate attendance was about 120. All the teachers were females. There has been no special change in the affairs of this municipality, except that a new house has been built in No. 5.

9. *Hereford*.—Has now seven districts, and all have had schools a portion of the year—the French settlement of which I spoke last year having had a school. From causes of which I have spoken heretofore, the schools generally were not kept the full time. I found five in operation in summer. The aggregate attendance was 150. All the teachers were females, with diplomas. The schoolhouses are the same as last year. No special trouble has arisen, and affairs are in pretty good condition, and are, I think, well managed.

10. *Eaton*.—All the 15 districts have sustained schools, except Nos. 2, 12 and 13,—the first had a private school part of the year—these three districts not being in a condition to have schools, most of the scholars of the two latter, by an arrangement with the commissioners of Newport, are attending schools in that municipality; the schoolhouse (a new one) of one district of Newport being only a few rods from the old house of No. 12. A portion also of the scholars of No. 13 attend a new school in Bury, this district as well as No. 2 being much scattered. The aggregate attendance was 445; the schools generally were well attended, and the general progress would compare well with other sections. No. 4 had a male teacher in winter, all the others were females; several schools having different teachers in summer from those in winter. Nos. 5 and 14 have built a good new schoolhouses; the others are in tolerable condition. The affairs of the commissioners are in good condition.

Cookshire Academy was taught one term by Mr. Fessenden; as he was unable to continue the school, a Mr. Cameron was employed for the remainder of the year, with good success, and has been engaged for the coming year. I am not now able to state with

certainly, the aggregate attendance ; when I visited the school, it was well attended. An academy building is in process of erection at Eaton Corner, (District No. 4,) and it is intended to sustain a high school (as has hitherto been done) for at least part of the year, as an independent school. I visited both in winter and in summer.

11. *Newport, Auckland, &c.*—Schools have been kept this year in all the five districts ; in No. 1 only in summer, Nos. 1 and 2 being partly sustained, as before intimated, by Eaton scholars. Aggregate attendance 115. No. 4 had the same male teacher in winter as last year, the others were females ; the schools were generally well conducted. No. 3 had a very small attendance in summer, owing in part to dissatisfaction in the district, relative to the employment of the teacher, she was, however, sufficiently competent, and there was no valid objection to her. An independent school was kept in summer, in part of Nos. 3 and 4, with about 30 pupils. Nos 1 and 2 have good, new schoolhouses, the others are in good condition, and the finances are in a pretty good state. To avoid mismanagement and dissatisfaction relative to the engagement of teachers, I have advised that all engagements should be agreed upon at a meeting of the commissioners, instead of being made by individual commissioners, as heretofore.

12. *Westbury.*—The 4 districts have sustained schools, with about the usual attendance and success ; aggregate about 100. The school here, I think, been pretty well taught, but the pupils, generally, are still backward. One of the districts, No. 4, I was unable to visit. The Secretary-Treasurer was from home at the time of my visit, so that I cannot speak positively as to the state of affairs, but think that they are in a fair condition. I cannot learn that the dissentients have done anything this year, in fact they are so few in number and so scattered, that they can do but little.

13. *Bury* continues prosperous as to its school affairs. The 7 districts, formerly reported, all had schools, with fair attendance and progress. A new district has been organized, necessarily somewhat informally, in the south-west corner of the township, composed of children in Bury, Eaton, Newport, and Westbury, so situated that they could attend school no where else, and as the majority of the children (as well as the schoolhouse) are in Bury, the district should be reckoned with Bury. This district has built a schoolhouse, and had school in summer. The aggregate attendance at all the schools was about 280. No. 1, which is still united with the model school, was taught part of the year by Mr. Cawling ; after the termination of his engagement, as his management was not very satisfactory, a female teacher, Miss Rugg, was employed at a good salary, and, thus far, with good success. The other schools were also taught by female teachers, who generally did well. The school-houses are shut, as last year, that in No. 5, was to be repaired. Affairs seem to be very well managed, and collections and payments prompt. I was able to visit here only in summer.

14. *Lingwick.*—This municipality has gone on without special change, the four districts keeping up tolerable schools, with about the usual attendance, aggregate, 128. The teachers were females, those in winter being the same as the previous season, in summer some new teachers were necessarily employed. The progress of the scholars has been about as heretofore, and the schoolhouses are now comfortable. Want of proper interest is still a great drawback upon the success of the schools here. The finances, &c., are well managed, and accounts well kept. The commissioners are not a little embarrassed, just now, by the refusal of the British American Land Company to pay their portion of the assessment, owing to a difficulty between the latter and the municipal council, and as the matter is in the hands of the council, the commissioners cannot at once enforce collection. I hope, however, that the difficulty will be got over.

15. *South Winslow.*—The hope which I expressed, in my last report, relative to this municipality has, to a good extent, been realized. Old difficulties have been somewhat overcome, and although others have arisen, still matters are, on the whole, in a much more hopeful state. Some four schools have been kept, though with considerable interruption, and some progress has, I trust, been made. The aggregate attendance has, I think, been about 96. The school at the "Depôt," so called, has been the most successful, having been kept a longer time than the others. Owing to the great difficulty in obtaining properly qualified teachers, one or two were employed a short time with diplomas ; but

none such, I think, are now employed. The French settlement, of which I have spoken in previous reports, has not, as yet, established a regular dissentient school, but they have built a schoolhouse, and are, I think, going on under the commissioners. Collections are improving, and altogether affairs seem quite hopeful. There has been but little improvement as to the schoolhouses. I was sorry that none of the schools happened to be keeping just at the time of my visit, which was in June.

16. *North Winslow*.—Has continued its four schools with pretty good success; attendance, 129. The same teachers have been retained, and have given pretty good satisfaction, and there has been fair progress. All the districts have now tolerably fair schoolhouses. I found the arrears of assessment (of which I complained last year), pretty well collected, though something was still due; the teachers' salaries were not very much behind. Considering the poverty of the people, this municipality has, I think, so far done well. I visited it in June.

17. *Whitton, Hampden and Marston*.—This large and sparsely settled municipality has progressed but slowly, though something by way of collecting assessments and sustaining schools, two having been kept part of the year, attendance about 57. (I was unable to visit the schools, but saw the chairman of the commissioners.) The two teachers last employed hold diplomas. Perhaps no portion of my district is more unfavorably situated in regard to opportunity for procuring teachers and sustaining schools. I hope to visit the schools there early in winter.

18. *Sherbrooke*.—I am happy to state that the increased interest and efficiency on the part of the commissioners, to which I alluded last year has been continued, and the five schools have been well sustained; aggregate attendance, 290. The teachers of the previous year have all been retained, except that the one employed in No. 2 was obliged, on account of other engagements, to give up his school at the close of the first term, and another was employed, who has fully made good the place of the former, the school having very much improved since she took charge of it, both in attendance and the progress of the children. No. 4, still efficiently taught by Mr. Casault, had an aggregate of 100 pupils, and No. 2, of 70 pupils; in both these schools, assistant teachers have been employed. Nos. 3 and 5, the former a French boys' school, and the latter, a girls' school, still taught at the Nunnery, were well attended. No. 1 was not as well attended. All the teachers have been re-engaged for the ensuing year, and the schools have reopened with an increased attendance, the commissioners having abolished the scholar-fee, and offered prizes to encourage attendance. The abolition of the scholar-fee in this instance is, I think, judicious, though of course, not strictly legal. The schoolhouses have been considerably improved, and still further improvements are in progress. The assessment has been increased, and the finances are now in good condition. The commissioners attend faithfully to the visiting and vigilant oversight of the schools; the chairman, Hon. J. S. Sanborn, and L. J. Boivin, Esq., the visiting committee, visited each school twice each term. This, I hardly need say, has an excellent effect on the character of the schools. The principal obstacle to the progress of the schools has been, the irregular attendance of the children, and the commissioners are doing what they can to remedy this evil.

The academy has been in operation, though the male department was interrupted part of the year for want of a teacher, Mr. Marsh not finding the encouragement sufficient to induce him to remain. Miss Robertson has kept up the female department with her usual efficiency and success. The male department is now re-opened under charge of Mr. O'Regan. The *French College* was conducted by Mr. O'Regan, with good success. The *Nunnery* has also been well sustained. The *Colonial School* has had a good attendance, and has been satisfactorily conducted by Miss Green and an assistant. Several independent schools have also been kept up. The attendance at all the schools I have estimated at 749.

19. *Ascot*.—All the 17 districts have had schools (Nos. 1 and 12 only in summer) with an attendance of 500 pupils, and rather better progress generally has been made than last year, though several schools are yet quite backward. Four schools, Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 8 in winter had male teachers; the others were females. In No. 13, I think, the best progress was made, and in Nos. 6 and 14, the least. A male teacher employed in No. 8 in winter had no diploma. Nos. 10 and 18 have good new houses; the others are generally in pretty fair condition, as are also the financial affairs of the corporation.

Bishop's College and Grammar School continues to flourish; having had an aggregate attendance of about 175.

20. *Orford* has gone on about as heretofore, rather feebly sustaining four schools, two of them only one term—aggregate attendance 103. No. 1 had a tolerably good school in winter in the same old house. No. 2 had a school in summer, also in the old house, a new one is, however, building, which is much needed, as is also a new house in No. 1. Nos. 4 and 5 (French schools) were both continued the eight months, the former, when I visited it in winter, was very poorly attended, owing, I was told, to the poverty of the parents, not being able to clothe their children suitably to attend school in the cold weather. No. 5 was better sustained and the pupils seemed to be doing well; the schoolhouse has been improved. There has been no special change in the management of affairs.

In the 14 municipalities in this county (including the Electoral Division of Sherbrooke), I have reported 108 districts; 104 schools operating under control of commissioners, with an aggregate attendance of 3,168 pupils; four independent schools, with 75 pupils; in all, 108 elementary schools, with 3,243 pupils; two model schools, three academies, one nunnery, one commercial college and one university; making altogether, 116 educational institutions of all kinds, with 3,942 pupils, which shows considerable increase over last year. Ninety-five of the elementary schools are English, 13 French. Fourteen new schoolhouses have been erected during the year, several of them quite good.

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

21. *Shipton*.—In this municipality 19 districts have had schools under control of the commissioners, and one under the dissentient trustees, with an aggregate of 640 pupils; a new district having opened a school in summer. Several of the schools were somewhat interrupted by sickness, but on the whole, they have been well attended, and generally pretty well taught. One male teacher was employed through the year. Eight districts, Nos. 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, and the dissentient school retained their teachers through the year; three of them, the same as last year, and Nos. 1, 6, 8, 14 and 16 had a former teacher for part of the year. The dissentient school, though controlled by the trustees, is supported the same as the other schools, the funds not being separated.

The assessment is large, and the funds consequently ample, and the accounts are still well kept. No. 19 has built a schoolhouse, and I hope that one will soon be built in No. 5. The other schoolhouses, except No. 15, are in good condition. No. 12 is in need of repairs.

Danville Academy was taught, for part of the year, by the former teacher, Mr. Pearl, but as he decided to leave, Mr. Perlay was engaged to supply his place, and the schools has gone on well. It was a matter of regret that Mr. Pearl did not remain, but I hope that the present teacher will do well. The school has had an aggregate of 102.

22. *Cleveland*.—Ten districts under the commissioners, and one under the trustees, have had schools through the year (except No. 4, which was suspended in winter for want of a suitable house), with an aggregate of 375 pupils. Five districts, Nos. 3, 6, 7, 9 and the dissentient school, retained their teachers through the year (females); those in Nos. 6 and 9 were the same as last year. Nos. 2 and 5 had male teachers in winter. With the exception of No. 8, the schools were generally well attended. No. 1 was rather unsuccessful in summer, and the teacher was dismissed, it was well taught in winter. No. 6 made, I think, the best progress. No. 7 also made a good improvement; the others generally did well. No. 11, the new district formed last year, has not yet opened a school. A new house is building in No. 4; the other houses are in good condition, as also, are the financial affairs of the commissioners, and the accounts are well kept. The dissentients are getting matters into a better way in regard to funds.

St. Francis College has been well sustained, with an aggregate of 120 students.

23. *Melbourne and Brompton Gore*.—Fourteen districts have had schools, four of these, however, only part of the year, with an aggregate attendance of 335. No. 1, which had been closed for some time, was kept one term in summer. Nos. 3 and 4 were closed in winter, the former on account of the condition of the schoolhouse, and the latter for want of a teacher, the one employed being taken sick. No. 15 was closed through the

year, and No. 18, most of the year, for want of suitable teachers. Four districts, Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 17, retained the same teachers through the year; all the teachers were females. The attendance at the schools generally was not large. I have nothing special to remark respecting any of them. No. 17 which had lost its schoolhouse last year, has re-built a pretty good house; the others remain as last year. The affairs of the commissioners are now in pretty good condition, and there are but few arrears. The *girls' school* has been quite well sustained; attendance 51.

24. *Village of Melbourne*.—Since the appointment of the new commissioners last year, former difficulties have been somewhat overcome, and a school has been organized and tolerably well sustained through the year, with 34 pupils who have made some progress. The school has been kept in a *rented room* which is hardly suitable, and a schoolhouse should be built as soon as it can well be done. Something has been done by way of collecting assessments, and I trust that matters will prosper better than heretofore.

25. *Brompton* has gone on without much change, the five districts keeping up their schools with pretty good success; attendance 166, considerably larger than last year. There has been but little change of teachers, and fair progress has been made. The affairs are pretty well managed, and no difficulties have arisen. A movement has been made at Brompton Mills, to establish a dissentient (Catholic) school, but it has not, as yet, been arranged. An independent school was kept, I think, part of the year.

26. *Winasor*.—Has kept up its five schools, as last year (No. 5 only in summer, there being but few scholars) with 122 pupils. Male teachers were employed both terms in No. 1, and in winter in Nos. 2 and 4; the former having the same teacher in winter and the latter in summer as last year. No. 2 had the most advanced pupils, especially in winter; in No. 1 also, good progress has been made; in the others, fair. A difficulty respecting a site, has delayed the building of a schoolhouse in No. 3, which is much needed. I have endeavored to settle the difficulty, and trust that a house will soon be built. The funds are pretty well managed.

27. *St. George de Windsor*.—This municipality has had six districts, five of which have had schools this year; attendance, 161. There has been no change of teachers, and the schools have been satisfactory. I was unable to visit the municipality till most of the schools were closed. The school-houses have been repaired, the teachers are mostly paid, and affairs are in a more hopeful state than last year. No. 6 will probably have a school the coming year.

28. *Stoke*.—This municipality had had two schools, one with 15 pupils through the year; the other with 10 pupils, only in summer. In the former, fair progress was made, the other was newly opened when I visited it. But little had been done to the school-houses, owing to the refusal of the British American Land Company (which own a large portion of the township,) to pay the assessment, which amounted, for the two years, to about \$600. A suit was brought by the commissioners, before the Circuit Court, for the collection of the amount, and after considerable delay, judgment was obtained in May last, and the amount has since been paid. This will enable the commissioners to finish the present schoolhouses and build another. The proceedings of the commissioners have, I think, been correct, and I trust that affairs will be well managed. The municipality is still very sparsely settled.

In the eight municipalities in this county, I now report 68 school districts, 63 elementary schools operating under commissioners and trustees (two under the latter,) with an aggregate of 1858 pupils; also, one female seminary, one academy and one college; total, 66 schools, 2131 pupils; eight schools are French, the others English. I think that no teacher without a diploma has been employed in the county, and there is less changing of teachers than in Stanstead and Compton counties.

COUNTY OF WOLFE.

29. *Dudswell*.—The eight districts, as last year, have had schools, in one or two instances, for only part of the year, attendance, about 200. Nos. 2 and 5 have been much the best sustained, the others being small. No. 2, still united with the academy, was taught in winter, by Mr. Mr. Gilman, a former teacher, with good success; in summer, by Miss Ives,

who taught the previous summer. No. 5, still assisted by the Colonial Church and School Society, was taught in winter by the former teacher, Mr. Cork, and in summer, by Miss Hall a former teacher, (with a Normal School diploma), who is to continue the coming year. The school has done pretty well. In one or two instances, in the other districts, teachers without diplomas were employed. I found one such in winter, and remonstrated with the commissioners in writing against allowing such engagements; I found another, however, in summer without diploma. The fault of the commissioners in this matter is in *permitting* the districts to engage such teachers as the people choose, regardless of the legal qualification, and I trust that you will insist on its discontinuance. One of these teachers—a *female*—had the effrontery to tell me, when I politely insisted that *all* teachers should hold diplomas, that she thought “getting diplomas all a *humbug* and *speculation*.”

30. *Wotton*.—This municipality has suffered this year in its schools in consequence of the removal of a large number of its inhabitants, and two schools which had heretofore been kept, have been closed; seven have, however, been kept up or were keeping in winter, nearly all with the same teachers as last year; attendance about 198. I was able to visit only part of the schools, having inadvertently arranged to visit the others on *Ash-Wednesday*, when they were closed, and I was unable to remain another day, or to return. No. 2, which I visited, was making good progress—the others, tolerable. The affairs are still well managed and in good condition.

31. *St. Camille*.—This municipality, like Wotton, has suffered from emigration, and one of its schools had to be closed, leaving four in operation with about 100 pupils. Two schoolhouses have been built this year. The schools are not yet much advanced, but some progress has been made. The affairs appear to be well managed. I was able to visit only in winter.

32. *Weedon*.—Four of the districts under the commissioners have had schools, with an aggregate of 86 pupils. No. 2 was well attended; No. 1 had a fair attendance; the other two were quite small. In these two the teachers, females, married while teaching, and took their husbands to live with them in the schoolhouses, which must have had an unfavorable influence on the success of their schools. Nos. 1 and 2 had the same teachers as last year. No. 5, a new district, has built a schoolhouse. The accounts, &c., are in good condition.

The dissentients were unfortunate this year, their schoolhouse having been burned. They have, however, rebuilt it, and will, I think, be able to go on. Their school had not been re-opened when I was there, but I think it has since; but as I am uncertain in regard to the attendance I have not reported it. The returns of the trustees will, I presume, inform you.

33. *St. Gabriel de Stratford*.—This municipality has sustained two schools this year, with an aggregate of 84 pupils. No. 2 was quite large, 58 pupils, and was, I think, very well taught,—several of the pupils learned both French and English (female teacher). The number of scholars was, in fact, too large for the schoolhouse. No. 1 had a male teacher and seemed to be making fair progress; this district has no schoolhouse. The commissioners were unfortunate in losing an amount of money sent by them by mail, to pay a former teacher; they are, however, getting matters into a better way in regard to their finances than last year, and I hope that they will now prosper.

34. *Garthby*.—The school opened last year has been continued. The female teacher who taught last year was retained for part of the year, but she was obliged, on account of ill-health to give up the school, and a male teacher was employed—he had not obtained a diploma. The secretary-treasurer was away at the time of my visit, but from examination of the accounts, and what I could learn from the chairman, I think that affairs have not been as well managed as I had hoped last year; collections and returns seemed to be much behind, and accounts in rather a confused state. The semi-annual return, which should have been sent to you in December, had not then (June), so far as I could learn, been made. I gave such directions as I was able, and hope to find matters more satisfactory at my next visit.

35. *North Ham*.—Owing to remoteness and other causes, I have not been able to

visit this municipality since my last report, but intend to do so early in winter. I have learned, however, that three schools have been kept with an aggregate attendance of 88 pupils; that collections are pretty well made, and the teachers mostly paid. The commissioners will be able to collect more efficiently now that the municipality is separated from South Ham.

36. *South Ham*.—When I visited in winter, I found one school keeping, with 23 pupils. It was kept in a hired room, the teacher, female, had no diploma. The secretary-treasurer was absent. I have not been able to visit since, and cannot say whether any other school has been kept.

37. *Wolfestown*.—This municipality I have also been unable to visit since my last report, and intend doing so soon. I learn that but little has been done by the commissioners; one school has, I am told, been kept for part of the year, and arrangements have been made to open two more soon. I hope, in winter, to find the three in operation.

In the nine municipalities in this county there are now 48 school districts, about 31 school-houses; 29 schools operating under control of commissioners, with an aggregate attendance of 822 pupils, also, one academy, where attendance is reported, together with the elementary schools. Nineteen of the schools are French, the others, English. The decrease in attendance is attributable mainly to the removals already referred to.

MUNICIPALITIES IN "PART OF DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA."

38. *Durham*.—Since the separation of St. Pierre, this municipality has retained 13 districts; two of these will, hereafter, be united, and six others will be cut off by the recent separation of St. Fulgence. All the districts have had schools, three of them only part of the year; aggregate attendance, 394. The schools were much interrupted by epidemic sickness, and the progress of the scholars was, of course, retarded by the same cause. No. 3 is still in connection with the academy, taught this year by Mr. Lamy, the former teacher. No. 2 had a male teacher in winter; the others were females. No district retained its teacher through the year; though this, in some instance, was owing to sickness. No. 6, taught in winter by Miss Elliot, made very good progress. I have nothing special to remark respecting the others. No. 13 has built a schoolhouse, which was much needed; that in No. 7 has been repaired. The others are in pretty good condition. The affairs of the commissioners are still well managed.

39. *St. Pierre*.—My report upon this new municipality will refer only to the Protestant schools within the township of Durham, of which seven have been sustained this year (two of them only one term), with an aggregate of 238 pupils. The schools generally have been taught by good teachers, and have made satisfactory progress. No. 7, formerly No. 8 of Durham, was suspended in summer, as a new schoolhouse was building, which has long been needed; the winter school was kept in the old house. No. 12, formerly No. 10 of Durham, was closed in winter for want of scholars. All the teachers were females. No district had the same teacher through the year. The schoolhouses are in pretty good condition. The commissioners have levied a liberal assessment, which has been mostly collected. Affairs seem to be well started; the accounts are well kept.

40. *Kingsey*.—The nine Protestant schools have all been in operation, with an aggregate of 255 pupils. The teachers were all females. The schools were tolerably good; some were quite small. No. 8 I noticed as perhaps rather better than the others. No. 6 has pupils more advanced; was not keeping when I visited it. (The accounts, &c., are, by agreement, examined by Mr. Inspector Bourgeois.)

41. *Tingwick* (dissentients).—I am sorry again to report *no school* in this municipality. This, however, has been the result of circumstances rather than of any neglect. On the division of the township by Act of Parliament, early in the year, I advised the Protestants to unite with the Catholics, under the commissioners, which they did, but almost immediately difficulties arose, and they again dissented. These circumstances have somewhat delayed the action of the trustees, especially as I found the dissent a little informal. Considerable has, however, been done in collecting the old arrears, and paying the debts, which, I think, are nearly all paid, and I presume that schools will soon be opened, if they are not already. Suits have been brought by the trustees, and judgment obtained against some of the refractory parties referred to in my last report.

In these four municipalities there are now, under my supervision, 33 school districts; 29 schools have been in operation with 887 pupils, all English, and one academy.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

In reviewing my district inspection, I find at present 41 organized municipalities, 341 school districts, 301 schoolhouses. Three hundred and ten elementary schools have this year been in operation under commissioners and trustees (three only under the latter), with an aggregate attendance of 9,304 pupils.

There have been also in operation three model schools, one superior girls' school, 11 academies, three colleges, one nunnery and seven independent schools; making a total of 335 educational institutions of all kinds, with 10,747 pupils. It may be observed that the total aggregate attendance is less than the sum of those attending elementary and other schools; this is owing to the fact that some pupils are necessarily entered *twice*; and those I have, as far as possible, omitted in making up the total. I have not, this year, included the *independent schools* in the column of *elementary schools*, as I have heretofore done. It may be seen also, that there is a slight discrepancy between the figures given above and those entered in the *table* which I send, for the reason that I have included in the above, the estimates of two academies, not given in the *table*.

By comparing these figures with those of last year, I find that there has been a gain of eight school districts, 16 schoolhouses, 17 schools operating under control, and 889 pupils; nine schools of all kinds, and 600 pupils. As compared with the report for 1861, I find a gain in the three years, of 11 organized municipalities, 55 school districts, 44 schoolhouses, 43 schools operating under control, and in these, 1,161 pupils; in schools of all kinds, 41, and 954 pupils; on an average gain of about 19 per cent. The increase in attendance in the elementary schools under control has been about 16, and in all the schools, about 10 per cent. There is a falling off in the independent schools reported.

In the elementary schools under control, 53 male and 382 female teachers have been employed, all holding diplomas, except seven of the former and five of the latter, 12 in all. Two of these were legally exempt, most of the others were engaged on condition that they should obtain diplomas, but from some cause, failed to do so, and were kept only one term. There has been no general change in regard to the wages of teachers; in some cases, I am sorry to say, there has been a falling off in this respect.

Forty-five of the schools under control, with about 1,200 pupils, are French, though in five of these English is also taught; the remaining 265, with about 8,104 pupils, are English, though in a few French is also taught.

With the two exceptions already mentioned, I have visited each municipality in my district, and in most cases twice during the year. I have visited 121 schools twice, 149 once; and most of the others I have either actually visited when not in keeping or should have visited, had they been in operation when I was in their vicinity. I shall do all in my power to visit the coming, those which I have been obliged to omit this year, and also revisit all the others.

I have but few special complaints or suggestions to make at this time. I find reason for gratification in the general success which has attended the schools, although there is much yet in which there might, and should be, improvement. The changing of teachers is an evil which still too generally continues.

This is rendered less objectionable in many cases, from the fact that there is also much change in the pupils from winter to summer, the older ones attending more in winter, and the younger in summer. Hence, in some instances, where an efficient male teacher is required in winter, a female teacher is better, as well as less expensive in summer. You will see that in nearly all cases, the requirements respecting teachers' diplomas have been complied with, and I trust that you will insist that they should be in all. I may venture to suggest that it would, in my view, be more beneficial and generally satisfactory, to insist on a *renewal* of diplomas as fast as they expire. I am informed that commissioners do not, in all instances, give the *date* of their teachers' diplomas in making the semi-annual returns; I hope you will require this to be done.

The *District Teachers' Association* has held two successful and interesting meetings, one at Lennoxville in December, the other at Coaticook in July. Two prizes (\$25 and

\$10), offered by the Hon. A. T. Galt for the best Essays on Common Schools, to be presented at the coming winter meeting will, I doubt not, add interest to that meeting. Several teachers from this district were present at the formation of the Provincial Association; the first annual meeting of which is to be held in this district.

In conclusion, I have to request that if I have omitted giving any information which you wish, you will be pleased to inform me. Craving your indulgence for imperfections in this report.

I have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. HUBBARD,

Inspector of Schools.

NO. 24.—EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF INSPECTOR CHARLES
B. ROULEAU.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTIES OF OITAWA AND PONTIAC.

Notwithstanding that, generally speaking, education has made evident progress within the past few years, in my district, there is still great room for improvement, not only as regards education, but also with reference to the discipline of the children and the material appliances of the schools.

Very little attention is paid to the disciplinary and religious education of the children. I have frequently been insulted on the road by children coming out of school. Clearly such conduct is only to be attributed to a want of education on the part of the teachers, for I have remarked that the parents of the children are generally speaking polite and hospitable.

As regards religious instruction, except in the schools in which all the children are Catholics, this important branch of education is entirely omitted. The teachers allege that they could not act otherwise without wounding the susceptibilities either of the Protestants or of the Catholics.

There are hardly ten or a dozen schools in which the history of Canada is taught. In all the others both teachers and pupils are alike ignorant of the most remarkable facts in our history.

In my first report I had the honor to suggest the establishment in the Education Office, of a library of school books for the use of the superior and common schools. I am so deeply persuaded of the benefits of such an establishment, that I cannot refrain from urging the realization of this idea. The Brothers of the Christian Doctrine have long followed this system, and they reap great benefit from it. It has also been established in Upper Canada with the greatest success.

Notwithstanding that I have often urged the municipalities to apply to the normal schools for teachers, when vacancies occur, my advice has hardly ever been adopted. Schools remain closed for whole months for want of teachers, and the municipal authorities never think of applying to those institutions, where they can be furnished with teachers so competent in every respect. The superiority of the pupils of the normal schools as teachers is, nevertheless, fully admitted here.

I am inclined to attribute this state of things to the apathy of the commissioners. I am quite prepared to admit that there are many parishes too poor to give such teachers adequate salaries, but I am persuaded, from my own knowledge of the facts, that two-thirds of the municipalities comprising my district would each be able to support a model school.

The great majority of the teachers in my district keep their journals on loose sheets, so that it takes me almost as long to examine the journals as to examine the children. To remedy this evil, it would be well if the Board of Education were authorised, as recommended by you in your report on the inspection of schools, to print journals for the use of schools, and oblige the commissioners to provide each school with one of them. At

the close of the school year the journal might be placed in the hands of the secretary-treasurer, and if one of the schools should happen to be vacant at the period of the inspector's visit, he would at least have the satisfaction of estimating, by means of the teacher's journal, the progress of the pupils during the last six months.

I have found commissioners in my district who think that the school year lasts twelve months, and compel the teachers to carry out their views.

The secretary-treasurers inform me that since the new law for facilitating the collection of taxes has come into force, the arrears are greatly reduced. It is to be regretted that the Act does not contain a clause providing for the collection of arrears, it would prevent many costly and useless suits.

With these general remarks, I now proceed to a review of all the schools in the district subject to my inspection.

In 1862, the number of French Canadian children attending school was but 800, they now number over 1,200, an increase of 400 in the space of only two years. Unfortunately, there are still many municipalities, almost exclusively French Canadian,—such as Cameron, Bouchette, Hincks and Northfield,—in which hardly any effort has been made to establish schools. The apathy of these municipalities forms a contrast with the zeal of the municipalities of St. André Avellin, Ste. Angélique, Bonsecours, Hartwell, Ripon, Ile du Calumet, Masham and Aylmer, in which everything that is possible is done to promote the interests of education.

On the whole I am tolerably well satisfied with the progress of education in my district, and I trust that hereafter its benefits will be better and better appreciated; the two thirds of the municipalities of this district are new, and have had but very inferior schools, and no opportunity of judging for themselves of the advantages derived from really good instruction.

Sheen.—The schools of the two sections of this municipality, attended by 40 pupils, are ably conducted by Miss Payne and Mr. Frawley. Mr. Frawley's pupils, in particular, answered with precision all the questions I put to them. These two schools are exceedingly neat, and are tolerably well furnished with school appliances. The discord which reigned in this township last year, has at length entirely disappeared, and I now trust that the experience acquired by the rate-payers will put them upon their guard for the future.

Chichester.—This municipality, which had but one school in 1861, now possess three. They work well and are well provided with school requisites.

The pupils of No. 2 display but little assiduity. Last year the highest entry in the teacher's journal showed an attendance of 32 children, and this year 21 only.

The pupils of section three exhibit but little more punctuality, but the great distance most of them have to go to reach the school, and the bad state of the roads, to a certain extent account for the fact.

The accounts of the secretary-treasurer are well kept, and in view of the poverty of the rate-payers, the arrears are very small.

Isle des Allumettes.—There are now seven schools in operation in this municipality, being an increase of two schools since last year; I cordially congratulate the commissioners on this evidence of progress. A better selection of teachers was made this year. I must, however, except two, who are somewhat inferior to the others. Miss McAdam and Mr. McRae deserve honorable mention for their zeal and success in teaching. It is to be regretted that the number of pupils in Mr. McRae's section is not more considerable. Miss McAdam's school is regularly attended by 38 pupils.

The school in section No. 9, at the period of its greatest prosperity, since my visit, has been attended by only nine children. When I visited the school there were but two children present. It is intolerable and unjust that a teacher should receive £30 a year for teaching the children of two or three families. It would therefore be far better for the commissioners to close this school until the number of children required by law be sufficient.

Efforts should be made to establish a good model school in the municipality. This municipality is the centre of a considerable territory, and it would be a great advantage for the adjoining municipalities to establish here a superior school, where the rate-payers would be enabled to give a more advanced education to their children, without being com-

pelled to send them to Ottawa, which involves a great deal of expense,—more than the majority of the rate-payers can meet.

Waltham.—I regret having been unable to meet the secretary-treasurer, notwithstanding the measures I had adopted with that view. At the time of my visit the two schools of this township were closed, and there was nothing to indicate that they would soon be in operation.

Ste. Elizabeth de Franktown.—This municipality has but one school in operation attended by 48 children.

Another school is shortly to be opened in section No. 2.

I am of opinion that this municipality could support three schools, by annexing to section No. 3 some of the rate-payers of Mansfield, who are cut off from any other school, and too few in number to support one themselves.

Isle du Calumet.—This municipality has three schools, which are well kept. Messrs. Cyr and Murray, in charge of schools Nos. 4 and 6, deserve praise for their success in teaching; their pupils have made great progress since my last visit.

The finances of the municipality are in a prosperous state, though there is still a large amount of arrears. The average of the male teachers' salaries is over £50, a very reasonable amount in view of the limited means of the rate-payers.

Bristol.—This municipality has but one Catholic school. This school was not open at the date of my visit. The secretary-treasurer, Mr. Sherly, was absent.

Onslow.—The school in section No. 5, though well conducted by Miss Morney, is in a deplorable state as to school requisites.

The other two schools are provided with suitable appliances, and the children have made satisfactory progress.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

Aylmer.—Mr. Deguise, an ex-pupil of the Laval Normal School, where he received an academy diploma, is an honor to that institution. In addition to several years' experience in teaching, Mr. Deguise has evidently a taste for his profession, and I trust that under his able management the Catholic academy of Aylmer will not fail to prosper. It now has 95 pupils, who attend with regularity.

Miss McDonald, who conducts the girls' school, discharges her duties with ability. Her school is attended by 85 pupils, of whom 20 are learning orthography, 31 geography, 17 French grammar, 15 English grammar, 20 parsing, 16 history, 6 letter-writing and five mathematics.

The affairs of the municipality are in a most satisfactory condition.

Hull.—After much difficulty the commissioners have at length succeeded in establishing two schools,—one for girls and the other for boys. These two schools are attended by 115 children, and are in a most prosperous state. I wish I could say as much of the financial affairs of this municipality, which the commissioners have left in a most deplorable condition.

Chelsea.—This municipality had but two inferior schools at the period of my visit. The commissioners told me that two more schools would be opened so soon as they found female teachers holding diplomas, though they could not pay them high salaries inasmuch as their means rendered it impossible.

I must say, to the honor of this parish, that it is rapidly recovering from the financial difficulties into which it was plunged by the former municipality of Hull, of which it formed part.

Masham.—Three able teachers (male) have charge of the Catholic schools of this municipality. The schools of Messrs. de Coeli and Berthiaume have made rapid progress. The children attend with tolerable regularity.

The secretary-treasurer keeps his books with much order, and pays the teachers punctually.

Wakefield.—At the period of my visit, the school of this municipality, conducted by

a new female teacher, had been but a few days in operation. The commissioners appeared to be satisfied with her conduct so far. The school is furnished with very inferior appliances.

Low—This municipality is divided into two sections only. A third is soon to be added. This division of a large tract of country into but two sections is due to the small number of settlers. There was but one school in operation at the time of my visit. Two others are soon to be opened.

Wright and Northfield, Cameron and Bouchette, Hincks and Maniwaki.—since my last visit these townships have remained in *satu quo*. Some zealous individuals have made efforts to establish schools in these municipalities, but in vain. They do not, however, despair, and I trust their perseverance may soon be crowned with success.

Waterloo.—This municipality has one school, provided with tolerably good school appliances, and conducted by Mr. Corbeil. The children, 70 of whom are entered on the teacher's journal, attend with tolerable regularity at the school.

The state of the finances in this village is not very satisfactory, owing to the negligence of the late secretary-treasurer; but with a little energy, Mr. Bouchard, the present secretary, will soon put things once more in good order.

Templeton.—I have nothing but praise for this municipality. Three catholic schools were in operation, and two others were to be opened shortly after my visit.

The schools kept by Messrs. Raiche and Golloher deserve to be ranked with the best elementary schools in my district. Miss Burke's school works well also, but the insufficiency of the appliances and the smallness of the school, are obstacles to the progress of the pupils. Mr. Mason, the secretary-treasurer, by his energy and perseverance, has succeeded in collecting a large amount of arrears, previously deemed of no value, and has placed the affairs of the municipality in a prosperous condition.

L'Ange Gardien.—This parish, divided into four sections, has also four elementary schools in operation. Misses Demers and Raiche, and Mr. Elzear Bertrand, have given proof of ability in their respective schools. There is great room for improvement in Mrs. St. Pierre's school, as regards the management and discipline of the pupils.

The teacher complains that the parents go so far as to enter the school to dictate to her as regards her conduct. I called the attention of the commissioners to this abuse, which deprives the teacher of all authority over her pupils.

Buckingham.—The schools in sections four and two, were closed at the period of my visit, but were to open again in a short time.

The other elementary schools give satisfactory results, particularly Mr. McCormick's, which is certainly the best elementary school in my district; though this teacher deserves much praise for the manner in which he conducts his school, and the rapid progress of the children under his care, he should, nevertheless, refrain from disparaging, as he does, the academy, which after all is superior still to his own school.

This institution, under the able direction of the Rev. Mr. Brady, a retired *curé*, assisted by Mr. Lanorgan, cannot fail to give very satisfactory results. The Rev. Mr. Brady has undertaken to teach mathematics, and Mr. Lanorgan teaches Latin, French and English, to the 46 pupils who attend this school.

Lochaber.—Of the five elementary schools of this municipality, two were vacant at the date of my visit; but one these was to be opened so soon as a female teacher could be found, and the other at the end of the vacations granted by the commissioners.

A French school is now established in the village of Thurso. It is attended by 56 French Canadian children. The two schools of sections four and five work tolerably well under the direction of Misses Whitcomb and Merriman. The accounts of the secretary-treasurer, Mr. Kernan, are kept with much order and ability.

St. André Avelin.—In consequence of the small number of pupils (5 or 6) attending the school of section No. 3, it was closed last summer.

Miss Girouard's school, attended with tolerable regularity by 83 children, has given good results since my last visit. The same praise is due to the school kept by Miss Fairbanks. The other two schools are inferior.

Mr. Quesnel, the present secretary-treasurer, has restored good order in the affairs of the municipality, and thanks to his energy and management, the municipality will soon be free from all debt, an advantage which it has not enjoyed for a long period.

Hartwell.—Remote from the great centres of population and poor, this municipality has as yet but one school in operation. It is attended, nevertheless, by a good number of children. Mrs. Plante, who conducts this school, has obtained tolerably satisfactory results.

Mr. Aubry, the secretary-treasurer, discharges his duties well.

Ripon.—This township, which is far more populous than Hartwell, already possesses two good elementary schools. The children, numbering nearly 100, appeared to me to be all very intelligent. They like the school and display much assiduity. I mention this as a fact as rare as it is satisfactory. The finances of the corporation are also well managed by Mr. Quesnel.

Ste. Angélique.—This municipality had but two schools last year; but thanks to the unceasing efforts of the commissioners and secretary-treasurer it now possesses four schools, conducted by very competent female teachers. Mrs. Gaudry, who teaches English and French, has made her pupils make great progress.

Mr. McKay, the secretary-treasurer, was absent at the period of my visit.

Notre Dame de Bonsecours.—Miss Clairoux, charged with the school in section No. 1, has discharged with great zeal her duties as teacher. Her pupils have in consequence made great progress since my last visit. The number of pupils is 57.

It appears to me that the means of this parish would be sufficient for the establishment of a better school than that in section 2. Would it not be preferable for the wants of the ratepayers to make greater sacrifices, and to open in place of the elementary school a good model school? The additional expense would be the increase of the salaries of the teachers. The school house is a good stone building admirably adapted to the purpose.

I trust the commissioners will carry out my suggestion.

No. 25.—EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF INSPECTOR BRUCE.

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON, PART OF CHATEAUGUAY AND ARGENTEUIL, AND THE PROTESTANT POPULATION OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

Godmanchester.—School No. 5.—This school is satisfactorily conducted. The teacher is faithful, earnest in the discharge of duty, and devoted to her work.

School No. 8.—This school, until lately, was in a low, inanimate state. The present teacher deserves credit for the quickening she has given it.

School No. 6.—The teacher of No. 6, Miss Sarah Dalglish, is only a novice yet in teaching. I have no doubt whatever respecting her being an earnest, willing teacher, but she lacks experience and teaching skill.

School No. 1—Dissentient.—This school is at present conducted by rather an able experienced teacher. In reading, writing, and arithmetic, I could scarcely look for more advancement. Schoolhouse in bad repair; desks and seats not sufficient.

School No. 2.—This is a small district. The total scholars is only 21. This school generally makes a satisfactory appearance.

School of District No. 7.—The school is in a fair state of organization. Had a fair attendance since my previous visit. Those children who have attended regularly (and they are but the minority) since I last examined them, have made very good progress.

School of District No. 9.—Visited this school, but found it closed. Small pox prevails in the district; it was, therefore, considered prudent to close the school for a short time. Schools of Nos. 10 and 11 have come under two efficient teachers. Both are zealous and willing, and have teaching heads.

Dundee.—School of District No. 1.—The children of this school are at present in a state very favorable to onward progress.

School of District No. 2.—This school is at present favored with an earnest teacher possessing very fair qualifications. Altogether, the school is in a favorable state. Order pretty well established.

School of District No. 3—Dissentient.—This school, since my previous visit, has manifestly improved. The children are considerably quickened to self-effort, and are in a more favorable state for advancing than they were when I last examined them. The teacher appears anxious and willing to discharge her duty.

School of District No. 4.—The school of this district will be opened in a few days. Had no teaching last half-year. District No. 5 had the benefit of the school during that time. The school alternates between the two.

The schools of both districts cannot be kept regularly in operation; the districts are too weak, and the children too few, to have both in operation at the same time.

The state of school No. 5 is pretty satisfactory.

School of District No. 6.—This school still takes the lead in the municipality.

St. Anicet—Division No. 1.—Dissentient.

School of District No. 1.—Dissentient.—In nearly all the branches taught the progress of the children is fair, except the reading of the juniors, which I found very defective; the highest class read well.

Schools No. 2 and 3.—Vacant.

School No. 4.—This school is in a good state. A few in arithmetic over ordinary. In other branches nearly all are advancing. Miss Home is a fair teacher, with high qualifications.

St. Anicet—Division No. 1.—Under school commissioners.

School of District No. 3, village of *St. Anicet*.—This school is at present under a willing, earnest teacher, but his work is heavy, requiring great care and great labor.

School of District No. 4.—This is a large school, and pretty well conducted. The teacher's qualifications are not high, but his steady perseverance makes him a successful teacher.

School of District No. 14.—The teacher of this school complains that owing to the irregular attendance of the children, she is not a little discouraged. Writing showed tolerable improvement. In arithmetic the progress is poor. Only a few are studying grammar and geography.

School of District No. 12.—This happens at present to be closed. The death of the teacher's wife, I believe, is the cause. It is right to mention, however, that school No. 12 has, for years, taken the lead in division No. 1.

These schools are attended by 332 pupils, of whom 226 learn writing, 247 arithmetic, 78 grammar, 35 geography, 35 composition. The salaries of the teachers range from \$144 to \$200.

St. Anicet—Division No. 2—School of District No. 1.—This school has much improved.

School of District No. 3.—The children of this school shew improvement. When the school was first opened (a year or two ago), nearly all who attended were abecedarians.

The schools of districts No. 4 and 5 were, at the time of my visit, without teachers. I always find No. 4 in rather a low state. No. 5 has, for some time, been better conducted, and more to the satisfaction of nearly all the district. No. 2 is a school which has for some time been well conducted. At present it is closed, but will soon be reopened. The salaries of the teachers range from \$60 to \$144. Two hundred and fifty-two pupils attend the several schools.

Elgin—School of District No. 1.—This school has of late very much improved under Miss Antherson.

School of District No. 3.—The present teacher, Mr. Bate, appears to be a very eccentric kind of person. His qualifications are rather over ordinary, but his oddities unfit him for profitably conducting any school.

School of District No. 4.—The teacher is I am sorry to observe, not very well skilled in his business of teaching. I gave him my advice which I trust may benefit him.

A number of his scholars showed ordinary improvement in reading, writing and ciphering.

No. 5 School.—In all the subjects taught, the children showed tolerable progress. I doubt if the teacher has sufficient control over them. With more control on her part the children's improvement would no doubt be greater.

This school has much improved since my previous visit. The teachers' salaries vary from \$80 to \$150.

St. Malachie—School of District No. 1.—This school is in a fair state of advancement. It shows that the teacher is careful and laborious. The work of this large school is too much for the teacher. And it is questionable whether her qualifications be such as to enable her to do full justice to all who attend the school. She leaves the school on the 30th June.

School of District No. 2—Village of Durham.—The teacher of this school continues to succeed. Sedulous attention and painstaking industry characterize his teaching. Reading, writing, dictation, spelling—good; and much progress has been made in arithmetic, grammar and geography. The order and discipline of the school have much improved.

School of District No. 3.—Newly opened. In the elements of some branches I found the scholars not sufficiently grounded. Children docile and obedient. Order good.

School of District No. 4.—This is the leading school of the municipality. Every subject taught in it, is taught with much efficiency. The following question in arithmetic, 742 articles at £3 7s. 6d. was worked in twenty minutes, by three pupils, twenty-three or twenty-four different ways, and by two, twenty ways in the same time. It would take over thirty prizes to reward all who distinguished themselves under examination.

School of District No. 5.—This is another well conducted school—well kept and well taught. All results speak favorably of the teacher.

School of District No. 6.—The examination went on tolerably well, but its results came not up to the mark. The teacher has a model school diploma; but his success does not correspond with his acquirements. I have many teachers under my jurisdiction whose schools give far superior results to Mr. McCuaig's.

School of District No. 7.—This is a superior common school. Every returning visit finds it a step in advance. At present it is in a very satisfactory state. Mental arithmetic is here taught more successfully than in any other school in my district. Correctness in everything taught appears to be Mr. Henderson's great aim. Schoolhouse most unsuitable and far too small. Both the teacher and children's health, packed in so small a space, must greatly suffer.

School of District No. 10.—This school is at present conducted by rather a young teacher; but she is evidently willing, and has considerably improved No. 10 since my previous visit. School organization and discipline good. Progress of the children in the branches taught very fair. The school generally evinces considerable proficiency in everything taught.

School of District No. 11.—This small school has been favored since the 1st of July last with an earnest teacher. In reading, writing and arithmetic I could not well look for more improvement. It is a loss to the district that she leaves at the expiration of her term to take charge of another in the same municipality. Changing teachers so frequently is very detrimental to schools.

School of District No. 14.—State of No. 14 not more than satisfactory. The children appear not to be sufficiently quickened to effort. The teacher wants not will to teach. Intellectual activity is the great want. Progress in reading, writing and arithmetic, fair. In some things only moderate; among these is spelling and the elements of arithmetic. The material of the school is good. An energetic, intelligent instructor is what is needed. The school appears to be conducted in an orderly manner.

Hinchinbrooke—School of District No. 3.—This school is conducted by a young inexperienced teacher who has no diploma. She was engaged on condition that she would appear before the Board of Examiners at its first sitting. I stated to her father that the Education Office would object to such an engagement. Found the school in an ordinary state of efficiency.

School of District No. 6.—Teacher not changed. Methods of teaching improving. School attendance small and very irregular. This renders success very difficult, if not impossible. Teacher earnest and steady. School pretty well conducted.

Dissentient School.—Considering how irregular the attendance in this school is, and that the children are very ill supplied with books, writing materials, &c., the advancement of the children may be considered fair. The teacher appears to be earnest and diligent. A great part of the children were absent.

School of District No. 4.—At the time of my visit the attendance at this school was small. Those present showed improvement in reading, writing and arithmetic. Consider the school in a fair state of advancement.

School of District No. 5.—This school has an industrious teacher. It is not very difficult to interest children *for a time*, but most difficult to keep up interest and retain impressions. I believe the teacher of this school labors not a little with an eye to *both*. Both teacher and pupils are earnest in school work.

School of District No. 7.—This school has had good teaching for years. In the elements of all the subjects taught the children are well grounded, and a number are well advanced.

School of District No. 1.—This school is favored with an earnest teacher—faithful and generally very successful. The school is large but well conducted.

School of District No. 2.—This is another large school, and is generally favored with good teachers. At present (October) the attendance is small, owing to the state of the roads.

Franklin—School of District No. 4.—School in its ordinary state. Attendance at the time of my visit very small. Progress of the children fair. Teacher earnest and diligent.

School of District No. 6.—Of late this school has considerably improved. The teaching is better. More intelligence and animation are exhibited by the children. The teacher as yet is without experience, being a mere beginner, but is, I think, painstaking and willing to improve. Attendance small. Children orderly and docile.

School of District No. 5.—This should be a good school, but so often are its teachers changed, and so short are their engagements, that the progress of the children is slow. At present the school is conducted by a well-qualified mistress.

Nos. 3 and 7 are at present without teachers. The schoolhouse of No. 2 was lately burnt.

Hemmingford—School of District No. 4.—The children of this school, considering their opportunities and their attendance (which is far from regular, very few excepted), are making fair progress.

School of District No. 1.—I observed a favorable difference in this school since my previous visit; answers to questions were more readily given, and more correctly, and the children appeared to take more interest in their work.

School of District No. 5.—This school has, at present, a diligent, earnest teacher, but her predecessor injured the school not a little. The initiatory part of his teaching was so far from thorough, that the present teacher would require to devote the greater part of her time, and the most of her care, in drilling the greater number of her classes in the mere elements of their studies.

School of District No. 6.—The teacher of this school is careful and steady; the children have the appearance of activity and willing diligence; beginners are in a fair state of progress. The more advanced scholars are in a satisfactory state. In grammar and geography I found less progress. Expertness in ciphering was, both on the slate and mentally, very satisfactory. This school continues to be well conducted. The teacher's heart is evidently in the work; she deserves encouragement.

School of District No. 2.—Found the attendance in this school small, being just opened after holidays. Those present knew very little beyond the mere elements of the branches taught. The number present was too small to test the efficiency of the school. I have reason to believe that the routine of the work is gone through with system.

Dissentient School, No. 2.—This school has been in operation but for a short time, and when it was opened the children were in a backward state. For the time it has been open they have made ordinary progress in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The school appears to be pretty well conducted.

School of District No. 8.—This is the best conducted school in the municipality. Mrs.

Wright is a teacher of much experience, and very considerable acquirements. The work of the school is gone through with system, and order is well established.

School of District No. 10.—The examination of this school was pretty searching, and somewhat prolonged. The results are creditable to the teacher, Miss Quinn. The children went through their test lessons satisfactory. Evidently Miss Quinn conducts her school with earnest steadiness and praiseworthy efforts. She appears to have full control over the children, but it is much against her that she has no apparatus, not even a black board. School in a fair state of advancement.

School of District No. 1.—Dissentient.—Just opened under a new teacher. Found it in a very backward state; children in the third book of reading not able to read the first book. The new teacher appears to be a person of considerable energy and attainments. Spent all my time in the school, rather teaching than inspecting.

School of District No. 12.—School in a fair state; children advancing pretty well in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Teacher apparently anxious for more insight into methods of teaching.

School of District No. 3.—This school shows improvement; the instructor is patient and careful. In writing, improvement fair; in arithmetic they are making considerable advancement, and are pretty well grounded in the elements. Their progress in grammar and geography is not great. Order good; teacher willing. The children have a desire to learn. Five hundred and eighty-eight scholars attend the schools of this municipality. All are doing well, except the three dissentient schools, which are inferior. The salaries of the teachers varies from \$10 to \$15 per month.

Havelock—School of District No. 1.—This school is conducted with much efficiency; the progress made is great since my previous visit. The teacher, Miss Oldfield, deserves not a little credit for her energy, and the method and solid instruction visible in their effects on her pupils.

School of District No. 2.—The examination of this school reflected credit on the teacher. Evidently Miss Millar is a painstaking instructress. Beginners are in a very fair state of progress, and the older children distinguished themselves very much. The appearance of the school indicates considerable activity and life, and the routine of work shows not a little judgment in conducting a school.

School of District No. 3.—This school is noted for having at each of my visits a different teacher. It is conducted with considerable life, and not a few of the scholars stood their examination with credit. No doubt many are in a backward state, but this is to be attributed more to want of school opportunities than to want of capacity and quickness in taking up instruction.

School of District No. 6.—This is a well-conducted school, and favored with a painstaking teacher. The children of the higher classes read well, answered test question well, wrote a dictation exercise with scarcely a mistake, worked a number of questions in arithmetic correctly and rapidly. Progress of the majority rather above the ordinary. The teacher's influence is fully established.

School of District No. 5.—Found this school in a fair state, and the children under full subjection. Since my previous visit the children have evidently improved, especially in writing; copy-books clean; writing regular, free, and rather bold.

School of District No. 7.—The children attending this school are a mixture of French and English—of Catholics and Protestants—and from this, so numerous are their classes, that it is impossible to do justice to any class or section of the school, but at the expense of other classes or sections. I believe not fewer than 13 reading classes were counted to me. We cannot really attribute the absence of improvement to the negligence or inefficiency of Miss Carrigan. With such a mixture what teacher could possibly shew even ordinary progress? I see not how matters can be altered for the better.

There are 360 scholars attending the several schools in *Havelock*. The salaries of the teachers vary from \$10 to \$18 per month. All the schools are good, except that taught by Miss Carrigan, which is rather below the average.

St. Jean Chrysostôme—Division No. 2—School of District No. 1 (English).—The state of this school does credit to its teacher. The scholars are growing in intelligence; they read well; shewed very good specimens of writing; went through their arithmetical

exercises with great *eclat*, and give satisfactory evidence that they have a fair amount of general information. Organization and discipline good. Since my previous examination of this school the improvement of the children is very marked.

School of District No. 10.—The teacher of this school deserves credit for her diligence and perseverance; she teaches both French and English. This nearly doubles her labors; yet the improvement of her pupils equals that of many schools in which only one language is taught. In reading, writing, cyphering, translating French into English, and English into French, the children showed fair advancement. A number of the girls are taught fancy-work.

Dissentient School, No. 1.—I fear this school is losing ground. Some time ago it was in a fair state of advancement. At present it is not what it was. Its former animation and intelligence have almost disappeared. I attribute not this falling off to its present teacher, Mr. Oatt; he has had charge of it for only about two months, and six months of able teaching will scarcely be sufficient to bring it up to its previous state.

School of District No. 11.—The discipline and instruction of this school have an upward tendency, but have not yet reached that degree of efficiency which they ought to have. The instruction should be more extensive, and thorough. Organization and discipline fair. From the state of the children's minds it is pretty clear that the teacher does not use sufficient method. The school is worked, however, with considerable order and punctuality.

School of District No. 12.—This school has changed its teacher. As Miss McNaughton is yet without experience in teaching, considerable allowance should be made till more initiated in the art of teaching and conducting schools. I found her both willing and earnest—ready to receive hints and to profit by the experience of others. Her school is in a fair state, and the children are orderly and obedient.

COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL.

St. Andrews—School of District No. 6.—This school is still conducted by the same teacher, Mr. Hancy. Since my previous visit the children attending it are making fair progress in all the subjects taught them. I was quite satisfied with the progress of those studying French.

School of District No. 13.—This school is again under a new teacher, Miss Bradford. Under examination, the slate spelling very good, the knowledge of arithmetic indicated pains on the part of the teacher.

English Academy.—Examined this academy on the 23rd and 24th of August, 1864; found at this season, though it was harvest time, a very fair attendance. It is, at present, conducted by a young man of good attainments and considerable experience. Order is well established, and the business of the school is conducted with considerable skill and intelligence. Spending two days in examining, I found the results favorable.

School of District No. 11.—This is a very small school, and not kept regularly in operation. The education of the children is, therefore, little advanced. The teacher is young and without much experience, but she tries to do her duty.

School No. 3.—At one the advancement of the scholars of this school was highly creditable; now it is otherwise; a change of teacher is required.

School of No. 12.—This school is closed, and most likely will not be opened for some time. Nearly all the children in the district are of Catholic parentage, and most of them attend the dissentient schools. The remaining Protestant children are too few to form a district school.

School No. 14.—This district has had no school for some time. So small is the number of Protestant children (the French having dissented) that the commissioners cannot keep the school regularly in operation. The state of the education of the children in this district is very backward.

French College.—This school is still conducted by the same head master. This is an advantage to the school.

School No. 2 (dissentient).—This is at present closed. A new teacher is to be engaged, and the school is to be removed to a more suitable and central situation.

School No. 3 (dissentient).—This teacher is to be also changed. The *curé* is of opinion that a change of teachers in both No. 2 and 3, will benefit the schools.

I would further report respecting the dissentient schools, that their supporters are very poor people, except, perhaps, those of School No. 3, who are well able to support their school. But nearly all the children attending the college, and all those of No. 2, are the children of very poor parents, who cannot pay even monthly fees.

I have few municipalities in which there are so many weak districts. Of seven districts under commissioners, three are so small that they cannot keep their schools in regular operation. Nor can they possibly be enlarged.

I have recommended that they keep the schools of No. 11, and No. 14, each alternately, in operation for one year. This arrangement would enable them to engage a better teacher for the school in operation; and the children, during the time it would be open, could regularly attend school. For years neither of these schools has been in operation, save for a few months now and then; so that the children are deriving little benefit during the short time the schools are open. By the time they are again opened, nearly all the instruction they before received is forgotten. The schools in districts 3, 12 and 14, were closed at the time of my visit. The salaries of the teachers vary from \$80 to \$480. The number of pupils is 499.

La Chute—School of District No. 3.—A good school; improvement since my previous visit considerable. In reading, spelling and writing, progress very manifest; a rithmetic, geography and grammar, very good. General results of the examination indicative of improvement. The children went through nearly every part of their examination with not a little spirit and animation.

School of District No. 5.—Find this school generally in a low state. At present a favorable change in methods of teaching is evident. I believe, I may say, that No. 5 has now a teacher, should she be continued sufficiently long, who will raise the character of the school. She appears to be sedulously attentive.

School No. 2.—This school is generally in a fair state, and a number of the pupils are rather intelligent. Changing teachers too frequently is a bar to improvement.

School of District No. 4.—For some time this school has been losing ground. At one time it was well conducted. Engaging only second class teachers has thrown it back; they are also changed too often.

School of District No. 6.—The children of this school have for some time showed steady improvement. The teaching is better than heretofore.

School of District No. 7.—So irregularly is this school kept in operation and conducted by only third class teachers when open, that the education received by the children is very inferior in quality and small in quantity. The district is small and poor.

College of La Chute.—The college is at present thinly attended, owing to the commercial department being closed. Considering the inexperience of the teacher, who is a very young man, I could not well expect the college to be in a more efficient state. The pupils are receiving a good deal of useful positive knowledge. The number of pupils in the municipality is 360. The salaries of the teachers vary from \$130 to \$150.

Gore and Wentworth—School of District No. 1.—There is much of good material in this school; the children generally, are willing to be taught. Their progress generally satisfactory. Slate spelling very good; their improvement in reading and arithmetic fair.

School of District No. 2.—The few in attendance in this school, at present, passed a pretty fair examination. But I observed nothing beyond ordinary. The teacher is steady and willing; but has yet little experience in teaching.

School of District No. 3.—This school has at present a pretty well qualified teacher. School ill supplied with school requirements.

School of District No. 4.—The teacher of number 4 is continued, and is giving fair satisfaction. The school is in an ordinary state of efficiency.

School of District No. 5 is vacant. So weak and poor is the district that the commissioners can keep the school but seldom in operation. Nos. 4 and 5 lie contiguously and should be united. No. 4 will soon need a new schoolhouse; and in building it, it should be on a new site as near No. 5 as possible to enable the children of that district to attend it.

Wentworth.—For years the schools of Wentworth are doing no good. Till the people become unanimous in supporting their schools, and show by active efforts that they are in earnest in giving education to their children, *their share* of Government aid should be discontinued. There are in the municipality 343 pupils, and the teachers' salaries vary from \$72 to \$96.

Chatham—Division No. 2.—School of District No. 1.—This is the best conducted school in the municipality. The pupils showed considerable knowledge in all the branches taught.

School of District No. 2.—This is a small school, and kept in operation but for very short terms. The children are on the road to improvement. Their progress in reading, writing and arithmetic, considering the short time that the school is kept in operation, not unsatisfactory. The majority of the children appear to have good capacity.

School of District No. 3.—This school is conducted by a teacher of considerable experience; but she lacks energy. The writing showed ordinary improvement; but the appearance of the copybooks made it clear that the children are not sufficiently superintended while writing. Arithmetic taught too much in the old routine way. In other branches the advancement is fair.

School of District No. 4.—This school is at present vacant. When last in operation it was in a tolerable state.

School of District No. 5.—Well kept. Reading of seniors, fair; of juniors, satisfactory. Writing of a few, satisfactory; of the majority, tolerable. Progress in arithmetic, ordinary; in other branches, tolerably fair. The present teacher's predecessor improved this school remarkably. The salaries of the teachers vary from \$100 to \$200. The number of scholars is 239.

Chatham—Division No. 1.—School of District No. 1.—The children of this district have of late made very little progress. The last teacher did little justice to the school, and the present teacher has not had sufficient time to effect any manifest improvement.

School of District No. 2.—This is perhaps the best conducted school in this division of Chatham. The children show steady improvement in the different subjects taught. The routine of work indicates a well devised system.

The School of District No. 3 was at the time of my visit without a teacher.

School of District No. 4.—This school is very efficiently conducted. The examination of the school showed that the methods of teaching are excellent. Better spelling and specimens of composition I have not found in my first-class schools. Every part of school work indicates aptness to teach.

School of District No. 5.—I have often had to complain of the low condition of this school. At present it is in a favorable state. Its standard of efficiency is yet not high; but the children under the present teacher (Miss McVicar) are very considerably improved. I have not found for years the school in so progressing a state. Closed the examination well pleased.

School No. 6.—This school continues to be well conducted. The teacher is diligent, earnest and persevering. All the children, whose attendance is very regular, are advancing very favorably.

School No. 7.—I seldom find this school to my wish. The commissioners seem to always fail in selecting for this school teachers of the right stamp.

School No. 8.—The present state of this school, taking into account the bad attendance of the majority of the children and the frequent long vacations of the school, is fair. Only one parent was present during the examination.

Dissentient School No. 2.—Instruction here is altogether given in French. The present teacher has considerably improved the school. Never did it stand high, nor will it ever be of high standing; and to find it in a fair state is encouraging. So irregular is the attendance of nearly all the children, and so much of the year is lost by vacations, that a fair working state is all we can expect.

Dissentient School No. 1 is at present vacant. A change of the teacher is deemed advisable.

There are 578 scholars in this municipality, and the salaries of the teachers vary from \$10 to \$15 per month.

Grenville—Division No. 1—School No. 1.—Found this school in nearly the same state as it was last winter. In judging of this school we are to compare its present state with what it was when first opened. Then, all about it was low and unsatisfactory; the most of the pupils were mere beginners, having little knowledge of schools or school work. Now the work goes on with system, and the children have better ideas of study and school order, and they evidently take more interest in their work. So far as I could judge they needed only an intelligent, experienced and skilful teacher to make them fair scholars.

Total scholars, seventy-five. Of these forty-six write; fifty-five cipher; three are taught book-keeping; eighteen study grammar and geography; seven read history; and forty receive lessons in composition. The teacher is engaged for six months. Salary, \$150.

Harrington (a new settlement).—The inhabitants of this part of Harrington are endeavoring to bring the school law into operation. Their schoolhouse was built some time ago, and the school was put in operation on the 13th of June last, under a female teacher sufficiently qualified for instructing the children at their present stages, being all but little more than abecedarians. I visited their school on the 17th and 18th of August, and gave such encouragement as I could to both teacher and scholars. The children speak only Gaelic. The Gaelic, therefore, must be the medium of instruction. I had therefore to use the Gaelic in the school. A teacher master of this language can alone, to any advantage to the children, conduct the school. The number of children in the settlement of school age is perhaps about 50. Population 221. On the school roll at present—being harvest time—26; in the winter the number will be nearly double. All the 26 are mere beginners—not able to read without spelling. Though the school has not been long in operation their progress from letters is considerable. The school is in good order. The schoolhouse is in a healthy, elevated situation, conveniently located.

Montreal—Model School, Panet Street.—This is now conducted by Miss Maxwell. It is yet scarcely organized. Some time must be allowed to prepare it for a regular examination. Since opened under Miss Maxwell the attendance is good, and the number of children on her school roll is encouraging.

British and Canadian School.—This school has now, and very lately, come under Mr. Arnold, well known as a very successful teacher. He has already brought the school into a very efficient state.

Mr. Williamson's School.—This school continues to flourish. Under Mr. Williamson it has very much improved; and the teaching pleases me better than when under his predecessor. There is more of intelligent teaching, and the discipline shows much judgment.

St. Chrysostome—Division No. 1—School of District No. 1.—The teacher in this school is a stranger to me. Under him the school is in a fair state, but no more. The best and more advanced of his scholars were absent. I hope the school will continue to maintain its usual efficiency. I believe the teacher is a steady, diligent man.

School of District No. 2.—This school appears to be, in all respects, advancing. The standard of instruction is that of a common school, but within this standard the children are acquiring a fair knowledge of the ordinary branches of education. The school appears to be in fair working order.

Dissentient School.—This school is certainly gaining in discipline and attainments, and the children are considerably quickened in their desire to improve in all their studies. The discipline is fair; school very orderly and quiet; arrangement of classes very suitable.

The salaries of the teachers vary from \$156 to \$180. The number of pupils is 187 in the several schools of the municipality.

Huntingdon—School of District No. 1.—This school continues to be well conducted; its teacher is laborious and successful. In teaching arithmetic and writing especially, few schools come up to him.

Academy of Huntingdon.—The attendance of the academy at present is small—only 28. The principal, Mr. McLaren, is evidently a laborious, skilful teacher. I devoted two days to the examination of his classes, and the results of the examination were very satisfactory.

School of District No. 2.—This school is in a thriving state. Since my previous ex-

amination, in some things, reading, dictation, spelling, and arithmetic, especially, I observed a very favorable difference. In singing, also, there is improvement.

In this report I have to speak more favorably of the school commissioners. They now show more interest in the prosperity of their schools.

The salaries of the teachers vary from \$180 to \$400. Two hundred and fifty-three scholars attend the schools.

Dissentient and Convent Schools—Convent School.—This school is creditably conducted. In order and discipline it is not excelled by any school in this quarter. The results of the examination speak very favorably of its state.

Dissentient School.—At present there is a very small school. The great difficulty with which the teachers have to contend is the unsteady attendance of the children. The parents being all poor, they have often to keep them at home for want of clothes, shoes, &c. The two schools number no more than 76 pupils.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF INSPECTION OF MR. BRUCE.

Municipalities.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	Composition.	Bookkeeping.	History.	Drawing.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	French.	Latin.	Greek.	Italian.	German.	Hebrew.	Vocal music.	Instrumental music.	Algebra.	Zoology.	Natural Philosophy.	Needle work.	Embroidery.	Chemistry.
Dundee.....	272	272	213	108	92	53	7	55	12	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Anicet, No. 1	332	226	247	78	35	35	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	332	302	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Anicet, No. 2.....	252	218	221	104	120	59	27	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Anicet, Diss.....	158	138	148	58	40	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Godmanchester.....	547	460	461	205	191	172	24	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin.....	167	149	149	149	78	60	8	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huntingdon.....	329	296	319	214	220	228	65	117	23	4	8	82	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	31	31	.....
Hinchinbrooke	551	430	500	222	253	188	40	24	31	37	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	31	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	297	248	274	83	88	96	.....	8	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Malachie.....	708	474	530	317	298	146	31	68	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Jean Chrysostôme, No. 1.....	382	314	324	117	65	44	3	18	.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Jean Chrysostôme, No. 2.....	197	137	131	69	55	42	3	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Havelock	360	280	296	109	89	65	2	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hemmingford.....	588	444	482	163	203	93	3	28	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Andrews.....	477	415	437	335	226	125	37	81	41	.....	.....	4	98	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Chute.....	360	299	300	185	173	107	12	32	.....	.....	.....	5	29	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	13	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gore & Wentworth.....	343	202	229	64	74	28	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	12	.....	.....	.....	12
Chatham, No. 1.....	578	450	397	197	203	135	5	71	62	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham, No. 2.....	239	218	214	104	108	52	5	41	80	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	258	3	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
Grenville, No. 1.....	170	95	70	18	18	40	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grenville (Sud.).....	200	100	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montréal.....	6307	5250	4973	3301	3429	2327	212	1887	1501	119	390	1235	372	100	2	4	2	3437	634	382	194	207	70	724	.....
Harrington.....	70	21	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	13836	11136	11099	6200	6048	4125	499	2397	1831	225	417	1792	444	118	2	4	2	5133	678	493	210	241	120	751	12

I am bound to remark that the commissioners of all the municipalities visited by me, give proofs of their devotion to the cause of education. The teachers are generally well paid. The secretary-treasurers are entitled to high praise, the finances and accounts being well ordered and arranged. Few of the schools under my inspection are in an inferior condition and I have good reason to be satisfied with the improvement shewn in most of them, since my last visit.

APPENDICE No. 3.

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STATISTIQUES.

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APPENDIX No. 3.

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STATISTICS.

TABLEAU A.—(TABLE A.)

TABLEAU DES SOMMES PRÉLEVÉES POUR L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE DANS LE BAS-CANADA POUR L'ANNÉE 1864

(TABLE OF AMOUNTS LEVIED FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN LOWER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1864.)

DISTRICT D'INSPECTION DE — INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	Subvention annuelle. — Amount of Annual Grant.	Cotisation pour égaler la subvention. — Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Cotisation au-delà de la subvention, et cotisations spéciales. — Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant, also special assessment	Rétribution mensuelle. — Monthly Fees.	Cotisation pour construction ou réparations de maisons d'école. — Assessment for erection of School Houses.	Total prélevé. — Total levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. B. F. PAINCHAUD.						
Isles de la Magdeleine	149 85	149 85	267 45	13 20		430 50
Aubert.....	149 85	149 85	490 15	58 80		698 80
Total	299 70	299 70	757 60	72 00		1,129 30
G. TANGUAY.						
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, No. 1.....	268 48	268 48	263 17	91 60		623 25
do No. 2.....	116 56	116 56	67 00	68 80		252 36
St. Onésime d'Ixworth	88 60	88 60				88 60
St. Pacôme	205 86	205 86	94 17	124 80		424 83
Rivière Ouelle.....	235 26	235 26	244 74	62 00		542 00
St. Denis.....	201 46	201 46	418 54	153 50		773 50
Mont-Carmel	67 60	67 60	24 86			92 46
Kamouraska.....	287 08	287 08	92 45	103 60		483 13
St. Paschal	382 44	382 44	117 56	100 00		600 00
Ste. Hélène	143 58	143 58	56 42	107 40		307 40
St. André	187 54	187 54	215 46	178 82		581 82
St. Alexandre	196 14	196 14	59 86	59 00		315 00
Notre-Dame du Portage	101 06	101 06	116 54	40 40		258 00
Rivière du Loup	131 58	131 58	120 47	82 40		334 45
St. Edouard.....	136 80	136 80	349 27	100 00		586 07
Cacouna	200 56	200 56	173 44	111 84		485 84
St. Arsène	189 92	189 92	112 35	56 50		358 77
St. Modeste	70 10	70 10	49 40	24 00		143 50

Ile-Verte.....	373 30	373 30	189 55	256 12	.....	818 97
St. Antonin	100 72	100 72	11 23	40 00	28 00	180 00
St. Eloi	157 92	157 92	35 60	61 50	.....	255 02
Trois Pistoles, No. 1	188 80	188 80	175 03	76 50	.....	440 33
do No. 2	201 34	201 34	122 16	95 00	.....	418 50
St. Mathieu de Rioux	84 10	84 10	2 83	.....	.....	86 93
St. Simon	136 46	136 46	212 29	60 00	.....	408 75
St. Fabien	137 46	137 46	115 79	216 00	.....	469 25
St. Epiphane (Viger).....	125 04	125 04	2 96	90 00	.....	218 00
Ste. Cécile	270 20	270 20	51 05	91 80	.....	413 05
Rimouski, paroisse (Parish).....	308 96	308 96	178 64	215 50	.....	703 10
St. Anaclet	123 56	123 56	68 44	27 00	.....	219 00
Lessard	242 50	242 50	388 55	144 00	.....	775 05
Lepage	249 06	249 06	168 54	60 00	.....	477 60
St. Octave.....	180 32	180 32	158 08	49 60	.....	388 00
Métis	57 08	57 08	67 24	49 40	.....	173 72
Matane, paroisse (Parish).....	260 12	260 12	372 98	146 00	127 39	906 49
do village	62 06	62 06	114 54	26 00	143 58	346 18
MacNider	139 62	139 62	.....	43 20	110 00	292 82
Rimouski, village	92 36	92 36	101 00	69 00	.....	262 36
Total	6,701 60	6,701 60	5,112 25	3,281 28	408 97	15,504 10

J. MEAGHER.

Port Daniel.....	130 58	130 58	29 42	304 00	.....	464 00
Hope	98 68	98 68	261 32	147 12	.....	507 12
Cox	126 46	126 46	33 54	200 00	.....	360 00
Hamilton, St. Bonaventure	147 98	147 98	16 72	338 78	296 90	800 38
New Richmond & diss.....	170 70	170 70	78 30	76 00	60 00	385 00
Maria.....	206 10	206 10	83 70	268 08	.....	557 88
Carleton	108 30	108 30	119 70	224 00	.....	452 00
Nouvelle	84 18	84 18	11 82	186 00	.....	282 00
Shoolbred	92 30	92 30	118 50	99 20	.....	310 00
Mann.....	89 52	89 52	22 48	16 40	.....	128 40
Ristigouche	58 90	58 90	50 02	90 40	.....	199 32
Métapédia	35 04	35 04	2 96	47 00	.....	85 00
Ristigouche, village Sauvage (Indian village).....	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	50 00
Rustico.....	43 06	43 06	41 94	.....	.....	85 00
Paspébiac	131 29	131 29	.....	75 00	.....	206 29
Total	1,573 09	1,573 09	870 42	2,071 98	356 90	4,872 39

T. TREMBLAY.

Pabos.....	42 72	42 72	245 28	30 36	.....	318 36
Newport	46 92	46 92	67 08	.....	124 00	238 00
Grande-Rivière.....	149 00	149 00	251 00	80 00	500 00	980 00
Ile Bonaventure	30 00	30 00	39 85	.....	70 00	139 85

TABLEAU des sommes prélevées pour l'Instruction Publique dans le Bas-Canada, pour l'année 1864.—*Suite.*

(TABLE of amounts levied for Public Instruction in Lower Canada, for the year 1864.—*Continued.*)

DISTRICT D'INSPECTION DE — INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	Subvention annuelle. — Amount of Annual Grant.	Cotisation pour égalier la subvention. — Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Cotisation au-delà de la subvention, et cotisations spéciales. — Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant, also special assessment	Rétribution mensuelle. — Monthly Fees.	Cotisation pour construction ou réparations de maisons d'école. — Assessment for erection of School Houses.	Total prélevé. — Total levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
T. TREMBLAY.—<i>Suite.</i>—(Continued.)						
Percé & diss	169 04	169 04	430 96	450 00		1050 00
Malbaie, St. George	121 76	97 77			400 00	497 77
Douglass	111 68	111 68	1 00	36 00		148 68
York & Haldimand	32 34	32 34	117 66	20 00		170 00
Baie de Gaspé Sud (South)	58 78	58 78	286 22	100 00		445 00
Do do Nord (North)	35 74	35 74	98 52			134 26
Ste. Anne des Monts	98 24	98 24	1 76	73 20		173 20
Cap Chattes	50 88					
Cap-des-Rosiers	39 94	39 94	80 06		230 00	350 00
Mont Louis	22 62					
Grande-Grève	79 90	79 90	72 10			152 00
Cap Désespoir & diss	131 34	131 34	335 66	16 00		483 00
Rivière-au-Renard	100 84	100 84	210 79	112 00		423 63
Anse à-Grisfonds						
Total	1321 74	1224 25	2237 94	917 56	1324 00	5703 75
J. CREPAULT.						
Beaumont	138 94	138 94	551 06	205 18		895 18
St. Charles	246 00	246 00	402 80	133 20		782 00
St. Gervais	307 16	307 16	300 64			607 80
St. Lazare	235 48	235 48	150 22			385 70
St. Michel, village	137 14	137 14	122 57	400 00		659 71
Do paroisse (Parish)	130 63	130 63	161 77	24 00		316 45
St. Vallier	159 30	159 30	128 70	100 00		388 00

St. Raphaël	297 44	297 44	.....	92 20	90 00	479 64
Berthier	138 04	138 04	57 16	61 10	.....	256 30
St. François.....	281 50	281 50	38 50	122 60	.....	442 60
St. Pierre.....	161 10	161 10	44 73	162 72	.....	368 55
St. Thomas.....	527 94	527 94	172 06	224 00	.....	924 00
Cap St. Ignace.....	332 26	332 26	332 64	60 00	.....	724 90
Grosse-Île.....	4 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Île-aux-Grues	68 28	68 28	.....	38 62	.....	106 90
L'Islet	462 72	462 72	257 40	413 20	.....	1133 32
St. Cyrille	73 70	73 70	67 60	43 50	.....	184 80
St. Jean-Port-Joli	336 32	336 32	188 00	299 20	.....	823 52
St. Roch-des-Aulnais.....	243 96	243 96	236 04	181 20	.....	661 20
Ste. Louise.....	124 02	124 02	0 88	83 40	.....	218 30
Buckland	90 44	90 44	.....	.....	.....	90 44
St. Cajetan d'Armagh.....	73 26	73 26	.....	.....	.....	73 26
St. Aubert	149 86	149 86	75 39	40 00	.....	265 25
Total.....	4729 72	4725 54	3288 16	2684 12	90 00	10787 82
REV. R. G. PLEES.						
Québec, cité (City), protestants.....	728 16	728 16	.....	23864 00	.....	24592 16
F. E. JUNEAU.						
St. Nicolas.....	250 86	250 86	315 14	499 24	.....	1065 24
St. Romuald.....	203 28	203 28	48 72	150 00	500 00	902 00
St. Henri	300 26	300 26	582 74	240 96	.....	1123 96
St. Jean Chrysostôme.....	282 62	282 62	301 98	206 10	.....	790 70
St. Lambert.....	186 08	186 08	81 92	140 60	.....	408 60
St. Joseph de Lévis.....	340 74	340 74	.....	1365 36	.....	1706 10
St. Etienne de Lauzon	86 14	86 14	145 86	61 10	.....	293 10
Notre-Dame-de-la-Victoire	119 94	119 94	220 06	435 68	300 00	1075 68
Lévis, ville.....	636 80	636 80	197 35	492 00	100 00	1426 15
Etchemin, village.....	90 66	90 66	44 34	336 00	.....	471 00
St. Isidore	289 74	287 74	141 01	48 75	.....	479 50
St. Bernard	202 58	202 58	130 00	39 20	.....	371 78
St. Anselme.....	296 54	296 54	235 46	.....	.....	532 00
Ste. Marguerite	206 20	206 20	103 02	.....	.....	309 22
Ste. Hénédine.....	124 70	124 70	.....	.....	.....	124 70
Ste. Claire.....	276 52	276 52	114 48	230 24	.....	621 24
Total.....	3893 66	3893 66	2662 08	4245 23	900 00	11700 97

TABLEAU des sommes prélevées pour l'Instruction Publique dans le Bas-Canada, pour l'année 1864.—*Suite.*
 (TABLE of amounts levied for Public Instruction in Lower Canada, for the year 1864.—*Continued.*)

DISTRICT D'INSPECTION DE — INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	Subvention annuelle. — Amount of Annual Grant.	Cotisation pour égalier la subvention. — Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Cotisation au-delà de la subvention, et cotisations spéciales. — Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant, also special assessment	Rétribution mensuelle. — Monthly Fees.	Cotisation pour construction ou réparations de maisons d'école. — Assessment for erection of School Houses.	Total prélevé. — Total levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
P. F. BELAND.						
St. Jean-des-Chaillons	273 92	273 92	204 08	78 65	.....	556 65
Lotbinière.....	246 22	246 22	255 00	188 88	60 40	750 50
Ste. Croix.....	250 06	250 06	358 94	206 30	.....	815 30
St. Flavien.....	115 88	115 88	144 92	141 40	.....	402 20
St. Antoine de Tilly.....	226 10	226 10	334 11	348 00	.....	908 21
St. Appollinaire	176 24	176 24	115 36	52 00	.....	343 60
St. Gilles	97 30	97 30	.....	22 00	.....	119 30
Ste. Agathe, No. 1.....	51 32	51 32	30 00	.....	.....	81 32
Do No. 2.....	119 28	119 28	106 72	.....	.....	226 00
St. Sylvestre Sud (South).....	299 72	299 72	156 28	.....	.....	456 00
Do Nord (North) & diss.....	164 59	164 59	345 41	.....	.....	510 00
St. Agapit	38 70	38 70	73 30	16 00	.....	128 00
Ste. Marie.....	385 80	385 80	454 20	.....	.....	840 00
St. Elzéar.....	260 58	260 58	67 42	.....	.....	328 00
St. Joseph.....	348 08	348 08	184 65	380 84	.....	913 57
St. Frédéric.....	199 58	169 58	120 00	.....	.....	289 58
St. François	373 28	373 28	373 22	496 60	.....	1243 10
St. George	200 10	200 10	115 74	121 60	.....	437 44
Metgermette	66 36	66 36	29 64	.....	.....	96 00
Emmérie	93 16	93 16	82 44	.....	.....	175 60
St. Edouard.....	110 56	110 56	140 80	26 00	259 56	536 92
Total	4066 83	4066 83	3692 23	2078 27	319 96	10157 29
J. HUME.						
St. Victor de Tring.....	130 78	130 78	217 22	105 75	.....	453 75
St. Ephrem.....	104 02	104 02	123 00	83 00	.....	316 02
Forsyth	76 54	76 54	27 46	28 80	.....	132 80

Lambton	99 48	99 48	88 52	24 00	.....	212 00
Aylmer.....	97 78	97 78	125 75	113 21	.....	336 74
Standon.....	48 50	.....	.....	71 56	.....	71 56
Frampton Ouest (West), St. Edouard & diss	182 24	182 24	42 56	.....	.....	224 80
Frampton Est.....	153 98	153 98	.....	.....	.....	153 38
Cranbourne.....	47 04	47 04	12 96	96 00	.....	156 00
Leeds.....	285 92	285 92	386 78	.....	.....	672 70
Inverness & diss.....	280 48	280 48	865 52	591 32	.....	1737 32
Nelson.....	121 86	121 86	.....	146 00	.....	267 86
St. Calixte de Somerset	288 74	288 74	181 18	208 08	.....	678 00
St. Julie.....	158 04	158 04	192 68	279 04	.....	629 76
St. Sophie d'Halifax.....	248 72	248 72	256 28	.....	.....	505 00
St. Ferdinand & diss.....	314 60	314 60	535 03	663 60	85 00	1598 23
Ireland	89 54	89 54	324 46	109 60	.....	523 60
Broughton, St. Pierre de.....	174 44	174 44	228 43	68 00	200 00	970 87
Shenley	27 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2930 06	2854 20	3607 83	2593 96	285 00	9340 99

V. MARTIN.

Chicoutimi, village.....	90 66	90 66	197 34	160 00	.....	448 00
Do paroisse (Parish)	268 50	268 50	590 96	405 92	.....	1265 38
Grande-Baie.....	147 86	147 86	.....	100 00	.....	247 86
Bagotville, paroisse (Parish), St. Alphonse.....	149 80	149 80	330 20	.....	.....	480 00
Do village	48 62	48 62	62 91	36 80	.....	148 33
Laterrière.....	92 26	92 26	356 71	59 60	.....	508 57
St. Joseph.....	69 04	69 04	208 51	44 00	.....	321 55
St. Jean	39 34	39 34	35 36	.....	.....	74 70
Hébertville.....	54 82	54 82	83 48	41 00	.....	179 30
Hervy.....	43 40	43 40	56 60	.....	100 00	200 00
Ouiatchouan.....	45 58	45 58	54 42	.....	.....	100 00
Total	1049 88	1049 88	1976 49	847 32	100 00	3973 69

P. M. BARDY.

Québec, cité (City), cath.....	3123 68	3123 68	.....	61464 00	.....	64587 68
Beauport, paroisse (Parish).....	355 54	355 54	175 80	502 50	.....	1033 84
Charlesbourg	276 64	276 64	376 51	126 47	.....	779 62
St. Dunstan & diss.....	57 08	57 08	131 28	47 80	.....	236 16
St. Ambroise	356 32	356 32	191 68	316 41	.....	864 41
Valcartier.....	188 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stoneham	77 88	77 88	143 06	48 40	235 00	504 34
Ancienne-Lorette	246 80	246 80	329 20	215 60	.....	791 60
St. Foye & diss.....	122 66	122 66	359 34	103 20	89 00	674 20

TABLFAU des sommes prélevées pour l'Instruction Publique dans le Bas-Canada, pour l'année 1864.—*Suite.*

(TABLE of amounts levied for Public Instruction in Lower Canada, for the year 1864.—*Continued.*)

DISTRICT D'INSPECTION DE — INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	Subvention annuelle. — Amount of Annual Grant.	Cotisation pour éгалer la subvention. — Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Cotisation au delà de la subvention, et cotisations spéciales. — Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant, also special assessment	Rétribution mensuelle. — Monthly Fees.	Cotisation pour construction ou réparations de maisons d'école. — Assessment for erection of School Houses.	Total prélevé. — Total levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
P. M. BARDY.— <i>Suite.</i> —(Continued.)						
St. Colomb-de-Sillery & diss.....	538 22	538 22	265 84	364 10	.....	1168 16
St. Roch, Nori (North).....	131 59	131 59	1797 00	72 00	663 21	2663 80
Cap-Rouge.....	67 50	67 50	32 80	200 00	260 00	560 30
St. Michel-de-Beauport.....	68 40	68 40	57 40	102 60	.....	228 40
Grondines, No. 1.....	113 74	113 74	45 23	189 36	.....	348 33
St. Casimir.....	188 46	188 46	13 59	116 00	.....	318 05
Deschambeault.....	263 88	263 88	130 54	287 77	.....	682 19
St. Alban.....	147 32	147 32	102 09	140 08	.....	389 49
Cap-Santé.....	164 09	164 09	129 54	140 20	.....	433 83
St. Basile.....	226 00	226 00	4 00	56 00	.....	286 00
St. Raymond.....	328 08	290 00	.....	66 00	.....	356 00
Ste. Catherine.....	188 80	188 80	19 20	72 24	40 00	320 24
Ecureuils.....	69 86	69 86	98 14	66 00	.....	234 00
Pointe-aux-Trembles.....	248 48	248 48	40 39	274 70	.....	563 37
St. Augustin.....	177 36	177 36	346 64	34 00	.....	558 00
Château-Richer.....	173 76	173 76	275 78	312 25	.....	761 79
Ste. Anne.....	117 02	117 02	.....	84 00	.....	201 02
St. Joachim.....	108 52	108 52	198 48	68 00	.....	375 00
St. Tite-des-Caps.....	38 00	38 00	82 00	10 20	.....	130 20
St. Ferréol.....	99 70	99 70	.....	30 80	.....	130 50
L'Ange-Gardien.....	105 36	105 36	137 24	167 62	.....	410 22
Laval.....	42 98	42 98	37 62	.....	.....	80 60
St. Laurent.....	105 48	105 48	58 55	253 40	330 73	748 16
St. Jean.....	162 00	162 00	249 40	229 30	.....	640 70
St. François.....	63 42	63 42	56 58	50 76	.....	170 76
Ste. Famille.....	100 38	100 38	39 62	50 00	.....	190 00
St. Pierre.....	115 54	115 54	112 46	266 24	.....	494 24
St. Roch Sud (South) & diss.....	683 51	683 51	831 49	282 40	.....	1797 40

Grondines, No. 2, village.....	62 84	62 84	32 04	150 40	.....	245 28
Portneuf & diss.....	210 69	210 69	201 71	212 40	624 80
Total	9916 02	9689 50	7102 24	67173 00	1617 94	85582 68

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P. HUBERT.

Trois-Rivières, ville (Town), & diss.....	684 86	684 86	576 00	1260 86
Do banlieue.....	68 62	68 62	267 38	35 60	371 60
Pointe du Lac	186 33	186 33	194 89	.....	.....	381 27
Yamachiche	363 24	363 24	300 76	200 40	.....	864 40
St. Sévère	105 82	105 82	70 18	41 60	.....	217 60
St. Barnabé	184 38	184 38	185 62	105 20	.....	475 20
Shaquinigan	114 18	114 18	81 38	63 70	79 00	338 26
St. Etienne & diss	232 20	232 20	58 50	154 60	.....	445 30
Rivière-du-Loup, No. 1.....	117 36	117 36	155 82	55 60	.....	328 78
Maskinongé.....	262 84	262 84	317 41	74 40	.....	654 65
St. Justin.....	186 08	186 08	120 72	97 20	.....	404 00
St. Didace	159 62	159 62	66 38	45 60	.....	271 60
Ste. Ursule.....	247 68	247 68	80 32	141 42	.....	469 42
St. Paulin	120 40	120 40	86 93	132 85	.....	340 18
Dum ntier	250 76	250 76	272 72	153 90	.....	677 38
Cap-de-la-Magdeleine	116 10	116 10	148 90	48 00	.....	313 00
Champlain	237 98	237 98	572 00	171 68	.....	981 66
Batiscau.....	121 64	121 64	207 16	119 20	.....	448 00
Ste. Anne-de-la-Pérade, paroisse (Parish).....	222 36	222 36	164 08	138 16	.....	524 60
St. Prosper	116 22	116 22	126 08	54 40	.....	296 70
St. Stanislas	376 58	376 58	23 42	127 60	.....	527 60
Ste. Geneviève.....	245 42	245 42	61 35	63 00	.....	369 77
St. Narcisse.....	110 66	110 66	69 34	36 00	.....	216 00
Radnor.....	46 02	.....	.....	83 00	.....	83 00
St. Maurice & diss	327 04	327 04	112 96	285 00	.....	725 00
Peterborough	48 16	48 16	11 84	.....	.....	60 00
Hunterstown	80 38	80 38	69 87	24 40	.....	174 65
Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel	55 62	55 62	116 30	15 60	.....	187 52
Rivière-du-Loup, No. 2	219 52	219 52	507 87	52 80	.....	780 19
Ste. Anne de la Pérade, village	106 40	106 40	133 60	84 80	.....	324 80
Ste. Flore.....	41 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	5755 78	5668 50	4583 78	3181 71	79 00	13512 99

6

G. A. BOURGEOIS.

St. Guillaume d'Upton.....	223 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Bonaventure d'Upton.....	105 24	105 24	41 92	48 80	66 29	262 25

TABLEAU des sommes prélevées pour l'Instruction Publique dans le Bas-Canada, pour l'année 1864.—*Suite.*

(TABLE of amounts levied for Public Instruction in Lower Canada, for the year 1864.—*Continued.*)

DISTRICT D'INSPECTION DE — INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	Subvention annuelle. — Amount of Annual Grant.	Cotisation pour égaliser la subvention. — Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Cotisation au-delà de la subvention, et cotisations spéciales. — Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant, also special assessment	Rétribution mensuelle. — Monthly Fees.	Cotisation pour construction ou réparations de maisons d'école. — Assessment for erection of School Houses.	Total prélevé. — Total levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>G. A. BOURGEOIS.—Suite.—(Continued.)</i>						
St. Germain de Grantham	177 84	177 84	222 81	116 60		517 25
St. Frédéric.....	143 58	143 58	506 92	60 80	139 50	850 30
Wickham	71 04	71 04	401 72			472 76
Durham, No. 1, diss. cath. (Voir district d'Hubbard)						
Kingsey, cath. (Voir district d'Hubbard)						
Acton, St. André d'	194 00	194 00	1945 00	197 00		2336 00
Tingwick.....	222 37	222 37	327 63	459 20	245 80	1255 00
Chester Est, (East).....	88 95	88 98	109 68	43 20	120 00	361 26
do Ouest (West).....	84 90	84 90	245 05	12 00		341 95
Warwick & diss.....	150 46	150 46	563 67	206 40	82 40	1902 93
St. Christophe.....	167 26	167 26	48 74	16 00		232 00
St. Norbert.....	139 30	139 30		50 40		189 70
Stanford	243 06	243 06		152 00		395 06
Bulstrode, St. Valère de.....	55 28	55 28	69 04	22 00		116 32
Ste. Clotilde.....	21 36	21 36	76 75	12 00		110 11
Arthabaskaville.....	68 74	68 74	431 26	55 20		555 20
Ste. Eulalie	12 22	12 22	80 78	12 00		105 00
St. Albert	20 58					
St. Venceslas	13 78					
St. Léonard	29 50		50 50	12 00		92 00
St. Théodore d'Acton.....	111 58	111 58	388 42	69 20	172 00	741 20
Victoriaville.....	110 96	110 96	189 04	136 85		436 85
Total	\$2455 77	2197 67	5697 83	1681 65	825 99	10403 14
<i>S. BOIVIN.</i>						
St. Fidèle.....	94 52	94 52	85 48	102 00	40 00	322 00
Malbaie.....	312 70	312 70	204 27	387 60		904 57

Ste. Agnès	149 68	149 68	118 32	116 00	.....	384 00
St. Irénée.....	112 82	112 82	127 12	96 00	.....	335 94
Eboulements	252 74	252 74	179 26	393 12	.....	825 12
St. Urbain.....	86 02	86 02	57 48	29 20	.....	172 70
Settrington	61 04	22 00	.....	.....	.....	22 00
Baie St. Paul.....	363 48	363 48	50 77	320 00	.....	734 25
Petite-Rivière	82 30	82 30	8 70	32 00	.....	123 00
Ile-aux-Coudres	79 14	79 14	40 86	75 10	.....	195 10
Escoumains	116 34	116 34	.....	21 00	78 00	215 34
DeSalles	45 00	45 00	.....	12 00	.....	57 00
Tadoussac.....	51 78	36 00	.....	30 00	.....	66 00
St. Placide.....	50 74	50 74	69 26	45 06	.....	165 00
Pointe aux Esquimaux	90 00	.....	.....	48 00	330 00	378 00
Total	\$1948 30	1803 48	941 52	1707 02	448 00	4900 02

B. MAURAUULT.

Baie-du-Fèbvre	337 10	337 10	835 00	262 00	.....	1434 10
St. Zéphirin	144 36	144 36	127 10	29 20	.....	290 66
St. Thomas de Pierreville.....	310 32	310 32	273 05	58 00	.....	641 37
St. François, paroisse (Parish).....	211 18	211 18	165 78	90 00	.....	466 96
St. François, village	50 20	50 20	24 80	12 00	.....	97 00
St. David	443 72	443 72	134 30	175 30	.....	753 32
St. Michel.....	275 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gentilly	324 00	324 00	238 24	.....	.....	562 24
Blandford.....	57 42	57 42	42 58	45 20	.....	145 20
Ste. Gertrude	160 64	160 64	88 88	.....	.....	249 52
St. Grégoire	367 98	367 98	328 02	230 40	.....	926 40
St. Célestin	153 18	153 18	108 82	100 00	.....	362 00
Nicolet	322 88	322 88	177 12	76 50	.....	576 50
Ste. Monique, No. 1.....	313 14	313 14	136 58	135 60	.....	585 32
do No. 2.....	61 50	61 50	.....	40 00	.....	101 50
St. Pierre-les-Becquets	338 46	338 46	266 09	.....	.....	604 55
Bécancour.....	414 66	414 66	254 34	185 50	.....	854 50
Total	\$4286 58	4010 74	3200 70	1439 70	.....	8651 14

A. D. DORVAL.

L'Assomption, village	166 40	166 40	160 32	40 00	.....	366 72
do paroisse (Parish).....	229 60	229 60	182 86	81 67	.....	494 13
St. Sulpice	114 76	114 76	116 49	32 00	.....	263 25
Repentigny	87 38	87 38	42 19	38 40	.....	167 97
St. Paul l'Ermite.....	113 74	113 74	243 32	61 50	.....	418 56
Lachenaie.....	106 82	106 82	78 15	86 00	.....	270 97
St. Henri de Mascouche & diss.	321 40	321 40	429 60	160 40	.....	911 40
St. Lin & diss.....	339 16	339 16	185 84	80 75	.....	605 75
St. Roch	314 72	314 7	266 28	96 00	.....	677 00

TABLEAU des sommes prélevées pour l'Instruction Publique dans le Bas-Canada pour l'année 1864.—*Suite.*

(TABLE of amounts levied for Public Instruction in Lower Canada, for the year 1864.—*Continued.*)

DISTRICT D'INSPECTION DE — INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	Subvention annuelle. — Amount of Annual Grant.	Cotisation pour égaliser la subvention. — Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Cotisation au-delà de la subvention, et cotisations spéciales. — Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant, also special assessment	Rétribution mensuelle. — Monthly Fees.	Cotisation pour construction ou réparations de maisons d'école. — Assessment for erection of School Houses.	Total prélevé. — Total levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
A. D. DORVAL.— <i>Suite.</i> —(Continued.)						
L'Epiphanie.....	168 00	168 00	152 00	95 82	.....	415 82
St. Barthélémy.....	274 60	274 60	600 60	148 00	.....	1023 20
Berthier, village & diss.....	178 74	178 74	221 41	264 00	.....	664 15
do paroisse (Parish)	283 54	283 54	328 46	30 40	.....	642 40
St. Cuthbert.....	351 58	351 58	424 83	.....	.....	786 41
St. Gabriel & diss.	357 92	357 92	278 41	203 60	.....	839 93
Ile Dupas.....	67 36	67 36	87 14	16 40	.....	170 90
Lanoraie.....	232 54	232 54	327 46	124 80	.....	684 80
Lavaltrie.....	147 76	147 76	183 30	49 60	.....	380 66
St. Norbert.....	169 58	169 58	30 42	86 00	.....	286 00
Ile St. Ignace.....	63 08	63 08	24 25	14 40	.....	101 73
St. Alphonse.....	215 58	215 58	106 17	.....	118 20	439 95
St. Ambroise & diss.	247 46	247 46	444 54	142 80	.....	834 80
St. Félix & diss.....	305 00	305 00	205 21	138 40	.....	648 61
St. Jean de Matha.....	152 16	152 16	.....	30 80	.....	182 96
Ste. Mélanie.....	158 60	158 60	336 90	92 00	52 00	639 50
St. Paul.....	234 36	234 36	405 64	94 40	.....	734 40
St. Thomas.....	226 44	226 44	200 00	.....	.....	426 44
Ste. Elizabeth.....	340 16	340 16	429 30	69 20	.....	838 66
St. Charles Borromée.....	150 06	150 06	150 00	.....	.....	300 06
L'Industrie, village.....	300 10	300 10	364 90	.....	.....	665 00
Ste. Béatrix.....	101 18	101 18	93 67	51 60	.....	246 45
Chertsey.....	103 90	103 90	56 10	.....	.....	160 00
Kilkenny.....	171 84	171 84	78 16	32 80	.....	282 80
Rawdon & diss.....	223 72	223 72	628 81	159 44	.....	1011 97
St. Esprit.....	205 76	205 76	394 24	90 00	.....	690 00
Ste. Julienne.....	158 16	158 16	2 72	27 60	.....	188 48
St. Alexis.....	169 58	169 58	101 42	47 60	.....	318 60
St. Liguori.....	172 18	172 18	227 82	.....	.....	400 00

St. Jacques, No. 2.....	264 66	264 66	400 94	63 70	160 67	889 97
do No. 1.....	114 84	114 84	153 68	22 86	106 87	398 25
Total	8104 42	8104 42	9153 55	2772 94	437 74	20468 65
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Ste. Marie de Monnoir & diss.....	506 68	506 68	524 26	121 80		1152 74
St. Mathias	206 78	206 78	456 97	97 00		760 75
St. Hilaire	179 64	179 64	526 31	166 00		871 95
St. Jean-Baptiste	238 08	238 08	84 03	97 60		419 71
St. Césaire & diss.....	534 50	534 50	790 50	320 00		1645 00
St. Paul d'Abbotsford & diss.....	175 24	175 24	313 09	220 92		709 25
L'Ange Gardien	219 66	219 66	264 34	146 25	49 00	679 25
St. Ephrem de Soraba	108 86	108 86	173 14	68 00		350 00
Ste. Hélène	102 42	102 42	137 53	114 00		353 95
St. Hugues.....	290 30	290 30	320 57	184 00		794 87
St. Simon	233 10	233 10	277 40	50 00		560 50
Ste. Rosalie	205 08	205 08	241 44	122 48		569 00
St. Dominique.....	270 44	270 44	85 91	69 40		425 75
St. Pie & diss.....	480 90	480 90	478 89	301 17		1260 96
St. Hyacinthe, ville (Town).....	421 90	421 90	1121 43	200 00		1743 33
do paroisse (Parish).....	320 74	320 74	444 04	372 40		1137 18
St. Damasc.....	279 12	279 12	370 03	80 40		729 55
La Présentation	214 90	214 90	232 00			446 90
St. Barnabé	148 78	148 78	324 42			473 20
St. Jude.....	208 58	208 58	862 79	80 00		1151 37
St. Denis, No. 1.....	133 63	133 63	202 42	37 52		373 62
St. Charles	151 60	151 60	448 40	120 00		720 00
St. Liboire	108 52	108 52	28 48	32 40		169 40
St. Hyacinthe le Confesseur.....	114 40	114 40	178 69	31 75		324 84
St. Denis, No. 2	168 62	168 62	112 28	112 40		393 30
Total	6022 52	6022 52	8999 36	3145 49	49 00	18216 37
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LOUIS GRONDIN.						
Laprairie	424 72	424 72	656 05	483 00		1563 77
St Philippe	265 00	265 00	392 68	65 58		723 26
St. Jacques le Mineur	263 40	263 40	196 73	137 94		598 07
St. Constant & diss.....	269 96	269 96	332 72	175 46		778 14
St. Isidore.....	225 18	225 18	303 39			528 57
Châteauguay & diss.....	260 02	260 02	334 38	274 80		869 20
Ste. Philomène	217 50	217 50	261 27	202 67		681 44
Ste. Martine & diss.....	348 08	348 08	438 76	244 00		1030 84
St. Urbain & diss.....	235 36	235 36	186 48	97 00		519 44
St. Jean-Chrysostôme, No. 2, & diss.....	359 72	359 72	757 25	508 43		1625 40
do No. 1, do	112 60	112 60	400 55	97 76	201 44	812 35
St. Antoine-Abbé	144 36	144 36	217 64	83 10		445 10

TABLEAU des sommes prélevées pour l'Instruction Publique dans le Bas-Canada, pour l'année 1864.—*Suite.*

(TABLE of amounts levied for Public Instruction in Lower Canada, for the year 1864.—*Continued.*)

DISTRICT D'INSPECTION DE — INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	Subvention annuelle. — Amount of Annual Grant.	Cotisation pour éгалer la subvention. — Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Cotisation au delà de la subvention, et cotisations spéciales. — Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant, also special assessment	Rétribution mensuelle. — Monthly Fees.	Cotisation pour construction ou réparations de maisons d'école. — Assessment for erection of School Houses.	Total prélevé. — Total levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
LOUIS GRONDIN.—<i>Suite.</i>—(Continued.)						
St. Malachie d'Ormstown, diss., cath. (Voy. dist. de Bruce).....						
St. Clément & diss.....	588 32	588 32	356 68	440 32		1415 32
St. Timothée.....	334 52	334 52	565 48	286 00		1186 00
St. Louis de Gonzague & diss.....	473 00	473 00	781 30	409 60	161 20	1825 10
Ste. Cécile & diss.....	250 98	250 98	336 42	188 40		775 80
St. Stanislas de Kotska.....	132 84	132 84	107 16	89 00		329 00
Total.....	4905 56	4905 56	6654 94	3783 66	362 64	15706 80
F. X. VALADE.						
Hochelaga & diss.....	89 12	89 12	473 46	106 00		668 58
Côte St. Louis & diss.....	197 38	197 38	345 62	210 40		753 40
Côte Visitation & diss.....	51 74	51 74	336 00	16 20		403 94
Côte des Neiges & diss.....	223 48	223 48	1114 57	40 00		1378 05
St. Pierre.....	137 82	137 82	962 18			1100 00
St. Henri & diss.....	219 64	219 64	854 00	34 96		1108 60
Longue-Pointe & diss.....	119 28	119 28	224 72	114 00		458 00
Pointe-aux-Trembles & diss.....	153 96	153 96	327 00	237 50		718 46
Rivière-des-Prairies.....	119 38	119 38	102 00	136 86		358 24
Sault-au-Récollets.....	178 30	178 30	40 80	59 78		278 88
Haut-du-Sault.....	25 32	25 32	35 12	27 45		87 89
Montréal, cité, catholiques (City, Catholics).....	1862 38	1862 38	1862 38	93648 00		97372 76
St. Laurent & diss.....	328 52	328 52	778 62	221 60		1328 74
Lachine & diss.....	268 04	268 04	372 29	414 00		1054 33
Pointe-Claire.....	201 80	201 80	382 52	198 50		782 82
Ste. Anne.....	114 98	114 98		209 37		324 35
Ste. Geneviève, No. 1.....	113 16	113 16	186 84	52 00		352 00
do No. 2.....	42 28	42 28		10 40		52 68

do No. 3.....	83 76	83 76	73 24	32 00	189 00
Vaudrenil & diss.....	427 66	427 66	628 34	473 00	1529 00
Ile Perrot.....	106 26	106 26	127 00	32 00	265 26
Rigaud, paroisse et diss. (Parish and diss.).....	309 98	309 98	70 57	235 00	615 55
do village.....	127 64	127 64	336 27	94 00	557 91
Ste. Marthe & diss.....	300 60	300 60	419 40	104 00	824 00
St. Clet.....	126 72	126 72	129 94	163 20	419 86
Newton.....	116 34	116 34	171 93	49 48	337 75
St. Polycarpe & diss.....	519 00	519 00	558 95	511 36	1589 31
St. Zotique & diss.....	237 30	237 30	448 67	388 80	1074 77
St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac.....	239 22	239 22	400 78	88 00	728 00
Soulanges.....	259 34	259 34	301 43	120 00	680 77
Sault-aux-Récollets, Cote St. Michel.....	90 44	90 44	163 44	73 60	327 48
Village St. Jean-Baptiste & diss.....	256 50	256 50	335 50	416 25	1008 25

Total.....	7647 34	7647 34	12563 58	98517 71	118728 63
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M. CARON.

St. Jean & diss.....	520 94	520 94	635 44	518 50	1674 88
Lacolle & diss.....	417 04	417 04	873 56	648 80	1939 40
St. Valentin & diss.....	329 54	329 54	667 46	381 00	1378 00
St. Luc.....	123 00	123 00	267 55	105 00	495 55
St. Acadie & diss.....	274 14	274 14	540 50	181 34	995 98
St. Cyprien & diss.....	517 66	517 66	581 88	282 00	1381 54
St. Rémi & diss.....	374 20	374 20	404 80	131 60	910 60
St. Edouard.....	225 00	225 00	293 85	.....	518 85
St. Michel-Archange & diss.....	288 06	288 06	189 44	88 90	565 50
Sherrington & diss.....	235 72	235 72	400 20	181 20	817 12
Iberville.....	179 76	179 76	780 69	80 00	1040 45
St. Athanase & diss.....	294 16	294 16	155 84	213 37	663 37
St. George de Henriville & diss.....	609 22	609 22	1210 12	844 00	2663 34
St. Grégoire.....	291 78	291 78	384 02	73 20	749 00
St. Alexandre.....	326 72	326 72	477 28	99 20	903 20
Ste. Brigitte & diss.....	207 90	207 90	93 42	150 00	451 32

Total.....	5214 84	5214 84	7956 05	3977 21	17148 10
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J. BRUCE.

Grenville, No. 1.....	154 54
do No. 2.....	91 68	91 68	96 00	187 68
Dundee & diss.....	235 14	235 14	150 59	440 40	826 13
St. Anicet & diss.....	238 90	238 90	335 63	540 80	1115 33
Godmanchester & diss.....	263 76	263 76	705 96	337 37	1307 09
Elgin.....	114 08	114 08	268 46	160 25	542 79
Huntingdon, Village & diss.....	110 12	110 12	426 12	122 40	658 64
Hinchinbrooke & diss.....	274 44	274 04	516 71	536 04	1326 79
Franklin.....	138 82	138 82	426 61	290 85	856 28

TABLEAU des sommes prélevées pour l'Instruction Publique dans le Bas-Canada, pour l'année 1864.—*Suite.*

(TABLE of amounts levied for Public Instruction in Lower Canada, for the year 1864.—*Continued.*)

DISTRICT D'INSPECTION DE — INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	Subvention annuelle. — Amount of Annual Grant.	Cotisation pour égaler la subvention. — Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Cotisation au-delà de la subvention, et cotisations spéciales. — Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant, also special assessment	Rétribution mensuelle. — Monthly Fees.	Cotisation pour construction ou réparations de maisons d'école. — Assessment for erection of School Houses.	Total prélevé. — Total levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>J. BRUCE.—Suite.—(Continued.)</i>						
St. Malachie d'Ormistown & diss.....	369 22	369 22	1899 73	485 45	.....	2754 40
Hemmingford & diss.....	283 96	283 96	698 05	666 20	.....	1648 21
St. André & diss.....	303 32	303 32	411 65	603 20	.....	1318 17
Lachure.....	201 68	201 68	478 52	596 30	.....	1276 50
Gore & Wentworth.....	128 42	128 42	95 58	.....	.....	224 00
Chatham, No. 1, diss.....	303 88	303 88	301 87	617 20	.....	1222 95
do No. 2.....	120 50	120 50	90 62	192 00	.....	403 12
Montréal, cité, prots. (City, Protestants)	690 40	690 40	690 40	54000 00	.....	55380 80
St. Anicet, No. 2.....	119 46	119 46	249 48	158 36	.....	527 30
Havelock.....	168 70	168 70	104 25	370 05	.....	643 00
Total	\$4310 62	4156 08	7850 23	60212 87	.....	72219 18
<i>J. N. A. ARCHAMBEAULT.</i>						
St. Lambert.....	59 92	59 92	240 08	47 80	.....	347 80
Chambly & diss.....	357 92	357 92	567 78	563 40	.....	1589 10
Longueuil, paroisse (Parish)	118 60	118 60	181 40	155 25	88 00	543 25
do village.....	318 36	318 36	311 00	199 20	.....	829 56
Boucherville.....	304 68	304 68	445 32	235 20	56 15	1041 35
St. Bruno.....	194 34	194 34	625 66	166 00	80 00	1066 00
St. Hubert.....	130 80	130 80	468 05	281 60	.....	880 45
Varenes, paroisse (Parish)	243 28	243 28	41 92	108 40	60 40	454 00
do village.....	158 72	158 72	247 41	380 00	.....	786 13
Verchères.....	362 90	362 90	437 10	212 00	.....	1012 00
Contrecoeur.....	242 04	242 04	258 22	137 00	.....	637 26
St. Antoine.....	205 86	205 86	393 26	101 50	.....	700 62
St. Marc.....	154 20	154 20	605 80	75 00	.....	835 00
Belœil.....	221 56	221 56	274 36	330 00	.....	825 92

St. Jullien
St. Cyr
St. Roch
St.

192 00
192 00
.....

Ste. Julie	162 00	162 00	29 54	61 00	.....	252 54
St. Ours.....	255 38	255 38	900 62	139 20	.....	1295 20
St. Roch.....	113 62	113 62	266 38	66 80	.....	446 80
Sorel, ville et diss. (Town and diss.....	540 22	540 22	220 76	872 43	.....	1633 41
do paroisse (Parish).....	401 32	401 32	150 91	331 68	.....	883 91
*St. Robert.....	154 76	154 76	318 39	.....	.....	473 15
*St. Aimé.....	380 74	380 74	335 52	.....	.....	716 26
St. Marcel.....	137 14	137 14	204 66	52 00	.....	393 80
Ste. Victoire.....	172 74	172 74	99 96	.....	.....	272 70
Total	\$5391 10	5391 10	7624 10	4615 46	284 55	17915 21

R. PARMELEE.

Shefford.....	419 64	419 64	1178 36	370 54	.....	1968 54
Brome.....	354 52	354 52	106 20	1282 40	.....	1743 12
Granby & diss.....	352 26	352 26	603 35	143 88	1202 15	2301 64
Stukeley & diss., Nord (North).....	237 86	237 86	539 76	217 32	.....	994 94
do Sud (South).....	80 94	80 94	4 06	309 20	.....	394 20
Ely Nord (North).....	76 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Sud & diss. (South).....	120 64	120 64	579 36	222 00	.....	922 00
Ste. Cécile de Milton & diss.....	250 86	250 86	468 46	56 00	.....	775 32
Roxton.....	360 94	360 94	449 13	52 80	.....	862 87
Farnham Est. (East).....	217 64	217 64	137 36	155 20	26 25	536 45
St. Romuald & diss.....	286 02	286 02	716 62	75 20	.....	1077 84
St. Valérian.....	107 40	107 40	207 87	47 00	287 70	649 97
Dunham.....	441 24	441 24	794 76	54 00	.....	1290 00
Stanbridge & diss.....	684 74	684 74	782 96	407 10	159 00	2033 80
Frelighsburg.....	206 32	206 32	459 46	39 15	.....	704 93
Phillipsburg.....	194 56	194 56	264 94	370 00	.....	829 50
Sutton.....	356 22	356 22	939 23	.....	211 45	1506 90
Potton.....	225 44	225 44	274 56	150 40	385 00	1035 40
Clarenceville.....	184 16	184 16	415 84	374 40	.....	974 40
St. Thomas de Foucault.....	106 60	106 60	62 88	366 60	.....	536 08
Bolton & diss.....	285 54	285 54	1116 23	570 90	.....	1972 67
Total	\$5550 52	5473 54	10101 39	5264 09	2271 55	23110 57

C. GERMAIN.

St. Vincent de Paul.....	286 92	286 92	326 00	364 89	.....	977 81
St. François de Salles.....	116 10	116 10	301 33	54 19	.....	471 62
Ste. Rose, paroisse (Parish).....	214 72	214 72	298 48	141 60	.....	654 80
do Village.....	107 36	107 36	172 64	168 00	.....	448 00
St. Martin do.....	94 40	94 40	195 60	45 20	.....	335 20
do Côte St. Elzéar.....	44 56	44 56	81 44	28 32	.....	154 32
do Côte St. Antoine.....	38 66	38 66	36 34	11 20	.....	86 20
do Bas.....	36 96	36 96	63 04	11 20	.....	111 20
do Haut.....	51 40	51 40	17 60	.....	.....	69 00

TABLEAU des sommes prélevées pour l'Instruction Publique dans le Bas-Canada, pour l'année 1864.—*Suite.*

(TABLE of amounts levied for Public Instruction in Lower Canada, for the year 1864.—*Continued.*)

DISTRICT D'INSPECTION DE — INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	Subvention annuelle. — Amount of Annual Grant.	Cotisation pour égalier la subvention. — Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Cotisation au-delà de la subvention, et cotisations spéciales. — Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant, also special assessment	Rétribution mensuelle. — Monthly Fees.	Cotisation pour construction ou réparations de maisons d'école. — Assessment for erection of School Houses.	Total prélevé. — Total levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
C. GERMAIN.— <i>Suite.</i> —(Continued.)						
St. Martin, Haut du bord de l'eau.....	41 96	41 96	61 81	.....	.....	103 77
do Bas do do	51 66	51 66	43 34	45 60	.....	145 60
do l'Abord à Plouffe	103 12	103 12	9 00	56 00	.....	168 22
Ste. Thérèse, Village & diss.....	163 46	163 46	422 75	124 00	.....	710 21
do paroisse (Parish).....	158 28	158 28	171 72	60 00	.....	390 00
Terrebonne, paroisse (Parish).....	137 80	137 80	.....	44 40	.....	182 20
do Village	218 76	218 76	90 00	.....	.....	308 76
Ste. Anne des Plaines.....	225 40	225 40	133 40	94 40	.....	453 20
Lacorne, Ste. Sophie de	190 38	190 38	187 29	251 25	.....	628 92
St. Jérôme & diss	422 92	422 92	540 38	68 00	.....	1031 30
do No. 4	27 58	27 58	22 42	.....	.....	50 00
St. Sauveur	205 86	205 86	10 13	.....	.....	215 99
Ste. Adèle	188 46	188 46	7 54	.....	.....	196 00
St. Janvier, Village.....	54 48	54 48	65 27	20 00	.....	130 75
do paroisse (Parish).....	93 84	93 84	59 16	59 60	.....	212 60
do Bas.....	29 06	29 06	10 94	.....	.....	40 00
St. Eustache & diss.....	371 62	371 62	541 04	221 60	.....	1134 26
St. Augustin	251 88	251 88	269 90	41 09	18 00	580 87
St. Joseph	152 14	152 14	60 69	149 80	.....	362 53
St. Benoît.....	224 74	224 74	311 00	216 85	.....	752 59
St. Hermas	178 96	178 96	70 20	62 00	.....	311 16
St. Placide	167 20	167 20	252 80	79 00	.....	499 00
Ste. Scholastique.....	357 24	357 24	697 76	216 00	.....	1271 00
Côte Ste. Marie.....	29 96	29 96	63 21	.....	.....	93 17
Côte St. Joachim.....	61 60	61 60	108 35	54 80	.....	224 75
St. Colombar.....	101 30	101 30	268 00	28 00	.....	397 30
Canut, No. 1.....	50 34	50 34	84 66	7 20	.....	142 20
do No. 2.....	42 94	42 95	69 66	.....	.....	112 60
St. Raphael, Sud (South).....	77 10	77 10	54 20	25 00	.....	156 30

do Nord (North).....	538 56	38 56	73 44	20 00		132 00
Ste. Angélique, No. 1, Mille-Isle.....	21 98	21 98	88 02			110 00
do No. 2, do	22 22	22 22	40 59			62 81
do No. 3, do	19 36	19 36	43 45			62 81
Abercrombie	55 96	55 96	8 44			64 40
Morin & diss	51 32	51 32	180 00	15 00	142 00	388 32

Total.....	\$5580 52	5580 52	6617 93	2784 19	160 00	15142 64
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H. HUBBARD.

Stanstead	579 60	579 60	682 40	1616 00	787 00	3665 00
Barnston	271 00	271 00	421 94	1079 40		1772 34
Coaticook	79 24	79 24	75 13	96 00		250 37
Barford	79 14	79 14	220 86	177 60		477 60
Hatley	257 08	257 08	442 92	475 82		1175 82
Magog	119 72	119 72	300 34	460 80	189 00	1069 86
Clifton	61 50	61 50	298 50		250 00	610 00
Compton	340 62	340 62	654 38	1285 12	972 00	3252 12
Hereford	41 38	41 38	218 62	340 80		600 80
Eaton	215 36	215 36	563 51	542 64	427 88	1749 39
Newport	45 56	45 56	265 44	256 00		567 00
Ascott	248 70	248 70	834 70	960 75	200 00	2244 15
Sherbrooke	336 20	336 20	397 75	300 80		1034 75
Orford	81 96	81 96	120 50	161 10		363 56
West Bury	53 58	33 58	129 77	296 00		459 35
Bury	111 80	111 80	599 62	136 00		847 42
Lingwick	63 76	63 76	286 24	352 00		702 00
Windsor, Sud (South).....	102 18	102 18	102 88	39 00		244 06
do Nord (North), St. Romain	80 62	80 62	307 38	16 00	400 00	804 00
Shipton & diss	302 06	302 06	869 98	1134 50	78 00	2384 54
Cleveland & diss	216 60	216 60	471 40	814 98		1502 98
Melbourne	233 56	233 56	721 41	98 00		1052 97
do village.....	27 48	27 48	90 77			118 25
Brompton	81 74	81 74	262 48	428 80		773 02
Windsor, St. George	70 10	70 10	294 90	67 20	44 50	476 70
do	61 84	61 84	195 16	214 00		471 00
Dudswell	82 18	82 18	111 78	329 60	237 00	760 56
Weedon & diss	91 46	91 46	491 54	73 20	130 00	786 20
Wotton	173 32	173 32	243 62	72 00	148 00	636 94
Wolfstown	140 18					
St. Camille	54 94	54 94	61 06	138 00		254 00
Garthby	31 08	31 08	8 92	18 24	87 00	145 24
Whitton	57 88					
Ham, Sud (South)	25 22	25 22	10 78	44 00	157 00	237 00
Ham, Nord (North)	68 96	68 96	392 04			461 00
St. Gabriel de Stratford	46 70	46 70	145 30	44 24		236 24
Durham	183 38	183 38	427 08	908 80	150 00	1669 26
St. Pierre	198 40	198 40	791 20	121 60		1111 20

TABLEAU des sommes prélevées pour l'Instruction Publique dans le Bas-Canada, pour l'année 1864. — Suite.

(Table of amounts levied for Public Instruction in Lower Canada, for the year 1864.—Continued.)

DISTRICT D'INSPECTION DE — INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	Subvention annuelle. — Amount of Annual Grant.	Cotisation pour éгалer la subvention. — Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Cotisation au-delà de la subvention, et cotisations spéciales. — Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant, also special assessment	Rétribution mensuelle. — Monthly Fees.	Cotisation pour construction ou réparations de maisons d'école. — Assessment for erection of School Houses.	Total prélevé. — Total levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
H. HUBBARD.						
Kingsey	271 66	271 66	582 34	48 48		902 48
Tingwick. Voyez dist. de Bourgeois—(Sec Bourgeois' Dist.)						
Stoke.....	10 96	10 96	430 00	15 72	600 00	1056 68
Total	\$5578 70	5380 64	13524 64	13163 19	4857 38	36925 85
MM. ROULEAU & HAMILTON.						
Notre-Dame de Bonsecours	103 78	103 78	154 89	60 00	63 00	381 67
St. Angélique & diss.....	183 02	183 02	312 18	174 78		669 98
St. André Avelin	173 20	173 20	259 08	232 00		664 28
Lochaber.....	237 30	237 30	802 82			1040 12
Buckingham & diss.....	305 66	305 66	766 34	330 20	100 00	1552 20
Templeton	204 96	204 96	611 13	234 40		1050 49
Hull.....	148 66					
Aylmer	179 30	80 00		40 00		120 00
Wakefield	55 62	55 62		99 20		154 82
Masham	199 42	199 42	79 90	364 75		644 07
Low	92 92	92 92	42 90	116 16		151 98
Onslow	185 96	185 96	244 41	360 80	90 00	881 17
Bristol.....	228 48	228 48	427 75	203 44		859 67
Clarendon.....	263 40	263 40	20 60	230 00	100 00	614 00
Litchfield	44 69	44 69	235 31	75 00		355 00
Calumet & diss.....	118 70	118 70	366 30	386 40		871 40
Mansfield	56 90	56 90	43 10	115 20		215 20
Sheen.....	43 98	43 98	260 02	104 00		408 00
Chichester.....	60 94	60 94	427 35	122 40		610 69
Allumettes	171 62	171 62	920 12	250 48	44 00	1386 22

Maniwaki	79 58					
Waterloo	94 18	94 18	22 48	52 80		169 46
Eardley.....	113 62	113 62	356 37	267 20		737 19
Waltham.....	45 22	45 22	154 78	79 20	36 00	315 20
Ange-Gardien	101 66	101 66	312 84	177 00		591 50
Hartwell	32 78	32 78	197 30		41 50	271 58
St. Etienne & diss.....	270 86	270 86	186 34	407 00		864 20
Ripon.....	68 84	68 84		36 00		104 84
St. Joseph de Wakefield.....	49 18	49 18	100 82	51 00		201 00
Portage du Fort	95 28	95 28	142 45	209 28		447 01
Thorne	50 88	50 88	53 12	53 00		157 00
St. Elizabeth de Wakefield.....	61 93	61 93	238 07	80 00		380 00
Total	4122 52	3794 98	7738 77	4961 69	374 50	16869 94

RECAPITULATION.

F. Painchaud.....	299 70	299 70	757 60	72 00		1129 30
Jos. Meagher.....	1573 09	1573 09	870 42	2071 98	356 90	4872 39
G. Tanguay.....	6701 60	6701 60	5112 25	3281 28	408 97	15504 10
J. J. Crépault	4729 72	4725 54	3288 16	2684 12	90 00	10787 82
F. E. Juneau.....	3893 66	3893 66	2662 08	4245 23	900 00	11700 97
P. F. Béland	4066 83	4066 83	3692 23	2078 27	319 96	10157 29
J. Hume	2930 06	2854 20	3607 83	2593 96	285 00	9340 99
V. Martin.....	1049 88	1049 88	1976 49	847 32	100 00	3973 69
S. Boivin	1948 30	1803 48	941 52	1707 02	448 00	4900 02
Rev. R. G. Plees.....	728 16	728 16		23864 00		24592 16
P. M. Bardy.....	9916 02	9689 50	7102 24	67173 00	1617 94	85582 68
P. Hubert	5755 78	5668 50	4583 78	3181 71	79 00	13512 99
G. A. Bourgeois.....	2455 77	2197 67	5697 83	1681 65	825 99	10403 14
B. Maurault.....	4286 58	4010 74	3200 70	1439 70		8651 14
A. D. Dorval.....	8104 42	8104 42	9153 55	2772 94	437 74	20468 65
	6022 52	6022 52	8999 36	3145 49	49 00	18216 37
L. Grondin.....	4905 56	4905 56	6654 94	3783 66	362 64	15706 80
F. X. Valade.....	7647 34	7647 34	12563 58	98517 71		118728 63
M. Caron.....	5214 84	5214 84	7956 05	3977 21		17148 10
J. Bruce	4310 62	4156 08	7850 23	60212 87		72219 18
J. N. A. Archembeault	5391 10	5391 10	7624 10	4615 46	284 55	17915 21
R. Parmelee.....	5550 52	5473 54	10101 39	5264 09	2271 55	23110 57
G. Germain.....	5580 52	5580 52	6617 93	2784 19	160 00	15142 64
H. Hubbard	5578 70	5380 64	13524 64	13163 19	4857 38	36925 85
MM. Rouleau & Hamilton	4122 52	3794 98	7738 77	4961 69	374 50	16869 94
T. Tremblay.....	1321 74	1224 25	2237 94	917 56	1324 00	5703 75
Total.....		112158 34	144515 61	321037 30	15553 12	593964 37

TABLE B.

Containing the Statistics of all the Educational Institutions, more particularly those relating to Superior and Second Class Schools.

FIRST DIVISION—SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

No.	Name of Institution and where situated.	Date of foundation.	By whom founded.	Names of Visitors.	Composition of Board of Directors.	Faculty of Theology.			
						Number of Professors.	No. of Pupils.	No. of volumes.	Cost of courses of studies.
FIRST SECTION.—Universities.									
1	McGill College, Montreal	1827	Hon. J. McGill ...	His Ex. the G. G.	Eleven Governors appointed by the Executive.	Not	yet	organi	zed.
2	Bishop's College, Lennoxville, District of St. Francis	1843	His Lordship B'p Mountain.	The Ang. Bishop of Quebec, the Anglican Bishop of Montreal.	The Anglican Bishops, Trustees and a Board of Professors.....	3	13	.....	.....
3	Laval University, Quebec.....	1852	The Quebec Seminary	The R. C. Archbishop of Quebec	The Principal and Council of the University, composed of the Directors of the Quebec Seminary and of the three Senior Professors of each Faculty.....	1	Not	yet	orga-
SECOND SECTION.—Special Schools.									
1	Catholic Theological School, Seminary of Quebec.....	1663	Mgr. Laval, 1st Bishop of Quebec.	.....	Nine priests directors	2	40	2500	.....
2	Catholic Theological School, Seminary of Montréal.....	.....	.....	The V. of St.Sulp.	Eleven priests directors.....	5	84	2000	.....
3	Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery	1843	Dr. P. Beaubien & other directors.	.....	Medical Board of Directors .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	School of Law, St. Mary's College, Montreal. ...	1852	.....	.....	Vide Secondary Schools, No. 9 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Catholic Theological School, College of St. Hyacinthe, District of Montreal .....	.....	.....	.....	Vide Secondary Schools, No. 4	1	12	500	.....
6	Catholic Theological School, College of Nicolet, District of Three Rivers	1854	.....	.....	Vide Secondary Schools, No. 3	1	14	500	.....
7	Catholic Theological School, College of Ste. Thérèse de Blainville.....	1840	.....	.....	Vide Secondary Schools, No. 5	1	14	200	.....
Total.....						14	177	5700	.....

First Division—Superior Schools.—Continued.

No.	Faculty of Law.				Faculty of Medicine.				Faculty of Arts.					Cost for Board.	Total Cost of Apparatus.	Total Value of Buildings	Annual Disbursements.	Annual Revenue.	Total Number of Volumes in the Libraries.	Total No. of Professors.	Total No. of Pupils.	
	No. of Professors.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Volumes.	Cost of Courses of Studies.	No. of Professors.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Volumes.	Cost of Apparatus.	Cost of Courses of studies.	No. of Professors.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Volumes.	Cost of Apparatus.									Cost of Courses of Studies.
			\$				\$	\$				\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$					
1	5	48	.....	14	12	177	3900	1200	12	9	67	4000	5600	20	176	6800	92000	14903	13016	7000	26	292
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	154	4000	2000	.....	120	2000	58000	21550	19500	4000	10	167
3	7	29	1200	24	8	42	3500	6000	22	3	33	500	10000	.....	130	16000	200000	20000	20000	5200	19	104
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	14400	14400	2500	2	40
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	100000	14000	14000	2000	5	84
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	59	500	1500	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	.....	.....	.....	500	8	59
4	3	40	.....	4 per month	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	40
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	1	12
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	1	14
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	1	14
	15	117	1200	.....	28	278	7000	8700	154	19	254	8500	17600	.....	.....	26300	440000	84853	80916	22400	76	826

N. B.—In this number will be found one of 154 Pupils of "Grammar School."

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

No.	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.				FINANCES.							
	Name of the Institution and where situated.	Date of its foundation.	By whom founded.	Corporation of Board of Directors.	Composition of Board Instruction.	Annual expenses of the Institution.	Annual revenue of the Institution from all sources.	Annual cost of tuition of each pupil.	Cost of board.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous instruction.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous board.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous board (in part).
1	Seminary of Quebec.....	1663	Mgr. de Laval, 1st. Bishop of Quebec	A council comp. of the superior and at least four directors.....		\$	\$	\$				
2	do Montreal	1773	Messire J. B. Curateau de la Blaiserie, of the order of St. Sulpice.....	The superior, directors and five priests of the order.....	Priests and laymen	22000	22000	10	80	72		
3	do Nicolet	1804	The Rev. M. Brassard.....	7 directors.....[directors.	do ecclesias. & relig.	16000	16000	2	82	32	15	68
4	do St. Hyacinthe	1811	do Girouard.....	The Bishop, and 12 priests,	do do	13227	12358	6 à 10	66	9	2	6
5	do Ste. Thérèse	1825	Late do Ducharme	The Bishop of Montreal and 30 priests, directors.....	do do & laymen..	5539	5726	.....	80	14	1	24
6	St. Anne Lapocatière.....	1829	do Painchaud.....	Arch'bishop of Quebec, the direc. & the curés rector..	do do	11200	10400	24	72	8	5	85
7	Seminary of L'Assomption.....	1832	do Labelle, J. B. Meilleur & C. L. Cazeneuve, Esqs.	The Bishop of Montreal, the founders and princip. offic.	do do	20380	20647	8 à 24	80	8	0	1
8	High School of Quebec.....	1843	Rv. Dr. Cook & shareholders	15 directors	Laymen.....	8359	6802	14 à 16	.....	6		
9	St. Marie of Montreal.....	1849	Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, and the priests of the Society of Jesus.....	Bisp. of Montreal & rector....	The R.P. of the Society of Jesus	25302	23931	31	120	26	2	20
10	High School of McGill College.	1843	McGill College, Citizens of Montreal.....	The corporation and McGill college and the principal Syndics, professors & shareholders.....	Laymen.....	9243	8849	42 à 50	200	30		
11	St. François, Richmond	1854	Public subscription.....		Ministers and laymen...	5480	5480	40 à 50	.....	30		
12	Three-Rivers		Jos. Turcotte, Esq., and seven other citizens, together with the Bishop of Three-Rivers.....	1 director and 8 laymen...	Ecclesiastics	4000	3500	12 à 32	120 à 150	9		10
13	Morrin	1861	Late J. Morrin, M.D.....	Ecclesiastics and laymen...	Ecclesiastics & laymen...	3820	2940	12	60			
					Total.....	145790	142101	.....	.....	234	25	214

Second Division—Secondary Schools—First Section—Classical Colleges.—Continued.

FINANCES.—Continued.				COURSE OF STUDIES.									
No.	Sources of revenue.	Value of real estate, the property of the Institution, including buildings in occupation.	Total amount of debts due by the Institution.	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.	Dimensions and general description of these buildings.	No. of years required to complete course of studies.	Nature of religious instruction.	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 in the possession of the Institution.	Value of the museum of natural history.
		\$	\$	\$									\$
1	Seigniories of Beaupré, and of the Isle Jé-us, 2 fiefs at Quebec, farm at St. Joachim, board and tuition.	400000		200000	700 ft. long, 3 stories, of stone.....	9	Catho.	2943	20691	23634	6	35	7000
2	Tuition, board, and the Seminary of St. Sulpice.....	500000		100000	120 by 32, 2 wings of 171 by 39 each, 3 stories, of stone.....	8	"	3000	6000	9000			
3	Tuition, pupils' board, rents, house rents, agricultural revenue.....	9500		91000	300 ft. long, 2 wings of 180 each, 3 stories, of stone.....	8	"	2300	6600	8900	12	100	600
4	Tuition, board, rents constitute, agricultural revenue and gifts.....	120000	24204	80000	200 ft. front, 2 wings of 150 each, 3 stories, of stone.....	8	"		10000	10000			
5	Pupils' fees, revenue from farms and government grant.....	60000	10000	52000	110 by 60, 4 stories, one wing of 43 by 89, of stone, with chapel 80 by 40.....	9	"	3500		3500	6	25	320
6	Pupils' fees, grant, rents and agricultural revenue.....	20367	52919	37206	150 by 57, 5 stories, 2 wings of 100 each, 3 stories, of stone.....	10	"	550	5875	6425	6	30	
7	Pupils' fees and grant.....	28500	6700	20500	60 by 30, 2 wings of 80 by 45 each, addition to one wing 80 by 47, 2 stories, of stone..	7	"	2000	450	2450	2	32	800
8	Grant, pupils' fees.....	72000	48920	43000	Of stone.....	8	"	2260	9010	11270	4	140	350
9	Revenue derived from pupils, rent of a house and government grant.....		18146	16000	Main building, 2 wings, 232 by 56, height of walls 48 ft., of stone..	7	Prot.					49	
10	Pupils' fees and grant.....		2400	3000	105 by 75, 2 stories, of brick.....	6	"	200		200	2	15	
11	Pupils' fees and grant.....	9000	2400	8000	75 by 40, 4 stories, of brick.....	7	"	150	700	850	4	12	50
12	Board, tuition and the government..		2140	2000	.....	8	Catho.	700	200	900	3	15	
13	Pupils' board, tuition, the grant and special donations.....	6000		16000	40 by 80, 2 stories, of stone..	7	Prot.						
	Total.....	1225367	167829	668706				17603	59526	77129	45	453	6120

Second Division—Secondary Schools—First Section—Classical Colleges.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	Value of physical cabinet.	No. of pupils learning arithmetic.	No. of pupils learning mental calculation.	No. of pupils learning book-keeping.	No. of pupils learning algebra.	No. of pupils learning geometry.	No. of pupils learning trigonometry.	No. of pupils learning conic sections.	No. of pupils learning the differential and integral calculus.	No. of pupils learning physical science.	No. of pupils learning to make meteorological observations.	No. of pupils learning astronomy.	No. of pupils learning chemistry.	No. of pupils learning natural history.	No. of French pupils learning English.	No. of English pupils learning French.	No. of pupils learning French grammar.	No. of pupils learning French parsing.	No. of pupils writing French orthographical exercises from dictation.
1	10000	300	.....	20	20	20	20	20	.....	22	.....	30	22	32	350	30	100	100	100
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	21	21	.....	.....	21	.....	21	21	21	108	.....	77	77	77
3	3300	174	.....	33	19	19	19	.....	.....	11	.....	11	11	11	214	5	174	60	60
4	.....	128	128	128	12	12	12	12	12	9	9	9	9	9	210	6	94	94	94
5	1200	131	131	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	24	196	15	138	138	134
6	2000	134	.....	26	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	10	10	125	19	134	91	40
7	800	102	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	5	121	40	174
8	1750	195	.....	25	20	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	20	160	78	175	174	38
9	.....	250	122	18	38	39	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	118	122	122	87
10	.....	137	75	12	35	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	133	137	100	41
11	200	100	100	73	37	37	7	.....	.....	10	10	8	10	.....	120	41	41	41	33
12	.....	56	.....	6	6	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	39	.....
13	.....	11	.....	.....	11	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	19250	1698	556	556	229	271	125	82	12	83	19	109	127	127	1641	450	1352	1076	1022

Second Division—Secondary Schools—First Section—Classical Colleges.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	No. of pupils composing French verse.	No. of pupils learning French composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils learning English parsing.	No. of pupils learning English grammar.	No. of pupils writing from dictation English orthographical exercises.	No. of pupils composing English verse.	No. of pupils learning English composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils studying the Latin grammar.	No. of pupils learning Latin versification.	No. of pupils learning Latin composition, or versification.	No. of pupils studying the Greek grammar.	No. of pupils learning Greek composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils learning German.	No. of pupils learning geography.	No. of pupils learning Sacred history.	No. of pupils learning Ancient history.	No. of pupils learning English history.
1	.....	120	200	200	200	.....	200	100	44	54	98	.....	.....	200	70	45	90
2	.....	48	48	124	124	.....	48	163	24	68	67	.....	.....	148	77	48	24
3	.....	82	144	144	5	.....	90	125	80	22	84	.....	.....	58	42	54	.....
4	25	74	90	90	90	.....	.....	122	29	10	62	.....	.....	158	66	54	34
5	19	53	171	171	171	.....	34	100	19	.....	71	.....	.....	131	47	34	38
6	.....	172	26	134	134	.....	97	40	65	.....	65	.....	.....	134	65	.....	.....
7	13	21	54	41	41	.....	19	81	16	19	17	.....	.....	140	61	25	13
8	40	40	174	174	174	40	40	163	59	40	93	40	.....	175	86	34	.....
9	.....	33	222	.....	222	.....	80	201	5	68	88	5	.....	250	80	89	180
10	.....	95	65	.....	122	.....	75	100	.....	60	35	60	10	137	122	35	80
11	.....	41	100	.....	120	60	100	42	.....	42	22	.....	.....	55	23	21	55
12	.....	58	.....	77	77	.....	.....	56	21	75	.....	.....	.....	56	22	17	9
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
	97	842	1324	1155	1480	100	783	1293	362	481	717	105	10	1642	761	474	493

Second Division—Secondary Schools—First Section—Classical Colleges.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	No. of pupils learning history of France.	No. of pupils learning history of Canada.	No. of pupils learning history of the United States.	No. of pupils learning general history.	No. of pupils learning belles-lettres.	No. of pupils learning rhetoric.	No. of pupils learning declamation.	No. of pupils learning intellectual and moral philosophy.	No. of students in theology.	No. of pupils studying elements of constitutional law.	No. of pupils learning theoretical agriculture.	No. of pupils learning practical agriculture.	No. of pupils learning horticulture.	No. of pupils pursuing a special commercial course.	No. of pupils learning linear drawing.	No. of pupils learning architecture.	No. of pupils learning drawing.	No. of pupils learning instrumental music.	No. of pupils learning vocal music.
1	90	200	55	60	24	15	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	40	200
2	24	24	.....	.....	24	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	25	160
3	.....	22	.....	138	30	22	22	19	14	.....	.....	30	6	30	30	.....	.....	28	50
4	34	33	.....	.....	25	19	19	21	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30
5	38	34	34	.....	19	15	34	25	10	.....	15	5	36	.....	12	.....	3	50	192
6	.....	25	.....	91	31	10	.....	10	15	.....	.....	.....	122	.....	64	26	27	60	225
7	6	41	.....	.....	13	6	16	17	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	6	45
8	.....	20	.....	59	20	21	60	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	30	30
9	.....	49	.....	.....	38	.....	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	100	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	.....	35	.....	25
11	.....	30	.....	.....	54	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	18	76	.....	30	27	11	.....	.....	38
12	.....	11	.....	11	9	11	11	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	15	20
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	192	489	89	459	302	143	463	192	65	18	33	61	188	61	138	67	120	284	1015

Second Division—Secondary Schools—First Section—Classical Colleges.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.					PROFESSION CHOSEN BY STUDENTS WHO HAVE LEFT WITHIN THE LAST TWO YEARS.														
No.	No. of pupils learning gymnastics.	No. of pupils learning swimming.	No. of pupils learning horsemanship.	No. of pupils learning fencing.	No. of pupils learning dancing.	No. of pupils left, having completed their course of studies the preceding year.	No. of pupils left, who completed more than half of their course.	No. of pupils who still prosecute their studies in other Institutions.	No. of pupils who, in the last two years, have embraced the clerical profession.	No. of pupils who have chosen tuition.	No. of pupils who have chosen agriculture.	No. of students preparing for the bar.	No. of students preparing for the medical profession.	No. of students preparing for the notarial profession.	No. of students learning surveying.	No. of pupils learning civil engineering.	No. of pupils either following or preparing for commercial pursuits.	No. of pupils either following or preparing for some industrial pursuit.	No. of pupils who have left the country.
1						40	30	8	20										
2																			
3				55		11	13	1	14	2	7	8	4	4			2	2	
4						17													
5						9	13		8	1	2	3	1	2			1		
6						2	3	2	9			1							
7						11	1	1	10	2		5	2	2			1		1
8						8	18	12	2	1		6		1			5		1
9	200					10	23	9											
10	100					3	17												
11		50	120		50	7			12	14	76	6	4	2	2	1	30	70	1
12	30							3					2						
13																			
	330	50	120	55	50	113	123	36	75	20	85	29	13	11	2	1	39	72	2

Second Division—Secondary Schools—First Section—Classical Colleges.—Continued.

No.	PROFESSORS.			PUPILS.												
	No. of professors, either clerical or of a religious order.	No. of lay professors.	Total number of professors and male and female teachers.	No. of boys.	No. of day scholars.	No. of half boarders.	No. of boarders.	No. of Catholic pupils.	No. of Protestant pupils.	No. of pupils whose relations reside within the County in which the institution is situated.	No. of pupils whose relations reside elsewhere in Lower Canada.	No. of pupils whose relations reside in Upper Canada.	No. of pupils whose relations reside in the United States.	No. of pupils under 16 years of age.	No. of pupils over 16 years of age.	Total number of pupils.
1	15	5	20	412	100	.....	312	412	.....	212	200	.....	.....	100	312	412
2	17	.....	17	290	40	10	150	200	.....	90	88	6	16	96	104	200
3	16	1	17	249	42	148	59	245	4	82	167	.....	.....	141	108	249
4	19	.....	19	221	90	.....	131	218	3	89	125	2	5	156	65	221
5	16	3	19	211	73	.....	138	205	6	46	156	7	2	127	84	211
6	23	1	24	252	55	.....	197	252	.....	85	164	.....	3	179	73	252
7	12	1	13	191	16	175	.....	190	1	85	99	1	6	105	86	191
8	17	7	24	238	92	32	114	234	4	145	62	7	24	154	84	238
9	7	3	10	250	244	.....	6	3	242	241	4	3	2	212	38	250
10	2	5	7	137	137	.....	.....	15	122	132	3	2	.....	117	20	137
11	1	8	9	120	83	.....	37	10	110	72	41	3	4	53	67	120
12	8	1	9	103	23	60	20	103	.....	100	3	.....	.....	63	40	103
13	3	4	7	30	30	.....	.....	5	25	24	4	2	.....	.....	30	30
	156	39	195	2614	1025	425	1164	2097	517	1403	1116	33	62	1503	1111	2614

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

No.	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.				FINANCES.							
	Name of the Institution and where situated.	Date of its foundation.	By whom founded.	Corporation of Board of Directors.	Composition of Board Instruction.	Annual expenses of the Institution.	Annual revenue of the Institution from all sources.	Annual cost of tuition of each pupil.	Cost of board.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous instruction.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous board.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous board (in part).
1	College Joliette.....	1846	The Hon. B. Joliette.....	2 priests directors and 1 manager.	Religious (friars), St. Viateur, ecclesiastics.....	\$ 6429	\$ 3448	\$ 16	\$ 80	18	2	.....
2	" Masson.....	1847	Mrs. Masson.....	Superior, director, and manager..	Ecclesiastics and laymen.....	8932	7400	16	72	16	2	46
3	" N.-D. de Lévis.....	1852	Rev. Curé Déziel.....	The curate of Lévi and 4 lay trust.	Ecclesiastics and laymen.....	5781	5783	.....	.....	7	.....	1
4	" St. Michel.....	1853	Rev. Curé Fortier and School Commissioners	1 superior, director, and the School Commissioners.....	Laymen.....	1320	1400	1	80	30	.....	.....
5	" Laval.....	1856	Rev. Curé Lavallée and C. Germain, inspector.	1 director, &c.....	Ecclesiastics and laymen.....	440	440	12	.....	15	1	.....
6	" Rigaud.....	1850	Rev. Curé Désautels and citizens.....	The Bishop of Montreal, 1 superior and 1 director.....	Clerks of St. Viateur.....	2700	2360	12	80	6	1	4
7	" Ste. Marie de Monnoir.....	1853	Rev. Curé Crévier.....	The curate, churchwarden, director, prefect, manager.....	Ecclesiastics and laymen.....	4403	4366	18	62	1	.....	5
8	" Ste. Marie de Beauce.....	1855	Rev. Curé Proulx and parishioners.....	School Commissioners.....	Friars of the Christ. Sch.....	560	560	8	.....	14	.....	.....
9	" St. Germain de Rimouski.....	1855	Rev. Curé Tanguay.....	School Commissioners.....	Laymen.....	2120	3160	8	80	10	.....	.....
10	" Lachute.....	1855	Rev. Thos. Henry, J. Meckle, T. Christie et al	6 directors.....	1 minister and laymen.....	660	660	.....	80	.....	.....	.....
11	" Verchères.....	1854	Rev. Curé Bruneau and School Commissioners	1 director and Sch. Commis.	Clerks of St. Viateur.....	1500	1350	.....	12	7	.....	.....
12	" Varennes.....	1855	R. R. Bp. Bourget.....	1 director.....	Friars of St. Joseph.....	1579	1851	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
13	" Sherbrooke.....	1855	R. R. Bp. Prince.....	1 pre-ident, 1 director, 1 secretary, 3 laymen, professors.....	Ecclesiastics.....	350	371	6	12	4	.....	.....
14	" Longueuil.....	1855	The Com. and the Fab.....	1 director and manager.....	Clerks of St. Viateur.....	1400	1270	12	80	1	.....	1
15	" St. Laurent.....	1847	The Cong. of Ste. Croix & the Rev. M. St. Germain	1 president and 6 directors.....	Religious.....	11698	12347	20	55	5	5	34
					Total.....	49872	46766	.....	.....	134	11	91

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Second Section—Industrial Colleges.—Continued.

FINANCES.—Continued.				COURSE OF STUDIES.									
No.	Sources of Revenue.	Value of real property possessed by the Institution, including the buildings occupied.	Total amount of debts due by Institution.	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.	Dimensions and general description of the Institution.	No. of years required to complete the course of study.	Nature of religious instruction.	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 in the possession of the Institution.	Value of physical cabinet.
1	The School Commissioners, pupils' fees, and agricultural revenue.....	\$ 1750	\$ 4793	\$ 14965	80 by 40, 3 stories, of stone, and a wing 60 by 35, 4 stories, of stone	8	Catho'	1410	235	1645	4	24	.....
2	Pupils' board, School Commissioners, and grant.....	4000	4180	20000	136 by 46, 4 stories	9	"	1400	450	1850	2	60	.....
3	Monthly fees, the pupils' board, grant	30400	5260	32000	113 by 45, of stone, 4 stories ...	8	"	200	50	250	1	15	.....
4	Monthly fees, grant, and board of pupils	6300	300	.....	60 by 49, of wood, 2 stories	5	"	.....	580	580	1	.....	.....
5	The pupils, grant, donations.....	6000	.....	4000	50 by 70, 3 stories, of stone	5	"	200	50	250	.....	10	.....
6	Grant, pupils' fees, and School Commissioners	8800	340	4000	100 by 45, of brick, 4 stories ...	8	"	437	215	652	2	12	.....
7	Tuition and grant	9600	9000	8000	98 by 37, 2 wings, 40 by 24 each, 4 stories, of stone.....	7	"	655	360	1015	3	15	32
8	Pupils, School Com., and grant	800	.....	2800	66 by 36, of wood	5	"	.....	.....	.....	2	11	.....
9	Donations, grant, aid from parish, and tuition.....	.....	1040	5000	60 by 35, of wood .....	.....	Prot.	800	400	1200	1	18	.....
10	The pupils and grant .....	.....	.....	.....	45 by 30, of brick, 2 stories	3	Catho'	.....	.....	.....	1	14	.....
11	The pupils, the Commissioners, and grant	7400	3200	5000	90 by 40, 3 stories, of brick	5	"	350	350	700	2	9	.....
12	Vestry (fabrique) the pupils & grant .....	.....	.....	.....	60 by 40, 3 stories.....	.....	"	.....	400	400	.....	6	.....
13	Tuition and grant	2000	200	1400	50 by 30, 2 stories, of brick	5	"	200	.....	200	.....	12	.....
14	School Commissioners, grant, and pupils' fees.....	12000	1100	8000	118 by 40, 3 stories, of stone...	6	"	290	130	420	.....	17	.....
15	School Commissioners, grant, and pupils' fees.....	32000	19133	22500	106 by 36 and 96 by 42, of stone..	7	"	350	2000	2350	5	27	15
	Total.....	127030	48546	127665	.....	.....	.....	6292	5220	11512	24	250	47

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Second Section—Industrial Colleges.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	***G																	
	Value of physical cabinet.	No. of pupils learning arithmetic.	No. of pupils learning mental calculation.	No. of pupils learning book-keeping.	No. of pupils learning algebra.	No. of pupils learning geometry.	No. of pupils learning trigonometry.	No. of pupils learning conic sections.	No. of pupils learning the differential and integral calculus.	No. of pupils learning physical science.	No. of pupils learning to make meteorological observations.	No. of pupils learning astronomy.	No. of pupils learning chemistry.	No. of pupils learning natural history.	No. of French pupils learning English.	No. of English pupils learning French.	No. of pupils learning French grammar.	No. of pupils learning French parsing.
1	1574	116	95	7	7	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	130	85	64		
2	.....	140	130	18	12	10	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	267	12	140	140	
3	300	150	150	22	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	144	6	150	100	
4	.....	115	80	32	.....	32	6	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	115	5	88	88	
5	.....	40	40	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	2	22	22	
6	640	80	43	13	.....	10	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	6	60	53	
7	200	174	89	14	12	12	12	.....	12	.....	12	10	12	89	1	68	56	
8	.....	110	60	12	10	12	.....	12	.....	.....	25	.....	13	121	2	100	80	
9	.....	84	14	14	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	1	74	74	
10	100	82	82	25	5	5	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	12	.....	8	22	22	6	
11	.....	89	32	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	32	32	
12	.....	38	.....	38	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	58	.....
13	.....	45	30	9	2	2	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	12	19	12	
14	.....	250	250	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	5	90	90	
15	5	236	70	60	10	10	4	5	5	7	7	7	2	1	123	53	236	211
	2819	1749	1165	275	79	134	45	16	20	59	18	77	35	26	1649	127	1239	1028

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Second Section—Industrial Colleges—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	No. of pupils writing French orthographical exercises from dictation	No. of pupils composing French verse.	No. of pupils learning French composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils learning English parsing.	No. of pupils learning English grammar.	No. of pupils writing from dictation English orthographical exercises.	No. of pupils learning English versification.	No. of pupils learning English composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils learning Latin grammar.	No. of pupils learning Latin versification.	No. of pupils learning Latin composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils learning Greek grammar.	No. of pupils learning Greek composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils learning geography.	No. of pupils learning Sacred history.	No. of pupils learning Ancient history.	No. of pupils learning history of England.
1	64	7	38	64	64	64			31	11	14			64	42	20	7
2	100	22	22	100	150	150		150	32	17	42			66	25	18	12
3	100		10	22	150	60		10	25					100	60	22	
4	88		32	32	58	58		14	8					58	25	18	
5	22			10	10	6			8					15	12	4	
6	53	3	33	24	42	42			22	9				42	30	6	6
7	56	12	40	56	56	56		43	43	22	22	12	12	114	44	45	14
8	100		13	12	12	60								80	80	3	
9	74		54	14	74	74		14	6		6	6	6	74	28	6	
10	18		6	146		152	10	29	14	2	10	6	1	182		6	30
11	32	3	15		32	32			3	3	3			62			12
12			38	24	24									38	14		7
13	19		8	12	19	8		8						19	12	8	
14			12	35	35	35								145	16		10
15	236	4	23	144	144	144		8	23	1	3	15	2	171	25	22	
	962	51	344	695	870	941	10	276	215	65	100	39	21	1230	413	178	98

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Second Section—Industrial Colleges.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	No. of pupils learning history of France.	No. of pupils learning history of Canada.	No. of pupils learning history of the United States.	No. of pupils learning general history.	No. of pupils learning belles-lettres.	No. of pupils learning rhetoric.	No. of pupils learning declamation.	No. of pupils learning intellectual and moral philosophy.	No. of students in the-ology.	No. of pupils studying elements of constitu-tional law.	No. of pupils learning theoretical agricul-ture.	No. of pupils learning practical agriculture.	No. of pupils learning horticulture.	No. of pupils pursuing a special commercial course.	No. of pupils learning linear drawing.	No. of pupils learning architecture.	No. of pupils learning drawing.	No. of pupils learning painting.
1	7	22			7	7	20		10	7					30	11	12	
2	10	18			12	10	10	9	14		8	8		217				
3		10		22	10	10												
4				25			25							36	5			
5	4	7												6				
6	3	15		6	3	6	6	6			12		12	48	9			
7	22	36	14	43	22	22	43	12	7		45			44	22	12	12	12
8		30		12			12				30			30	13		13	
9	25	21		6							40	40	78		21	14		
10		14				12												
11		20			3						3	12						
12		24																
13				12		4	8											
14	12	18			10	2	8			2				9				
15		52	8	32	2	6	50	7	6					45	66	17	17	10
	83	287	22	158	69	79	182	34	37	12	147	48	90	435	166	54	54	22

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Second Section—Industrial Colleges.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.					PROFESSION CHOSEN BY STUDENTS WHO HAVE LEFT WITHIN THE LAST TWO YEARS.														
No.	No. of pupils learning instrumental music.	No. of pupils learning vocal music.	No. of pupils learning gymnastics.	No. of pupils learning swimming.	No. of pupils learning fencing.	No. of pupils left, having completed their course of studies the preceding year.	No. of pupils left, who completed more than half of their course.	No. of pupils who still prosecute their studies in other Institutions.	No. of pupils who, in the last two years, have embraced the clerical profession.	No. of pupils who have chosen tuition.	No. of pupils who have chosen agriculture.	No. of students preparing for the bar.	No. of students preparing for the medical profession.	No. of students preparing for the notarial profession.	No. of students learning surveying.	No. of pupils learning civil engineering.	No. of pupils either following or preparing for commercial pursuits.	No. of pupils either following or preparing for some industrial pursuit.	No. of pupils who have left the country.
1	12	60	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	16	1	10	3	2	2	.....	.....	7	7	1
2	44	50	277	.....	.....	4	10	5	5	.....	4	2	3	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
3	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
4	2	.....	25	.....	.....	1	16	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3	.....
5	.....	8	.....	10	.....	.....	4	20	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2
6	9	18	.....	.....	.....	2	8	2	4	2	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	3
7	14	15	.....	.....	40	18	.....	.....	1	1	12	2	4	3	.....	.....	4	1	2
8	3	100	.....	.....	.....	12	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	13	.....	.....
9	4	80	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	12	4	12	5	1	6	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	25	40	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	3	20	2	3	3	.....	1	15	1	2
	134	415	302	10	40	71	71	57	33	19	65	14	19	18	1	3	177	12	10

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Second Section—Industrial Colleges.—Continued.

PROFESSORS.				PUPILS.													
No.	No. of professors, either clerical or of a religious order.	No. of lay professors.	Total number of professors and male and female teachers.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	No. of day scholars.	No. of half boarders.	No. of boarders.	No. of Catholic pupils.	No. of Protestant pupils.	No. of pupils whose relations reside within the County in which the institution is situated.	No. of pupils whose relations reside elsewhere in Lower Canada.	No. of pupils whose relations reside in Upper Canada.	No. of pupils whose relations reside in the United States.	No. of pupils under 16 years of age.	No. of pupils over 16 years of age.	Total number of pupils.
1	17	.....	17	141	.....	10	123	8	141	.....	76	62	.....	3	84	57	141
2	13	6	19	277	.....	120	64	93	271	6	140	132	3	2	217	60	277
3	8	2	8	150	.....	100	5	45	150	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	135	15	150
4	.....	4	4	136	.....	108	.....	28	133	3	118	18	.....	.....	124	12	136
5	3	1	4	84	.....	61	19	4	83	1	79	4	1	.....	84	.....	84
6	10	1	11	145	.....	82	51	12	143	2	133	5	7	.....	127	18	145
7	7	4	11	174	.....	85	72	17	174	.....	147	26	.....	1	144	30	174
8	4	.....	4	121	.....	71	50	.....	121	.....	100	21	.....	.....	103	18	121
9	1	5	6	115	.....	93	.....	22	115	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	109	6	115
10	.....	2	2	111	71	172	.....	10	15	167	175	6	.....	1	140	42	182
11	6	.....	6	167	.....	114	53	.....	167	.....	167	.....	.....	.....	19	148	167
12	6	.....	6	105	.....	65	40	.....	105	.....	103	2	.....	.....	102	3	105
13	.....	1	1	55	.....	55	.....	.....	43	12	48	6	.....	1	50	5	55
14	7	.....	7	337	.....	300	34	3	334	3	334	2	1	.....	335	2	337
15	27	1	28	246	.....	70	24	152	243	3	90	142	6	8	229	17	246
	109	27	136	2364	71	1506	535	394	2238	197	1975	426	18	16	2002	433	2435

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

No.	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 Teachers.	Annual expenses of the Institution.	Annual revenue of the Institution from all sources.	Annual fee received from each pupil for instruction.	Do. for board.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous instruction.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous board.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous board (in part)
1	Aylmer, Catholic.....	1854	Rev. J. Hughes	The Curé.	Laymen	480	400	40		20		
2	Aylmer, Protestant.....	1854	Richard McConnell and others	President and Directors....	Laymen	440	400	12				
3	Baie St. Paul.....	1855	The Curé and the School Commissioners	School Commissioners.....	Laymen	600	450	3		20		
4	Beauharnois, St. Clément.	1849	The Rev. Curé Charland...	Commissioners and Friars.	The Friars of the Christian Schools.....	834	816			170	4	16
5	Bonin at St. André d'Argenteuil	1852	The Rev. Curé F. Bonin...	The dissentient Trustees...	Clerks of St. Viateur.....	625	515	1		26		
6	Baie du Febvre.....	1853	School Commissioners.....	The Commissioners	Laymen	440	440			146		
7	Barnston	1849	Rev. J. Green	5 Trustees.....	Laymen	1000	1000	10	100	4		4
8	Berthier	1827	A Board of Directors under the presidency of the late Dr. Barbier	8 Members	Laymen	750	520	8		2		
9	Buckingham.. ..	1854	Rev. J. Brady.....	5 Trustees.....	Laymen	400	400	10		6		
10	St. André d'Argenteuil.....	1857	The inhabitants	Directors.....	1 minister and laymen ..	520	520	10				
11	Belœil.....	1857	Le Rev. M. Fréchette and the Fabrique	The Curé and the Director Rev. M. Morin and six Officers ..	Clerks of St. Viateur	800	800					
12	Cap Santé.....				Laymen	227	227	5		2		
13	Chambly.....	1859	The School Commissioners	School Commissioners.....	Laymen	500	502	3		20		
14	Charleston.....	1829	By subscription.....	3 Trustees	Laymen	650	650					
15	Clarenceville	1843	The inhabitants	1 President and 9 directors	Laymen	643	643	10				
16	Clarendon	1855	Public subscription	7 Directors	Laymen	400	400	8				
17	Cassville			5 Trustees	Laymen	400	400	8				
18	Compton	1853	The inhabitants.....	5 Trustees.....	Laymen	400	355					
19	Cookshire.....	1854	C. A. Bailey and others....	3 Trustees	Laymen	600	600	4				
20	St. Cyprien.....	1844	The Rev. Curé N. L. Amiot	The School Commissioners	Laymen	360	360					

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Third Section—Academies for Boys, or Mixed.—Continued.

No.	FINANCES.—Continued.				COURSE OF STUDIES.								
	Sources of Revenue.	Value of real property possessed by the Institution, including the buildings occupied.	Total amount of debts due by Institution.	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.	Dimensions and general description of the Institution.	No. of years required to complete the course of study.	Nature of religious instruction.	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 in the possession of the Institution.	Value of physical cabinet.
1	Government grant and pupils' fees..	\$ 650	\$ 100	\$ 650	64 by 40, 2 stories, of stone.....	5	Cath.				2	6	
2	do do	1200	320	2600	24 by 60, of wood.....	4	Prot.					4	
3	do do	2400	40	1600	41 by 36, 2 stories, of wood.....	5	Cath.	100	120	220	2	20	
4	do do	6000		3600	75 by 36, 2 stories, of stone	5	do		175	175	2	10	
5	do do	4800		1600	80 by 40, 3 stories, of stone.....	5	do		50	50		12	
6	do do	3000		1500	40 by 28, 2 stories, of brick.....	5	do		60	60	2	14	
7	do do	2000	400	2000	40 by 30, 2 stories, of wood.....		Prot.					12	
8	do do	1600	600	1200	45 by 50, 2 stories, of wood	4	Cath.	62	15	77		9	
9	do do			160	24 by 30, of wood	8	Prot.		100	100			
10	do do			1200	2 stories, of brick	4	do					12	
11	do do	111	400	900	56 by 36, 2 stories, of brick.....	5	Cath.		258	258	2		
12	do do		113	2000	60 by 39, of stone, with 2 wings..	4	do				2		
14	do do	4000	200	4000	Of stone	4	do	500	200	700	1	14	
14	do do	2000		2000	53 by 30, 2 stories, of wood.....		Prot.						
15	do do	200	554	2200	33 by 44, 2 stories, of brick.....		do	100	250	350	3		400
16	do do	50		300	36 by 26, 2 stories, of wood.....		do	140		140	2	10	
17	do do	1300		1200	35 by 30, 2 stories, of wood.....		do					9	
18	do do	100	45	1000	46 by 36, 2 stories, of wood.....		do				1	12	
19	do do	800		700	48 by 59, 2 stories, of wood.....		do				2	5	
20	do do			2000	30 by 40, 2 stories, of stone.....		Cath.					9	

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Third Section—Academies for Boys, or Mixed.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES—Continued.

No.	No. of pupils learning arithmetic.	No. of pupils learning mental calculation.	No. of pupils learning book-keeping.	No. of pupils learning algebra.	No. of pupils learning geometry.	No. of pupils learning trigonometry.	No. of pupils learning conic sections.	No. of pupils learning differential and integral calculus.	No. of pupils learning physical science.	No. of pupils learning to make meteorological observations.	No. of pupils learning astronomy.	No. of pupils learning chemistry.	No. of pupils learning natural history.	No. of French pupils learning English.	No. of English pupils learning French.	No. of pupils learning French grammar.	No. of pupils learning French parsing.	No. of pupils writing French orthographic exercises from dictation.
1	75	75	12	3	3				12	12	12		12	43	15	12	12	12
2	29	7	9	5	12	5					1		10	3				
3	60	60	25	10	10	10								30		50	50	40
4	130	62	26	26	8									116		116	116	116
5	78	36	21		12									106	20	56	56	24
6	116	30	8											6		49	49	42
7	40	10	6	10	4	1					4		10	2	10	10		4
8	60	60	13					12						60		60	60	60
9	27	4	1											4	16	10	6	6
10	90	90	20	8	3	3	2			10	10		20	6	12	12		
11	35	35	8		8			19						19		35	35	35
12	18	16												18		17	18	18
13	50	50	20										10	60	8	45	45	50
14	50	16	2	5	1									3	6	3	1	
15	55	15	13	13	1									4	4	4		
16	20	12		1							4							
17	70	10	9	25	4						10			1	2	2	2	
18	70	19	8	11	1							3	40	8	9	9		
19	45		6	13	3													
20	62	18	6	4										40		42	42	42

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Third Section—Academies for Boys, or Mixed.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

**9	No.	No. of pupils composing French verse.	No. of pupils learning French composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils learning English parsing.	No. of pupils learning English grammar.	No. of pupils writing from dictation English orthographical exercises.	No. of pupils composing English verse.	No. of pupils learning English composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils studying the Latin grammar.	No. of pupils learning Latin versification.	No. of pupils learning Latin composition, or versification.	No. of pupils studying the Greek grammar.	No. of pupils learning Greek composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils learning geography.	No. of pupils learning Sacred history.	No. of pupils learning Ancient history.	No. of pupils learning English history.	No. of pupils learning the history of France.
	1		12	30		30		30	12					30	12	12	12	12
	2			11		9		7	7		2			11		9	7	
	3		20	10	10	10								50	50			
	4		26	26	62	62		14						62	84			26
	5		18	21	45	22		22						31	26			
	6		10		4				4			4		18	20	4		12
	7	2	2	28		20	2	34	7			2		20	3		4	
	8		12	12	40	23								60	22		11	4
	9			12	16	4	6	4		4				10	2		3	2
	10			65	85		69	5		4				80		49	49	
	11		19	19	19	19								26	13		3	
	12			15	15	15		9	2			2		18	12	3	2	
	13	10	20	18	30	30	15	15						50	20	15	2	3
	14			37		19		24	3		2	1	1	34	37	1	5	
	15			46		58		53	5			3		29				
	16			10		12			1		1			10			8	
	17		2	35		25	10	35						20	5			
	18			20				40	2			4		36	72			
	19			39		25			7					27			26	
	20	42	42											18	6			

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Third Section—Academies for Boys, or Mixed.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	No. of pupils learning the history of Canada.	No. of pupils learning history of the United States.	No. of pupils learning general history.	No. of pupils learning belles-lettres.	No. of pupils learning rhetoric.	No. of pupils learning declamation.	No. of pupils learning intellectual and moral philosophy.	No. of pupils studying elements of jurisprudence.	No. of pupils studying elements of constitutional law.	No. of pupils learning theoretical agriculture.	No. of pupils pursuing a special commercial course.	No. of pupils learning linear drawing.	No. of pupils learning architecture.	No. of pupils learning sewing.	No. of pupils learning embroidery.	No. of pupils learning drawing.	No. of pupils learning painting.	No. of pupils learning instrumental music.
1	12					30				12								
2	5		10							5		2				1		
3	50			10		10					20							
4	26					26		14				6					3	
5	24										21	21						
6	25		2											42	36	6		
7	15			6	6	27							1	10	4	4	6	10
8	28			4						4	14							2
9	8																	
10	42		42	22	22							6				6		
11	16			3					3			3						
12	15																	
13	20	4	4							36	47	4						8
14	2		13			14												
15						34						29						8
16			10															
17	5				5	50	4											
18	46					39												
19	15	26																
20	18												6					

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Third Section—Academies for Boys, or Mixed.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.— <i>Continued.</i>		PROFESSION CHOSEN BY STUDENTS WHO HAVE LEFT WITHIN THE LAST TWO YEARS.															
No.	No. of pupils learning vocal music.	No. of pupils learning gymnastics.	No. of pupils learning swimming.	No. of pupils left, having completed their course of studies the preceding year.	No. of pupils left, who completed more than half of their course.	No. of pupils who still prosecute their studies in other institutions.	No. of pupils who, in the last two years, have embraced the clerical profession.	No. of pupils who have chosen tuition.	No. of pupils who have chosen agricultural pursuits.	No. of students preparing for the bar.	No. of students preparing for the medical profession.	No. of students preparing for the notarial profession.	No. of students learning surveying.	No. of pupils learning civil engineering.	No. of pupils either following or preparing for commercial pursuits.	No. of pupils either following or preparing for some industrial pursuit.	No. of pupils who have left the country.
1		75			6	2				3			2	1	7	8	
2				2	6	1											
3	30	70		2	5			2	1						4	2	
4	42		14	14	12	4			10								
5	12			3	8	3			4						7		
6															4		
7	15				15	9			12	25	4	2	2		5	20	8
8	15			20	8	2		3							8		2
9								2									
10				12				6	4						1	1	
11																	
12	10				5	2			2								
13	20			6	5	6	14	1	3		1	1			7		
14					5										2	4	2
15																	
16					1												
17	15																
18								8									
19																	
20																	12

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Third Section—Academies for Boys, or Mixed.—Continued.

No.	PROFESSORS.			PUPILS.														
	Number of lay female teachers.	No. of professors, either clerical or of a religious order.	No. of lay professors.	Total number of professors and teachers.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	No. of day scholars.	No. of half boarders.	No. of boarders.	No. of Catholic pupils.	No. of Protestant pupils.	No. of pupils whose relations reside within the County in which the institution is situated.	No. of pupils whose relations reside elsewhere in Lower Canada.	No. of pupils whose relations reside in Upper Canada.	No. of pupils whose relations reside in the United States.	No. of pupils under 16 years of age.	No. of pupils over 16 years of age.	Total number of pupils.
1	1		1	2	60	15	75			69	6	73		2		74	1	75
2			1	1	34		34			2	32	33	1			30	4	34
3			2	2	90		70			70		70				60	10	70
4		6		6	228		170	58		228		224	4			226	2	228
5	1	2		3	75	51	126			116	10	118	8			112	14	126
6	1		1	2	82	64	146			146		146				146		146
7	2	1		3	26	34	20	20	20	3	57	40	12		8	12	48	60
8		4		4	140		60	40	40	140		140				134	6	140
9		1	1	2	32	17	49			46	3	49				46	3	49
10			1	1	63	45	108			4	104	103	3		2	88	20	108
11		3		3	84		64	20		84		81	3			76	8	84
12			1	1	18		18			18		17	1			16	2	18
13			2	2	75		75			74	1	70	2		3	35	40	75
14	3		1	4	34	39	73			2	71	71	2			66	8	73
15	1		1	2	38	25	63			6	57	54	5		4	31	32	63
16			1	1	16	18	34				34	34				27	7	34
17	1		1	2	40	35	75			1	74	71			4	20	55	75
18			2	2	51	31	31	51		8	74	76	6			60	22	82
19			1	1	26	22	48				48	48				32	16	48
20	1		1	2	140		140			140		140				140		140

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

(Continued.)

No.	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 Teachers.	Annual expenses of the Institution.	Annual revenue of the Institution from all sources.	Annual fee received from each pupil for instruction.	Do. for board.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous instruction.
1	Danville	1854	The inhabitants of Shipton...	5 Trustees	Laymen	\$ 600	\$ 600	\$ 10	\$	.....
2	Dudswell	1855	The inhabitants of Dudswell.	Trustees	Laymen	214	213	2	2	1
3	Dunham	1840	Dr. L. Brown, W. Baker, L. Stevens, C. Clément, Esqs.	4 Trustees	Laymen	650	650	10	.....	.....
4	Durham, No. 1.....	1852	The inhabitants of Durham.	3 Trustees	1 minister and 1 layman....	500	500	8	.....	.....
5	St. Eustache.....	1855	The Rev. curé Gastineau....	The Curé and the Commis...	Friars of Order of St. Joseph	400	430	.....	.....	.....
6	Farnham, Catholic.....	1855	The inhabitants of Farnham.	9 Directors	Laymen	640	700	2	.....	230
7	Farnham, Protestant	1854	Public subscription	5 Trustees	1 Layman	400	400	10	.....	3
8	Freleighsburg	1857	The inhabitants	8 Trustees	Laymen	790	790	10	120	.....
9	St. Columban de Sillery.....	1848	The Commissioners	The Commissioners.....	Laymen	1032	399	.....	.....	37
10	St. Foye, Protestant.....	1851	The Protestants of Ste. Foye.	3 Trustees	Laymen	440	440	2	.....	6
11	Granby .....	.....	The inhabitants of Granby	9 Trustees	Laymen	600	600	10	.....	.....
12	Georgeville	1854	The inhabitants	Trustees	Laymen	300	230	.....	.....	7
13	Gentilly	1856	The School Commissioners....	The Commissioners.....	Laymen	288	397	.....	.....	.....
14	St. Grégoire.....	1856	The Rev. curé J. Harper	The Curé and the Commis...	Laymen	400	300	.....	.....	116
15	Huntingdon	1850	Public subscription	12 Directors	Laymen	960	960	10	.....	.....
16	St. John, Dorchester, Catholic..	1850	The Fabrique and the Gov...	1 Director and officers	Laymen	1000	1000	2	.....	77
17	St. John, Dorchester, Protestant	1850	The corporation of St. James Church and the Rev. F. E. Judd, M. A.....	The corp. of St. James Ch...	1 minister and laymen	860	860	10	160	5
18	St. Jean, Island of Orleans.....	1854	The School Commissioners....	The Commissioners.....	Laymen	296	456	2	.....	26
19	Knowlton	1854	The Hon. P. H. Knowlton	The Ministers and Churchwardens of the Eng. Ch. and Hon. Mr. Knowlton...	Minister and laymen.....	550	550	2	.....	.....
20	Kamouraska.....	1853	The School Commissioners....	The Commissioners.....	Layman.....	360	360	.....	.....	.....
21	Laprairie	1847	The Commissioners	The School Commissioners ..	Laymen	620	484	2	.....	40
	Lotbinière	1853	Rev. Edouard Faucher	The Curé.....	Layman.....	200	152	.....	.....	31

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Third Section—Academies for Boys, or Mixed.—Continued.

No.	FINANCES.—Continued.				COURSE OF STUDIES.								
	Sources of revenue.	Value of real estate, the property of the Institution, including buildings in occupation.	Total amount of debts due by the Institution.	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.	Dimensions and general description of these buildings.	No. of years required to complete course of studies.	Nature of religious instruction.	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 in the possession of the Institution.	Value of physical cabinet.
		\$	\$	\$									\$
1	Government grant, pupils' fees, and the School Commissioners.....	500		1000	42 by 32, 2 stories, of wood.....		Prot.		275	275	3	5	150
2	do do		300	1000	40 by 30, 2 stories, of wood.....		"						
3	do do	100		1200	31 by 44, 2 stories, of stone.....	5	"				3	2	460
4	do do	800		800	30 by 26, 2 stories, of wood.....	5	"				1	2	
5	do do	12000	200	1000	80 by 36, 2 stories, of brick.....	4	Cath.		80	80		5	
6	do do	1000	600	1000	40 by 60, of wood.....	6	"	550	45	595	2	7	
7	do do	120		1500	30 by 40, 2 stories, of brick.....	5	Prot.					2	
8	do do	2500		2500	45 by 27, 2 wings, 3 stor., of brick	4	"				3		
9	do do	650		1600	36 by 24, 1 story, of wood.....		Cath.				2	10	
10	do do	1000	370	1000	A wooden house.....		Prot.	50	100	150			
11	do do	1000		1000	30 by 60, 2 stories, of wood.....		"				2	10	
12	do do	1000		600	36 by 28, of wood.....		"						
13	do do	1200		600	40 by 30, 1 story, of wood.....	4	Cath.					12	
14	do do	1200		800	40 by 30, of wood.....	4	"					10	
15	do do	3000		3000	40 by 60, 2 stories, of stone.....	3	Prot.	150		150		18	500
16	do do			8000	70 by 45, 2 stories, of stone.....	4	Cath.	700	200	900	5	24	
17	do do	5400	1800	4800	35 by 55, 2 stories, of brick.....	5	Prot.				1	25	
18	do do	600		300	26 by 54, 1 story, of wood.....	3	Cath.	42	42				
19	do do	800		800	38 by 28, of brick.....		Prot.	300		300	2	8	
20	do do	3600	200	3200	55 by 40, 2 stories, of wood.....	5	Cath.				1	40	
21	do do	1600	240	1600	60 by 40, 2 stories, of wood.....	3	"	550	32	582	2	10	
22	do do	1200		1200	40 by 50, 3 stories, of wood.....	3	"				1	6	

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Third Section—Academies for Boys, or Mixed.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	No. of pupils learning arithmetic.	No. of pupils learning mental calculation.	No. of pupils learning book-keeping.	No. of pupils learning algebra.	No. of pupils learning geometry.	No. of pupils learning trigonometry.	No. of pupils learning the differential and integral calculus.	No. of pupils learning physical science.	No. of pupils learning to make meteorological observations.	No. of pupils learning astronomy.	No. of pupils learning natural history.	No. of French pupils learning English.	No. of English pupils learning French.	No. of pupils learning French grammar.	No. of pupils learning French parsing.	No. of pupils writing French orthographical exercises from dictation.	No. of pupils composing French verse.	No. of pupils learning French composition, or amplification.
1	102	27	8	15	3			6		2		3						
2	24			3														
3	60	30	5	25	4	3				6		3						
4	62	62		17	3							12	12	12	12	12		12
5	40	15										45	2	26	26	26		7
6	95	190	10		9							25	10	33	33	33		33
7	45		2	10														
8	50			11	3	1		21			8		16	16	16			
9	151	32	20		4							10	12	40	28	28	7	
10	25	14	5	2	2							2	7	4	4	4		
11	112	62	13	22	10							8						
12	20	12	4	4								10	4	2				
13	32	36	4		5				3	1		5		30	30	30		7
14	30	50	10				80			5		10		50	50	50		20
15	72	72	34	27	8	2							21	21	16	8		12
16	124	124	22	35	19						30	49	8	83	57	77		37
17	39	35	4	3	2					10	21		17	17	10	5		
18	57	32	1		1							32		46	32	32		6
19	65	65	5	6								3	14	14	14	10		7
20	35	25	6		4							35		35	35	35		25
21	62	31	31	10	15						10	31	5	62	62	62		32
22	31											20		31				20

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Third Section—Academies for Boys, or Mixed—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	No. of pupils learning English parsing.	No. of pupils learning English grammar.	No. of pupils writing from dictation English orthographical exercises.	No. of pupils learning English versification.	No. of pupils learning English composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils learning Latin grammar.	No. of pupils learning Latin versification.	No. of pupils learning Latin composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils learning Greek grammar.	No. of pupils learning Greek composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils learning geography.	No. of pupils learning sacred history.	No. of pupils learning ancient history.	No. of pupils learning history of England.	No. of pupils learning history of France.	No. of pupils learning history of Canada.	No. of pupils learning general history.	No. of pupils learning rhetoric.
1	56		12		78	6					71					18		
2					17						15							
3	55		60		50	10		9	2	2	35		1			7		7
4	57		58		60	12					62	62		12		17	57	
5	20	20	20								30			17		7		
6	4	4	4								35	8				22		
7	20	4	20		20	1					20					4		
8	51		53		50	9		2	2		45			4		6		
9	36		36		20						48	16				26		
10	14		10		7	3		3			14	21	5			7	5	
11	72		78		42	12					50			5		43		8
12	12				4						15			6				
13		2									22	16			5	4		1
14		10			10	10		10	10	10	30	50	10		20	30		
15	69		71	37	74	11	2	2	4	2	69	64	47	27		25	68	17
16	37	44	37		25						65	67	46	29	37	37		
17	33		31		25	6		2			35	9	8	19		16	8	
18	3	6	6			1					9	10				9		
19	60		60		60	6		6			65	65	24	24	24	24	30	
20	6	10	10			2					12	10				27		
21	15	15	15		15						64	20	10	10	15	20		
22		20				31					31	11			20			

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Third Section—Academies for Boys, or Mixed.—Continued.

No.	COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.											PROFESSION CHOSEN BY STUDENTS WHO HAVE LEFT WITHIN THE LAST TWO YEARS.							
	No. of pupils learning declamation.	No. of pupils learning intellectual and moral philosophy.	No. of pupils learning practical agriculture.	No. of pupils pursuing a special commercial course.	No. of pupils learning linear drawing.	No. of pupils learning architecture.	No. of pupils learning sewing.	No. of pupils learning embroidery.	No. of pupils learning drawing.	No. of pupils learning instrumental music.	No. of pupils learning vocal music.	No. of pupils learning gymnastics.	No. of pupils learning swimming.	No. of pupils left, having completed their course of studies the preceding year.	No. of pupils left, who completed more than half of their course.	No. of pupils who still prosecute their studies in other Institutions.	No. of pupils who, in the last two years, have embraced the clerical profession.	No. of pupils who have chosen tuition.	No. of pupils who have chosen agriculture.
1	87				3				6	6	20	12							
2	7																		
3	30																	5	
4	87				40				40		62							18	
5																			
6									2						4	25			10
7																			
8	55								2	12									
9			4	19							15		35						
10				2															
11		15									10								
12																			
13				4	1													1	
14	10				10											3			4
15	21				5				5	16	20				40				5
16	16				11	11			6	7	12			16	9	8		5	
17				14			17	9	2	4		22	22		3	3		2	
18				1	1									3	6	5		1	2
19					56					3									
20																			
21					13									6	7	2			
22														4	4	7			
														6	4	6			

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Third Section—Academies for Boys, or Mixed.—Continued.

PROFESSIONS CHOSEN BY STUDENTS. <i>Continued.</i>						PROFESSORS.				PUPILS.										
No.	No. of students preparing for the medical profession.	No. of students preparing for the notarial profession.	No. of pupils either following or preparing for commercial pursuits.	No. of pupils either following or preparing for some industrial pursuit.	No. of pupils who have left the country.	Number of lay female teachers.	No. of professors, either clerical or of a religious order.	No. of lay professors.	Total number of professors and male and female teachers.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	No. of day scholars.	No. of Catholic pupils.	No. of Protestant pupils.	No. of pupils whose relations reside within the County in which the institution is situated.	No. of pupils whose relations reside elsewhere in Lower Canada.	No. of pupils whose relations reside in the United States.	No. of pupils under 16 years of age.	No. of pupils over 16 years of age.	Total number of pupils.
1						3		2	5	42	65	107	20	87	85					107
2						1		1	2	28	12	40		40	25	5	1	44	63	40
3								1	1											
4								1	1	35	30	65	4	61	61			33	32	65
5			4					1	1	27	35	62	10	52	62	4		37	25	62
6		1	10			1	2	1	2	105	105	105			105			103	2	105
7					10	1		1	2	111	127	238	237	1	238			235	3	238
8						1		1	2	30	20	50	1	49	50			40	10	50
9								4	4	34	21	55		55	49			43	12	55
10			6	24				2	2	126	69	195	189	6	195			179	16	195
11								1	1	34	21	55	11	44	55			53	2	55
12								2	2	68	51	119	18	101	112	7		68	51	119
13						1		1	2	32	23	55	6	49	55			41	14	55
14						1		1	2	60	48	108	108		108			108		108
15			2	3		1		1	1	116		116	116		116			114	2	116
16	8					1		3	4	41	47	88		88	74	8	6	19	69	88
			9					3	3	267		267	262	5	267			260	7	267
17	1		5		2	2	1	1	4	26	13	39		39	38			38	1	39
18			1			1		1	2	47	56	103	103		103			103		103
19						2	2	2	6	36	29	65	3	62	62			20	45	65
20			4					1	1	75		75	75		75			71	4	75
21			12					2	2	92		92	91	1	92			90	2	92
22								1	1	31		31	31		24			27	4	31

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.

FINANCES.

No.	Name of the Institution, and where situated.	Date of foundation.	By whom founded.	Composition of Board of Direction.	Composition of Board of Professors and Teachers.	Annual expenses of the	Annual revenue of the	Annual fee received from	Do. for board.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous instruction.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous board.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous board (in part)
						Institution.	Institution from all sources.	each pupil for instruc- tion.				
						\$	\$	\$	\$			
1	L'Islet.....	1850	The Commissioners	The curé and the Comm...	Friars of the Christ. Sch...	680	685	1	50	44	1	3
2	Montmagny.....	1849	do	The Commissioners	do do	40	40			125		
3	Montreal, Comm. Academy, Catholic	1853	do Catholic	do	Laymen	2400	2400	10		6		
4	Ste. Marthe.....	1856	E. Lalonde, Esq., School Commissioner	do	1 priest and laymen.....	318	348	1		31	1	
5	Missisquoi	1854	Rev. J. C. Davidson & others	The Prot. Bp. of Montreal and the resident minister	1 minister and laymen	802	802	15	160	3		
6	Pointe-aux-Trembles, Ho- chelaga	1855	The School Commissioners...	The Commissioners	Friars of St. Joseph.....	320	320					
7	Phillipsburg.....	1850	The inhab. and the municip.	3 trustees	Laymen	350	350	200	120	2		
8	Sherbrooke.....	1859	The inhabitants	5 trustees	Laymen	1000	1000	12				
9	Sorel, Catholic	1849	The School Commissioners...	The Commissioners	Friars of the Christ. Sch..	1200	1850					
10	Sorel, Protestant	1855	The dissentient trustees	3 trustees	Laymen	471	471	10		1		
11	Stanbridge	1854	The inhab., shareh'rs & trust.	5 trustees	Laymen	800	800					
12	Shefford	1834	The subscribers.....	1 pres., 1 sec. and 9 direc.	1 minister.....	900	900	12				
13	Sutton	1854	The directors.....	1 president and 6 directors	1 layman	600	687					
14	Stanstead	1829	J. Smith, W. Pierce & others	7 trustees	Laymen	1500	1500	12		4		
15	St. Timothé.....	1853	Rev. curé Archambault	The curé and the Commis..	Laymen	700	550	3		60	2	
16	Three Rivers, Protestant ..		The citizens of Three Rivers.	.....	1 min. of the Ch. of Scotl'd	320	320			10		
17	Vaudreuil	1844	The School Commissioners...	The School Commissioners	1 layman	320	320			15		
18	Yamachiche.....	1853	Rév. S. J. N. Dumoulin....	do do	Friars of the Christ. Sch...	800	400					
19	Québec, Commercial and Litterary Academy.....	1843	F. E. Juneau .....	.....	1 layman	740	740	10		18		
20	Bedford	1852	The inhabitants	2 directors	1 minister and laymen.....	600	600	10	80	5		
21	Roxton	1859	The curé and the Sch. Com...	The School Commissioners	Laymen	800	800					
22	St. Hyacinthe.....		The School Commissioners...	1 princ. and Sch. Comm...	Ecclesiastics and laymen ..							
					Total.....	38830	37752			1319	8	23

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Third Section—Academies for Boys, or Mixed.—Continued.

FINANCES.—Continued.					COURSE OF STUDIES.									
No.	Sources of Revenue.	Value of real property possessed by the Institution, including the buildings occupied.			Dimensions and general description of the Institution.	No. of years required to complete the course of study.	Nature of religious instruction.	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 in the possession of the Institution.	Value of physical cabinet.	No. of pupils learning arithmetic.
		\$	\$	\$										
1	Government grant, pupils' fees and the School Commissioners.....	800		3600	60 by 30, 3 stories, of stone ..	5	Catho.	150	150	2	9		70	
2	do do	2000			70 by 30, 1 story, of wood.....	4	"			1	8		180	
3	do do	3000	2000	6000	60 by 40, 3 stories, of stone ..	5	"	200	200	1	16		142	
4	Col. Ch. Sch. Soc., fees from pupils, and government grant	520			20 by 36, 2 story, of wood.....	5	"	90	90	1	8		80	
5	Government grant, School Commissioners and pupils	400		2000	41 by 33, 2 stories, of brick...	4	Prot.						38	
6	do do	1200	100	4000	70 by 36, 2 stories, of stone...	5	Catho.	70	40	110	1	10	40	
7	do do	800		600	42 by 36, 2 stories, of wood		Prot.					8	28	
8	do do	2000		2000	30 by 40, 2 stories, of brick.....					1	13		69	
9	do do	1000	5927	6000	43 by 53, 2 stories, of stone, and 25 by 50, of brick, 2 stories ..	4	Catho.	250	250	2	12		180	
10	do do	1600	200	1527	45 by 26, 1 story, of brick.....		Prot.			2	5		34	
11	do do	2200		2000	30 by 45, 2 stories, of brick		"	20	200	220		5	58	
12	do do	4000		4000	40 by 50, 2 stories, of wood.....		"	51	600	651		9	87	
13	do do	2000		2000	24 by 36, of wood.....		"			2			30	
14	do do			4000	52 by 33, 2 stories, of brick.....		"				25	300	130	
15	do do	2000	150	4000	Of stone	5	Catho.	312	312	2	12		120	
16	do do						Prot.			2	9		11	
17	A lot of land given by Rev. M. Dumoulin, School Comm., and government grant..	137		2000	48 by 36, 2 stories, of stone ..	6	Catho.	121	110	231	2	9	45	
18	do do	400		3600	80 by 30, 2 stories, of brick ..	6	"				1	8	100	
19	do do	3000	1200	1900	40 by 30, 1 story, of wood.....	3	"	187	408	595	3	8	78	
20	do do	1000		800	24 by 48, of brick		Prot.						25	
21	do do	1000		1000	30 by 30, 2 stories, of wood ..	5	Catho.				1	23	50	
22	do do	2000	200	3200	60 by 50, of brick, 2 stories ..	4	"					5	150	
		100538	16259	125137				3693	4362	8055	73	564	4260	

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Third Section—Academies for Boys, or Mixed.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES—Continued.

No.	No. of pupils learning mental calculation.	No. of pupils learning book-keeping.	No. of pupils learning algebra.	No. of pupils learning geometry.	No. of pupils learning trigonometry.	No. of pupils learning conic sections.	No. of pupils learning differential and integral calculus.	No. of pupils learning physical science.	No. of pupils learning to make meteorological observations.	No. of pupils learning astronomy.	No. of pupils learning chemistry.	No. of pupils learning natural history.	No. of French pupils learning English.	No. of English pupils learning French.	No. of pupils learning French grammar.	No. of pupils learning French parsing.	No. of pupils writing French orthographical exercises from dictation.	No. of pupils composing French verse.	No. of pupils learning French composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils learning English parsing.	No. of pupils learning English grammar.
1	36	18	.....	20	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	38	3	.....	60	40	45	15	10	10
2	130	25	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	2	120	120	120	.....	64	64	64
3	125	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	34	34	90	40	75	75	75	.....	20	75	75
4	40	10	3	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	5	40	40	40	15	15	18	18
5	38	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	38
6	40	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1	34	20	20	.....	2	4	4
7	21	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	10	2	2	1	1	1	.....	1	20	.....
8	69	.....	13	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	22	22	8	12	.....	.....	24	51
9	180	30	10	20	.....	8	.....	8	.....	10	.....	4	104	.....	127	92	127	.....	20	50	55
10	.....	4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	16	18	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	3	6	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....
12	.....	26	28	6	1	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	2	5	24	24	24	.....	.....	3	42	.....
13	27	1	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	5	30	.....
14	25	25	30	8	2	.....	.....	20	.....	6	12	.....	25	15	12	10	10	.....	10	120	.....
15	90	15	4	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	30	1	60	60	60	.....	25	30	30
16	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
17	36	15	.....	15	5	5	21	12	.....	.....	.....	15	19	8	41	24	24	.....	15	9	9
18	50	20	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	8	49	49	60	.....	.....	.....	20
19	60	23	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	91	1	60	60	60	.....	32	29	29
20	12	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	7	5	10	10	10	7	.....	5	20	.....
21	20	10	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	2	44	44	44	.....	10	10	25
22	75	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	150	.....	175	175	175	.....	75	25	30
	2615	714	474	346	34	20	133	122	24	97	55	520	1580	402	1901	1809	1757	121	718	1732	915

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Third Section—Academies for Boys, or Mixed.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	No. of pupils writing from dictation—English orthographical exercises.	No. of pupils learning English versification.	No. of pupils learning English composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils learning Latin grammar.	No. of pupils learning Latin versification.	No. of pupils learning Latin composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils learning Greek grammar.	No. of pupils learning Greek composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils learning geography.	No. of pupils learning Sacred history.	No. of pupils learning Ancient history.	No. of pupils learning history of England.	No. of pupils learning the history of France.	No. of pupils learning the history of Canada.	No. of pupils learning history of the United States.	No. of pupils learning general history.	No. of pupils learning belles-lettres.	No. of pupils learning rhetoric.	No. of pupils learning declamation.	No. of pupils learning intellectual and moral philosophy.	No. of pupils studying elements of jurisprudence.
1	10								50	60			13	40							
2	64		25						120	120				64					25		
3	75		20						75	120				34		17	10	10	20		
4			18						30	15				25	15	15			12		
5		16	2						10					7					38		
6	4	6							20	15				6							
7	10		20	1	1	1			27	8	1	1	1	6	2	4	1	1	46	1	
8	36		39	6					60	70	7	15		15						7	
9	55		15						72	103	12			80					15		
10	30		30	5		4			34			8		6							
11	58		58	6			2		30			3		6		4					
12	84	70	86	18	3		3		53	18	20			21		20		24	44		
13	30		30	2					25	25		6		25					20	6	
14	155		85	8			2	1	45	3	4	6		20	4	5		2	50		
15	15			3					60	40	20	20	40	40	40	25			40		20
16									7			5									
17	9		9						28	8				18							
18									40	40	6		7	20					6		
19	29		12	2					33	33			10	30							
20	35		20	5					20		3		6		12		10			4	
21	25		10	2					44	44			5	10							
22	30								175	175			15	50							
	1706	231	1328	228	4	9	7	1	2510	1740	339	355	257	1244	103	339	66	103	798	37	23

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Third Section—Academies for Boys, or Mixed.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.													PROFESSIONS CHOSEN BY STUDENTS WHO HAVE LEFT DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS.								
No.	No. of pupils learning theoretical agriculture.	No. of pupils learning practical agriculture.	No. of pupils learning horticulture.	No. of pupils pursuing a special commercial course.	No. of pupils learning linear drawing.	No. of pupils learning architecture.	No. of pupils learning embroidery.	No. of pupils learning drawing.	No. of pupils learning painting.	No. of pupils learning instrumental music.	No. of pupils learning vocal music.	No. of pupils learning swimming.	No. of pupils learning horsemanship.	No. of pupils left, having completed their course of studies the preceding year.	No. of pupils left who completed more than half of their course.	No. of pupils who still prosecute their studies in other Institutions.	No. of pupils who have chosen tuition.	No. of pupils who have chosen agriculture.	No. of students preparing for the bar.	No. of students preparing for the medical profession.	No. of students preparing for the notarial profession.
1	18	12			13			2			20			3	1	2		8			
2					8			1			40			12	8	1		15			
3				142										30	19	24					
4	15	30		10	15			8			50					13	2	29			
5			3	7	2																
6															1	3					
7										6	20	20						4		1	
8										10								6			
9					20					10	40										
10										3											1
11										15	6										
12					15			15	6	7							28		3	1	
13							3	5		7											
14					4			8	4	30	50							12			
15	40	25	10	25	40					10		30	20	6	3	10	4	8			1
16																					
17	14	4		15	9						10			4	7			14			
18					12	2		10							4	6	3				
19				55	8						50			18	22	8					
20								18			10			12							
21							10				6			6	4	1	4				
22				25																	
	144	75	13	421	360	20	62	145	19	184	600	121	20	173	217	166	105	153	31	11	6

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Third Section—Academies for Boys, or Mixed.—Continued.

No.	PROFESSIONS CHOSEN BY STUDENTS.—Continued.				PROFESSORS.				PUPILS.													
	No. of students learning surveying.	No. of pupils either following or preparing for commercial pursuits.	No. of pupils either following or preparing for some industrial pursuit.	No. of pupils who have left the country.	No. of lay female teachers.	No. of professors, either clerical or of a religious order.	No. of lay professors.	Total number of professors and male and female teachers.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	No. of day scholars.	No. of half boarders.	No. of boarders.	No. of Catholic pupils.	No. of Protestant pupils.	No. of pupils whose relations reside within the county in which the institution is situated.	No. of pupils whose relations reside elsewhere in Lower Canada.	No. of pupils whose relations reside in Upper Canada.	No. of pupils whose relations reside in the United States.	No. of pupils under 16 years of age.	No. of pupils over 16 years of age.	Total number of pupils.
1		3				3	3	105		61	6	38	105		100	5				112	3	105
2		2	4			4	4	233		233			231	2	233					230	3	233
3		90	50	8		1	5	142		141		1	136	6	124	17			1	125	17	142
4		10	29	6	1	1	2	36	44	79		1	80		80					77	3	80
5					1	1	1	28	12	40			34	6	35	5				34	6	40
6					2	2	2	80		70	6	4	80		76	4				80		80
7				3		2	2	23	26	49			3	46	40	8			1	42	7	49
8					2	2	4	31	46	77			2	75	77					53	24	77
9						6	6	350		280	70		350		350					330	20	350
10						1	1	28	6	34			30	4	34					34		34
11					1	2	3	23	32	60					60	3			5	31	29	60
12					2	1	3	47	45	90			4	86	66	23			1	39	51	90
13					3	3	3	32	52	56	14	14	1	83	82	2				25	59	84
14	2			1		2	3	100	80	180			25	155	145	25			10	75	105	180
15		10	6			1	3	4	120	120			120		120					110	10	120
16						1	1	15		15				15	15					12	3	15
17		7	3				1	100		94	4	2	97	3	94	6				97	3	100
18		4		3		3	3	125		125			125		117	5			3	122	3	125
19		55				2	2	92		92			92		92					87	5	92
20					2	1	3	25	30	55				55	40	15				35	20	55
21		5		2		1	3	21	29	50			50		50					50		50
22						3	2	275		275			275		275					275		275
	6	284	156	56	40	49	77	166	4831	1463	5885	289	120	4387	1907	6016	221	2	55	6255	1039	6294

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

No.	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.				FINANCES.							
	Name of the Institution and where situated.	Date of its foundation.	By whom founded.	Corporation of Board of Directors.	Composition of Board Instruction.	Annual expenses of the Institution.	Annual revenue of the Institution from all sources.	Annual cost of tuition of each pupil.	Cost of board.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous instruction.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous board.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous board (in part).
1	Ste Anne Lapérade.....	1854	Rev. Mr. Brien.....	The superior and the curé..	Sist. of the C. N. D. and lay teach.	\$ 1460	\$ 960	5	\$ 52	106	2	1
2	St. Ambroise de Kildare.....	1856	Rev. Mr. Laporte	The superior	Religious sisters of Ste. Anne.....	700	432	8	48	8	4	2
3	L'Assomption	1847	The parishioners	The directress and the Sisters of the Cong. N. D...	Sist. of the C. N. D. and lay teach.	1000	1200	.....	72	.....	6	12
4	St. Aimé.....	1855	Rev. Mr. Lecours and G. A. Massue, Esq.....	The superior and I assist't	Sist. of the P. of M. and lay teach.	477	588	.....	50	112	1	4
5	Baie St. Paul.....	1846	Rev. Mr. Chauvin	1 superior.....	Sist. of the C. N. D. and lay teach.	704	708	.....	42	93	.....	3
6	Boueherville.....	1703	Mr. Guibert de la Soutrages, Sulpicien, and P. Boucher	4 sisters of the Cong. N. D.	Sist. of the C. N. D. and lay teach.	842	823	.....	54	.....	3	4
7	Belœil	1853	Rev. Mr. T. Durocher.....	1 superior.....	Relig. sisters of the S. N. of J.....	580	800	11	50	30	.....	6
8	The Cedars	1841	Vestry (fabrique) of the Cedars	The curé and the sisters ...	Sist. of the C. N. D. and lay teach.	383	448	.....	54	.....	1	2
9	Chambly	1855	Mrs. widow J. Bresse	1 directress	Sist. of the C. N. D. and lay teach.	1363	1282	.....	54	.....	.....	2
10	St. Césaire.....	1855	Rev. Mr. Provençal.....	The curé.....	Relig. of the P. of M. and lay teach.	774	793	12	50	137	2	7
11	St. Croix	1849	Rev. Mr. Potvin.....	Sisters of the Cong. N. D.	Sist. of the C. of M. and lay teach.	1047	1058	.....	53	75	2	4
12	Cowansville	1852	The late A. Cowan	A committee of 7	Lay teachers	475	460	.....	10	.....	2	.....
13	St. Charles l'Industrie.....	1855	Rev. G. V. Manseau and the Commissioners.....	The commissioners.....	Sisters of Providence	1596	817	7	5	13	13	.....
14	Châteauguay	1841	The late Rev. Mr. Bourassa.....	Sisters of the Cong. N. D.	Sist. of the C. N. D. and lay teach.	760	649	.....	52	.....	9	13
15	St. Clément	1852	Rev. Mr. L. D. Charland	9 nuns.....	Relig. sist. of the S. N. of J.....	2150	2011	14	54	18	6	8
16	St. Denis, Montreal.....	.....	Sisters of the Cong. N. D.....	Sisters of the Cong. N. D.	Sisters of the C. N. D.	2700	1560	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
17	St. Elizabeth.....	1849	Rev. Mr. Quevillon.....	The curé and the sisters...	Sisters of Providence	961	623	6	44	12	12	10
18	St. Eustache	1833	The late Rev. Mr. Paquin	Sisters of the Cong. N. D.	Sisters of the C. N. D.....	630	646	.....	54	.....	1	4
19	St. Cyprien	1857	Rev. Mr. F. Morrison	1 directress and 6 nuns....	Relig. sist. of Ste. Anne & lay teach	2403	1991	8	42	2	.....	.....
20	St. Grégoire.....	1853	Rev. Mr. Harper	The curé and the sisters ...	Relig. sisters of the Cong. of the Assumption of the B. V. M.....	2400	2600	.....	40	.....	4	5
21	Ste. Geneviève	1850	The Municipality.....	Nuns.....	Rel. sist. of Ste. Anne & lay teach.	726	760	8	40	.....	.....	.....
22	St. Henri de Mascouche.....	1854	Rev. Mr. L. Gagné	The curé and the sisters ..	Sisters of Providence	1600	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....
23	St. Hilaire	1850	Mrs. Campbell	1 sup., 1 assist. and 1 sec....	Rel. sist. of the S.S.N.N. of J. & M.	800	840	5	52	25	4	7
24	St. Hughes.....	1854	Rev. Mr. M. Archambault.....	1 directress	Sisters of the Pres. of Mary.....	1116	1156	12	50	10	7	9

57

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Fourth Section—Academies for Girls—Continued.

FINANCES.—Continued.				COURSE OF STUDIES.											
No.	Sources of revenue.	Value of real estate, the property of the Institution, including buildings in occupation.	Total amount of debt due by the Institution.	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.	Dimensions and general description of these buildings.	No. of years required to complete course of studies.	Nature of religious instruction.	Number of volumes in the pupils' library.	Number of volumes in the professors' library.	Total number of volumes.	Number of globes and orreries.	No. of geographical or other maps in the possession of the institution.	No. of pupils learning arithmetic.	No. of pupils learning mental calculation.	No. of pupils learning book-keeping.
1	Government grant and pupils' board	\$ 6100	\$ 500	\$ 6100	70 by 50, of stone, 2 stories..	7	Cath.	120	192	312	2	15	82	112	4
2	The School Commis., the gov'n'm't, the pupils and the sisters' labor... ..	.....	120	380	40 by 30, 1 story, of wood	6	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	15	4
3	The government.....	8000	.....	8000	160 by 50, 2 stories, of stone	5	"	225	.....	225	2	14	98	26	.....
4	The School Commis. and the pupils .....	.....	.....	8000	62 by 42, 1 story, of brick	5	"	60	60	60	2	12	50	112	.....
5	do do	4800	.....	4400	60 by 40, 3 stories, of stone	5	"	600	61	661	3	17	65	67	8
6	do do .....	.....	80	.....	60 by 40, 2 stories, of stone	5	"	70	80	150	1	13	37	100	.....
7	do do	6000	.....	4800	60 by 36, 2 stories, of stone.....	6	"	60	70	130	.....	12	70	15	4
8	do do .....	.....	.....	4000	65 by 50, of brick	5	"	100	130	230	1	8	37	48	.....
9	do do .....	.....	80	.....	60 by 40, 2 stories, of brick .....	.....	"	80	.....	80	2	10	61	89	.....
10	do do	8000	.....	7200	70 by 40, and 2 wings of 20 feet each, 3 stories, of brick..	7	"	70	90	160	.....	28	94	180	1
11	do do	3000	83	1840	70 by 32, 1 story, of stone	7	"	76	262	278	1	11	55	55	.....
12	do do .....	.....	.....	1400	24 by 36, of brick.....	5	Prot. Cath.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20	20	.....
13	The pupils and the government.....	3520	620	2720	60 by 36, 3 stories, of wood .....	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	1	16	178	70	4
14	The pupils, the gov., and the Com. ....	.....	.....	3200	60 by 40, 2 stories, of stone	7	"	.....	125	125	.....	16	75	100	.....
15	Pupils' board and government grant.	18000	300	16000	130 by 36, 2 stories.....	6	"	668	218	386	2	28	260	27	65
16	Government grant and pupils	9200	9400	.....	40 by 40, 1 story, of brick	7	"	.....	216	216	2	.....	96	114	.....
17	Grant and pupils' board	6400	554	4000	70 by 36, 2 stories, of wood.....	5	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	50	43	6
18	Grant and Commissioners .....	.....	80	5000	80 by 30, 2 stories, of stone.....	7	"	90	77	167	2	8	95	120	.....
19	Grant and Commissioners .....	.....	1600	.....	80 by 40, 1 story, of stone	7	"	.....	.....	.....	1	17	20	41	.....
20	Pupils' board, government grant, and agricultural products.....	5070	400	3920	55 by 45, 3 stor., 2 wings of 30 by 25 each, 1 story, of stone and brick .....	.....	"	.....	500	500	4	26	147	55	17
21	Pupils' fees.....	480	120	.....	A wooden house, 2 stories	5	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	20	.....
22	Tuition, board and grant	5333	200	.....	100 by 50, 2 w'gs of 50, 3 stor., stone	3	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	50	50	.....
23	School Commis. and Maj. Campbell	900	.....	5600	75 by 50, 2 stories, of stone.....	7	"	30	70	100	.....	7	48	9	11
24	Grant, board and the Commissioners	12000	.....	.....	76 by 45, 2 stories, of brick, dependencies 100 by 24.....	5	"	900	.....	900	2	18	80	80	16

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Fourth Section—Academies for Girls.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	No. of pupils learning algebra.	No. of pupils learning geometry.	No. of pupils learning trigonometry.	No. of pupils learning physical science.	No. of pupils learning astronomy.	No. of pupils learning chemistry.	No. of pupils learning natural history.	No. of French pupils learning English.	No. of English pupils learning French.	No. of pupils learning French grammar.	No. of pupils learning French parsing.	No. of pupils writing French orthographical exercises from dictation.	No. of pupils composing French verse.	No. of pupils learning French composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils learning English parsing.	No. of pupils learning English grammar.	No. of pupils writing from dictation English orthographl exercises.	No. of pupils composing English verse.	No. of pupils learning English composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils learning geography.	No. of pupils learning Sacred history.	No. of pupils learning Ancient history.
1								16	1	75	75	60		38	6	8	6		4	45	30	8
2									2	75	60	60		40						45	50	4
3								22		90	90	86		10		12	12		4	98	22	18
4								20		70	70	70	3	13	20	20	15		3	18	70	5
5								4	1	51	51	49		51	4	4	2		4	42	35	3
6								12	1	40	30	30		20	4	4	6		4	24	20	
7								40		70	70	70		50	20		20		4	70	25	20
8										29	29	29		19						27	19	
9								21	3	60	45	45		30	6	26	16		10	40	30	
10	1				4			180	5	89	70	75	30	61	22	22	20		20	77	34	6
11								12	1	36	34	34		27	9	9			6	27	26	8
12	4						7	2	7	1	1	7	7	1	14		14		20	17		
13									2	132	132	132		100						80	168	
14								11	5	60	60	60		30		2	2			50	30	
15					6		27	124	28	152	152	152	4	102	28	28		3	10	152	102	27
16	4				14			102	29	80	74	76		39	82	60	60		46	74	30	
17										50	50	50		30						30	28	
18								20	3	50	50	40		24	6	10	6		6	24	20	7
19							8	30	3	44	44	40		36	6	6	6		6	62	50	
20	9	17	4	5	5	5	5	43		132	132	132		75	25	25	25		75	102	93	
21								20		30	30	29		15	10	10	5		3	30	40	
22										50	30	30		15						36	36	
23							2	23	1	28	29	29		24	3	3	3			28	12	2
24	22				4	4	10	22		42	42	42		30	16	16	16		12	70	10	13

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Fourth Section—Academies for Girls—Continued.

No.	COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.																Professions chosen by Students who left during the last two years.					
	No. of pupils learning history of England.	No. of pupils learning the history of France.	No. of pupils learning the history of Canada.	No. of pupils learning history of the United States.	No. of pupils learning general history.	No. of pupils learning belles-lettres.	No. of pupils learning rhetoric.	No. of pupils learning declamation.	No. of pupils learning intellectual and moral philosophy.	No. of pupils learning theoretical agriculture.	No. of pupils learning horticulture.	No. of pupils learning linear drawing.	No. of pupils learning sewing.	No. of pupils learning embroidery.	No. of pupils learning drawing.	No. of pupils learning painting.	No. of pupils learning instrumental music.	No. of pupils learning vocal music.	No. of pupils learning gymnastics.	No. of pupils left, having completed their course of studies the preceding year.	No. of pupils left, who completed more than half of their course.	No. of pupils who still prosecute their studies in other Institutions.
1	3	15	15	3	8		10						96	52	5	1	12	18			12	
2		6	36										45	36				30			4	
3		16	22				10					96	25	6	4	20	15				4	
4	3		8				3	3				112	30			11	20				9	
5			18		42	13						90	32			2	20				8	
6			10		18							90	30			6	25				8	
7			20				12	25				60	60	4		12	30			3	20	
8					16							36	20			6	11					
9	3		7		12		11					102	30	4		11	20				2	
10		28	17		2	5	2	22				110	80	3	2	6	30			2	15	
11			18			2	5					46	30			5	10				6	1
12	5		10					17			15	16	16	15	8		19			2		
13	6	6	60									50	40			12	200			5		
14			15		12		13					100	40	4		5	30				5	4
15	28	23	15	30	27		5	57		19		141	102	30	5	34	40	92		5	22	1
16					70		34					131	48	12		62	38				9	2
17			28									50	15				30					
18			15		12							70	20			15	30			1	3	1
19	2		50					25				46	46	7		25	45					
20	9	28	89			9			5	9		140	55	4		18	30				20	1
21		25	35				5	10				20	10			15				1	1	2
22		7	36									20	20				30					
23		6	12					20				50	20	5		12	15			3	4	
24	6	4	6				4	20				60	30	4	4	8					10	1

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Fourth Section—Academies for Girls.—Continued.

Professions chosen by Students.—Continued.		PROFESSORS.					PUPILS.													
No.	No. of pupils who, in the last two years, have embraced the clerical profession.	No. of pupils who have chosen tuition.	No. of pupils who have left the country.	Number of nuns who are teachers.	No. of lay female teachers.	Total number of professors and male and female teachers.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	No. of day scholars.	No. of half boarders.	No. of boarders.	No. of Catholic pupils.	No. of Protestant pupils.	No. of pupils whose relations reside within the county in which the institution is situated.	No. of pupils whose relations reside elsewhere in Lower Canada.	No. of pupils whose relations reside in Upper Canada.	No. of pupils whose relations reside in the United States.	No. of pupils under 16 years of age.	No. of pupils over 16 years of age.	Total number of pupils.
1		9		5	1	6		166	106	45	15	166		159	7			150	16	166
2		6		3		3		115	62	18	35	115		100	15			110	5	115
3				5	2	7		178	82	54	42	178		168	10			160	18	178
4		5		5	1	6		112	96		16	112		98	14			110	2	112
5		3		3	1	4		93	69		24	93		92	1			80	13	93
6				3	2	5		122	42	45	35	122		118	4			118	4	122
7				4		4		84	26	34	24	84		84				74	10	84
8				3		3		62	31	6	25	62		62				62		62
9		2		3	2	5		130	100	6	24	130		126	4			123	7	130
10		3	27	7		7		185	168	1	16	180	5	167	11	2	5	171	14	185
11		3		3	1	4		75	38			75		74	1			64	11	75
12		3			2	2	8	32	40			2	38	40				36	4	40
13		2		6	1	7		316	250		66	316		316				313	3	316
14		9		3	1	4		104	74		30	104		104				89	15	104
15		3		11	1	12		264	100	29	135	257	7	163	99		2	217	47	264
16				10		10		131	106	25		109	22	131				117	14	131
17		4		2		2		119	67		52	119		111	8			112	7	119
18		1		3	1	4		125	100	4	21	123	2	120	2	3		120	5	125
19				6	1	7		162	102	40	20	159	3	152	10			156	6	162
20		25		12	1	13		233	136	42	55	233		205	28			183	50	233
21	4	4		3	1	4		80	50	15	15	80		80				75	5	80
22				2		2		98	70	22	6	98		98				95	3	98
23	2	2		5		5		70	30	27	13	70		63	7			65	5	70
24				5		5		85	54	6	25	85		85				80	5	85

SECOND DIVISION—SECONDARY SCHOOLS—FOURTH SECTION—ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—Continued.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.					FINANCES.							
No.	Name of the Institution, and where situated.	Date of foundation.	By whom founded.	Composition of Board of Direction.	Composition of Board of Professors and Teachers.	Annual expenses of the Institution.	Annual revenue of the Institution from all sources.	Annual fee received from each pupil for instruction.	Do. for board.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous instruction.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous board.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous board (in part)
1	St. Hyacinthe, Sist. of Ch. of	1854	Rev. Mr. Crevier	The superior	Sisters of Charity.....	\$ 660	\$ 648					
2	St. Hyacinthe	1816	Rev. Mr. Girouard.....	1 superior and 5 nuns	Sisters of the Pres. of Mary and lay teachers.....	4981	4498	12	48	60	10	12
3	L'Islet	1845	Fabrique	The priest and the Commis. of the Congregation.....	Lay teachers	220	240	1		38		
4	St. Jean Dorchester.....	1847	Fabrique and public subscrip.	The superior and the Sisters of the Congregation.....	Sisters of the Congregation N. D. Nuns of Ste. Anne.....	4499	4523		63		6	12
5	St. Jacques L'Achigan	1851	Mrs. Blondin, 1st superior ...	1 super. and a council of 6.	Nuns of S. N. of Jesus	6000	6200	8	40		2	5
6	St. Joseph de Lévis.....	1854	Fabrique and parishioners ...	The priest and the Commis. of the Congregation.....	Sisters of the Congregation of N. D. and 1 lay teacher	7598	7838	8	50	50		5
7	Kamouraska.....	1856	School Com. and parish'ners.	The Sist. of the Congreg'n	Sisters of the Congregation of N. D. and 1 lay teacher	1000	960		60	25	3	12
8	Laprairie.....	1705	Sisters of the Congr. N. D. ...	Sist. of the Con. and priest	Sisters of the Congregation of N. D. and lay teachers	1342	1323		52		2	3
9	Longueuil	1843	Eulal. Durocher, Henriette Céré and P. Dufresno	The nuns	Nuns of SS.NN. of J. and M.	4383	4503		72	123	7	28
10	St. Lin	1848	Rev. Mr. Chabot.....	3 nuns.....	Nuns of SS.NN. of J. and M.	500	530	6	50	60	1	1
11	St. Laurent.....	1847	Rev. Mr. St. Germain	6 nuns.....	Sisters of Ste. Croix.....	7327	7513	12	60	1	2	22
12	Longue Pointe.....	1852	The Sisters of Providence of Montreal.....	The priest, 1 superior and other nuns	Nuns of Providence.....	680	760			8	3	7
13	St. Marie de Monnoir.....	1853	Rev. Mr. Crevier	1 superior and 2 nuns	Sisters of the Pres. of Mary.....	1359	1401	12	38	14	1	1
14	St. Marie de la Beauce.....	1822	Rev. Mr. Villade.....	1 superior and 4 nuns	Sisters of the Congregation of N. D. and lay teachers	1202	1207		54	6		2
15	St. Michel de Bellechasse...	1850	School Commissioners.....	The School Commissioners	Lay teachers	875	800	1				
16	St. Martin.....	1847	Rev. M. Brunet.....	The nuns of Ste. Croix	Sisters of Ste. Croix	620	580		42	25	2	4
17	St. Nicolas.....	1855	Rev. E. Baillargeon.....	Lay teachers	Lay teachers	246	200	2	4			
18	St. Paul de l'Industrie.	1853	The priest and parishioners..	The nuns	Sisters of Providence.....	535	430			9	4	5
19	Pointe Claire.....	1784	Rev. Mr. Sartelon, sulpician..	1 direct. and the Commis..	Sist. of the C. N. D. and lay teach.	640	590		54		1	3
20	P'te aux-Trembles, Montreal	1690	Rev. gentlemen of St. Sulpice	1 directress and the nuns ..	Sist. of the C. N. D. and lay teach.	2900	2603		50		3	2
21	do do Quebec.....	1713		1 directress and the nuns ..	Sisters of the Congregation N. D.	576	566		50		3	
22	Rivière-Quelle.	1809	Bishop Panet.....	1 directress and the nuns ..	Sist. of the C. N. D. and lay teach.	960	956		40		2	3

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Fourth Section—Academies for Girls.—Continued.

FINANCES.—Continued.				COURSE OF STUDIES.									
No.	Sources of Revenue.	Value of real property possessed by the Institution, including the buildings occupied.	Total amount of debts due by Institution.	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.	Dimensions and general description of the Institution.	No. of years required to complete the course of study.	Nature of religious instruction.	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 in the possession of the Institution.	No. of pupils learning arithmetic.
		\$	\$	\$									
1	Government grant and pupils	1152			40 by 40, 1 story, of wood	5	Cath.					8	200
2	do do	8000	4131	12000	100 by 50, 3 stories, of brick	6	"	250	300	550	4	21	190
2	do do	600		1000	40 by 26, 1 story, of wood		"				2	8	30
4	do do	22400	950	22400	102 by 50, 2 stories, of stone	6	"	380	320	700	3	5	130
5	Land under cultivation, board of pupils, the School Com., and the work of the nuns....	5000	3180	2000	60 by 36, 2 stories, of stone		"				1	8	148
6	Government grant and pupils' fees	24000	814	17830	158 by 45 and 66, 3 stor., of stone		"		520	520	2	10	255
7	do do do	4800		3600			"		500	500	3	15	43
8	do do do	3200		2000	90 by 30, 2 stories, of stone.....	7	"	152	200	352	1	16	72
9	Government grant, pupils' board, the School Commissioners, and the work of the nuns..	27600	4460	24000	3 buildings, 1 of 50 by 93, 1 of 40 by 70 and 1 of 50 by 93, of stone.....		"	200	600	800	4	52	300
10	The School Commissioners, the pupils, and the government grant	1200		1000	60 by 40, 2 stories, of wood	6	"						94
11	Agricultural revenues, the government, the School Commissioners, and the pupils		7192		110 ft. long, 3 stories, of stone ...		"	150	180	330	3	18	70
12	do do do	9200	312	2400	96 by 32, 2 stories, of stone ..		"		30	30		12	15
13	The grant, the School Com. and the pupils...	1600	280	3200	50 by 35, 2 stories, of stone	5	"	140	50	190	2	25	148
14	do do do	8000		8000		7	"	400	125	525	6	34	75
15	do do do	2400	200	2000	67 by 36, 1 story, of wood		"					5	70
16	The grant, the School Commissioners, the pupils, and ground rent		160		70 by 40, 3 stories, of stone		"				1	8	34
17	The government, the pupils, and Sch. Com...	1800			36 by 32, of wood	4	"				2	8	34
18	do do do	2940		2940	40 by 30 and 50 by 18, of wood...		"					9	35
19	do do do	2400		2400	60 by 40, of stone	7	"		105	105		7	48
20	Pupils' board and government grant.....	9000	400	8000	65 by 55, 2 stories, of stone.....	7	"	286	206	492		16	107
21	Board, grant, and agricultural produce.....	4800		2000	60 by 30, 2 stories, of stone.....	7	"				1	1	60
22	Pupils' board and government grant				Wooden house, 50 by 47, 2 stories	5	"	120	30	150	2	9	70

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Fourth Section—Academies for Girls.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES—Continued.

No.	No. of pupils learning mental calculation.	No. of pupils learning book-keeping.	No. of pupils learning algebra.	No. of pupils learning physical science.	No. of pupils learning astronomy.	No. of pupils learning chemistry.	No. of pupils learning natural history.	No. of French pupils learning English.	No. of English pupils learning French.	No. of pupils learning French grammar.	No. of pupils learning French parsing.	No. of pupils writing French orthographical exercises from dictation.	No. of pupils composing French verse.	No. of pupils learning French composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils learning English parsing.	No. of pupils learning English grammar.	No. of pupils writing from dictation English orthographical exercises.	No. of pupils learning English composition, or amplification.
1	200	12							6	150	150	150		70				
2	30			18	22		7	89	12	168	168	168	3	99	69	69	75	39
3								5	1	28	28	28		14		3	2	
4	181	12	3	3	33	5		57	40	82	61	43		43	30	30	22	29
5	98	52					16	54	7	136	136	125		75	36	36	21	6
6	30	6			12		14	255	30	265	265	285		80	50	50	60	60
7	45	6						11	1	40	40	40		32	5	5		
8	83	5						23		52	52	38		30	14	14	20	14
9	36	15					14	340	12	190	160	300		100	30	45	80	30
10	40						13			30	30	30		19				
11	131	21						38	7	62	62	62		18	19	26	26	8
12	15							8		10	10	10		5	5	5	5	3
13	148				4		4	21	2	80	80	80		45	9	9	9	9
14	110							22	4	75	75	75		46	12	12	12	10
15	20	9						32		66	24	24			2	10		
16	80							8		34	22	34			7	7	7	
17	8	2								30	16	16		16				
18		7								35	27	13		7				
19	68							5		20	20	20		10				
20	112							30	6	80	80	70		40	20	20	20	10
21	113							12		50	35	35		25	5	5		
22	10	7						22		45	41	45	42	36	5	18	18	

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Fourth Section—Academies for Girls.—Continued.

No.	COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.															Professions chosen by Students who left during the last two years.					
	No. of pupils learning geography.	No. of pupils learning Sacred history.	No. of pupils learning Ancient history.	No. of pupils learning history of England.	No. of pupils learning the history of France.	No. of pupils learning the history of Canada.	No. of pupils learning general history.	No. of pupils learning belles-lettres.	No. of pupils learning rhetoric.	No. of pupils learning declamation.	No. of pupils learning horticulture.	No. of pupils learning linear drawing.	No. of pupils learning sewing.	No. of pupils learning embroidery.	No. of pupils learning drawing.	No. of pupils learning painting.	No. of pupils learning instrumental music.	No. of pupils learning vocal music.	No. of pupils left, having completed their course of studies the preceding year.	No. of pupils left, who completed more than half of their course.	No. of pupils who still prosecute their studies in other Institutions.
1	72	80			26	30						100						100			
2	168	168	12	25	30	25		24	7	40		190	120	25	6	40	20				
3	26	30			8	12						40	30			4					
4	33	41	29		7	13	8			21		150	93	23		46	24	2	3	2	
5	116	98	4		8	44			3	62	30	74	45	5	4	19	55				
6	200	220			12	25		20				120	120	8	3	60	30				
7	27	38				20	4		4			75	30			6	60				
8	44	21	9			6	9	5				60	52	6		15	30		6		
9	190	200	20		15	100			9	90		160	70	30	12	50	170				
10	19	22				7				22		22	13	3	1		22		3		
11	45	30	7			22	10	5	7	24		54	54	3	2	35	37				
12	15	10										15						1	6	5	
13	80	40	18	4	30	25	4	7	4	9		148	48			10	20		1		
14	46	35	8			24	18		8			121	20	9		5	20		5		
15	24	56			3	20						50	12			4	2				
16	22	34				9						21	20				20				
17	8	37		10		10							5	3							
18	18	27				26						36					14				
19	14	30					10					40	8			4	15		4		
20	44	28	18			20	21		10			67	50	20		25	26	4	10		
21	30	25				20	12		7			33	25	1		4	12				
22							2														

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Fourth Section—Academies for Girls.—Continued.

Professions chosen by Students.—Continued.		PROFESSORS.					PUPILS.												
No.	No. of pupils who, in the last two years, have embraced the clerical profession.	No. of pupils who have chosen tuition.	No. of pupils who have left the country.	Number of nuns who are teachers.	No. of lay female teachers.	Total number of professors and male and female teachers.	No. of girls.	No. of day scholars.	No. of half boarders.	No. of boarders.	No. of Catholic pupils.	No. of Protestant pupils.	No. of pupils whose relations reside within the county in which the institution is situated.	No. of pupils whose relations reside elsewhere in Lower Canada.	No. of pupils whose relations reside in Upper Canada.	No. of pupils whose relations reside in the United States.	No. of pupils under 16 years of age.	No. of pupils over 16 years of age.	Total number of pupils.
1			20	5		5	320	310		10	320		310	10			316	4	320
2		4		9	3	12	209	140	15	54	205	4	205			4	189	20	209
3					2	2	70	65		5	70		70				66	4	70
4		1			9	9	449	275	120	54	443	6	430	10	3	6	432	17	449
5				10		10	189	111	16	62	189		174	15			172	17	189
6				30		30	285	165	34	86	279	6	245	40			240	45	285
7				3	1	4	75	55		20	75		73	2			68	7	75
8		2		5	1	6	133	42	52	39	133		124	9			122	11	133
9				21	1	22	352	250	39	63	348	4	313	38	1		331	21	352
10				3		3	94	72	13	9	94		90	4			92	2	94
11				15		15	131	77	12	42	130	1	95	33		3	128	3	131
12		1		2		2	37	22	1	14	37		30	7			35	2	37
13		3	2	6		6	148	115	2	31	147	1	139	8		1	134	14	148
14		4		4	2	6	121	61	30	30	120	1	113	8			111	10	121
15					2	2	95	95			95		95				93	2	95
16				3		3	92	71	8	13	92		91	1			92		92
17					2	2	57	21	36		57		54	3			57		57
18				2		2	61	28	33		61		61				58	3	61
19	1			3		3	79	43	28	8	79		78	1			77	2	79
20		4		6		6	122	52	10	60	122		72	50			114	8	122
21				3	1	4	113	80		33	113		109	4			108	5	113
22				3	1	4	80	55		25	80		80				72	8	80

SECOND DIVISION—SECONDARY SCHOOLS—FOURTH SECTION—ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—Continued.

No.	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.				FINANCES.							
	Name of the Institution and where situated.	Date of its foundation.	By whom founded.	Corporation of Board of Directors.	Composition of Board Instruction.	Annual expenses of the Institution.	Annual revenue of the Institution from all sources.	Annual cost of tuition of each pupil.	Cost of board.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous instruction.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous board.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous board (in part).
1	Rimouski.....	1853	Rev. Mr. Tanguay.....	The priest.....	Sist. of the C. N. D. & 1 lay teach.	1853	2453	\$	50	108	4	6
2	Sorel.....	1850	Rev. Mr. Kelly.....	The nuns.....	Sist. of the C. N. D. & 1 lay teach.	1580	1883	.....	52	.....	4	6
3	Ste. Scholastique.....	1850	The fabrique and the Com.....	1 directress, 1 assistant and 1 manager.....	Sisters of Ste. Croix.....	1585	1435	.....	12	10	2	8
4	Sherbrooke.....	1855	Rev. Mr. Dufresne.....	1 directress and the nuns.....	Sisters of the Cong. N. D.....	1500	972	5	65	20	1	.....
5	Ste. Thérèse.....	1847	Rev. J. C. Ducharme.....	The nuns.....	Sist. of the C. N. D. & 1 lay teach.	758	771	.....	54	.....	3	5
6	St. Thomas de Pierreville.....	1855	The School Commissioners.....	The School Commissioners	Lay teachers.....	300	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Terrebonne.....	1826	Rev. Mr. St. Germain.....	1 superior.....	Sist. of the C. N. D. and lay teach.	1315	1299	.....	50	.....	3	7
8	St. Timothée.....	1847	Rev. J. O. Archambault and parishioners.....	3 members.....	Nuns of the SS. NN. of J. and M.	926	1222	6	54	6	2	3
9	St. Thomas de Montmagny.....	1850	Rev. J. L. Beaubien.....	1 directress.....	Sist. of the C. N. D. and lay teach.	1443	1160	.....	5	.....	2	1
10	Varenes.....	1855	Right Rev. Bishop of Montreal.....	The priest and 1 directress	Sisters of Ste. Croix.....	1946	1905	.....	50	.....	0	3
11	Vaudreuil.....	1843	Miss E. Blondin and Rev. P. L. Archambault.....	1 directress.....	Sisters of Ste. Anne.....	653	525	8	49	3	.....	.....
12	Yamachiche.....	1852	Rev. M. Dumoulin, deceased.	The priest and the nuns...	Sisters of the Congregation N. D.	1500	1411	.....	52	.....	4	1
13	Youville, at St. Benoit.....	1854	J. J. Girouard, Esq., N. P....	The priest and the nuns...	Sisters of the General Hospital...	3000	120	.....	.....	.....	30	6
14	Ste. Famille.....	1685	Sister Bourgeois.....	The Sisters of the Congregation Notre-Dame.....	Sisters of the Congregation Notre Dame and lay teachers.....	1288	1294	.....	54	.....	3	4
15	Cacouna.....	1857	Rev. J. C. Cloutier.....	Sisters of Charity.....	Sist. of Charity and 1 lay teacher	2000	2000	.....	50	7	3	2
16	Ile-Verte.....	1854	The priest and inhabitants...	The priest and the Commis. of the Cong. Notre-Dame	Lay teachers.....	440	440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Trois-Pistoles.....	1858	Rev. M. Roy and parishioners	The priest and the Sisters of the Cong. Notre-Dame	Sisters of the Congregation N. D.	620	592	6	40	12	1	6
18	St. Vincent de Paul.....	1842	Mgr. Bourget.....	Nuns.....	Sist. of Charity and 1 lay teacher.	2000	2000	.....	74	24	.....	.....
19	St. Gervais.....	1859	Rev. M. Pouliot.....	The priest and the nuns...	Nuns of the SS. NN. of Jesus and Mary.....	400	410	6	38	4	.....	2
20	Notre-Dame de Lévis.....	1858	Rev. J. C. Déziel.....	Sisters of Charity.....	Sisters of Charity.....	2000	2200	.....	6	36	1	1
21	Rigaud.....	1859	The School Commissioners...	1 directress and 3 nuns.....	Nuns of Ste. Anne and 1 lay teach.	879	924	8	50	2	1	3

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Fourth Section—Academies for Girls.—Continued.

No.	Sources of Revenue.	FINANCES.—Continued.			COURSE OF STUDIES.						
		Value of real property possessed by the Institution, including the buildings occupied.	Total amount of debts due by Institution.	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.	Dimensions and general description of the Institution.	No. of years required to complete the course of study.	Nature of religious instruction.	Number of volumes in the pupils' library.	Number of volumes in the professors' library.	Total number of volumes.	Number of globes and orreries.
1	Pupils' board and government grant.....	\$ 6000	\$ 280	6000	80 by 36, of wood, 2 stories	7	Cath.	100	150	250	1
2	do do do	5000	.....	5000	120 frontage, 2 stories, of brick.....	7	"	236	309	545	2
3	The School Commissioners, pupils' board, work done by the nuns and gov. grant...	1650	150	1600	80 by 40, 1 story of stone	4	"	20	30	50	.....
4	Pupils' board and government grant.....	7000	990	7000	66 by 40, 2 stories, of brick	5	"	.....	.....	.....	2
5	do do do	4800	.....	4800	70 by 40, 2 stories, of stone	7	"	.....	177	177	2
6	The Commis., the govern. and board	1400	.....	1400	40 by 30, of brick.....	4	"	.....	75	75	.....
7	do do do	5600	.....	5600	70 by 45, 2 stories, of stone.....	5	"	80	300	380	2
8	do do do	1800	.....	4800	Stone building	6	"	30	50	80	.....
9	Pupils' board and government grant.....	8889	283	8889	Of stone, 2 stories .....	.....	"	.....	296	296	2
10	do do do .....	.....	39	.....	30 by 40, 1 story .....	.....	"	.....	110	110	.....
11	do do do	1200	635	1600	.....	3	"	12	30	42	.....
12	Pupils' board, the government and agricultural products .....	.....	.....	6400	80 by 40, of brick.....	7	"	100	100	200	2
13	The School Commissioners, the government and the pupils.....	700	710	.....	40 by 40, 2 stories, of brick .....	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Pupils' board, the government, the School Commissioners, and agricultural products.....	1200	340	2400	34 by 35, of stone.....	7	"	60	195	255	1
15	Pupils' board and the government.....	400	100	8000	45 by 36, of wood, 2 stories	5	"	100	100	200	2
16	Commissioners and grant.....	1800	800	1800	60 by 40, 2 stories, of wood	3	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Pupils' board and grant	300	704	4800	60 by 40, of wood, 2 stories	6	"	.....	20	20	1
18	Pupils and the government	5800	40	5600	120 by 55, with a wing of 25, of stone	5	"	.....	.....	.....	1
19	Pupils' board, the grant and the Commissioners	4800	1400	4000	90 by 40, of stone.....	6	"	.....	20	20	1
20	The pupils, the board of the priests and the government.....	20000	3200	20000	126 by 50, 3 stories, of stone and brick	5	"	190	30	220	1
21	Pupils' board, the government, products of a garden, &c.....	3280	352	3280	50 by 25, 3 stories, of stone.....	5	"	.....	.....	.....	.....

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Fourth Section—Academies for Girls.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES—Continued.

No.	Number of geographical or other maps in the possession of the Institution.	No. of pupils learning arithmetic.	No. of pupils learning mental calculation.	No. of pupils learning book-keeping.	No. of pupils learning geometry.	No. of pupils learning astronomy.	No. of pupils learning natural history.	No. of French pupils learning English.	No. of English pupils learning French.	No. of pupils learning French grammar.	No. of pupils learning French parsing.	No. of pupils writing French orthographical exercises from dictation.	No. of pupils composing French verse.	No. of pupils learning French composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils learning English parsing.	No. of pupils learning English grammar.	No. of pupils writing from dictation English orthographical exercises.	No. of pupils learning English versification.
1	14	81	102	6	.....	.....	14	32	5	70	70	62	.....	30	16	21	21	.....
2	20	159	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	142	100	100	.....	60	28	28	20	.....
3	9	70	130	24	.....	.....	7	12	1	70	70	70	.....	40	6	8	12	.....
4	13	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	25	50	40	40	.....	15	40	40	40	.....
5	9	67	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	50	50	50	.....	30	3	13	13	.....
6	14	47	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	28	28	28	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
7	9	90	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	2	60	60	60	.....	40	20	.....	20	.....
8	22	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	20	.....	44	24	30	.....	30	12	12	12	.....
9	17	91	48	5	.....	5	.....	20	.....	53	53	53	.....	33	6	11	11	.....
10	7	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	2	56	32	32	.....	12	9	16	9	.....
11	10	89	89	38	.....	.....	2	18	5	78	78	70	42	42	10	12	10	6
12	13	90	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	3	80	45	45	.....	30	3	10	10	.....
13	6	52	52	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	52	40	52	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	8	40	60	6	.....	.....	4	15	.....	32	32	32	.....	25	8	71	11	.....
15	13	70	.....	18	15	.....	8	30	2	50	50	40	.....	36	15	25	20	.....
16	8	40	22	4	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	72	36	36	.....	39	15	18	18	.....
17	10	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	45	40	40	.....	30	15	15	15	.....
18	12	50	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	50	50	45	.....	20	20	20	20	.....
19	8	17	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1	49	49	40	.....	25	4	4	8	.....
20	12	120	45	14	.....	.....	.....	120	5	90	90	90	36	.....	60	60	60	.....
21	7	56	50	20	.....	.....	4	33	2	52	52	32	.....	39	19	23	19	.....

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Fourth Section—Academies for Girls.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	No. of pupils learning English composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils learning geography.	No. of pupils learning Sacred history.	No. of pupils learning Ancient history.	No. of pupils learning English history.	No. of pupils learning history of France.	No. of pupils learning history of Canada.	No. of pupils learning general history.	No. of pupils learning belles-lettres.	No. of pupils learning rhetoric.	No. of pupils learning declamation.	No. of pupils learning horticulture.	No. of pupils learning linear drawing.	No. of pupils learning sewing.	No. of pupils learning embroidery.	No. of pupils learning drawing.	No. of pupils learning painting.	No. of pupils learning instrumental music.	No. of pupils learning vocal music.
13	3	67	57	15	4	4	33			12	31			64	42	8	2	15	23
14	20	58	108	22			28	30			6			260	86			15	30
15	8	44	70	7	2	2	36		7	10	30			40	30			14	25
16	20	50	42	8	6	8	23			6				80	50	6	2	18	12
17	4	33	34				17	23		12				80	50			12	19
18		28	11				2							25	15				
19	6	40	25											120	99	12		20	40
20		40	41				20				30	50		100	30	6		10	20
21	7	46	57	7			18	17	5		22			46	32	6	1	14	31
22		56	46	5			24							45	6			10	16
23	6	48	50		1		37	1						56	18			12	26
24		40	20				10	22						100	40			9	24
25		18	47			9	37					10		60					70
26	8	18	32			4	12	15						30	15	5	6		30
27		45	40	4	8	16	36	4	8	6	12			40	40	20	16	13	25
28	30	21	8			14	25			6			5	50	39			8	15
29	6	40	30				20							45	45			8	15
30	10	50	60			45	45				20			50	20			6	40
31	4	45	30	15			10		4					55	40	2			
32	15	70	50		15	15	25							100	15			12	15
33		36	21	6			21							36	24	2	2	10	16

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Fourth Section—Academies for Girls.—Continued.

No.	PROFESSION CHOSEN BY STUDENTS WHO HAVE LEFT WITHIN THE LAST TWO YEARS.					PROFESSORS.					PUPILS.												
	No. of pupils left, having completed their course of studies the preceding year.	No. of pupils left who completed more than half of the course.	No. of pupils who still prosecute their studies in other institutions.	No. of pupils who have chosen tuition.	No. of pupils who have left the country.	No. of nuns who are teachers.	Number of lay female teachers.	No. of lay professors.	Total number of professors and male and female teachers.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	No. of day scholars.	No. of half boarders.	No. of boarders.	No. of Catholic pupils.	No. of Protestant pupils.	No. of pupils whose relations reside within the county in which the institution is situated.	No. of pupils whose relations reside elsewhere in Lower Canada.	No. of pupils whose relations reside in Upper Canada.	No. of pupils whose relations reside in the United States.	No. of pupils under 16 years of age.	No. of pupils over 16 years of age.	Total number of pupils.
1						4	1		5	108	50	24	34	108		108					94	14	108
2		17	8	5		9	1		10	401	306	70	25	401		395	6				393	8	401
3	4	8		4		4	1		5	130	90	36	4	129	1	124	6				120	10	130
4	4			4		4	1		5	152	140		12	127	25	137	15				136	16	152
5	2	6				4	2		6	137	59	58	20	137		130	7				129	8	137
6		6	1				1	1	2	31	39	70		70		70					68	2	70
7						5	2		7	140	44	60	36	138	2	119	21				123	12	140
8	2	4				5			5	125	72	18	35	125		123	2				118	7	125
9						5	2		7	182	111	50	21	182		179	3				176	6	182
10						6			6	96	43	42	11	96		89	5		2		81	15	96
11	2	5		1		4	1		5	89	60	18	11	87	2	88	1				87	2	89
12	4					3	1		4	116	54	31	31	116		112	4				110	6	116
13	1		1		2	2			2	96	60		36	95	1	78	16	1	1		92	4	96
14	4			2		3	1		4	69	34		35	69		66	3				66	3	69
15	10			8		3	2		5	82	64		18	82		82					68	14	82
16			5	3			2		2	69	69			69		69					67	2	69
17						3			3	50	30	5	15	50		48	2				42	8	50
18		1	1			3		1	4	114	54	14	46	113	1	90	21		3		111	3	114
19						3			3	55	47	8		55		53	2				54	1	55
20		20	3			8	1		9	180	166		14	177	3	179	1				164	16	180
21			2			5	2		7	86	30	20	36	85	1	83	2	1			78	8	86

SECOND DIVISION—SECONDARY SCHOOLS—FOURTH SECTION—ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—Continued.

No.	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 Teachers.	Annual expenses of the Institution.	Annual revenue of the Institution from all sources.	Annual fee received from each pupil for board.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous instruction.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous board.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous board (in part)
1	Three Rivers, Ursulines	1697	Mgr. de St. Valier, 1st Bishop of Quebec.....	One superior and a council of 7 nuns ..	Ursuline nuns.....	\$ 7325	\$ 7601	\$ 64	200	3	2
2	Berthier....	1825	Rev. Mr. Lamothe.....	4 sisters of the Cong. N. D.	Sisters of the Cong. N. D. and lay teachers.....	1520	1518	54	48	.....	8
3	St. Denis, Sisters of St. Hyacinthe.....	1783	Rev. Mr. Cherrier.....	do do	do do	1855	1648	52	120	3	4
4	St. Roch, Quebec	1844	Mgr. Signay and Rev. Mr. Charest	One directress.....	Sisters of the Cong. N. D.	4400	4400	.....	600	.....	.....
5	St. Sauveur.....	1856	Sisters of the Congregation Notre Dame.....	do	do do	800	800	.....	150	.....	.....
6	Lake of Two Mountains	1720	do do	do	do do	600	600	.....	15	.....	.....
7	St. François, Rivière du Sud.	1763	do do	do	do do	1250	1250	.....	25	.....	.....
8	Ursulines at Quebec.....	1640	Mrs. de la Peltrie.....	1 superior and a council...	do do	19200	19200	.....	567	.....	.....
9	General Hospital at Quebec..	1725	Mgr. de St. Valier.....	.....	Ursuline nuns.....	8000	8000	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Sisters of Charity, Quebec ...	1849	Mgr. Turgeon and the ladies of the Society of Education	1 superior.....	Augustine nuns.....	4500	4400	.....	700	.....	.....
11	Sault au Récollet.....	1842	Mgr. Bourget .....	.....	Sisters of Charity.....	8000	8000	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Quebec.....	1852	Mrs. F. X. Roy.....	.....	Nuns of the Sacred Heart..	4000	4000	.....	200	.....	.....
13	Sisters of Providence	1828	Mrs. Gamelin.....	1 superior and a council ...	Nuns of the Good Shepherd	1600	1600	.....	408	.....	.....
14	Various model schools of the Sisters of the Congregation at Montreal .....	.....	Sisters of the Cong. N. D.....	.....	Nuns of La Providence.....	15000	15000	.....	2000	.....	.....
15	Villa Maria.....	.....	do do	One directress.....	Sisters of the Cong. N. D.	10000	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Mont Ste. Marie .....	.....	do do	do	do do	5400	5400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....						197656	190812	.....	6390	238	306

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Fourth Section—Academies for Girls.—Continued.

No.	Sources of revenue.	FINANCES.—Continued.			COURSE OF STUDIES.						
		Value of real estate, the property of the Institution, including buildings in occupation.	Total amount of debts due by the Institution.	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.	Dimensions and general description of these buildings.	No. of years required to complete course of studies.	Nature of religious instruction.	Number of volumes in the pupils' library.	Number of volumes in the professors' library.	Total number of volumes.	Number of globes and orreries.
1	Revenue from land, seignior, pupils' board and the grant	\$ 36000	\$	\$ 8000	80 by 40, of stone, 3 stories; another of 210 by 50, 2 stories, of stone	4	Catho.	1280	.....	1280	5
2	Pupils' board and music lessons	2400	.....	4000	60 by 40, 2 stories, of stone	7	"	208	165	373	2
3	do do do .....	.....	400	6972	.....	7	"	36	160	196	2
4	Pupils' board and the School Commissioners...	18400	.....	18400	.....	.....	"	600	1200	1800	3
5	The Commissioners	2200	.....	2200	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	2
6	The Seminary of St. Sulpice	2000	.....	2000	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	2
7	.....	2400	.....	2400	.....	.....	"	300	.....	300	.....
8	Revenue of the institution and board	112000	.....	112000	690 feet in length, 3 stories, of stone	7	"	3220	2570	5790	15
9	The government and the citizens	60000	.....	60000	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	2
10	.....	60000	.....	60000	.....	.....	"	560	1000	1560	2
11	.....	20000	.....	20000	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	2
12	.....	6000	.....	6000	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	2
13	Revenue of the institution and pupils	40000	.....	40000	Of stone, 4 stories.....	.....	"	3000	12000	15000	2
14	Revenue of the institution and pupils' board...	80000	.....	80000	Houses of stone and wood .....	.....	"	800	1200	2000	15
15	Revenue and pupils' board.....	65000	.....	65000	Of stone .....	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	4
16	.....	40000	.....	40000	Of stone, 3 stories.....	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	2
		862944	47639	823671				15599	25544	41143	183

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Fourth Section—Academies for Girls.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	No. of geographical or other maps in the possession of the institution.	Value of the museum of natural history.	Value of physical cabinet.	No. of pupils learning arithmetic.	No. of pupils learning mental calculation.	No. of pupils learning book-keeping.	No. of pupils learning algebra.	No. of pupils learning geometry.	No. of pupils learning trigonometry.	No. of pupils learning physical science.	No. of pupils learning astronomy.	No. of pupils learning chemistry.	No. of pupils learning natural history.	No. of French pupils learning English.	No. of English pupils learning French.	No. of pupils learning French grammar.	No. of pupils learning French parsing.	No. of pupils writing French orthographical exercises from dictation.
1	25	.....	.....	155	29	6	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	6	240	155	.....	.....	100
2	13	.....	.....	66	91	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	63	63	63
3	8	.....	.....	100	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	15	.....	70	60	50
4	20	.....	.....	500	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425	.....	300	150	120
5	5	.....	.....	150	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	200	125	115
6	5	.....	.....	30	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	31	31	30
7	5	.....	.....	39	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40	40	40
8	44	150	400	512	512	40	3	23	.....	27	27	27	27	217	198	498	498	498
9	5	.....	.....	40	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	60	60	30
10	15	.....	.....	335	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	450	225	325
11	15	.....	.....	90	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	95	.....	100	100	100
12	5	.....	.....	255	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	275	125	125
13	5	.....	.....	326	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	330	195	200
14	50	.....	.....	3000	1125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1750	275	3000	2600	2700
15	15	.....	.....	100	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	15	75	70	75
16	10	.....	.....	55	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	10	63	60	58
	1079	150	400	11383	7390	487	48	57	4	53	153	41	227	6242	938	10183	8523	8783

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Fourth Section—Academies for Girls.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	No. of pupils composing French verse.	No. of pupils learning French composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils learning English parsing.	No. of pupils learning English grammar.	No. of pupils writing from dictation English orthograph's exercises.	No. of pupils composing English verse.	No. of pupils learning English composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils learning Italian.	No. of pupils learning German.	No. of pupils learning geography.	No. of pupils learning Sacred history.	No. of pupils learning Ancient history.	No. of pupils learning English history.	No. of pupils learning history of France.	No. of pupils learning history of Canada.	No. of pupils learning history of the United States.	No. of pupils learning general history.	No. of pupils learning belles-lettres.
1		40	39	70	62		29			55	65		16		50	5	19	6
2	2	56	21	21	21					43	33				18		20	
3		22	10	10	8		4			48	30	12			20			
4			120	375						650	330			62	150			
5			115	115						225	200			36	100			
6			30	30						40	20			20	20			
7			40	35						51	50			25	25			
8	10	235	498	483	483	8	270	9	7	512	296	64	75	54	260	54	9	37
9		30	30	35						62	61			30	30			
10			225	225						550	486			85	225			
11		75	100	70	90		35			90	39	39	39	55	60	15	15	15
12			125	126						285	232				175			
13			200	135						336	193				193			
14		685	125	655						2750	1250	230	325	455	1125			
15			25	100	100					100	45				75			
16			21	75	75					90					60			
	179	3457	2632	3598	1809	17	911	9	7	9298	6462	788	595	1242	4072	107	492	172

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Fourth Section—Academies for Girls.—Continued.

No.	COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.												PROFESSIONS CHOSEN BY STUDENTS WHO HAVE LEFT DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS.						
	No. of pupils learning rhetoric.	No. of pupils learning declamation.	No. of pupils learning intellectual and moral philosophy.	No. of pupils learning theoretical agriculture.	No. of pupils learning horticulture.	No. of pupils learning linear drawing.	No. of pupils learning sewing.	No. of pupils learning embroidery.	No. of pupils learning drawing.	No. of pupils learning painting.	No. of pupils learning instrumental music.	No. of pupils learning vocal music.	No. of pupils learning gymnastics.	No. of pupils left, having completed their course of studies the preceding year.	No. of pupils left, who completed more than half of their course.	No. of pupils who still prosecute their studies in other Institutions.	No. of pupils who, in the last two years, have embraced the clerical profession.	No. of pupils who have chosen tuition.	No. of pupils who have left the country.
1	3						110	55	9	9	36	70		1	14				
2	8						74	48	4		20	12		2					
3							40	20	8	1	15	18			3				
4							500	175											
5							205	125											
6							30	30											
7							30	30											
8						125	486	168	80	58	164	78	229		58				
9							55	25											
10							490	160											
11							100	70											
12							225	90											
13							276	86											
14							2750	650			375	655							
15							120	75	20										
16							100	60											
	257	597	12	9	109	168	10426	4288	427	149	1440	2738	321	65	330	34	7	133	51

Second Division—Secondary Schools—Fourth Section—Academies for Girls.—Continued.

PROFESSORS.				PUPILS.														
No.	Number of nuns who are teachers.	No. of lay female teachers.	No. of lay professors.	Total number of professors and male and female teachers.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	No. of day scholars.	No. of half boarders.	No. of boarders.	No. of Catholic pupils.	No. of Protestant pupils.	No. of pupils whose relations reside within the county in which the institution is situated.	No. of pupils whose relations reside elsewhere in Lower Canada.	No. of pupils whose relations reside in Upper Canada.	No. of pupils whose relations reside in the United States.	No. of pupils under 16 years of age.	No. of pupils over 16 years of age.	Total number of pupils.
1	20	.....	.....	20	.....	252	200	16	36	250	2	239	13	.....	.....	227	25	252
2	6	1	.....	7	.....	114	34	36	44	114	.....	708	6	.....	.....	109	5	114
3	5	.....	.....	5	.....	120	50	15	55	120	.....	100	20	.....	.....	100	20	120
4	9	.....	.....	9	.....	887	887	.....	.....	887	.....	887	.....	.....	.....	807	80	887
5	4	.....	.....	4	.....	300	300	.....	.....	300	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	300
6	2	.....	.....	2	.....	48	48	.....	.....	48	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	48
7	2	.....	.....	2	.....	64	64	.....	.....	64	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	64
8	36	.....	.....	36	.....	567	203	135	229	530	37	458	85	14	10	454	113	567
9	3	.....	.....	3	.....	96	96	.....	.....	96	.....	75	21	.....	.....	85	11	96
10	10	.....	.....	10	.....	752	752	.....	.....	752	.....	700	52	.....	.....	726	26	752
11	6	.....	.....	6	.....	100	75	.....	25	100	.....	35	65	.....	.....	75	25	100
12	8	.....	.....	8	.....	365	300	.....	65	365	.....	320	45	.....	.....	340	25	365
13	5	.....	.....	5	.....	408	408	.....	.....	408	.....	325	83	.....	.....	408	.....	408
14	50	.....	.....	50	.....	3745	3745	.....	.....	3745	.....	3745	.....	.....	.....	3403	342	3745
15	10	.....	.....	10	.....	120	.....	.....	120	120	.....	95	25	.....	.....	100	20	120
16	10	.....	.....	10	.....	140	100	40	.....	140	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	121	19	140
	514	66	2	582	39	17047	13119	1564	2403	16911	175	16028	996	25	37	15736	1350	17086

THIRD DIVISION—NORMAL SCHOOLS.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.

No.	Name of the Institution and where situated.	Date of its foundation.	By whom founded.	Corporation of Board of Directors.
1	Jacques Cartier Nor'l School, Montreal.	1857	The Honorable P. J. O. Chauveau, Superintendent of Public Instruction, in virtue of the Act 19 Vict., chap. 54.....	The Superintendent of Public Instruction
2	McGill Normal School, Montreal	1857	do do do	The Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Council of the McGill University.....
3	Laval Normal School, Quebec.....	1857	do do do	The Superintendent of Public Instruction

FINANCES.

No.	Composition of Board of Instruction.	Annual expenses of the Institution.	Annual revenue of the Institution from all sources.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous instruction.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous board.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous board (in part).	Sources of revenue.	Value of real property possessed by the Institution, including the buildings occupied.	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.
		\$	\$	\$				\$	\$
1	1 priest (the principal) and laymen	12218	12210	78	56	21	Revenue of the Model School and the Government.....	60000	60000
2	Laymen	11264	10642	.....	74	41	The Model School and the Government	16000	16000
3	1 priest (the principal), laymen, and Ursuline nuns.....	13959	12350	.....	83	48	The pupils' board, the Model School and the Government.....	.....	.....
	Total	\$37441	35202	78	213	110		\$76000	76000

Third Division—Normal Schools.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

No.	Dimensions and general description of the Institution.	No. of years required to complete the course of study.	Nature of religious instruction.	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 in the possession of the Institution.	Value of the Museum of Natural History.	Value of physical cabinet.	No. of pupils learning arithmetic.	No. of pupils learning mental calculation.	No. of pupils learning book-keeping.	No. of pupils learning algebra.	No. of pupils learning geometry.	No. of pupils learning trigonometry.
1	Of brick, 4 stories.....	3	Cath.	500	8050	8550	6	30	\$400	\$640	32	32	32	22	22	6
2	180 by 70, of stone, 2 stories.....	2	Prot.	800	.....	800	7	4	.....	1740	74	74	74	74	74	28
3	Of stone, 3 stories.....	3	Cath.	280	3000	3280	12	107	120	800	83	83	83	24	24	.....
				1580	11050	12630	25	141	520	3180	189	189	189	120	120	34

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	No. of pupils learning conic sections.	No. of pupils learning physical science.	No. of pupils learning to make meteorological observations.	No. of pupils learning astronomy.	No. of pupils learning chemistry.	No. of pupils learning natural history.	No. of French pupils learning English.	No. of English pupils learning French.	No. of pupils learning French grammar.	No. of pupils learning French parsing.	No. of pupils writing French orthographical exercises from dictation.	No. of pupils composing French verse.	No. of pupils learning French composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils learning English parsing.	No. of pupils learning English grammar.	No. of pupils writing from dictation English orthographical exercises.	No. of pupils learning English composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils learning Latin grammar.
1	6	22	6	6	6	56	56	.....	56	32	40	.....	22	40	56	56	.....	6
2	.....	21	.....	21	53	74	.....	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	.....	74	74	.....
3	.....	22	.....	12	12	34	77	6	83	83	83	.....	24	64	64	74	8	.....
	6	65	6	39	71	164	133	80	213	189	197	74	120	178	120	204	82	6

Third Division—Normal Schools—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	No. of pupils learning Greek grammar.	No. of pupils learning geography.	No. of pupils learning Sacred history.	No. of pupils learning Ancient history.	No. of pupils learning history of England.	No. of pupils learning the history of France.	No. of pupils learning the history of Canada.	No. of pupils learning history of the United States.	No. of pupils learning general history.	No. of pupils learning belles-lettres.	No. of pupils learning declamation.	No. of pupils learning intellectual and moral philosophy.	No. of pupils learning theoretical agriculture.	No. of pupils learning linear drawing.	No. of pupils learning sewing.	No. of pupils learning embroidery.	No. of pupils learning drawing.	No. of pupils learning instrumental music.	No. of pupils learning vocal music.	No. of pupils learning gymnastics.
1	6	32	32	18	18	18	32	.....	18	18	6	6	56	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	56
2	.....	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	21	74	53	21	74	.....	.....	74	21	74	.....
3	.....	83	59	.....	24	24	83	.....	.....	24	15	.....	46	24	49	25	.....	30	83	34
	6	189	165	92	116	116	189	74	92	63	95	59	123	98	49	25	74	51	213	90

Professions chosen by Students who have left within the last two years.

PROFESSORS.

PUPILS.

No.	No. of pupils left, having completed their course of studies the preceding year.	No. of pupils who have chosen tuition.	No. of pupils who have left the country.	No. of nuns who are teachers.	Number of lay female teachers.	No. of professors, either clerical or of a religious order.	No. of lay professors.	Total number of professors and male and female teachers.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	No. of day scholars.	No. of half boarders.	No. of boarders.	No. of Catholic pupils.	No. of Protestant pupils.	No. of pupils whose relations reside within the county in which the institution is situated.	No. of pupils whose relations reside elsewhere in Lower Canada.	No. of pupils whose relations reside in the United States.	No. of pupils over 16 years of age.	Total number of pupils.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	7	56	.....	4	.....	52	56	.....	.....	56	.....	56	56
2	40	40	.....	.....	4	.....	10	14	7	67	74	.....	.....	6	68	34	39	1	74	74
3	35	34	1	7	.....	2	4	13	34	49	5	2	76	82	1	20	63	.....	83	83
	75	74	1	7	4	3	20	34	97	116	83	2	128	144	69	54	158	1	213	213

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE B.

Containing the Statistics of all Educational Institutions, and more particularly those relating to Superior and Second Class Schools.

No.	Sources of revenue.	FINANCES.						COURSE OF STUDIES.							
		Annual expenses of the Institution.	Annual revenue of the Institution from all sources.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous instruction.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous board.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous board (in part).	Value of real estate, the property of the Institution, including buildings in occupation.	Total amount of debts due by the 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 in the possession of the Institution.	Value of the Museum of Natural History.
1	First Division, Superior Schools.....	\$ 84853	\$ 80916				\$ 440000	\$ 440000		22400	22400				
2	Second Division, Classical Colleges.....	145790	142101	234	25	214	1225367	167829	668706	17603	59526	77129	45	453	6120
3	do Industrial Colleges.....	49872	46766	134	11	91	127030	48546	127665	6292	5220	11512	24	250	47
4	do Academies for boys, or mixed..	38830	37752	1319	8	23	100538	16259	125137	3693	4362	8055	73	564	
5	do Academies for girls.....	197656	190812	6390	238	306	862944	47639	823871	15599	25544	41143	183	1079	150
6	Third Division, Normal Schools.....	37441	35202	213		110	76000		76000	1586	11050	12630	25	141	520
	Grand total.....	554442	535549	8290	282	744	2831879	280273	2261179	44767	128102	172869	350	2487	6837

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	Value of physical cabinet.	No. of pupils learning arithmetic.	No. of pupils learning mental calculation.	No. of pupils learning book-keeping.	No. of pupils learning algebra.	No. of pupils learning geometry.	No. of pupils learning trigonometry.	No. of pupils learning conic sections.	Number of pupils learning differential and integral calculus.	No. of pupils learning physical science.	No. of pupils learning to make meteorological observations.	No. of pupils learning astronomy.	No. of pupils learning chemistry.	No. of pupils learning natural history.	No. of French pupils learning English.	No. of English pupils learning French.	No. of pupils learning French grammar.	No. of pupils learning French parsing.	No. of pupils writing French orthographical exercises from dictation.	No. of pupils composing French verse.	No. of pupils learning French composition, or amplification.	
1	\$ 26300																					
2	19250	1698	556	405	229	271	125	32	12	83	19	109	127	127	1641	450	1352	1076	1022	97	342	
3	2819	1749	1165	275	79	134	46	16	20	59	18	77	35	26	1649	127	1239	1028	962	51	344	
4	1810	4260	2615	714	474	346	34	20	133	122	24	97	55	320	1580	402	1901	1809	1757	121	718	
5	400	11383	7390	487	48	57	4			53		153	41	227	6242	938	10183	8523	8783	179	3457	
6	3180	189	189	189	120	120	34	6		65	6	39	71	164	133	80	213	189	197	74	120	
	53759	19279	11915	2070	950	928	243	74	165	382	67	475	329	864	11245	1997	14887	12625	12721	522	5481	

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE B.—Containing the Statistics of all Educational Institutions, and more particularly those relating to Superior and Second Class Schools.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	No. of pupils learning English parsing.	No. of pupils learning English grammar.	No. of pupils writing from dictation English orthograph's exercises.	No. of pupils composing English verse.	No. of pupils learning English composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils studying the Latin grammar.	No. of pupils learning Latin versification.	No. of pupils learning Latin composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils learning Greek grammar.	No. of pupils learning Greek composition, or amplification.	No. of pupils learning Italian.	No. of pupils learning German.	No. of pupils learning geography.	No. of pupils learning Sacred history.	No. of pupils learning Ancient history.	No. of pupils learning English history.	No. of pupils learning history of France.	No. of pupils learning history of Canada.	No. of pupils learning history of the United States.	No. of pupils learning general history.	No. of pupils learning belles-lettres.	No. of pupils learning rhetoric.	No. of pupils learning declamation.	No. of pupils learning intellectual and moral philosophy.
1	1324	1155	1480	100	783	1293	362	481	717	105	.....	10	1642	761	474	493	192	489	89	459	302	143	463	192
2	695	870	941	10	276	215	65	100	39	21	.....	.....	1230	413	178	98	83	287	22	158	69	79	182	34
3	1732	915	1706	231	1328	228	14	48	41	16	.....	.....	2510	1740	339	355	257	1244	103	339	66	103	798	37
4	2632	3598	1809	17	911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	7	9298	6462	788	595	1242	4072	107	492	172	257	597	12
5	178	120	204	.....	82	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	189	165	92	116	189	74	92	63	.....	95	59	
6	6561	6658	6140	558	3460	1742	441	629	803	192	9	17	14869	9541	1871	1657	1890	6281	395	1542	672	582	2135	334

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	Number of pupils learning theology.	No. of pupils studying elements of jurisprudence.	No. of pupils studying elements of constitutional law.	No. of pupils learning theoretical agriculture.	No. of pupils learning practical agriculture.	No. of pupils learning horticulture.	No. of pupils pursuing a special commercial course.	No. of pupils learning linear drawing.	No. of pupils learning architecture.	No. of pupils learning sewing.	No. of pupils learning embroidery.	No. of pupils learning drawing.	No. of pupils learning painting.	No. of pupils learning instrumental music.	No. of pupils learning vocal music.	No. of pupils learning gymnastics.	No. of pupils learning swimming.	No. of pupils learning horsemanship.	Number of pupils learning fencing.	No. of pupils learning dancing.	HEALTH OF PUPILS.				
																					Number of pupils taken seriously ill during the year.				
																						Inflammation and other diseases of the brain.	Consumption, bronchitis, and other diseases of the organs of respiration.	Fleury.	
1	65	18	33	81	188	81	138	67	.....	.....	.....	120	25	284	1015	330	50	120	55	50	5	6	1	
2	37	.....	12	147	48	90	435	165	54	.....	.....	54	22	134	415	302	10	40	3	3	3	1	1	
3	.....	14	23	144	75	13	421	360	20	69	62	145	19	184	600	179	121	20	.....	.....	.....	13	13	3
4	.....	.....	9	.....	109	.....	.....	168	.....	10426	4288	427	149	1440	2738	321	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	4
5	.....	.....	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	49	26	74	.....	51	213	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	102	82	35	456	204	400	927	930	141	10544	4375	820	215	2093	4981	1222	181	140	95	50	50	50	37	9	

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE B.—Containing the Statistics of all Educational Institutions, and more particularly those relating to Superior and Second Class Schools.—Continued.

HEALTH OF PUPILS.—Continued.												PROFESSIONS SELECTED BY PUPILS WHO LEFT DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS.												
Number of pupils taken seriously ill during the year.—Continued.						Number of pupils who died during the year.																		
No.	Dangerous diseases of the digestive organs.	Neuralgia and other diseases of the nervous system.	Fevers and epidemic diseases.	Luxation, fracture, and other accidents.	Other diseases	Total number of pupils sick during the year.	Inflammation and other diseases of the brain.	Consumption, bronchitis, and other diseases of the organs of respiration.	Pleurisy.	Diseases of the digestive organs.	Fevers and epidemic diseases.	Accidentally drowned.	Died from other diseases.	Total number of pupils who died during the year.	No. of pupils left, having completed their course of studies the preceding year.	No. of pupils left, who completed more than half of their course.	No. of pupils who still prosecute their studies in other institutions.	No. of pupils who, in the last two years, have embraced the clerical profession.	No. of pupils who have chosen tuition.	No. of pupils who have chosen agriculture.	No. of students preparing for the bar.	No. of students preparing for the medical profession.	No. of students preparing for the notarial profession.	
1																								
2																								
3	7		2	60	2	83	1	4		1			5	13	113	123	36	75	20	85	29	15	11	
4	7			25	5	53		1	1					15	71	71	57	39	19	65	14	19	18	
5	6	23		57	7	32		1	1				15	36	173	217	156	15	105	153	31	11	6	
6	2	4		61	1	88	1	3					6	23	65	330	34	7	133					
7						6									75				74					
8																								
9	25	29	203	15	178	526	6	9	2	1	40	3	26	87	497	741	283	130	351	303	74	43	35	

Prof. selected by pupils who left during the last two years. Continued.												PROFESSORS										PUPILS.									
No.	No. of students learning surveying.	No. of pupils studying civil engineering.	No. of pupils either following or preparing for commercial pursuits.	No. of pupils either following or preparing for some industrial pursuit.	No. of pupils who have left the country.	Number of nuns who are teachers.	No. of lay female teachers.	No. of professors, either clerical or of a religious order.	No. of lay professors.	Total number of professors and male and female teachers.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	No. of day scholars.	No. of half boarders.	No. of boarders.	No. of Catholic pupils.	No. of Protestant pupils.	No. of pupils whose relations reside within the county in which the institution is situated.	No. of pupils whose relations reside elsewhere in Lower Canada.	No. of pupils whose relations reside in Upper Canada.	No. of pupils whose relations reside in the United States.	No. of pupils under 16 years of age.	No. of pupils over 16 years of age.	Total number of pupils.							
1																															
2																															
3	1	39		72	12			14	62	76	826		416		410	420	406	482	258	78	8		826	826							
4	1	177		12	10			156	39	195	2614		1025		1164	2097	507	1403	1116	33	62	1503	1111	2614							
5	3	177		12	10			109	27	136	2364		71	1506	535	394	2238	197	1975	426	18	16	2002	433	2435						
6	1	284		156	56			49	77	166	4831	1463	5885	239	120	4387	1907	6016	221	2	55	5255	1039	6294							
7					51	514	66		2	582	39	17047	13119	1564	2403	16911	175	16028	996	25	37	15736	1350	17086							
8					1	7	4		3	20	34		97		128	144	69	54	158		1		213	213							
9	5	500		240	130	521	110	331	227	1189	10771	18697	22034	2815	4619	26197	3271	25958	3175	156	179	24496	4972	29468							

TABLE

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of School Inspectors, subsidized

No.	INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	No. of municipalities.	No. of divisions.	No. of school houses.	No. of schools in operation under control.	No. of elementary schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for boys.	Number of pupils.	No. of dissentient schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for girls.	Number of pupils.	Number of academies.
F. E. JUNEAU.														
1	St. Nicolas	1	9	9	9	9	442	1	32					1
2	St. Etienne.....	1	4	2	2	2	116							
3	St. Romuald.....	1	3	2	3	1	83	1	68	1	40	1	50	
4	Etchemin, Village.....	1	2	1	3	2	50	1	63			1	64	1
5	St. Henri.....	1	17	10	11	10	594	1	40			1	35	
6	St. Jean Chrysostôme	1	9	1	8	9	418							
7	St. Lambert.....	1	7	6	6	5	352	1	27			1	49	
8	St. Joseph de Lévis.....	1	6	4	7	6	260	1	163			1	140	
9	Levis, Town.....	1	5	3	6	9	738	1	40	2	102	1	35	
10	Notre Dame de la Victoire	1	5	5	5	6	319	1	93			1	53	
11	St. Isidore.....	1	10	6	6	7	699							
12	St. Bernard.....	1	9	4	5	8	461							
13	St. Anselme.....	1	15	12	11	11	654							
14	Ste. Marguerite.....	1	10	2	4	6	434							
15	Ste. Hénédine.....	1	6	3	2	2	315							
16	Ste. Claire.....	1	10	7	5	6	485	1	52			1	64	
	Total.....	16	127	77	93	100	1418	9	583	3	142	8	490	2
J. B. F. PAINCHAUD.														
1	Aubert.....	1	3	3	3	3	92							
2	Magdeleine	1	4	3	2	4	166			1	22			
	Total.....	2	7	6	5	7	258			1	22			
J. MEAGHER.														
1	Port Daniel	1	3	3	3	3	144							
2	Hope	1	2	2	2	2	146							
3	Cox	1	3	4	2	2	103							
4	Hamilton & Bonaventure.....	1	5	3	3	3	105							
5	New Richmond & diss.....	1	9	6	5	3	159			2	111			
6	Maria	1	6	6	4	4	163							
7	Carleton	1	2	3	2	1	40	1	78					
8	Nouvelle	1	4	4	1	1	62							
9	Shoolbred	1	6	6	2	2	70							
10	Mann	1	2	2	1	1	35							
11	Indian Village of Ristigouche.....	1	1	1	1	1	75							
12	Ristigouche	1	2	2	2	2	72							
13	Métapédiac	1	2	2	1	1	38							
14	Rustico	1	2	2	2	2	95							
15	Paspébiac.....	1	2	1	1	1	88							
	Total.....	15	51	47	32	30	1395	1	78	2	111			

C.

tors, Commissioners and Trustees, and from those of Superior Educational Insti-
for the year 1864.

Number of pupils.	Number of colleges.	Number of pupils.	No. of normal schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of educat ^d convents.	Number of pupils.	No. of independent schools.	Number of pupils.	Total number of institu- tions of all kinds.	Total number of pupils at- tending all institutions of education.	No. of pupils reading from A, B, C, to fluently.	No. of pupils able to read fluently.	No. of pupils reading well.	No. of pupils writing.	Number of pupils learning simple arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning compound arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning orthography.
57						1	38	11	38	531	56	174	301	325	109	180	44	415
						1	28	3	28	116	15	50	51	68	28	23		90
								3	201	23	75	103	106	33	76	19	150	
46						2	50	5	50	223	23	94	106	106	44	70	80	122
								12	669	94	282	293	383	156	201	18	463	
						1	22	9	418	89	154	175	205	113	97	10	282	
								7	428	110	201	117	182	94	72	8	211	
					1	285	1	18	9	853	132	323	398	676	307	252	84	655
	1	250			1	290	3	142	13	1851	196	489	666	927	504	453	177	982
							2	106	8	465	120	164	181	219	138	80	23	234
							1	66	7	699	113	309	277	286	170	77	4	384
							3	179	8	461	119	162	180	206	108	52		286
					1	110	1	53	12	764	117	381	268	340	142	137	12	470
							2	159	6	434	164	168	102	93	64	34	5	160
								2	315	59	129	127	144	73	38	12	202	
							2	191	8	601	115	273	213	263	103	129	22	370
103	1	260			3	585	20	1052	123	8529	1545	8428	3556	4527	2184	1971	468	5479
									3	92	29	36	27	27	27	16		22
									4	166	31	86	49	39	54	33		43
									7	258	60	122	76	66	81	49		65
									3	144	41	64	39	45	43	35		31
								2	146	31	68	47	65	65	41			40
								2	103	25	45	33	93	93	38			29
								3	105	33	33	39	61	60	22			25
								3	159	27	91	41	98	92	46			40
								4	163	41	75	47	71	66	33			39
								2	118	21	71	26	67	58	25	26		58
								1	62	10	37	15	43	41	22			20
								2	70	18	41	13	40	36	18			18
								1	35	11	12	12	20	20	15			11
								1	75	21	30	24	39	23	17			21
								2	72	23	32	17	37	18	9			24
								1	38	12	13	13	28	21	11			12
								2	95	17	54	24	56	44	30			27
								1	88	23	39	26	67	68	19			26
								30	1473	352	705	416	850	738	381	26		421

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of

No.	Number of pupils learning geography.		No. of pupils learning grammar.		Number of pupils learning parsing.	Number of pupils learning epistolary style.	Number of pupils learning horticulture and agriculture.	Number of pupils learning mathematics.	Number of pupils learning mensuration.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning vocal music.	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning history.	Number of male teachers provided with diplomas.	Number of male teachers having no diplomas.	Total number of male teachers.
	English.	French.	English.	French.												
1	160	44	251	243	137				12	12	431		250	1		1
2	35		51	51	20						80		30			
3	43	79	53	79	49						158		80	1		1
4	39	36	47	60	47				4	4	173		51	1		1
5	174	51	319	309	140					10	191		269	1		1
6	74	8	168	168	75						166		161	1		1
7	61	8	115	102	48								118			
8	389	199	506	498	257					54	622	77	457	3	1	4
9	403	432	593	573	403	50	18	18	64	599	110		450	2	10	12
10	71	70	133	133	72								114	1	1	2
11	84		185	129	57						190		123			
12	81		131	105	46						50		98	1		1
13	164	48	273	259	120					6	187		263			
14	29		67	46	28						75		96			
15	69		128	109	50						141		108			
16	146	20	232	180	106					8	174		180	1		1
	2022	995	3252	3049	1660	50	18	34	158	3237	187		2848	13	12	25
1	12		12										12	3		3
2	33	2	33										44	3	1	4
	45	2	45										56	6	1	7
1	15	30	16											2		2
2	20	27												2		2
3	25	29	36											2		2
4	26	25												3		3
5	40	40	6											1		1
6	39	39												2		2
7	36	23	35	18									27	2		2
8	20	20												1		1
9	17	18												1		1
10	12	11												1		1
11	23		10											1		1
12	24		12											2		2
13	14		13											1		1
14	27		14											2		2
15	26		16													
	364	262	158	18									27	23		23

(*) To the number of male and female teachers not provided with diplomas are added the professors of the The others, with very few exceptions, hold independent schools.

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of female teachers having diplomas.		Total number of female teachers.	Number of female teachers having no diplomas.	Number of male teachers receiving less than \$100.	Number of male teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	Number of male teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	No. of male teachers receiving \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of male teachers' salaries.	Maximum of male teachers' salaries.	Number of female teachers receiving less than \$100.	Number of female teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	Number of female teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	Minimum of female teachers' salaries.	Maximum of female teachers' salaries.	Number of public libraries.	Number of volumes.
		(*)						\$	\$				\$	\$		
9	1	10				1		240	240	7	2		80	112		
2	1	3								2	1		80	108		
2	1	3			1			200	200		2		100	140		
2	2	4				1		300	300				240	240		
10		10				1		260	260	10			64	80	1	350
6	1	7			1			108	108	6	1		64	152		
4	2	6								5	1		64	160	1	300
3	32	35	1	1	2			88	250	3			78	84		
3	14	17		1	1	1		180	400		2	1	108	220	1	500
4	1	5			1			300	300		3	1	100	140		
6	1	7								6			64	80		
5	2	7		1				72	72	4	3	7	64	64	1	250
10	4	14								10			60	80	1	350
2	4	6								4			60	76		
2	2	4										2	216	240		
4	2	7		1				200	200	4			64	72	1	1006
74	70	145		2	5	7	1	72	400	61	15	12	60	240	6	2756
				2				168	178							
				4				120	200							
					7			120	280							
1		1			2			200	200				160	160		
					2			200	200							
					2			200	220							
					3			200	220							
2		2			1			240	240		1					
2		2	1		1			80	200		2		120	130		
					2			200	350		3		144	160		
					1				240							
1		1			1			200	240							
					1			220	200			1		200		
					1			200	200							
					2			150	180							
					1				130							
					2			100	120							
1		1									1					180
7		7	1	5	16			80	350		6	1	120	200		

Notre-Dame College, also the religious ladies of the convents of St. Joseph de Notre-Dame and St. Anselme.

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE, prepared from the Reports of

No.	INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	No. of municipalities.	No. of divisions.	No. of school houses.	No. of schools in operation under control.	No. of elementary schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for boys.	Number of pupils.	No. of dissentient schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for girls.	Number of pupils.	Number of academies.
S. BOIVIN.														
1	St. Fidèle.....	1	3	3	3	3	128							
2	Malbaie.....	1	6	6	6	5	320	1	70					
3	Ste. Agnès.....	1	4	4	4	4	212							
4	St. Irénée.....	1	3	3	3	2	100	1	58					
5	Eboulements.....	1	5	5	6	5	292	1	75					
6	Settrington, township.....	1	1	1	1	1	60							
7	St. Urbain.....	1	3	3	3	4	140							
8	St. Placide.....	1	2	2	2	2	80							
9	St. Paul's Bay.....	1	10	10	10	8	330							1
10	Petite Rivière.....	1	2	2	2	2	86							
11	De Sales, township.....	1	1	1	1	1	50							
12	Ile aux Coudres.....	1	4	4	4	4	175							
13	Callières.....	1												
14	Bergeronnes.....	1												
15	Escoumains.....	1	2	1	2	1	60	1	50					
16	Tadoussac.....	1	1	1	1	1	56							
17	Pointe aux Esquimaux.....	1	1	1	1	1	49							
	Total.....	17	48	47	49	44	2138	4	253					1
THOMAS TREMBLAY.														
1	New Port.....	1	2	1	1	1	72							
2	Pabos.....	1	2	2	2	2	130							
3	Grande-Rivière.....	1	3	3	3	2	109	1	98					
4	Cape Désespoir.....	1	4	3	4	4	170			1	25			
4	Percé.....	1	4	3	3	3	170							
6	Ile Bonaventure.....	1	1	1	1	1	30							
7	Malbaie.....	1	3	2	1	1	86							
8	St. George de Malbaie.....	1	1	1	1	1	40							
9	Douglass.....	1	2	2	1	1	60							
10	York & Haldimand.....	1	2	1	1	1	86							
11	Gaspé Bay, South.....	1	3	3	3	3	125							
12	Gaspé Bay, North.....	1	3	1	1	1	35							
13	Grande Grève.....	1	2	2										
14	Cap des Rosiers.....	1	2	2	1	1	60							
15	Anse-à-Grisfonds.....	1	1	1	1	1	70							
16	Rivière-au-Renard.....	1	2	2	2	2	94							
17	Monts-Louis.....	1	1	1	1	1	40							
18	Ste. Anne des Monts.....	1	2	2	2	2	112							
19	Cap Chattes.....	1	2											
	Total.....	19	42	33	29	27	1389	1	98	1	25			
M. GEO. TANGUAY.														
1	Ste. Anne-de-Lapocatière, No. 1.....	1	8		8	9	330							
2	do do No. 2.....	1	2	2	2	2	47							
3	St. Onésime.....	1	2		2	2	67							
4	St. Pacôme.....	1	5	3	5	5	249							
5	Rivière-ouelle.....	1	7	7	7	6	229	1	46					
6	St. Denis.....	1	8	6	8	6	250	1	63			1	46	
7	Notre Dame du Mont-Carmel.....	1	3		3	3	152							
8	St. Louis de Kamouraska.....	1	6	4	6	5	180	1	75					
9	St. Paschal.....	1	10	8	10	8	354	1	58			1	58	
10	Ste. Hélène.....	1	5	5	5	4	132	1	84					

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of pupils.	Number of colleges.	Number of pupils.	Number of normal schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of educational con- vents.	Number of pupils.	No. of independent schools	Number of pupils.	Total number of institu- tions of all kinds.	Total number of pupils at- tending all institutions of education.	No. of pupils reading from A, B, C, to fluently.	No. of pupils able to read fluently.	No. of pupils reading well.	No. of pupils writing.	Number of pupils learning simple arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning compound arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning orthography.
.....	3	128	43	39	46	75	60	25	.....	40
.....	7	390	106	121	163	310	301	100	30	118
.....	4	212	89	56	67	170	150	64	.....	102
.....	3	158	45	50	63	102	84	42	10	60
.....	6	367	118	123	126	280	230	90	40	201
.....	1	60	17	21	22	28	12	4	.....	9
.....	1	36	4	140	30	57	53	98	70	26	.....	50
.....	2	80	22	26	32	64	50	20	.....	36
72	1	95	.....	.....	10	497	154	158	185	407	320	104	45	295
.....	2	86	33	20	33	65	30	18	.....	23
.....	1	50	12	21	17	32	22	9	.....	10
.....	4	175	53	64	58	104	65	22	.....	40
.....
.....	2	110	34	50	28	92	70	24	.....	60
.....	1	56	15	19	22	39	20	6	.....	12
.....	1	49	16	19	14	15	25	15	.....	.....
72	1	95	1	36	51	2558	787	844	927	1881	1509	569	128	1056
.....
.....	1	72	25	21	26	27	14	6	.....	19
.....	2	130	55	48	27	35	28	4	2	58
.....	3	207	100	42	65	60	70	20	4	70
.....	4	170	60	51	59	64	50	14	2	32
.....	3	170	70	27	73	80	70	22	.....	36
.....	1	30	14	6	10	10	8	.....	.....	15
.....	1	36	20	9	7	8	.....	.....	2	10
.....	1	40	13	18	9	15	10	2	2	20
.....	1	60	22	12	26	30	20	6	4	32
.....	1	36	11	10	15	16	18	2	3	16
.....	3	125	40	30	55	82	30	32	8	30
.....	1	35	15	9	11	20	10	6	1	9
.....
.....	1	60	26	20	14	24	18	4	.....	20
.....	1	70	40	16	14	22	13	.....	.....	25
.....	2	94	30	18	46	50	40	10	.....	13
.....	1	40	16	14	10	15	9	2	.....	20
.....	2	112	46	26	40	40	24	15	.....	25
.....
.....	29	1487	603	377	507	698	439	145	28	452
.....
.....
.....	9	330	114	98	118	137	75	38	.....	184
.....	3	433	376	30	27	396	62	345	105	597
.....	2	67	38	8	21	18	8	9	.....	21
.....	5	249	80	67	102	88	31	59	.....	137
.....	3	355	86	84	185	221	65	111	10	220
.....	8	359	84	75	200	179	55	99	11	230
.....	3	152	61	12	79	34	20	17	.....	79
.....	7	330	86	70	174	175	66	89	6	206
.....	10	470	151	21	198	201	112	111	16	285
.....	5	216	69	45	108	106	41	35	.....	127

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of

No.	Number of pupils learning geography.		No. of pupils learning grammar.		Number of pupils learning parsing.	Number of pupils learning epistolary style.	Number of pupils learning horticulture and agriculture.	Number of pupils learning mathematics.	Number of pupils learning mensuration.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning vocal music.	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning history.	Number of male teachers provided with diplomas.	Number of male teachers having no diplomas.	Total No. of male teachers.
	English.	French.	English.	French.												
1	30	30	40	27	10	15	15	15					46			
2	115		118	118	75								118	3		3
3	44		102	102	42	12	12	12					102			
4	29		60	60	36	20	25	25	25				60			
5	150	40	201	201	100								201	4		4
6			9	6	3								9			
7	29		50	47	30								50	1		1
8	30		36	30	22								36			
9	204	50	295	295	119	32	30	40	40	50	10		295	2		2
10	18		23	23	20								23			
11	12		15	12									15			
12	36		40	30	15								40	1		1
13																
14																
15	42	10	60	50	24								60			
16	9		12	9									12			
17				15										1		1
	748	130	1076	1010	496	32	77	92	98	75	10	1066	12			12
1	9		20	6									5	1		1
2	15	10	18	5										2		2
3	30	8	35	22	12					12			18	2		2
4	20	30	24	10	4								7	1		1
5	22	18	30	15	6								11			
6	6	5	5	2												
7	7	4	3											1		1
8			9	5										1		1
9	5	12											13	1		1
10	6	9		6									3	1		1
11	14	30		25	14				4					1		1
12	4	7		4												
13																
14		5	9	4										1		1
15			10	4										1		1
16	9		30	16	8								15	2		2
17			7	3												
18	6		32	8	6								12			
19																
	153	138	232	135	50				4	12			84	15		15
1	22	3	82	69	83				3	20	11		42	1		1
2	245	208	270	270	295	17	25	75	25	200	40		264		24	24
3	7		16	10									7			
4	13		79	44	83								44			
5	83	26	132	126	94				3	20	11		105	1		1
6	40	15	112	93	72								69	1		1
7	9		29	21	4								19			
8	61	24	131	108	99				4		60	6	161	1		1
9	45		107	84	54				3				69	1		1
10	38	5	80	55	27				5	15			35			

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of female teachers having diplomas.	Number of female teachers having no diplomas.	Total number of female teachers.	Number of male teachers receiving less than \$100.	Number of male teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	Number of male teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	Number of male teachers receiving \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of male teachers' salaries.	Maximum of male teachers' salaries.	Number of female teachers receiving less than \$100.	Number of female teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	Number of female teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	Minimum of female teachers' salaries.	Maximum of female teachers' salaries.	Number of public libraries.	Number of volumes.
3		3					\$	\$							
4		4		2	1		140	240	1	3		80	120		
3		3							2	2		80	200	1	500
3		3							2	1		88	120	1	200
2		2		3	1		120	260	1	1		92	200	1	200
1	2	3							1			92	120		
3		3		1			160	160	1			80	80		
3	4	12			1	1	160	400	2	2		72	72		
2		2							2			72	72	2	500
1		1							2			88	100		
3		3	1				72	72	1			72	72		
									3			72	72	1	200
1	1	2							1		1	80	200		
1		1							1			80	80		
				1			120	120							
35	7	42	1	7	3	1	72	400	24	12	1	72	200	6	1600
							\$	\$				\$	\$		
				1			200	200							
				2			180	180							
1	1	2		1	1		180	240		1		100	100		
3		3		1			140	140		3		120	140		
3		3								3		120	140		
1		1								1		120	120		
				1			180	180							
				1			180	180							
				1			180	180							
				1			200	200							
1	1	2			1		480	480		2					
1		1								1		180	200		
				1			180	180							
				1			200	200							
				2			140	140							
1	1	2								1		120	120		
2		2								2		140	140		
13	1	14		13	1	1	140	480		14		100	200		
							\$	\$							
7		7		1			112	112	5	2		60	130		
	6	6							1			80	80	1	1200
2		2							2			32	40		
5		5							5			60	90		
6	5	11		1			165	168	4	2		50	120	1	500
7		7		1			140	140	6	1		58	100	1	350
2	1	3							3			40	64		
5	4	9			1		320	320	5			80	94	1	350
9		9		1			160	160	9			50	96	1	350
5		5							4	1		50	180		

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of

No.	INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	No. of municipalities.	No. of divisions.	No. of school houses.	No. of schools in operation under control.	No. of elementary schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for boys.	Number of pupils.	No. of dissentient schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for girls.	Number of pupils.	Number of academies.
	M. GEO. TANGUAY.—Continued.	1												
11	St. Alexandre.....	1	7	1	7	6	202	1	72					
12	St. André.....	1	8	6	8	7	225	1	75					
13	Notre Dame du Portage.....	1	4	2	4	4	112							
14	St. Antonin.....	1	3	3	3	3	114							
15	St. Patrice de la Riv. du Loup.	1	6	1	6	6	185							
16	St. Edouard.....	1	2	2	2			1	66					
17	St. Georges de Cacouna.....	1	7	6	6	6	215							
18	St. Arsène.....	1	6	6	6	6	270							
19	St. Modeste.....	1	2	2	2	2	68							
20	St. Epiphane.....	1	2		2	2	136							
21	St. Jean-Baptiste de l'Île Verte.	1	11	10	11	9	342	1	44			1	69	
22	St. Eloi.....	1	6	2	6	6	253							
23	Trois-Pistoles, No. 1.....	1	9	3	9	9	350							
24	do No. 2.....	1	5	2	5	5	323							
25	St. Simon.....	1	6	4	6	6	276							
26	St. Mathieu.....	1	2	2	2	2	98							
27	St. Fabien.....	1	5	2	5	5	205							
28	Ste. Cécile du Bic.....	1	6	2	6	6	248							
29	St. Germain de Rimouski.....	1	6	2	6	7	264							
30	Rimouski, village.....	1	2	2	1									
31	St. Anaclet.....	1	3	1	3	3	151							
32	Ste. Luce.....	1	6	1	6	6	226							
33	Ste. Flavie.....	1	5	4	5	5	239							
34	Métis.....	1	3	3	3	3	64							
35	St. Octave.....	1	5	3	5	5	202							
36	Notre Dame de l'Ass-mpcion...	1	3	2	3	3	132							
37	St. Ulric de Matane.....	1	2	2	2	2	81							
38	Matane, St. Jérôme.....	1	5	5	5	4	190	1	75					
	Total.....	38	193	115	191	177	7161	10	658			3	173	
	JEAN CREPAULT.													
1	Beaumont.....	1	3	2	4	3	200	1	37					
2	St. Charles.....	1	3	8	11	9	407	1	26			1	50	
3	St. Gervais.....	1	11	9	13	11	455	1	30					
4	St. Lazare.....	1	6	1	6	6	176							
5	St. Michel, No. 1.....	1	1	2	5	3	175							1
6	St. Michel, No. 2.....	1	3	3	3	3	159							
7	St. Raphaël.....	1	5	5	5	5	210							
8	St. Valier.....	1	4	4	5	5	241							
9	St. Cajetan.....	1	2		1	1	41							
10	Mailloux and Buckland (Tp's).	1	1	1	1	1	65							
11	Berthier.....	1	3	3	4	3	108	1	40					
12	St. François.....	1	5	4	5	5	212							
13	St. Pierre.....	1	4	1	5	4	213	1	36					
14	St. Thomas.....	1	8	7	10	9	537							1
15	Cap St. Ignace.....	1	8	3	9	8	415	1	16					
16	L'Islet.....	1	12	5	15	13	414	1	40			1	70	1
17	St. Cyrille.....	1	2		2	2	104							
18	L'Isle aux Grues.....	1	2	1	3	2	109	1	38					
19	St. Jean Port-Joli.....	1	8	1	10	9	512					1	36	
20	St. Aubert.....	1	5		6	6	255							
21	St. Roch des Aulnaies.....	1	7	6	8	8	446							
22	Ste. Louise.....	1	3	2	3	3	119							
	Total.....	22	110	68	134	119	5573	8	273			3	156	3

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of pupils.	Number of colleges.	Number of pupils.	No. of normal schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of educational con-vents.	Number of pupils.	No. of independent schools.	Number of pupils.	Total number of institu-tions of all kinds.	Total number of pupils at-tending all institutions of education.	No. of pupils reading from A, B, C, to fluently.	No. of pupils able to read fluently.	No. of pupils reading well.	No. of pupils writing.	Number of pupils learning simple arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning compound arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning orthography.
7									7	274	87	62	125	103	45	51	6	148
3									3	300	66	74	160	185	77	105	16	210
4									4	112	23	30	59	75	38	26	2	83
3									3	114	35	31	48	59	20	21		64
6									6	155	39	63	83	87	63	40		127
2					1	86			2	152	30	33	89	106	35	58	25	115
7					1	82			7	297	66	77	154	179	69	100	8	219
6									6	270	70	107	93	147	69	59	7	180
2									2	68	17	21	30	24	6	12		40
2									2	136	35	73	28	45	7	5		70
11									11	455	145	125	185	202	84	91	5	340
6									6	253	96	50	107	94	41	35		138
9									9	350	149	83	118	132	65	45		178
6					1	50			6	373	124	101	148	198	83	81	9	268
6									6	276	103	87	86	122	52	63	2	168
2									2	98	26	32	40	33	12	10		56
5									5	205	55	56	94	96	30	53		118
6									6	248	69	66	113	114	46	45		144
7							1	33	7	264	67	96	101	141	79	47		153
3	1	115			1	115			3	230	22	37	171	196	52	116	19	182
3									3	151	60	41	50	66	47	23		76
6									6	226	75	63	88	100	58	49	3	118
5									5	239	79	67	93	97	46	48	1	132
3									3	64	15	18	31	41	18	26		50
5									5	202	76	71	55	62	25	15		110
3									3	132	45	35	52	42	19	28		60
2									2	81	25	24	32	20	14	15		29
5									5	265	95	81	89	101	37	43	3	170
2	367				7	622	2	57	200	8981	2933	2214	3734	4422	1772	2223	254	5687
4									4	237	48	104	85	136	83	54		72
11									11	483	80	208	195	291	181	69	12	151
13					1	100	1	18	13	585	134	274	177	204	261	181	18	171
6									6	176	59	76	41	85	64	41		51
5	95	1	150						5	420	66	149	205	212	101	95	20	151
3									3	159	42	75	42	85	57	41		47
5									5	210	57	69	84	98	68	40		54
5									5	241	47	95	99	100	98	55		64
1									1	41	17	20	4	12	10	4		3
1									1	65	34	19	12	16	12	5		7
4									4	143	42	84	22	89	57	37		64
6						1	64		6	276	87	89	100	109	81	71	12	87
5									5	249	51	102	96	131	101	81		94
11	233				1	225			11	995	233	406	351	519	491	210	42	511
9									9	441	107	212	122	212	108	89		81
16	105						1	36	16	629	134	315	180	410	212	151	15	301
2									2	104	50	42	12	43	41	15		16
3									3	147	34	66	47	139	61	31		42
9									9	548	150	261	137	258	161	101	18	130
6							1	36	6	255	92	101	62	101	41	27		31
1							1	36	8	446	95	200	151	285	109	121		81
3									3	119	40	47	32	51	47	27		31
433	1	150			3	389	4	126	136	6974	1704	3014	2256	3586	2445	1546	137	2250

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of

No.	Number of pupils learning geography.		Number of pupils learning parsing.	Number of pupils learning epistolary style.	Number of pupils learning horticulture and agriculture.	Number of pupils learning mathematics.	Number of pupils learning mensuration.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning vocal music.	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning history.	Number of male teachers provided with diplomas.	Number of male teachers having no diplomas.	Total number of male teachers.	
	English.	No. of pupils learning grammar. French.													
11	20	45	44	32							15				
12	80	9	127	106	64						101				
13	5	2	45	35	20						28				
14	20	36	27	27	6						23				
15	24	56	48	26	7						19				
16	52	12	83	64	25			6	16	13	77	1		1	
17	50	30	131	125	36			20	27	13	57				
18	33	4	93	73	47			1			25				
19	7	17	17	7							10				
20		3	1								1				
21	55	20	123	111	66		2			8	76	1		1	
22	7	58	42	13							29				
23	12	85	79	40							52				
24	64	37	129	106	61				25	8	64				
25	10	62	49	33							39				
26	9	21	21	11							30				
27	9	78	58	48							36	1		1	
28	21	77	44	47							47				
29	25	88	61	37							52				
30	115	91	150	148	90	18	14	20	80	19	168	2	9	11	
31	3	43	39	25							25				
31	11	49	37	20							14	3		3	
33	23	93	46	23							32	1		1	
34	2	4	4								1		2	2	
35	4										14				
36	4	34	26	12							22				
37		20	17								14				
38	46	3	20	17	41						41	2		2	
	1279	493	2791	2322	1542	35	39	98	83	463	129	1927	16	35	51
1	51	72	36								25				
1	64	151	81	25							102	1		1	
3	81	171	91	31					25		141	1	1	9	
4	16	51	4								16	1		1	
5	81	151	81	50		16	16	16	30	12	108	1	3	4	
6	27	47	21								36	1		1	
7	16	54	30								25				
8	37	64	34	10					12	4	47	3		3	
9		3									3				
10	4	7									4				
11	30	64	37								51				
12	50	87	49	20					20	12	72	1		1	
13	51	94	43								59				
14	219	511	211	96	20		20	12	50	40	251		4	4	
15	64	91	54								74				
16	210	301	161	41				10	26	12	181				
17	10	16	6								12				
18	16	42	21	6							30				
19	81	130	94	12					12	4	89				
20	12	31	10								25				
21	27	81	49								74	1		1	
22	12	31	72								37				
	1168	344	2250	1185	291	20	16	36	38	175	84	1462	10	8	18

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of female teachers having diplomas.	Total number of female teachers.	Number of female teachers having no diplomas.	Number of male teachers receiving less than \$100.	Number of male teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	Number of male teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	No. of male teachers receiving \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of male teachers' salaries.	Maximum of male teachers' salaries.	Number of female teachers receiving less than \$100.	Number of female teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	Number of female teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	Minimum of female teachers' salaries.	Maximum of female teachers' salaries.	Number of public libraries.	Number of volumes.
7	7								6	1		40	162		
4	4								6	1		60	148	1	600
3	3								4	2		64	72		
6	6								3			50	60		
4	4								6			52	72		
6	4	10		1			220	220						1	400
6	4	6							6			52	96	1	500
2	2	2							3	3		66	100	1	400
2	2	2							2			60	64		
10	10	10		1			200	200	2			60	64		
6	6	6					48	72	9	1		40	192	1	356
9	9	9							6			48	72		
5	3	8							9			50	68		
6	6	6							4	1		52	104	1	700
2	2	2							6			56	68		
4	4	4		1			58	58	2			56	68		
6	6	6							4			58	92		
6	1	7							5	1		58	100	1	250
1	6	7							7			62	80		
3	3	3					200	350						1	490
3	3	3							3			68	88		
4	4	4		1			80	120	3			64	80		
4	1	5		2			80	96	4			64	72	1	300
4	1	5		1			68	120	1			60	60	1	200
3	3	3							5			60	92		
2	2	2							3			72	80		
3	3	3							2			90	90		
				1	1		102	220	2			80	102		
168	36	204	4	10	2		48	350	2	1		32	192	15	6850
4	4	4							1	2	1	80	144		
10	3	13		1			200	200	6	2		80	132	1	410
5	5	5		1			200	200	10			60	96	1	560
2	2	2					112	112	5			60	96		
2	2	2		1	1		200	400		1		200	200	1	600
5	5	5					112	112		2		112	112		
2	2	2		1	2				4	1		72	120		
1	1	1					80	112	1			96	96		
1	1	1							1			72	72		
3	3	3							1			96	96		
4	3	7		1						3		96	144		
4	4	4					100	100	1			80	120		
7	4	11							2	2		80	144	1	250
8	8	8					180	180	5	2		80	120	1	760
13	1	14		1					7	1		80	144	1	412
2	2	2					160	160	10	2		120	200	1	550
1	1	1							2			60	96		
9	9	9							1	1		60	120		
5	1	6							7	1		72	144	1	450
7	7	7		1					5			60	96		
3	3	3					100	100	6	1		80	120	1	300
									2	1		60	120		
106	12	118	3	8	1	1	80	400	77	25	1	60	200	9	4292

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of

No.	INSPECTION DISTRICT OF												
	No. of municipalities.	No. of divisions.	No. of school houses.	No. of schools in operation under control.	No. of elementary schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for boys.	Number of pupils.	No. of dissentient schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for girls.	Number of pupils.	Number of academies.
V. MARTIN.													
1	Chicoutimi, parish	1	10	7	7	7	354						
2	Chicoutimi, village.....	1	1	1	2	1	80	1	107				
3	Grande Baie.....	1	4	3	3	3	91	1	67				
4	St. Alphonse, parish	1	6	4	6	6	158						
5	St. Alphonse, village.....	1	1	.....	1	1	75						
6	N.-D. du G.-Brulé, Laterrière...	1	4	4	4	4	183						
7	St. Joseph.....	1	4	2	2	2	126						
8	N.-D. d'Hébertville	1	3	2	2	2	117						
9	Quiatchouan.....	1	3	2	2	2	66						
10	St. John.....	1	1	.....	1	1	59						
11	Harvey, township.....	1	2	2	2	2	90						
	Total.....	11	39	27	32	31	1399	2	174				
P. F. BÉLAND.													
1	St. Jean Deschaillons.....	1	7	1	7	6	275	1	75				
2	Lobinière.....	1	8	6	9	8	445	1	55				1
3	St. Edouard.....	1	4	3	4	4	186						
4	Ste. Emilie.....	1	4	2	4	5	256						
5	Ste. Croix.....	1	9	6	10	10	400						
6	St. Flavien.....	1	5	2	5	5	325						
7	St. Antoine.....	1	8	5	8	7	310				1	50	
8	St. Apollinaire.....	1	6	.....	5	5	195						
9	St. Giles.....	1	3	3	2	2	95						
10	St. Agapit.....	1	1	1	1	1	65						
11	Ste. Agathe, No. 1.....	1	1	1	1	1	87						
12	Ste. Agathe, No. 2.....	1	3	3	3	3	145						
13	St. Sylvestre, North.....	1	5	6	4	4	360		1	35			
14	St. Sylvestre, South	1	10	10	5	7	670						
15	Ste. Marie de la Beauce.....	1	12	.....	9	10	460						
16	St. Elzéar.....	1	12	7	5	7	460						
17	St. Joseph.....	1	11	3	6	10	570	1	75				
18	St. Frédéric.....	1	6	.....	6	6	295						
19	St. François.....	1	12	9	9	12	700						
20	St. George.....	1	6	1	6	6	305						
21	Metgermette	1	1	1	1	1	70						
	Total.....	21	134	70	110	120	6674	3	205	1	35	1	50
JOHN HUMR.													
1	St. Victor de Tring	1	5	3	4	5	206						
2	St. Ephrem de Tring	1	5	4	3	4	150						
3	Forsyth.....	1	3	2	2	2	81						
4	Lambton.....	1	2	2	2	2	158						
5	Aylmer.....	1	4	.....	4	4	160						
6	Shenley.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....		
7	Broughton	1	10	3	2	4	152		1	58			
8	West Frampton.....	1	5	5	1	2	166		1	57			
9	East Frampton.....	1	5	4	2	2	103						
10	Standon.....	1	1	1	1	1	55						
11	Crambourne.....	1	3	2	2	3	81		1	23			
12	Leads.....	1	11	8	11	12	410	1	63				
13	Inverness	1	20	17	16	18	439	1	20	2	62		

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of pupils.	Number of colleges.	Number of pupils.	Number of normal schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of educational con-vents.	Number of pupils.	No. of independent schools.	Number of pupils.	Total number of institu-tions of all kinds.	Total number of pupils at-tending all institutions of education.	No. of pupils reading from A, E, C, to fluently.	No. of pupils able to read fluently.	No. of pupils reading well.	No. of pupils writing.	Number of pupils learning simple arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning compound arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning orthography.
.....	1	354	100	102	152	172	93	41	.....	56
.....	2	187	29	26	132	92	27	50	5	30
.....	4	158	51	60	47	78	83	32	3	20
.....	1	158	30	68	60	55	40	15	1	8
.....	1	18	1	75	29	25	21	40	20	8	8	.....
.....	1	183	75	49	59	53	27	18	.....	2
.....	1	126	56	55	15	32	36	9	.....	4
.....	1	117	25	58	34	53	48	14	.....	.....
.....	1	66	22	16	28	53	26	10	.....	2
.....	1	59	10	15	34	14	8	4	.....	.....
.....	1	90	43	30	17	27	8	7	.....	.....
.....	1	20	13	1578	470	504	599	654	421	208	17	122
.....	7	350	130	25	95	255	255	255	20	270
31	11	631	200	225	206	400	400	400	45	405
.....	4	186	60	80	46	95	95	95	10	95
.....	5	258	90	76	90	135	155	135	10	125
.....	1	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11	500	160	75	165	350	355	350	40	325
.....	5	225	100	125	100	175	175	175	5	120
.....	8	360	130	110	120	275	275	275	30	230
.....	5	195	55	80	60	130	130	100	5	65
.....	2	95	35	30	30	60	60	40	5	25
.....	1	65	25	25	15	45	45	40	5	25
.....	1	87	37	30	20	65	60	50	5	25
.....	3	145	50	50	45	65	60	50	10	30
.....	5	395	165	150	80	250	200	290	15	110
.....	7	670	245	275	150	425	500	450	25	255
.....	1	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	740	185	185	370	455	500	455	75	430
.....	2	60	7	460	105	250	105	200	5	170
.....	5	275	11	645	225	195	225	300	10	250
.....	6	295	80	95	120	150	150	155	10	165
.....	3	150	12	700	200	250	250	400	375	455
.....	6	305	70	110	125	135	145	145	5	100
.....	1	70	20	30	20	30	15	15	.....	.....
31	1	130	.....	.....	3	350	14	645	130	7475	2366	2671	2438	4385	4430	4840	365	3515
.....	1	24	5	206	90	42	74	62	41	20
.....	1	21	4	150	72	37	41	33	24	11
.....	2	81	28	20	33	28	16	6	.....	.....
.....	2	158	61	42	55	61	43	20	.....	.....
.....	4	160	69	41	50	47	33	12	.....	.....
.....	1	31	4	152	61	43	48	44	36	4
.....	2	166	48	54	64	96	38	48	1	.....
.....	2	103	39	80	34	40	17	6	.....	.....
.....	1	55	13	30	12	45	15	20	.....	.....
.....	3	81	29	28	24	25	12	4	.....	.....
.....	2	69	13	473	133	146	194	230	123	147
.....	1	19	19	459	129	139	192	270	138	95

13***

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of

No.	Number of pupils learning geography.		No. of pupils learning grammar.		Number of pupils learning parsing.	Number of pupils learning epistolary style.	Number of pupils learning horticulture and agriculture.	Number of pupils learning mathematics.	Number of pupils learning mensuration.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning vocal music.	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning history.	Number of male teachers provided with diplomas.	Number of male teachers having no diplomas.	Total No. of male teachers
	English.	French.	English.	French.												
1	17		56		10								33			
2	49		48		50	5						10	48			
3	20	22	50		34	8							41			
4	4		41										26	1	1	2
5	8		23		3	5							20			
6	4		20		9								22	1		1
7	11		23										23			
8			24										10			
9	4		26										26			
10			8													
11			3													
	107	22	322		106	18						10	249	2	1	3
1	175	35	270		205	80		15	15	15	200		280	1		1
2	400	115	405		400	125		40	40	60	300	20	410	1		1
3	50	15	95		100	35					70		55			
4	50	55	125		55	60					90		125	1		1
5	200	75	325		285	145		15	15	20	175	15	305	2		2
6	65	15	130		95	50					75		100			
7	230	40	210		220	75					155		230			
8	60	25	95		90	25					55		90			
9	45	20	40		30	25					35		35			
10	15	30	25		15	20					35		25			
11	15	15	25		15	5							40			
12	35	155	35		25	25					50		150	1		1
13	120	225	120		115	45					155		175	1	1	2
14	255	130	275		195	70					175		300		5	5
15	300	5	435		400	200		35	35	60	275	40	115			
16	75	25	175		130	50					150		205			
17	120	5	275		205	75					225		250			
18	10	25	180		150	50					220		255			
19	200	25	300		200	60					300		150			
20	70	25	135		120	45					150				1	1
21	10	25			10	10					10					
	2590	1065	3705		2720	1275		105	105	155	2915	75	3320	7	7	14
1	13		35		19								18	1		1
2	6		18		13								6			
3			10		10								8			
4	17		48		48								34			
5	13		39		3								8			
6																
7	2	2	24		19								3			
8	2	11			11	5							14	1		1
9	2	8			8									1		1
10																
11	6	1			1										2	2
12	103	149			149	35		23	10	20	50		15	3	1	4
13	40	97	6		97	10		9					5	1	1	6

The female teacher not having diplomas as Assistant in the Model School.

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of female teachers having diplomas.	Number of female teachers having no diplomas.	Total number of female teachers.	Number of male teachers receiving less than \$100.	Number of male teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	Number of male teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	Number of male teachers receiving \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of male teachers' salaries.	Maximum of male teachers' salaries.	Number of female teachers receiving less than \$100.	Number of female teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	Number of female teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	Minimum of female teachers' salaries.	Maximum of female teachers' salaries.	Number of public libraries.	Number of volumes.
7	1	8					\$	\$	1	7		\$ 50	112	1	475
3		3								2	1	120	200		
3	1	4							3	1		50	160		
3	1	4		2			80	148	4			60	88		
1		1								1		112			
3		3		1			88		2	1		72	100		
2	1	3	1	2								60	120		
3		3							2	1		60	100		
1		1								2		100	160		
										1		100			
1	1	2							1	1		80	100		
27	5	32	1	5			80	148	13	17	1	50	200	1	475
6		6		1				220	6			68	96		
8	4	12		1				240	8			60	80		
4		4							4			60	80		
3		3		1				100	4			60	80		
8	4	12		2			100	140	3			70	80		
5		5							4	1		64	100		
3		3							3			64	100		
5		5							4	1		64	120		
2		2							1	1		90	100		
1		1							1				112		
1		1							1				100		
3		3							2	1		80	100		
3		3		1						3		120	160		
3	2	5		2				160		5		100	120		
9	5	14							9			78	80		
5	2	7							6	1		60	100		
6	5	11							10	1		80	120		
6		6							6			64	78		
9	3	12							10	2		80	100		
6		6		1				140	5	1		80	100		
101	25	126		9			100	240	97	17		60	160		
3	1	4	1				80	8	4			72	98		
3	1	4							4			78	92		
2		2							2			73	90		
2		2								2		100	144		
4		4							4			74	83		
3	1	4							3	1		60	100		
1		1		1			150	150		1		140	140		
1		1		1			100	100		1		100	100		
				1			120	120							
	1	1	2				80	80	1			60	60		
9		9	2	2	1		80	108	4	4	1	70	200		
11	1	12	3	2			90	200	11	1		60	100		

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of

No.	INSPECTION DISTRICT														
	OF		No. of municipalities.	No. of divisions.	No. of school houses.	No. of schools in operation under control.	No. of elementary schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for boys.	Number of pupils.	No. of dissentient schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for girls.	Number of pupils.	Number of academies.
JOHN HUME.—Continued.															
14	St. Calixte de Somerset.....	1	9	9	9	8	355	1	50						
15	Ste. Julie de Somerset.....	1	6	5	7	6	237	1	53						
16	Ste. Sophie d'Halifax.....	1	11	7	6	6	249								
17	St. Ferdinand d'Halifax.....	1	12	11	9	11	431			2	56				
18	Ireland.....	1	7	7	6	6	178								
19	Nelson.....	1	7	3	3	6	193								
	Total.....	19	127	93	90	102	3809	4	186	7	236				
P. M. BARDY.															
1	Québec, City (Catholics).....	1	10	10	42	95	3965	5	280			5	120	5	
2	Beauport.....	1	5	4	5	5	392								
3	Charlesbourg.....	1	6	5	5	6	227	1	60						
4	St. Dunstan (Catho. and Prot.)	1	2	2	2	2	74			1	34				
5	St. Ambroise.....	1	10	9	9	1	510								
6	Valcartier, West.....	1	2	2	2	2	72								
7	Stoneham.....	1	2	2	2	2	62			1	38				
8	Ancienne Lorrette.....	1	6	6	6	6	338								
9	Ste. Foye.....	1	2	2	2	1	30	1	95						
10	St. Colomb.....	1	3	3	6	4	217	1	78					1	
11	St. Roch, North.....	1	2	2	2			2	98						
12	St. Roch, South.....	1	5	3	12	10	316			1	47	1	50		
13	St. Michel de Beauport.....	1	1	1	1	1	73								
14	Cap Rouge.....	1	1	1	1			1	104						
15	Grondines, No. 1.....	1	4	4	4	4	166								
16	Grondines, No. 2.....	1	1	1	1	1	72								
17	St. Casimir.....	1	4	1	3	3	780								
18	Deschambault.....	1	6	6	6	4	234	1	53						
19	St. A ban.....	1	5	2	3	3	161								
20	Notre-Dame de Portneuf.....	1	2	2	2	2	158								
21	Cap Santé and diss.....	1	6	6	3	3	183								
22	St. Bazile.....	1	5	4	5	5	232								
23	St. Raymond.....	1	6	6	6	6	348								
24	Ste. Catherine.....	1	4	2	3	3	103								
25	Eureuils.....	1	1	1	1			1	121						
26	Pointe-aux-Trembles.....	1	6	6	6	4	201	1	70						
27	St. Augustin.....	1	4	4	4	4	230								
28	Château Richer.....	1	3	3	4	3	157	1	57						
29	Ste. Anne.....	1	2	2	2	2	95								
30	Laval (proper).....	1	1	1	1	1	48								
31	Laval Island.....	1	1	1	1	1	30								
32	St. Laurent.....	1	3	3	3	2	80	1	100						
33	St. Jean.....	1	3	3	3	2	99							1	
34	St. François.....	1	2	2	2	2	76								
35	Ste. Famille.....	1	2	2	2			1	56						
36	St. Pierre.....	1	3	3	3	3	215								
37	St. Joachim.....	1	2	2	2	2	124			2					
38	St. Tite des Caps.....	1	1		1	1	50								
39	Ange-Gardien.....	1	3	3	3	4	165								
40	St. Ferréol.....	1	3	1	1	1	54								
41	Valcartier, East.....	1													
	Total.....	41	140	121	175	210	9731	17	1172	3	119	6	170	7	

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of pupils.	Number of colleges.	Number of pupils.	No. of normal schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of educational conventions.	Number of pupils.	No. of independent schools.	Number of pupils.	Total number of institutions of all kinds.	Total number of pupils attending all institutions of education.	No. of pupils reading from A, B, C, to fluently.	No. of pupils able to read fluently.	No. of pupils reading well.	No. of pupils writing.	Number of pupils learning simple arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning compound arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning orthography.
.....	1 95	.....	.....	.....	10	500	148	138	214	255	120	110	18	.....
.....	7	290	103	90	97	110	43	33	.....	.....
.....	6	249	109	76	64	83	39	30	.....	.....
.....	11	431	161	124	146	164	106	65	.....	.....
.....	6	178	52	62	64	78	57	34	.....	.....
.....	3	82	6	198	84	48	66	47	29	16	.....	.....
.....	1 95	.....	9	246	107	4090	1428	1190	1472	1768	930	681	31	.....
.....
213	1	412	1	83	6	2967	56	3407	118	8040	1311	2746	3983	4970	2620	3460	542	3041
.....	5	392	87	117	188	203	132	65	15	175
.....	1	39	7	287	104	98	85	190	99	50	6	80
.....	2	74	30	20	24	52	18	16	.....	16
.....	10	510	167	175	168	234	136	100	.....	130
.....	2	72	29	26	17	30	16	13	.....	7
.....	2	62	28	20	14	24	16	4	.....	.....
.....	6	338	149	111	78	144	67	30	.....	61
.....	2	125	44	31	50	70	47	27	.....	39
68	6	361	121	122	118	159	126	63	15	73
.....	2	98	50	28	20	36	18	21	.....	24
.....	1	1049	6	260	12	1415	450	639	326	587	508	413	25	234
.....	1	73	32	25	16	40	6	7	.....	6
.....	1	104	35	29	40	42	25	21	9	32
.....	4	166	57	69	40	49	27	20	.....	24
.....	1	72	27	33	12	34	13	17	.....	9
.....	3	180	73	59	48	42	36	13	.....	28
.....	1	50	.....	.....	6	337	90	85	162	160	93	64	7	61
.....	3	161	65	50	46	63	38	42	.....	15
.....	2	158	48	72	38	60	34	21	.....	10
.....	3	183	61	58	64	72	55	25	.....	30
.....	5	232	117	62	53	78	26	32	.....	24
.....	6	348	128	157	63	100	56	40	.....	27
.....	3	103	36	34	33	46	21	15	.....	10
.....	1	121	22	51	48	60	45	23	4	40
.....	1	112	.....	.....	6	383	89	157	137	196	160	88	8	120
.....	4	230	80	77	73	93	45	36	.....	50
.....	4	214	84	52	78	112	99	42	.....	46
.....	2	95	40	25	30	42	19	10	.....	17
.....	1	43	15	8	25	40	15	5	.....	8
.....	1	80	15	10	5	7	15	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	180	53	76	51	113	40	37	.....	56
91	3	190	40	39	111	118	57	30	1	35
.....	2	76	33	26	15	37	14	12	.....	10
.....	1	69	.....	.....	2	125	29	56	40	90	56	54	.....	48
.....	3	215	66	55	94	136	43	42	.....	69
.....	2	124	33	64	27	42	9	13	.....	27
.....	1	50	21	12	17	15	10	3	.....	6
.....	1	10	4	165	37	84	44	100	42	39	.....	45
.....	1	54	30	12	12	14	4	1	.....	.....
370	1	412	1	83	10	4247	65	3746	262	16191	4028	5670	6493	8700	4911	5019	632	7769

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of

No.	Number of pupils learning geography.		No. of pupils learning grammar.		Number of pupils learning parsing.	Number of pupils learning epistolary style.	Number of pupils learning horticulture and agriculture.	Number of pupils learning mathematics.	Number of pupils learning mensuration.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning vocal music.	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning history.	Number of male teachers provided with diplomas.	Number of male teachers having no diplomas.	Total number of male teachers.
	English.	French.	English.	French.												
14	96	28	180	159	30					9	44	12	129			
15	26		61	37									33			
16	17		50	38									30			
17	16	16	70	62									14			
18	18	31		31										2		2
19	8	8	4	8											1	1
	389	351	545	713	80		32	10		29	94	12	312	14	5	19
1	2110	1136	3867	2477	1356	320	785	463	130	665	220	3672	34	68	102	
2	134		197	138	58							172	1		1	
3	51	10	112	70	30		12	12				97	1		1	
4	12	15											1		1	
5	110		215	150	80							110				
6	4	7		4								3				
7	1	4														
8	36		93	41	36							56	4		4	
9	30	7	49	39	30							38	1		1	
10	69	40	39	69	31		4	8				26	2		2	
11	13		24	22	6							21	1		1	
12	320	37	476	302	225							400	2		2	
13			19		7							12	1		1	
14	25	15	32	32	15		5	5	7			20				
15	11		31	20	3							26	1		1	
16	10		34	32	9							15				
17	3		39	21								18	1		1	
18	44		93	65	26		6	6	6			80	1		1	
19	6		41	12	4							23				
20	10		15	15	8							16	1		1	
21	15		41	41	3							24	1		1	
22	9	7	33	22	3							13	1		1	
23	26	20	42	15	7							21				
24	12	12	13	10	6							7				
25	23		45	40	26		3					47				
26	95		133	133	75		7		1	16		154	1		1	
27	33		62	30	16							57	1		1	
28	63		89	81	18							78	1		1	
29	4		22	11	14							20				
30	4	5		2												
31																
32	33		76	53	19							42	1		1	
33	28		77	60	13		1					29	1		1	
34	4		16	9								13				
35	35		58	58	35		7	15				60	1		1	
36	20		55	38	41							63	1		1	
37	13		27	27	12							13				
38			7	4												
39	44		65	34								2			1	
40			6	6								57				
41																
	2459	1315	5276	4183	2212	320	830	509	144	681	225	5505	62	68	130	

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of female teachers having diplomas.	Total number of female teachers.	Number of female teacher having no diplomas.	Number of male teachers receiving less than \$100.	Number of male teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	Number of male teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	No. of male teachers receiving \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of male teachers' salaries.	Maximum of male teachers' salaries.	Number of female teachers receiving less than \$100.	Number of female teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	Number of female teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	Minimum of female teachers' salaries.	Maximum of female teachers' salaries.	Number of public libraries.	Number of volumes.
9	6	15							3	1		72	190		
0	6	6							5	1		76	160		
6	6	6							0			72	92		
11	11	11							9	2		60	144		
4	4	4							2	2		95	100		
3	2	5					100	100	2	2		50	100		
							80	80	4	1					
78	13	91	9	9	1		80	200	67	17	1	50	200		
4	107	111	23	53	8		250	1200	30	81				9	2160
4	4	4		1			260	260	4			144	180		
4	4	4		1			280	280	4			128	168		
1	1	1		1			200	200	1			120	120		
9	9	9							1			88	192		
2	2	2							2			120	120		
1	1	1		1			160	160	1			200	200		
2	2	2		4			148	192	2			132	152		
1	1	1		1			320	320	1			66	66		
4	4	4		2			280	320		1	1	120	200		
1	1	1		1			240	240		1		144	144		
1	11	12		2			300	380		1		160	160		
				1			160	160							
1	1	1									1	140	140		
3	3	3		1			140	140	3			64	80		
1	1	1									1	200	200		
2	2	2					120	120	2			64	90		
4	4	4		1			144	144	2	2		90	120		
3	3	3							2	1		72	100		
1	1	1		1			270	270	1			80	80		
2	2	2		1			180	180	1			92	106		
4	4	4	1				96	96	3	1		80	100		
6	6	6							2	4		80	120		
3	3	3								3		244	244		
1	1	1									1	82	120		
4	3	7		1			206	206	1	3	1	120	200		
3	3	3		1			180	180		2		116	120		
3	3	3		1			200	200		3		102	104		
2	2	2										100	108		
1	1	1								1		60	100		
1	1	1							1			80	100		
2	2	2		1					1	2		104	160		
2	2	2		1			274	274				94	95		
2	2	2					407	407							
2	4	4	1	1					2	2		100	120		
2	2	2					300	300				80	120		
2	2	2					136	136				100	100		
1	1	1							1			100	100		
2	2	2							2			100	100		
1	1	1					74	114	1						
93	125	218	1	36	69	8	96	1200	57	133	5	60	244	9	2160

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of

No.	INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	No. of municipalities.	No. of divisions.	No. of school houses.	No. of schools in operation under control.	No. of elementary schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for boys.	Number of pupils.	No. of dissentient schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for girls.	Number of pupils.	Number of academics.
H. HUBBARD.														
1	Stanstead	1	32	30	32	33	1057							3
2	Burnston	1	20	20	20	20	520							1
3	Coaticook	1	2		2	2	140							
4	Hatley and diss.....	1	15	13	14	14	461			1	27			1
5	Magog	1	9	8	8	8	236	1	60					
6	Barford	1	6	6	6	6	165							
7	Compton	1	23	22	22	22	670							1
8	Clifton	1	5	5	5	5	120							
9	Hereford	1	7	5	7	7	150							
10	Eaton	1	15	13	13	15	460							
11	Newport, Auckland, &c.....	1	5	5	5	5	115							
12	Westbury	1	4	4	4	4	100							
13	Bury	1	8	8	8	8	280	1	45					
14	Lingwick	1	4	4	4	4	128							
15	Winslow, South.....	1	4	4	4	4	96							
16	Winslow, North.....	1	4	4	4	4	129							
17	Witton, Hampton, &c.....	1	3	2	2	2	57							
18	Sherbrooke.....	1	5	3	5	8	350	1	110					1
19	Ascot	1	17	17	17	17	500							
20	Orford	1	4	4	4	4	103							
21	Shipton and diss.....	1	20	20	20	20	640			1	28			1
22	Cleveland.....	1	12	11	11	11	375			1	55			
23	Melburne, &c	1	15	15	14	14	335					1	51	
24	Melbourne, village.....	1	1		1	1	34							
25	Brompton.....	1	5	5	5	6	220							
26	Windsor.....	1	5	5	5	5	122							
27	St. George de Windsor.....	1	6	5	5	5	161							
28	Stoke.....	1	4	2	2	2	25							
29	Dudswell	1	8	8	8	8	200							1
30	Wotton	1	9	8	7	7	198							
31	St. Camille.....	1	4	4	4	4	100							
32	Weedon and diss.....	1	3	3	5	4	86							
33	St. Gabriel de Stratford.....	1	2	1	2	2	84							
34	Garthby	1	1	1	1	1	23							
35	Ham, North.....	1	7	1	3	3	88							
36	Ham, South.....	1	2	2	1	1	23							
37	Wolfestown.....	1	9		1	1	20							
38	Durham (protestant).....	1	13	12	13	13	394							1
39	St. Pierre.....	1	7	7	7	7	238							
40	Kingsey.....	1	8	8	9	9	255							
41	Tingwick.....	1	4	3										
	Total..... &c.....	41	341	301	310	316	9458	3	215	3	110	1	51	10
REV. R. G. PLEES.														
1	Québec, City, protestants.....	1	3	7	13	28	1525	15	860					
2	Ste. Poye and Baulieu, diss...	1	1		1					1	42			1
3	St. Roch, diss.....	1	2		1	2	47			2	47			
4	St. Columban de Sillery.....	1	1		1	1	40			1	40			
	Total.....	4	7	7	16	31	1612	15	860	4	129			1

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of pupils.	Number of colleges.	Number of pupils.	Number of normal schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of educational con- vents.	Number of pupils.	No. of independent schools	Number of pupils.	Total number of institu- tions of all kinds.	Total number of pupils at- tending all institutions of education.	No. of pupils reading from A, B, C, to fluently.	No. of pupils able to read fluently.	No. of pupils reading well.	No. of pupils writing.	Number of pupils learning simple arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning compound arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning orthography.
328							1	25	36	1385	170	436	350	450	275	260	9	
60									21	580	71	234	189	222	130	138		
									2	140	44	70	28	43	40	20		
48									15	509	78	229	137	230	106	121		
									9	296	42	125	53	103	66	70	7	
									6	165	30	65	43	55	35	33		
82									23	752	77	285	200	270	129	152	4	
									5	120	30	60	30	44	31	11		
									7	150	35	81	40	51	38	19		
							1	15	16	460	70	163	132	167	88	110		
									5	115	17	54	33	48	28	30		
									4	100	18	49	30	31	20	12		
									9	325	50	123	76	113	62	43		
									4	128	23	64	37	80	52	31		
									4	96	25	31	10	18	13	11		
									4	129	25	72	35	46	35	7		
									2	57	20	26	6	30	10			
85	1	59			1	152	3	60	12	756	97	96	59	136	99	38		
	1	175							18	675	90	221	207	184	121	97		
									4	103	8	69	28	45	53	14		
102									21	742	110	280	166	290	200	165		
	1	120							12	495	79	162	108	161	78	106		
									15	386	56	190	120	201	88	102		
									1	34	13	13	7	13	17	5		
									6	220	36	57	46	71	31	35		
									5	122	18	60	46	60	30	45		
									5	161	48	68	45	55	25	10		
									2	25	9	12	4	13	10	3		
40									9	240	40	97	68	111	57	51		
									7	198	40	95	65	100	66	48		
									4	100	20	40	35	35	21	14		
									4	86	26	46	12	30	40	6		
									2	84	16	38	30	34	29	10		
									1	23	8	11	4	8	4	4		
									3	88	30	40	18	25	88			
									1	23	5	15	3	8	4			
									1	20	10	10		10				
62									14	456	74	211	85	200	127	78		
									7	238	31	126	65	142	70	65		
									9	255	40	136	67	121	67	55		
807	3	354			1	152	6	154		11037	1727	4251	2624	4053	2413	2061	20	
	2	167					23	1392	45	2552	425	1035	1092	1610	725	825	325	1533
42									1	42		15	27	35	17	30	2	28
									2	47	11	17	19	26	15	12		24
									1	40	13	16	11	22	24	14		43
42	2	167					23	1393	49	2681	449	1033	1149	1692	781	881	327	1628

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of

No.	Number of pupils learning geography.		No. of pupils learning grammar.		Number of pupils learning parsing.	Number of pupils learning epistolary style.	Number of pupils learning horticulture and agriculture.	Number of pupils learning mathematics.	Number of pupils learning mensuration.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning vocal music.	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning history.	Number of male teachers provided with diplomas.	Number of male teachers having no diplomas.	Total No. of male teachers
	English.	French.	English.	French.												
1	200	190			150	15		14					13	12	1	13
2	77	64			48	8		2					4	2		2
3	27	10			6											
4	106	98	4		75	34		4					18	1		1
5	60	45			30									3		3
6	20	17	6		12									1	1	2
7	147	133	12		100			28					21	6		6
8	12	9			5											
9	34	7			5											
10	94	70	2		60			24						1		1
11	29	13			9									1		1
12	11	7														
13	42	39	3		25								4	1		1
14	22	29	2		16								17			
15	2	2													1	1
16	4		19										10			
17														1		1
18	50	23	14		15								38	1		1
19	76	60	5		48								3	3	1	4
20	23	13	12		10										1	1
21	93	75	5		52								8	1		1
22	66	63	4		49	10								2		2
23	75	69	5		50	10							9			
24	7	7														
25	19	22			17								9	1		1
26	14	22			16			6						4		4
27	15		40		20											
28		2														
29	46	23			14									2		2
30	50		58		20										1	1
31	6		19		9								15			
32	2		16		10								6			
33	2		19		10								6	1		1
34															1	1
35	12		10													
36	2	2														
37																
38	60	66			50	18							6	2		2
39	64	88			50	44										
40	40	37			25	17							7			
41																
	1617	1306	255		1006	156		78					194	46	7	53
1	1187	1011	395		950	587		73	73	78	685	270	589	2	22	27
2	30	27	6		23	6			4		42		4	1		1
3	15	18	6		10											
4	24	23									14					
	1266	1079	407		992	593		73	77	78	741	270	593	3	22	28

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of female teachers having diplomas.	Number of female teachers having no diplomas.	Total number of female teachers.	Number of male teachers receiving less than \$100.	Number of male teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	Number of male teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	Number of male teachers receiving \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of male teachers' salaries.	Maximum of male teachers' salaries.	Number of female teachers receiving less than \$100.	Number of female teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	Number of female teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	Minimum of female teachers' salaries.	Maximum of female teachers' salaries.	Number of public libraries.	Number of volumes.
							\$	\$				\$	\$		
38	1	39	12	1			120	200	18	20		65	150		
29		29	2				150	160	11	18		72	130		
3		3								3		120	130		
18		18	1				130	130	8	10		70	150		
11		11	2	1			128	200	5	6		72	120		
8		8	2				128	150		8		100	130		
30		30	6				150	160	5	25		72	150		
7		7							2	5		72	110		
7		7							1	6		70	128		
20		20	1					160	1	19		72	150		
8		8	1					160	1	7		70	150		
7		7							7			80	90		
8		8			1			300	7		1	88	300		
7		7							4			80	96		
2		2							3			80	96		
4		4							4			68	80		
1		1	1						1			90	90		
4	1	5			1					5		128	128		
21		21	1	2	1		200	200				80	100		
3		3		1			90	208				80	100		
26		26		1			100	100	2	1		52	100		
14		14		1			150	150	1	25		75	130		
18		18		2			136	160	1	13		80	160		
1		1							5	13		72	110		
1		1							1			80	80		
7		7										100	112		
5		5		4			128	128		7		100	120		
5		5					128	166		5		100	120		
2		2							4	1		50	100		
7	2	9		2					2			96	96		
6		6	1									70	150		
4		4							5	1		64	100		
4		4							4			64	72		
4		4							3	1		50	100		
1		1	1				96	96	1			88	80		
1		1	1				80		1			80	80		
3		3										60	100		
	1	1										70	70		
1		1													
15		15										70	112		
10		10										70	112		
11		11										70	100		
377	5	382	5	40	5		80	200	108	199	1	50	300		
2	32	34			5		200			2			150	2	14500
2		2						360		2			160		
1		1								1			120		
5	32	37			5		200	360		5			160	2	14500

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of

No.	INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	No. of municipalities.	No. of divisions.	No. of school houses.	No. of schools in operation under control.	No. of elementary schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for boys.	Number of pupils.	No. of dissentient schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for girls.	Number of pupils.	Number of academies.
B. MAURAUULT.														
1	St. Pierre les Becquets.....	1	9	6	10	9	391	1	74					
2	Gentilly.....	1	11	10	11	10	495							1
3	Blandford.....	1	2	2	2	2	50							
4	Bécancour.....	1	17	10	11	10	428	1	172					
5	Ste. Gertrude.....	1	4	4	4	5	261							
6	St. Grégoire.....	1	11	10	11	9	305					1	126	1
7	St. Pierre Célestin.....	1	2	2	2	4	238							
8	Nicolet.....	1	9	8	9	8	233					1	89	
9	Ste. Monique, No. 1.....	1	11	11	11	10	326	1	74					
10	Ste. Brigitte.....	1		1		1	15							
11	Baie du Fèbvre.....	1	10	10	10	9	340							1
12	St. Zéphirin.....	1	5	5	5	4	155	1	59					
13	St. Thomas de Pierreville.....	1	8	5	10	9	401							1
14	St. François, village & parish.....	2	6	3	6	5	312	1	108					
15	St. David.....	1	9	6	8	8	354	1	75					
16	St. Michel, Yamaska.....	1				3	150							
17	Ste. Monique, No. 2.....	1	1	1	1	1	51							
	Total.....	18	109	94	111	108	4505	6	562			2	315	4
GEORGE A. BOURGEOIS.														
1	St. Guillaume d'Upton.....	1	4	4	4	4	280							
2	St. Bonaventure d'Upton.....	1	4	1	4	4	140							
3	St. Germain de Grantham.....	1	5	4	5	5	210							
4	St. Frédérick de Drummondville.....	1	4	4	4	3	90			1	15			1
5	Wendover & Simpson.....	1	4	3	4	4	97							
6	Wickham.....	1	4	4	3	3	123			1	16			
7	St. Pierre de Durham.....	1	6	4	5	5	150							
8	Kingsey.....	1	5	4	5	5	181							
9	St. André d'Acton.....	1	2		2	2	40							
10	Acton Vale.....	1	2	1	2	1	230	1	100	1	70			
11	St. Théodore d'Acton.....	1	4	2	4	4	155							
12	Tingwick.....	1	4	4	4	4	105							
13	Chenier.....	1	6	4	6	6	100							
14	Chester, West.....	1	5		5	5	164							
15	Chester East.....	1	4	2	2	2	98							
16	St. Médard de Warwick.....	1	9	4	7	7	335			2	60			
17	St. Albert.....	1												
18	St. Christophe d'Arthabaska.....	1	4		4	4	130							
19	Arthabaskaville.....	1	1	1	1									1
20	Victoriaville.....	1	4	2	4	4	180							
21	St. Norbert d'Arthabaska.....	1	3	3	3	3	147							
22	Stanford.....	1	5	4	5	4	203	1	200					
23	St. Valère de Bulstrode.....	1	2	2	2	2	67							
24	Ste. Clotilde.....	1	1	1	1	1	34							
25	St. Eulalie.....	1	1	1	1	1	20							
26	St. Vincelas.....	1	2	1	2	2	48							
27	St. Léonard.....	1	2	2	2	2	54							
28	St. Pierre Célestin.....	1	2	2	2	2	114							
	Total.....	28	99	64	93	94	3565	2	300	5	161			2

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of pupils.	Number of colleges.	Number of pupils.	No. of normal schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of educational con-vents.	Number of pupils.	No. of independent schools.	Number of pupils.	Total number of institu-tions of all kinds.	Total number of pupils at-tending all institutions of education.	No. of pupils reading from A, B, C, to fluently.	No. of pupils able to read fluently.	No. of pupils reading well.	No. of pupils writing.	Number of pupils learning simple arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning compound arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning orthography.
113									10	465	90	218	157	160	71	41		84
									11	608	104	275	229	228	110	63		105
									2	50	14	20	16	22	31			23
									11	600	125	267	208	218	133	83	5	114
							1	30	5	261	67	46	158	79	47	12	24	52
116					1	233			12	780	167	250	363	237	192	108	10	226
									4	238	20	61	40	50	40	20		25
	1	249							10	571	82	109	380	134	76	40	4	70
									11	400	116	168	16	145	75	20		25
							1	15	1	15	3	8						
146									10	486	107	167	212	294	220	9	17	195
									5	214	70	70	74	86	50	29	14	39
60									10	461	168	128	165	184	134	68	28	85
									6	420	139	140	141	131	116	22	7	69
									9	400	97	149	154	149	90	40		48
							3	150	3	150	75	45	30					
									1	51	15	21	15					
435	1	249			1	233	5	195	121	6170	1449	2142	3352	2117	1385	555	104	1160
									4	280	67	93	120	95	50	35		30
									4	140	77	38	25	45	30	10		
									5	210	114	58	48	62	45	20		
40									5	130	60	30	40	48	30	20		26
									4	97	37	24	36	40	30	18		8
									4	123	60	23	40	55	18	15		
									5	150	70	26	54	58	25	18		
									5	181	71	54	56	84	35	36		14
									2	40	18	17	15	18	9			
					1	40			4	370	125	123	122	136	96	50	10	33
									4	155	75	36	44	50	25	18		
									4	106	50	25	30	35	18	9		
									6	170	83	47	40	55	30	15		
									5	164	80	33	51	52	18	12		
									2	98	20	33	45	46	30	6		
									9	335	133	86	116	99	70	29		
									4	130	60	30	40	40	20	12		
120									1	120	50	28	42	65	44	14	3	24
									4	180	93	43	44	69	41	22		
									3	147	39	44	64	50	25	17		
									5	403	100	190	113	154	129	30	10	15
									2	67	37	16	14	20	7	4		
									1	34	8	11	15	20	8	5		
									1	20	11	3	6	5	2	3		
									2	48	17	10	21	17	10	5		
									2	54	28	8	18	11	6	4		
									2	114	47	47	20	15	15			
160					1	40			99	4065	1640	1176	1279	1444	866	427	23	150

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of

No.	Number of pupils learning geography.		No. of pupils learning grammar.		Number of pupils learning parsing.	Number of pupils learning epistolary style.	Number of pupils learning horticulture and agriculture.	Number of pupils learning mathematics.	Number of pupils learning mensuration.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning vocal music.	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning history.	Number of male teachers provided with diplomas.	Number of male teachers having no diplomas.	Total number of male teachers.
	English.	French.	English.	French.												
1	56		81		66	8							67			
2	85	3	150		135	2			3		7		105	1		1
3	3		12		10	10							3			
4	104		172		167	18							121			
5	39		54		35	21							26			
6	185	8	235		217	30				6			194	1		1
7	25		40		40								20	1		1
8	49		85		73	15			2	2			86	1	16	17
9	20		50		50								30	1		1
10															1	1
11	104	18	195		138	29			7	2			106	1		1
12	31	2	46		27	20			2	2			32	1		1
13	53	4	98		62	8			1				87	1		1
14	49	5	76		65	12					30		87	1		1
15	50		97		72						9	3	21			1
16													48	1		1
17														1	3	3
																1
	853	40	1391		1157	173			15	12	51	3	946	10	20	30
1	30		42		30								24	3		3
2	25		20													
3	15		28										15			
4	26	10	33		26								26			
5	15	6	21		8								13	1		1
6	14	6	10											2		2
7	18	5	40										25	1		1
8	15	14	36		14								8			
9			10													
10	36	18	70		33	10							80	2		2
11	12		25										18			
12	8	19												1		1
13	12	10	18											2	1	3
14	10		15													
15	9		20													
16	26	10	44										19			
17																
18	8		16													
19	17	1	42		24								27	1		1
20	33	3	36									3	20			
21	18		39										23			
22	51	4	82		15								51			
23	9		9										5			
24			9													
25			5													
26	4		10													
27	2		7										3			
28			7													
	413	106	694		150	10						3	357	13	1	14

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of female teachers having diplomas.	Total number of female teachers.	Number of female teachers having no diplomas.	Number of male teachers receiving less than \$100.	Number of male teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	Number of male teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	No. of male teachers receiving \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of male teachers' salaries.	Maximum of male teachers' salaries.	Number of female teachers receiving less than \$100.	Number of female teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	Number of female teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	Minimum of female teachers' salaries.	Maximum of female teachers' salaries.	Number of public libraries.	Number of volumes.
							\$	\$				\$	\$		
10		10							8	2		56	108		
10		10		1				180	9	1		50	104	1	400
2		2													
11		11							9	2		76	160	1	500
4		4							5			66	92		
10	8	18			1			300	10			50	74		
4		4	1					78	4			50	78		
8		8		1				160	7	1		72	160		
8	2	10		1				140	8			50	78		
9		9				1		416	8	1		84	164	1	400
4		4		1				120	4			64	84		
9		9			1			350	5	2		60	112		
6		6							2	4		80	160		
7		7		1				180	4	3		60	130	1	300
			1												
								80							
102	10	112	2	5	2	1		416	83	16		50	160	4	1600
1		1		3			120	140		1		120	120		
4		4							4			60	60		
5		5								5		100	132		
5		5							3	2		64	100		
3		3			1		224	224	3	3		100	100		
2		2	1	1			80	100	2			100	100		
4		4		1			100	100		4		100	100		
5		5							4	1		80	100		
2		2							1	1		88	100		
1		1			1	1	280	400	1	1		120	120		
4		4							4			72	72		
3		3		1			100	100	3			80	90		
3		3		3			100	100	3			90	90		
5		5							5			64	80		
2		2							1	1		68	100		
9		9							4	5		60	100		
4		4													
1		1			1		220	220	4			62	62		
4		4								1		100	100		
3		3							2	2		64	120		
4		4							3			72	80		
5		5							4		1	90	280		
2		2							2			60	60		
1		1							1			60	60		
1		1							1			60	60		
2		2							2			40	48		
1	1	2							2			40	48		
2		2							2			40	48		
									2			45	50		
84	1	85	1	9	3	1	80	400	57	27	1	40	280		

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of

No.	INSPECTION DISTRICT		OF										
	No. of municipalities.	No. of divisions.	No. of school houses.	No. of schools in operation under control.	No. of elementary schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for boys.	Number of pupils.	No. of dissentient schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for girls.	Number of pupils.	Number of academies.
LOUIS GRONDIN.													
1	1	10	9	10	3	350					1	65	1
2	1	6	6	6	5	260	1	65					
3	1	6	6	6	5	319	1	127					
4	1	1	1		1	50							
5	1	6	6	6	5	358	1	92	1	34			
6	1	4	4	4	3	262	1	83					
7	1	7	6	7	5	270	1	80	1	15			
8	1	6	6	6	5	288	1	62					
9	1	9	9	9	9	497	1	128	1	20			
10	1	5	5	5	5	418			1	32			
11	1	3	3	3	3	175							
12	1	7	7	7	6	295	1	145					
13	1	1	1	1	1	38			1	38			
14	1	4	4	4	4	251							
15	1	13	10	13	12	793			1	40			1
16	1	7	6	7	6	430							1
17	1	5	3	5	4	323	1	167	1	48			
18	1	12	11	12	10	721	1	140	4	216			
19	1	2	2	2	1	82	1	93					
Total	19	114	105	113	97	6180	11	1192	11	443	1	65	3
P. HUBERT.													
1	1	2		2	1	88	1	75					
2	1	7	7	7	7	326							
3	1	5	5	5	5	253							
4	1	3	3	3	3	208							
5	1	5	5	5	4	196	1	86					
6	1	5	5	5	5	203							
7	1	1	1	1	1	40							
8	1	2	1	1	1	62							
9	1	4	3	3	3	142							
10	1	10	10	10	9	278	1	88					
11	1	4	2	3	5	279	1	353	1	48			1
12	1	3	2	2	2	84							
13	1	4	4	4	3	158	1	102					
14	1	11	10	11	9	315							1
15	1	4		4	3	87	1	55					
16	1	6	5	6	6	242							
17	1	5	1	4	5	186							
18	1	5	3	4	5	256			1	48			
19	1	1											
20	1	3	1	3	3	179							
21	1	5	3	5	5	338							
22	1	4	3	4	4	167							
23	1	1	1	1			1	98					
24	1	7	5	6	7	265							
25	1	3	3	3	3	189							
26	1	5	2	5	4	167	1	111					
27	1	6	2	5	4	109	1	108					
28	1	1		1	1	80							
29	1	1	1	1			1	72					
30	1	1		1	1	62							
31	1	3	1	3	3	94							
32	1	7	5	6	7	413			1	19			
Total	32	133	93	124	119	5466	10	1148	3	115			2

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of pupils.	Number of colleges.	Number of pupils.	Number of normal schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of educational convents.	Number of pupils.	No. of independent schools.	Number of pupils.	Total number of institutions of all kinds.	Total number of pupils attending all institutions of education.	No. of pupils reading from A, B, C, to fluently.	No. of pupils able to read fluently.	No. of pupils reading well.	No. of pupils writing.	Number of pupils learning simple arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning compound arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning orthography.
140				1	133				11	688	120	296	372	425	330			
									6	325	65	100	158	230	160	66	30	240
									6	446	75	211	182	230	188	76	36	162
							1	50	1	50	7	13	25	20	15	5		144
									6	450	93	127	200	276	195	84	50	15
									4	350	60	120	157	228	130	80	48	148
				1	115				7	465	80	125	250	302	284	88	46	112
									6	350	72	128	120	200	160	70	18	175
									9	625	102	163	312	400	283	116	68	121
									5	418	68	156	192	198	134	48	10	180
									3	175	30	90	82	121	72	45	12	91
									7	440	88	152	200	243	260	104	45	38
									1	38	8	10	20	26	6			120
									4	251	36	115	100	112	76	32		20
263				1	264	1	16	14	14	1320	212	408	620	767	512	384	123	44
120				1	124			7	7	674	100	274	314	372	316	200	50	604
								5	5	490	60	230	200	218	128	70	18	296
								12	12	861	190	271	363	398	346	221	28	88
								2	2	180	25	55	96	98	88	50	6	244
523				4	636	2	66	116	116	8596	1496	3038	3968	4862	3703	1869	668	2867
									2	163	50	35	78	90	56	26	9	100
									7	326	103	79	144	125	79	58		129
									5	253	81	72	201	148	80	47	2	93
									3	208	53	43	112	64	30	20	2	60
									5	282	85	92	105	112	57	38	9	105
									5	203	64	87	51	61	38	15		62
									1	40	8	13	19	15	4	3		15
									1	62	25	8	17	9	6	2		15
									3	142	39	38	65	59	34	14		67
									10	366	116	68	182	144	68	93	4	156
100	1	103		1	259	2	55	10	10	1097	179	118	370	317	140	111	62	233
									2	84	34	23	27	25	14	8		16
									4	260	92	82	86	88	67	32	14	57
125				1	116			11	11	556	86	85	118	126	49	38	14	101
									4	142	65	45	32	38	33	16	1	9
									6	242	73	62	107	96	50	18		91
									4	186	49	23	37	41	19	16		12
									5	256	68	112	86	93	55	12		96
									3	179	62	55	62	50	28	16		85
									5	338	98	92	148	142	116	49	17	127
									4	167	30	24	113	88	38	43	13	95
									2	264	31	24	43	50	36	28	9	50
				1	166			7	7	265	57	37	148	110	42	50	6	121
						1	23	3	3	189	39	71	79	58	31	25		78
									5	278	85	103	137	128	44	37	4	119
									5	217	55	64	98	65	57	27		88
									1	80	60	10	10	10				
									1	72	8	27	37	37	18	18	6	60
									1	62	30	13	19	16	20	8		15
									3	94	20	24	40	21	19	4		29
									7	413	86	163	164	139	87	21	16	163
225	1	103		3	541	3	78	135	135	7483	1931	1792	2935	2565	1416	893	182	2437

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of

No.	Number of pupils learning geography.		No. of pupils learning grammar.		Number of pupils learning parsing.	Number of pupils learning epistolary style.	Number of pupils learning horticulture and agriculture.	Number of pupils learning mathematics.	Number of pupils learning mensuration.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning vocal music.	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning history.	Number of male teachers provided with diplomas.	Number of male teachers having no diplomas.	Total No. of male teachers
	English.	French.	English.	French.												
1	180	64	250	234	61	20	22	22	20	30	24	182	2	2		
2	120	28	154	145	26	12	14	10	10	10	10	92	2	2		
3	92	48	166	146	28	20	20	20	20	20	20	103	2	2		
4	15	15	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	1	1		
5	141	60	164	160	30	18	24	20	20	20	8	108	3	3		
6	84	12	103	98	20	12	14	12	12	12	10	92	1	1		
7	146	67	167	160	58	20	20	20	10	30	10	96	1	1		
8	117	12	128	112	15	12	12	12	12	12	12	60	1	1		
9	112	63	158	145	46	30	38	20	20	20	20	134	1	1		
10	80	22	87	88	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	45	1	1		
11	38	55	12	44	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	30	2	2		
12	122	72	90	107	20	20	20	18	18	18	18	62	2	2		
13	24	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	1	1		
14	40	32	24	42	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	24	1	1		
15	528	168	542	508	126	80	44	24	28	64	260	1	1	1		
16	250	40	250	228	62	20	30	34	18	28	18	164	1	1		
17	75	32	98	62	15	10	12	10	10	10	10	61	1	1		
18	170	90	268	160	20	12	14	14	14	14	14	92	3	3		
19	30	10	30	25	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	22	1	1		
	2364	893	2706	2491	555	39	294	284	164	136	124	1639	27	1	28	
1	12	14	36	36	23	2	2	2	2	2	2	24	1	1		
2	35	88	66	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	48	2	2		
3	42	82	58	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	21	1	1		
4	20	28	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	4	2	2		
5	63	1	68	58	9	4	4	4	4	4	4	44	1	1		
6	22	26	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	9	1	1		
7	3	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	2	1	1		
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	2	1	1		
9	22	37	15	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	26	1	1		
10	62	112	93	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	4	51	1	1		
11	133	50	97	121	24	30	30	12	122	122	124	5	13	18		
12	7	16	13	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	14	1	1		
13	37	10	76	46	23	12	12	12	12	12	12	49	1	1		
14	41	56	37	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	56	4	4		
15	13	25	15	15	15	2	2	2	2	2	2	15	1	1		
16	57	47	38	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	38	1	1		
17	8	16	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	15	1	1		
18	15	8	25	21	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	22	1	1		
19	23	36	29	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	30	1	1		
20	69	3	114	71	30	4	4	4	4	4	60	108	1	1		
21	60	4	89	79	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	74	1	1		
22	30	30	50	40	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	30	1	1		
23	37	61	60	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	48	1	1		
24	22	40	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	26	1	1		
25	37	27	83	55	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	28	1	1		
26	37	27	83	55	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	28	1	1		
27	21	37	27	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	23	1	1		
28	18	12	28	28	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	15	1	1		
29	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	1	1	
30	8	16	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	94	1	1		
31	8	16	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	94	1	1		
32	43	13	49	62	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	33	1	1		
	936	172	1464	1152	283	76	76	49	557	1081	21	17	33			

Remark of Mr. Inspector P. Hubert.—The classical statistics relate only to elementary schools and

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of female teachers having diplomas.	Number of female teachers having no diplomas.	Total number of female teachers.	Number of male teachers receiving less than \$100.	Number of male teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	Number of male teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	Number of male teachers receiving \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of male teachers' salaries.	Maximum of male teachers' salaries.	Number of female teachers receiving less than \$100.	Number of female teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	Number of female teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	Minimum of female teachers' salaries.	Maximum of female teachers' salaries.	Number of public libraries.	Number of volumes.
8	7	15	1	1	1	1	\$ 150	\$ 440	7	1	1	\$ 112	\$ 300	1	.....
4	4	4	1	1	1	1	200	240	4	4	4	100	120	.....	.....
4	4	4	1	1	1	1	140	360	4	4	4	80	96	.....	.....
3	3	3	1	1	1	1	120	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	3	3	1	1	1	1	200	300	3	3	3	112	160	.....	.....
5	4	9	1	1	1	1	.....	320	3	3	3	130	160	.....	.....
5	5	10	1	1	1	1	.....	280	1	4	4	68	140	.....	.....
6	6	12	1	1	1	1	.....	270	1	4	4	60	120	.....	.....
4	4	8	1	1	1	1	200	300	6	6	6	100	120	.....	.....
1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	152	.....	4	4	4	100	120	.....	.....
5	5	10	1	1	1	1	200	200	1	1	1	140	140	.....	.....
1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	400	5	5	5	149	160	.....	.....
3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	112	.....	.....	.....
12	13	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	3	3	3	120	130	.....	.....
5	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	1	11	11	68	140	.....	.....
4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	5	5	5	100	120	.....	.....
9	9	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	4	4	4	128	200	.....	.....
1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	410	9	9	9	100	220	.....	.....
1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	1	1	1	100	.....	.....	.....
83	29	112	5	19	4	4	120	550	7	75	1	60	300	1	.....
1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	360	1	1	1	120	120	1	700
5	5	10	2	.....	.....	.....	104	128	1	4	4	90	120	.....	.....
4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	240	3	1	1	100	210	1	200
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	156	212	1	1	1	100	100	.....	.....
4	4	8	1	.....	.....	.....	164	164	3	1	1	72	96	1	625
5	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	60	80	.....	.....
1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	62	62	.....	.....
1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	100	100	.....	.....
3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	60	88	1	67
9	9	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	220	9	.....	.....	40	92	1	500
3	20	23	5	.....	.....	.....	120	120	1	2	2	96	110	4	3000
2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	60	92	.....	.....
4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	72	200	1	620
9	5	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	1	40	76	3	800
3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	32	46	.....	.....
6	6	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200	6	.....	.....	50	68	1	250
4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	46	80	.....	.....
4	4	8	1	.....	.....	.....	120	120	3	1	1	40	52	.....	.....
3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200	3	.....	.....	52	60	1	300
4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	90	136	1	300
4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	80	132	1	250
5	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	560
6	6	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	360	4	1	1	60	100	.....	.....
3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	54	100	1	125
4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	220	4	.....	.....	64	80	1	525
4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	296	296	4	.....	.....	40	60	1	400
1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	260	.....	1	1	100	100	.....	.....
1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	80	80	.....	.....
3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	52	60	.....	.....
7	7	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	2	60	112	1	250
108	31	139	10	10	1	1	104	400	82	24	2	32	210	23	9472

model, primary or superior schools under control.

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of

No.	INSPECTION DISTRICT		OF		No. of municipalities.	No. of divisions.	No. of school houses.	No. of schools in operation under control.	No. of elementary schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for boys.	Number of pupils.	No. of dissentient schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for girls.	Number of pupils.	Number of academies.
	MICHEL CARON.																
1	St. Jean	1	7	8	9	11	345					1	89				2
2	St. Valentin	1	8	8	7	6	383			1	89	1	19				
3	Lacolle	1	13	15	10	13	567			1	60	4	144				1
4	Blairfindie	1	6	6	5	4	340			1	122	1	28				1
5	St. Luc	1	5	5	5	5	204										
6	St. Cyprien	1	9	9	9	8	414			1	60	1	18				1
7	St. Rémi	1	9	8	8	8	507			1	124	1	34				
8	St. Michel Archange	1	6	7	6	6	342			1	75	1	36				
9	St. Edouard	1	4	4	4	3	175			1	112						
10	Sherrington	1	8	8	6	7	289			1	121	2	65				
11	Iberville, town	1	2	3	4	2	231			1	40	1	52		1	43	
12	St. Athanase	1	11	11	10	11	412					1	10				
13	St. George, Henriville	1	16	20	12	17	642			1	108	5	127				1
14	St. Grégoire	1	8	8	9	8	379										
15	St. Alexandre	1	7	7	8	7	539			1	72						
16	Ste. Brigide	1	6	6	5	6	345					1	45				
	Total	16	125	133	117	122	6114			12	1038	20	667		1	43	6
CHAS. B. ROULEAU.																	
1	Sheen	1	2	2	2	2	50										
2	Chichester	1	3	3	3	3	82										
3	Ile des Allumettes	1	10	7	7	8	162										
4	Waltham	1	2	2	2	2	63										
5	Ste. Elizabeth	1	2	1	1	1	48										
6	Ile du Calumet	1	6	3	3	3	81										
7	Bristol	1	1	1	1	1	25										
8	Onslow	1	4	3	3	3	85										
9	Aylmer	1	1	1	1	1	85										1
10	Hull	1	1	1	2	2	115										
11	St. Etienne	1	6	6	6	5	134			1	28						
12	Masham	1	3	3	3	3	88										
13	St. Joseph	1	1	1	1	1	61										
14	Lowe	1	2	2	2	2	68										
15	Wright & Northfield	1															
16	Cameron & Bouchette	1															
17	Hincks	1															
18	Maniwaki	1															
19	Waterloo	1	1	1	1	1	70										
20	Templeton	1	5	3	3	3	96										
21	L'Ange-Gardien	1	4	4	4	4	126										
22	Buckingham	1	6	5	5	5	177										1
23	Lochaber	1	5	5	5	5	189										
24	St. André Avellin	1	5	5	5	5	184										
25	Hartwell	1	1	1	1	1	22										
26	Ripon	1	2	2	2	2	68										
27	Ste. Angélique	1	4	4	4	4	116										
28	Notre-Dame de Bonsecours	1	2	2	2	2	109										
	Total	28	84	69	69	69	2304			1	28						2

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of pupils.	Number of colleges.	Number of pupils.	No. of normal schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of educational con-vents.	Number of pupils.	No. of independent schools.	Number of pupils.	Total number of institu-tions of all kinds.	Total number of pupils at-tending all institutions of education.	No. of pupils reading from A, B, C, to fluently.	No. of pupils able to read fluently.	No. of pupils reading well.	No. of pupils writing.	Number of pupils learning simple arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning compound arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning orthography.
306				1	449	2	31	14	1100	330	352	418	745	444	270	41	342	
139								7	472	173	157	142	289	148	95		117	
40							1	46	766	120	305	341	425	215	181	15	121	
								5	502	127	185	190	320	160	130	14	151	
140				1	182			11	204	46	76	82	124	103	27		65	
								9	796	229	246	321	475	235	196	4	232	
								9	631	256	144	229	258	168	95	7	109	
								7	417	140	150	127	196	75	82		83	
								4	287	137	71	79	140	85	78	8	86	
								8	410	135	117	158	198	95	90	5	64	
							1	40	314	81	93	140	222	84	127	11	154	
								11	412	136	139	137	209	107	88		80	
21				1	172	1	10	20	943	247	249	447	628	281	277	36	329	
								9	434	168	125	141	293	126	122	2	137	
								8	611	199	181	231	371	138	137	13	187	
								6	345	138	97	110	231	75	92		44	
646				3	803	5	127	146	8644	2664	2687	3298	5122	2539	2087	156	2281	
								2	50	8	42	16	24	9	11	1	7	
								3	82	10	72	34	29	25	8		9	
							1	17	162	24	138	54	57	32	37	1	23	
								2	63	3	60	25	30	15	10	1	2	
								1	48	2	46	15	15	8	9			
								3	81	17	64	39	48	12	17	4	23	
								1	25	8	17	15	8	7	2		3	
								3	85	4	81	39	33	27	19		11	
								2	175	13	162	76	101	78	21	12	32	
90								2	115	30	85	14	14	10	5		6	
								6	162	48	114	47	78	55	25	3	42	
								3	88	7	81	32	60	26	11	4	26	
								1	61		61	5	12	12	6		18	
								2	68	13	55	17	18	11	3	2	3	
								1	70	15	55	5	12	8	5		13	
								3	96	32	64	24	35	28	13		11	
								4	126	26	100	41	50	19	14		13	
49								6	226	41	192	98	100	74	55	4	55	
								5	189	43	146	64	62	47	15		16	
								5	184	55	127	67	71	63	23	3	25	
								1	22	15	7	1	12	7				
								2	68	27	41	12	22	25	6		25	
								4	116	51	65	32	39	24	20		30	
								2	109	38	71	23	32	8	20		21	
139						1	17	72	2471	530	1930	895	962	620	345	35	414	

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of

No.	Number of pupils learning geography.		No. of pupils learning grammar.		Number of pupils learning parsing.	Number of pupils learning epistolary style.	Number of pupils learning horticulture and agriculture.	Number of pupils learning mathematics.	Number of pupils learning mensuration.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning vocal music.	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning history.	Number of male teachers provided with diplomas.	Number of male teachers having no diplomas.	Total number of male teachers.
	English.	French.	English.	French.												
1	275	195	304	342	300				27	27	469	45	311	6		6
2	67	11	117	117	117				6	6			31	6		6
3	162	113	72	121	111				8	8		6	72	4		4
4	101	21	151	151	144			10	16	16	20		67	5	1	6
5	28	4	61	61	32								29	2		2
6	126	9	232	232	184				2	2	47	24	153	3		3
7	64	5	104	109	91						124		84	1		1
8	65	10	65	73	63						36		61	2		2
9	62	5	86	86	80				5	5	8		18	1		1
10	45	40	32	64	61				10	16	17		16	1		1
11	111	50	122	134	119				10	10	40		86	2		2
12	58	6	77	80	52								51	1		1
13	253	70	297	328	298				33	33	124	13	176	5		5
14	130	2	152	137	133				2	2			129	1		1
15	118	13	187	167	142				13	13	31		108	1		1
16	19	11	42	44	24				1	1			19	1		1
	1684	565	2101	2250	1951			10	133	133	956	88	1401	42	1	43
1	12	11		9										1		1
2	18	10		3									5	2		2
3	15	38		36	23						6		23	2		2
4	4	4		4										1		1
5		1												1		1
6	20	12	11	22	2				3				10	3		3
7	2	3		3												
8	12	13		10									9	1		1
9	51	75	29	40	18			7	2				28	1		1
10		4	2	6										1		1
11	21	32		27									10	2		2
12	5	2	13	10									8	3		3
13	1	1		1	1									1		1
14	3	5		5	2								4	2		2
15																
16																
17																
18																
19			13	5										1		1
20			7	7										2		2
21	9	6		6	2								5	1		1
22	36	58	14	49	30			4	3				20	2	1	3
23	7	21	3	19									4			
24	17		46	29	6								29			
25			1	1												
26	17		46	29	6								29			
27	16	10	17	22									7			
28	7		27	21									6			
	282	306	247	364	90			11	8		6		197	27	1	28

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of female teachers having diplomas.	Total number of female teachers.	Number of female teachers having no diplomas.	Number of male teachers receiving less than \$100.	Number of male teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	Number of male teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	No. of male teachers receiving \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of male teachers' salaries.	Maximum of male teachers' salaries.	Number of female teachers receiving less than \$100.	Number of female teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	Number of female teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	Minimum of female teachers' salaries.	Maximum of female teachers' salaries.	Number of public libraries.	Number of volumes.
							\$	\$				\$	\$		
4	8	8	3	2	1	160	500	3	5	90	200				
2	12	12	3	3	1	160	254	2	2	132	134				
1	1	2	1	1	2	160	428	12	12	120	140				
3	3	3	2	3		160	340	2	2	100	120				
6	8	6	2			120	160	2	1	80	100				
5	5	5		3		208	360		6	100	144				
8	8	8		1		320	320	1	7	96	144				
5	5	5	2			160	160	4	1	72	80				
3	3	3			1	400	400	1	2	80	112				
7	7	7			1	400	400	4	3	90	132				
4	4	4		2		280	360	3	3	80	160				
10	10	10	1			120	120	9	1	80	100				
9	3	12	2	3		128	280		12	120	152				
8	7	7		1		200	200	3		72	96				
7	7	7		1		232	232	6	1	74	124				
5	5	5	1			140	140	2	3	80	156				
91	20	114	17	20	5	120	500	45	57	72	200				
1	1	1	1			160	180		1	100	160				
2	3	5	1	1		136	200	1		60	100				
1	1	1	1			200	240	2	3	50	180				
				1		150	160		1	80	100				
				3		160	200								
				3		200	240								
1	1	1		1		200	240		1	80	100				
2	2	2		1		200	240		1	120	220				
1	1	1		1	1	300	400			200	220				
1	1	1		1		200	220		1	130	140				
4	4	4	1	1		120	240	2	2	80	100				
			3			170	180								
			1			150	200								
			2			120	140								
				1		200	220								
				1		160	200	1		80	100				
			1			100	120	3	3	100	120				
2	1	3	1	2		92	280	2	1	80	104				
5	3	5						4	1	75	108				
5	5	5							5	100	160				
1	1	1							1	80	92				
2	2	2							2	80	80				
4	4	4							2	60	160				
E	2	2							2	128	136				
38	5	43	1	12	14	1	92	400	17	24	2	50	220		

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of

No.	INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	No. of municipalities.	No. of divisions.	No. of school houses.	No. of schools in operation under control.	No. of elementary schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for boys.	Number of pupils.	No. of dissentient schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for girls.	Number of pupils.	Number of academics.
J. N. A. ARCHAMBAULT.														
1	Chambly.....	1	9	9	10	9	376	1	48	1	44			
2	St. Bruno.....	1	6	5	6	6	326							
3	St. Hubert.....	1	4	4	4	3	143	1	55					
4	Longueuil, paroisse.....	1	4	4	4	4	130							
5	St. Lambert.....	1	1	1	1	1	63							
6	Boucherville.....	1	5	5	5	3	144	1	116					
7	Longueuil, village.....	1	2	2	2	2	75							
8	Varennes, village.....	1	1	2		2	50							
9	Varennes, paroisse.....	1	5	4	5	5	228							
10	Verchères.....	1	3	4	4	2	141							
11	Contrecoeur.....	1	4	4	4	4	247							
12	St. Antoine.....	1	5	4	5	3	147	1	58			1	55	
13	St. Marc.....	1	3	3	4	3	161	1	42					
14	Beceil.....	1	5	5	5	3	181							1
15	Ste. Julie.....	1	3	3	3	3	178							
16	Sorel, ville.....	1	3	3	3	4	104		2	70				1
17	Sorel, paroisse.....	1	8	6	8	8	577							
18	St. Ours.....	1	6	7	8	6	229	1	52			1	84	
19	St. Roch de Richelieu.....	1	2	2	2	2	208							
20	St. Victoire.....	1	3	3	3	3	258							
21	St. Robert.....	1	7	5	7	7	284							
22	St. Aimé.....	1	9	9	9	7	396							
23	St. Marcel.....	1	3	3	3	3	342							
	Total.....	23	101	97	105	93	4988	6	371	3	114	2	139	3
M. A. D. DORVAL.														
1	Lavaltrie.....	1	4	4	4	4	177							
2	St. Lin.....	2	4	4	4	5	208		1	26				
3	St. Calixte de Kilkenny.....	2	3	3	3	4	103		1	20				
4	Chertsey.....	1	4	3	3	3	123							
5	Rawdon.....	2	8	7	7	8	262	1	80	1	55			
6	Ste. Julienne.....	1	3	3	3	3	166							
7	St. Jacques, village.....	1	2	2	3	2	175	1	26					
8	St. Paul de Joliette.....	1	7	7	7	7	222							
9	St. Liguori.....	1	4	5	5	5	243							
10	St. Ambroise.....	1	7	7	7	8	309		1	48				
11	St. Jacques, paroisse.....	1	8	8	8	8	395							
12	Repentigny.....	1	2	2	2	2	111							
13	St. Sulpice.....	1	2	2	2	2	46	1	92					
14	St. Félix de Valois.....	2	4	4	4	5	391		1	31				
15	St. Gabriel de Brandon.....	2	7	6	6	7	372		1	33				
16	St. Norbert.....	1	3	3	3	3	176							
17	St. Cuthbert.....	1	7	7	7	7	584							
18	St. Barthélemi.....	1	7	7	7	7	427							
19	St. Alphonse.....	1	3	3	3	3	148							
20	St. Béatrice.....	1	3	3	3	3	119							
21	St. Roch.....	1	6	6	6	4	350	1	81					

Remark of Mr. Inspector J. N. A. Archambault.—The salaries paid to the ecclesiastics or religious maximum \$1000.

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of pupils.	Number of colleges.	Number of pupils.	Number of normal schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of educational con-vents.	Number of pupils.	No. of independent schools.	Number of pupils.	Total number of institu-tions of all kinds.	Total number of pupils at-tending all institutions of education.	No. of pupils reading from A, B, C, to fluently.	No. of pupils able to read fluently.	No. of pupils reading well.	No. of pupils writing.	Number of pupils learning simple arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning compound arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning orthography.
.....	1 130	.....	.....	.....	11	554	86	203	265	360	185	191	50	181
.....	6	326	30	146	150	169	155	94	5	61
.....	4	198	16	75	107	120	85	53	15	38
.....	4	130	15	50	65	70	40	24	.....	10
.....	1	63	13	20	30	35	23	10	.....	5
.....	1 124	.....	.....	.....	5	384	25	151	208	215	220	84	25	95
.....	1 337	.....	.....	.....	1 352	.....	2 75	.....	4	764	54	210	500	580	510	210	85	275
.....	1 112	.....	.....	.....	1 125	.....	2 50	.....	4	287	17	120	150	210	204	90	23	58
.....	5	228	20	100	108	116	103	36	5	30
.....	1 167	.....	.....	.....	1 119	.....	.....	.....	4	427	13	115	275	280	210	126	35	95
.....	4	247	17	110	130	140	125	6	.....	63
.....	5	260	20	100	140	160	140	78	10	86
.....	4	203	13	90	100	120	101	70	15	56
84	1 87	.....	.....	.....	5	352	19	150	180	190	170	110	29	75
.....	3	178	40	48	90	96	30	36	5	25
384	1 401	.....	2 34	.....	6	889	29	410	360	590	510	275	70	310
.....	8	577	25	243	309	402	408	105	.....	70
.....	8	365	15	145	205	310	295	103	10	75
.....	2	208	9	89	110	150	129	60	.....	60
.....	3	258	18	110	130	145	115	28	.....	30
.....	7	284	30	114	140	165	110	30	.....	60
180	1 160	.....	.....	.....	9	786	36	310	390	394	310	115	15	110
.....	3	342	12	110	220	235	115	90	.....	90
648	3 616	.....	.....	.....	8 1498	.....	6 159	115	8160	572	3219	4352	5252	4276	2094	407	1456	
.....	4	177	73	26	78	67	32	31	.....	63
.....	1 109	.....	.....	.....	6	317	107	84	112	151	65	54	.....	128
.....	4	103	18	38	27	24	13	7	.....	19
.....	3	123	66	20	37	26	14	19	.....	31
.....	9	342	98	96	153	170	136	98	11	159
.....	3	166	41	74	51	77	28	17	.....	81
.....	1 180	.....	.....	.....	4	381	66	34	85	120	37	76	3	60
.....	1 61	.....	.....	.....	8	283	116	58	116	112	69	40	.....	112
.....	5	243	93	84	84	88	54	52	.....	84
.....	1 115	.....	.....	.....	9	424	118	110	143	177	77	102	.....	196
.....	8	395	126	126	131	145	95	77	6	122
.....	2	111	48	35	28	56	18	23	.....	43
.....	1 12	.....	3	138	27	26	61	64	23	35	7	87
.....	5	391	95	127	170	156	70	58	1	116
.....	7	372	149	100	120	128	59	47	.....	191
.....	3	176	72	49	55	49	42	7	.....	79
.....	7	584	228	194	180	217	129	67	.....	221
.....	7	427	154	119	154	155	82	91	10	181
.....	3	148	49	47	52	59	29	18	2	60
.....	3	119	23	63	33	41	21	10	.....	41
.....	1 90	.....	.....	.....	6	521	146	102	163	200	93	80	12	193

teachers in this district are not included in this statement; the minimum of there salaries is \$100, and the

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of

No.	Number of pupils learning geography.		No. of pupils learning grammar.		Number of pupils learning parsing.	Number of pupils learning epistolary style.	Number of pupils learning horticulture and agriculture.	Number of pupils learning mathematics.	Number of pupils learning mensuration.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning vocal music.	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning history.	Number of male teachers provided with diplomas.	Number of male teachers having no diplomas.	Total No. of male teachers
	English.	French.	English.	French.												
1	178	96	190	95	18					10	25	15	265	5		5
2	82		105	27									160	2		2
3	92	10	98	80	5				5	5			108	2		2
4	40		45	65									81			
5	20	5	18	20									16			
6	130	65	160	84	15					10	15	20	130	2		
7	514	215	510	210	70				15	30	50	65	510		9	9
8	215	70	216	117	25				20	15	18	12	210		6	6
9	130	10	110	64									105	2		2
10	389	60	263	128	15				25	20	25	16	280	1	6	7
11	130		135	110									135	2		2
12	160		170	120	10					5			160	1		1
13	148	10	145	98	10				10	10			130	1		1
14	310	25	215	99	15				15	15	15	20	215		5	5
15	75		76	30									85			
16	410	375	398	254	90				25	30	30	25	510	1	8	9
17	210	10	175	70									250	2		2
18	276	15	235	115	10					10			270	1	1	2
19	110		121	61									115			
20	115		145	64									120	1		1
21	130		140	40									130			
22	295	30	320	130	15				10	15	20	10	310			
23	110		195	65									115	1		1
	4259	996	4184	2126	298				125	175	198	183	4410	24	35	59
1	43		54	36	4								11			
2	31	20	59	62	27								35	2		2
3	1		9	5										1		1
4	6		28	28	22											
5	42	103	6	78	39			2	2				51	3	1	4
6	14	4	29	8									5			
7	68	27	106	103	63					6	43	16	88		*2	2
8	46		80	61	18						17		72			
9	33	7	52	31									5	1		1
10	78	21	102	75	34							30	52	3		3
11	80		122	51	11								76			
12	18		38	16									6			
13	34		41	23	12				12				6	2		2
14	67	10	84	70	6				1		26		56	3		3
15	57	7	66	61	1								29			
16	15		38	2	7								18			
17	83		153	92	10								22	1	1	2
18	94		118	98	29	4	10	10					68	4		4
19	24	12	11	11	6				1				6	1		1
20	11		33	12										1		1
21	78	30	141	70	10						30	15	82		*3	3

* These figures represent ecclesiastics or religious professors.

† In this column are included the religious female teachers who are not held by law to provide themselves

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of female teachers having diplomas.	Number of female teachers having no diplomas.	Total number of female teachers.	Number of male teachers receiving less than \$100.	Number of male teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	Number of male teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	Number of male teachers receiving \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of male teachers' salaries.	Maximum of male teachers' salaries.	Number of female teachers receiving less than \$100.	Number of female teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	Number of female teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	No. of female teachers receiving \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of female teachers' salaries.	Maximum of female teachers' salaries.	Number of public libraries.	Number of volumes.
							\$	\$					\$	\$		
4	6	10	2	3			150	300	2	2			80	100	2	1000
4	4	4	1	1			200	220	4	4			104	128		
2	2	2	1	1			200	360	2	2			120	160		
4	4	4	1	1					4	4			116	116	1	600
1	1	1							1	1			160	160		
1	7	8	2				160	160	1	1			160	160	1	400
22	22	22													3	1200
7	7	7													1	1000
3	3	3	1	1			184	304	3	3			160	180		
1	6	7		1			200	200	1	1			160	160	1	500
2	2	2	2				120	200	1	1	1		120	200	1	300
4	4	4		1			200	200	4	4			114	148	1	400
3	3	3		1			400	400	3	3			120	148	1	200
3	5	8							3	3			120	148	1	400
3	3	3							3	3			120	160	1	200
1	9	10		1			300	300	1	1			120	120	1	1200
6	6	1	1				140	200	2	4			60	132		
6	6	1	1				120	400	6	6			100	100		
2	2	2							1	1			88	168		
2	2	2	1				160	160	2	2			100	120		
7	7	7							7	7			64	80		
7	6	13							7	7			80	80	1	300
2	2	2	1				144	144	1	1			60	120		
68	68	136	2	12	11		120	400	20	47	1		60	200	16	7700
4	†	4							2	2			96	104	1	300
2	3	5	1	1			156	200	1	1	3		80	232	1	350
2	2	2	1				170	120	2	2			60	64		
3	3	3											72	72		
4	4	4	3	1			112	320		4			100	120		
3	3	3							2	1			80	120		
4	4	4		1			240	240	4	4			144	144	1	300
6	3	9					140	140	6	3			72	220	1	300
4	4	4	1				92	168	3	2			88	88		
8	3	7	1	2					3	2			88	112	1	200
2	2	2							4	4			80	122		
2	2	2							2	2			100	132	1	200
2	2	2	2				144	198								
7	7	7	1	2			152	260	2	2			80	88	1	250
3	3	3							5	2			64	100		
3	3	3							1	2			72	108		
5	5	5	1	1			140	240	3	1			100	200	1	200
3	3	3	4				160	191	1	2			88	112	1	200
2	2	2	1				180	180	2	2			124	132	1	150
2	2	2	1				100	100	2				72	88		
4	3	7		1			320	320		3			100	160	1	500

with diplomas.

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of

No.	INSPECTION DISTRICT														
	OF		No. of municipalities.	No. of divisions.	No. of school houses.	No. of schools in operation under control.	No. of elementary schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for boys.	Number of pupils.	No. of dissentient schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for girls.	Number of pupils.	Number of academies.
M. A. D. DORVAL.—Continued.															
22	L'Assomption, parish.....	1	6	6	6	6	264								
23	L'Assomption, village.....	1	2	1	2	5	178	1	65						
24	St. Alexis.....	1	4	4	4	5	317								
25	St. Esprit.....	1	6	6	6	7	370								
26	Berthier, parish.....	1	5	5	5	5	318								
27	Berthier, village.....	2	2	2	2	3	208			1	37			1	
28	Lanoraie.....	1	6	6	6	7	343								
29	L'Epiphanie.....	1	5	5	5	6	231								
30	St. Paul Ermite.....	1	3	3	3	3	162								
31	Lachenaie.....	1	3	2	3	3	91								
32	St. Henri de Mascouche.....	1	7	7	7	9	255	1	88	1	24				
33	Ile du Pads.....	1	1	1	1	1	58								
34	Ile St. Ignace.....	1	1	1	1	1	67								
35	Ste. Mélanie.....	1	6	6	6	6	160	1	103						
36	St. Jean de Matha.....	1	2	2	2	2	146								
37	Ste. Elizabeth.....	1	6	6	6	7	348	1	67						
38	Joliette, town.....	1	2	2	2	3	237								
39	St. Thomas.....	1	4	4	4	4	291								
40	St. Charles Borromée.....	1	4	4	4	4	175								
	Total.....	40	175	171	173	169	9326	8	602	8	274			1	
JOHN BRUCE.															
1	Dundee.....	1	8	8	8	8	280			1	37				
2	St. Anicet, No. 1.....	1	4	4	4	4	290								
3	St. Anicet, No. 2.....	1	5	5	5	5	209								
4	St. Anicet, diss.....	1	4	4	4	4	176			4	176				
5	Godmanchester.....	1	13	13	13	13	541			3	129				
6	Huntingdon.....	1	3	3	3	1	66							2	
7	Elgin.....	1	5	5	5	5	156								
8	Hinchinbrooke.....	1	8	8	8	10	581			1	35				
9	Franklin.....	1	7	7	7	7	297								
10	St. Malachie.....	1	10	10	10	10	676								
11	St. Jean Chrysostôme, No. 1.....	1	3	3	3	3	197			1	60				
12	St. Jean Chrysostôme, No. 2.....	1	6	6	6	6	379			1	54				
13	Havelock.....	1	7	7	7	7	333								
14	Hemmingford.....	1	12	12	12	13	555								
15	Hemmingford, diss.....	1	3	2	3	3	111			3	111				
16	Huntingdon, diss.....	1	2	1	2	2	96			2	96	1	31		
17	St. André.....	1	7	7	7	8	275							1	
18	St. André, diss.....	1	3	2	3	3	116			3	116				
19	Lachute.....	1	7	7	7	6	336								
20	Gore and Wentworth.....	1	7	7	7	7	530								
21	Chatham, No. 1.....	1	8	8	8	8	542							1	
22	Chatham, No. 2.....	1	5	5	5	5	258								
23	Chatham, diss.....	1	2	2	2	2	105			2	105				
24	Grenville, No. 1.....	1	1	1	1	6	275								
25	Harrington, No. 1.....	1	1	1	1	2	55								
26	Montreal (city) protestants.....	1	3	3	3	39	3000	9	1905			17	953	5	
	Total.....	26	144	141	144	185	10435	9	1905	21	919	18	966	9	

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of pupils.	Number of colleges.	Number of pupils.	No. of normal schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of educational con-vents.	Number of pupils.	No. of independent schools.	Number of pupils.	Total number of institu-tions of all kinds.	Total number of pupils at-tending all institutions of education.	No. of pupils reading from A, B, C, to fluently.	No. of pupils able to read fluently.	No. of pupils reading well.	No. of pupils writing.	Number of pupils learning simple arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning compound arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning orthography.
.....	1	191	.....	1	178	.....	2	53	6	264	102	72	85	87	46	40	2	137
.....	1	25	8	612	74	140	219	318	76	230	78	243
.....	1	5	5	317	90	82	120	92	54	47	.....	90
.....	7	370	191	104	71	19	51	35	.....	97
83	5	318	124	119	75	133	37	44	.....	165
.....	1	120	.....	.....	.....	5	411	87	98	235	295	99	153	7	326
.....	1	8	7	343	122	75	123	140	55	52	.....	157
.....	1	7	6	231	82	77	65	91	55	57	2	93
.....	3	162	38	65	59	70	32	34	8	113
.....	3	91	43	30	40	43	27	11	.....	43
.....	1	98	.....	1	20	11	441	129	130	171	189	76	93	21	181
.....	1	58	31	15	12	16	2	13	.....	27
.....	1	67	30	11	26	16	20	2	.....	16
.....	7	263	136	48	79	90	40	68	.....	71
.....	2	146	67	49	29	57	19	7	.....	20
.....	1	119	.....	.....	.....	9	534	105	128	123	162	68	55	7	137
.....	1	141	.....	1	316	.....	1	8	5	694	76	203	305	371	161	114	42	206
.....	4	291	134	70	94	95	68	12	.....	40
.....	4	175	59	66	50	57	19	16	.....	50
83	2	332	.....	10	1386	9	136	208	11720	3633	3195	4009	4523	2211	2092	223	4378	
.....
.....	8	280	10	89	181	231	131	122	.....	270
.....	4	290	73	75	142	219	120	92	.....	217
.....	5	209	2	112	95	176	80	80	1	207
.....	4	176	3	65	108	148	77	71	3	173
201	13	541	27	225	289	498	198	316	392	514
.....	3	267	.....	61	206	231	74	151	77	267
.....	5	156	2	60	94	137	55	76	6	154
.....	2	48	10	581	9	282	290	556	285	278	22	224
.....	7	297	12	147	138	260	139	141	.....	285
.....	10	676	45	197	434	494	202	323	48	671
.....	3	197	8	104	85	123	36	65	3	188
.....	6	379	11	184	184	340	202	129	16	368
.....	7	333	14	172	147	278	166	126	3	319
.....	1	20	13	555	14	292	249	432	189	187	5	142	
.....	3	111	11	70	30	72	72	27	.....	100
108	1	38	.....	.....	.....	3	163	20	51	94	96	57	39	.....	96
.....	2	70	9	383	.....	152	231	344	145	196	21	383
.....	3	116	31	48	37	69	63	21	12	85
.....	1	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	406	18	162	226	322	199	151	18	398
.....	7	530	105	246	179	222	242	21	.....	425
30	9	572	30	287	255	476	223	193	23	571
.....	5	258	3	125	130	258	119	125	3	255
.....	2	105	2	71	32	29	11	17	4	50
.....	5	200	6	275	100	115	60	146	66	80	3	146	
.....	1	25	2	55	6	30	19	30	30	6	.....	49	
581	2	508	1	85	.....	69	6307	73	7014	350	2955	3709	5250	4973	440	212	683	
920	3	578	1	85	1	38	80	6670	227	14927	906	6377	7644	11437	8154	3473	872	7250

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of

No.	Number of pupils learning geography.		No. of pupils learning grammar.		Number of pupils learning parsing.	Number of pupils learning epistolary style.	Number of pupils learning horticulture and agriculture.	Number of pupils learning mathematics.	Number of pupils learning mensuration.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning vocal music.	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning history.	Number of male teachers provided with diplomas.	Number of male teachers having no diplomas.	Total number of male teachers.
	English.	French.	English.	French.												
22	40	59	46	20									45			
23	209	253	191	171			10	10	10	142	21	198	2	1	3	
24	63	91	85	4									12			
25	34	60	46										3	1	1	
26	54	95	51	4									28	2	2	2
27	200	194	209	85			4	7		60	20	196	1	*3	4	
28	25	90	28	11									4	2	2	
29	56	61	28	8									38			
30	28	63	35	7				7					9	1	1	
31	10	28	25										12			
32	98	147	117	48					8		30		56	1	1	
33	6	10	7										6	1	1	
34	4	16	6										12			
35	38	70	57					3		3			27	1	1	
36		27	6													
37	60	130	69	45									38	4	4	
38	154	234	172	87			25		12	142	12	200		*4	4	
39	44	80	7										20			
40	23	48	3	4									12			
	2063	487	3116	2195	793	4	54	58	31	548	84	1604	37	16	53	
1	145	97	13	97	73			2		22	83		25	8		8
2	36	109	50	56							84		24	4		4
3	26	26	26	12										5		5
4	36	71	71	40										3		3
5	219	287	287	267						154		34	12			12
6	139	155	155	155			3	9		66	14	44	3			3
7	41	69	69	46					6	55			5			5
8	224	169	169	198				44	42				27	7		7
9	85	86	86	107					32	55			12	6		6
10	285	328	328	182			2	9	42				55	10		10
11	57	50	50	27										2		2
12	83	113	150	60					6	95			15	6		6
13	87	114	100	77						40			21	7		7
14	156	173	100	92									45	8		8
15	14	16	16											3		3
16	47	51	14	57					15	69	14		17	1	6	7
17	253	227	12	160			3	20					83	6	2	8
18	12	54	87	20									2	2	2	4
19	137	178	178	66	30	12				70	4	43	7	1		8
20	65	66	33	18									4	4		4
21	264	224	224	156						200			83	7	3	10
22	155	116	116	54					30	80	149		33	4		4
23	17	17	17	9									5	2		2
24	18	24	24	40									10	1		1
25															1	1
26	4079	3921	216	621	276		420	195	1823	4144	659	2133	10	54	64	
	6680	6615	570	3080	2248	30	442	313	2062	5264	691	2711	133	69	202	

*These figures represent ecclesiastical or religious professors.

†In this column are included the religious female teachers who are not held by law to provide themselves

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of female teachers having diplomas.	Total number of female teachers.	Number of female teachers having no diplomas.	Number of male teachers receiving less than \$100.	Number of male teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	Number of male teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	No. of male teachers receiving \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of male teachers' salaries.	Maximum of male teachers' salaries.	Number of female teachers receiving less than \$100.	Number of female teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	Number of female teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	No. of female teachers receiving \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of female teachers' salaries.	Maximum of female teachers' salaries.	Number of public libraries.	Number of volumes.
6	1	6					\$ 324	\$ 324	6				\$ 100	\$ 110		
5	5	1					160	160	1				160	160	2	1700
5	5	1					160	160	1				112	112	1	25
3	3	2					160	160	1				88	144		
1	4	3					280	600	1				132	180	2	600
4	4	2					142	160	3				160	160		
5	5	1							4				100	100	1	175
2	2	1					182	182	2				72	144	1	400
3	3	2							3				108	123	1	200
7	4	11					140	140	3				100	100	1	200
1	1	1					200	200	4				80	160		
5	5	1							1				120	120		
2	2	2					200	200	5				60	74	1	100
1	3	4					160	180	1				74	100		
4	5	5					240	240	1				80	120		
4	4	4							1				320	320	2	1380
4	4	4							3				76	104	1	112
4	4	4							4				70	96		
128	33	161	1	30	11	3	92	600	56	72	4		60	320	25	8212
3	3	3		8			128	192	3				128	192		
2	2	2		4			146	200	2				146	146		
3	3	3		5			100	142	3				100	140		
2	2	2		3			162	200	2				162	163		
9	9	4		8			56	200	4				56	180		
1	1	1		1		2	180	450	1				180	180		
3	3	3		12			90	140	3				90	140		
5	5	5		5	2		100	280	5				100	156		
5	5	1		5			84	152	1				84	110		
3	3	3		4	6		140	320	2				140	180		
1	1	1		12			108	180	1				108	108		
3	3	3		5	1		120	254	3				120	150		
4	4	2		5			72	180	2				72	130		
6	6	3		3			90	200	3				90	160		
3	3	2		1			80	100	2				80	100		
4	4	1		1			200	200	1				200	200		
2	2	2		2	1	1	100	480	1				100	132		
2	2	1		1	3	1	70	240	1				70	80		
5	5	1		4		1	80	500	1				80	144		
3	3	3		1			63	104	3				63	96		
4	1	5		1	8		90	200	1				90	200		
4	4	4		4			100	142	1				100	142		
1	1	1		1			84	104	1				84	84		
1	1	1		1			140	140								
6	45	51		3	9	9	60	60	1				60	60		
85	46	131	24	87	20	14	60	1200	24	61	6	1	60	500		

with diplomas.

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of

No.	INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	No. of municipalities.	No. of divisions.	No. of school houses.	No. of schools in operation under control.	No. of elementary schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for boys.	Number of pupils.	No. of dissentient schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for girls.	Number of pupils.	Number of academies.	
1	St. Hyacinthe, town.....	2	10	5	10	8	733	2	150			1	90	1	
2	St. Hyacinthe, parish.....	1	11	8	11	11	525								
3	St. Damase.....	1	10	10	10	10	476								
4	La Présentation.....	1	5	4	6	6	329								
5	St. Charles.....	1	3	3	3	2	210	1	119						
6	St. Denis.....	1	9	7	9	9	417								
7	St. Barnabé.....	1	5	4	5	5	333								
8	St. Jude.....	1	7	7	7	7	386								
9	St. Césaire.....	1	14	13	14	15	1069			1	34			1	
10	Ange-Gardien.....	1	8	8	8	8	371								
11	St. Jean-Baptiste.....	1	5	5	5	5	251								
12	St. Paul d'Abbotsford.....	1	7	7	7	9	292			2	34				
13	Ste. Marie de Monnoir.....	1	10	6	10	11	546			1	20				
14	St. Mathieu.....	1	7	6	7	7	382								
15	St. Hilaire.....	1	5	4	5	4	164	1	52						
16	St. Hugues.....	1	7	6	7	7	400								
17	St. Liboire.....	1	1	1	1	2	73								
18	St. Simon.....	1	4	3	4	4	337								
19	Ste. Hélène.....	1	5	3	5	5	260								
20	Ste. Ephrem d'Upton.....	1	5	2	5	5	236			1	18				
21	Ste. Rosalie.....	1	5	4	5	5	393								
22	St. Pie.....	1	12	11	12	13	801			1	18				
23	St. Dominique.....	1	6	5	6	6	483								
	Total.....	24	161	131	162	164	9447	4	321	6	124	1	90	2	
	C. GERMAIN.														
1	St. Vincent de Paul.....	1	5	3	5	4	210	1	48						
2	St. François de Sales.....	1	4	1	4	4	133								
3	Ste. Rose, village.....	1	1	1	2	1	71	1	75						
4	do parish.....	1	6	6	6	6	301								
5	St. Martin, village.....	1	1	1	2	1	76	1	76						
6	do Upper.....	1	1	1	1	1	61								
7	do Grand bois.....	1	1	1	1	1	48								
8	do St. Elzéar.....	1	1	1	1	1	54								
9	do Grandes Prairies.....	1	1	1	1	1	38								
10	do Lower beach.....	1	1	1	1	1	49								
11	do Upper beach.....	1	1	1	1	1	55								
12	do Bord à Plouffe.....	1	1	1	1	1	134								
13	Terrebonne.....	2	5	1	5	4	141								
14	Ste. Anne.....	1	6	5	6	5	191	1	96						
15	Ste. Sophie.....	1	6	5	6	6	198			2	68				
16	St. Janvier, village.....	1	1	1	1	1	56	1	56						
17	do parish.....	1	3	3	3	3	113								
18	do Lower.....	1	1	1	1	1	34								
19	St. Jérôme.....	1	7	7	9	7	309	1	113	1	28				
20	Abercrombie.....	1	1	1	1	1	35								
21	St. Sauveur.....	1	3	3	3	3	165								
22	Ste. Adèle.....	1	1	1	1	1	87								
23	Ste. Agathe.....	1	2	1	2	2	93								
24	Ste. Thérèse, village.....	1	1	1	3	2	80			1	12				
25	do parish.....	1	6	5	5	5	151								
26	Ste. Angélique, No. 1.....	1	1	1	1	1	38								
27	do No. 2.....	1	1	1	1	1	55								
28	do No. 3.....	1	1	1	1	1	36								
29	Morin, township.....	1	1	1	2	2	66			1	22				

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of pupils.	Number of colleges.	Number of pupils.	Number of normal schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of educational centers.	Number of pupils.	No. of independent schools	Number of pupils.	Total number of institutions of all kinds.	Total number of pupils attending all institutions of education.	No. of pupils reading from A, B, C, to fluently.	No. of pupils able to read fluently.	No. of pupils reading well.	No. of pupils writing.	Number of pupils learning simple arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning compound arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning orthography.
12	1	231	.....	.....	2	535	4	90	15	1754	304	506	940	1402	734	697	221	1241
.....	11	525	169	226	130	450	315	201	75	420
.....	10	476	137	208	131	340	210	165	128	315
.....	6	329	102	126	101	232	191	127	40	219
.....	3	329	105	127	97	215	158	112	24	244
.....	1	120	.....	.....	10	537	186	225	141	375	219	197	60	395
.....	5	333	99	112	112	210	127	91	91	245
.....	7	386	150	121	115	301	121	99	35	263
.....	1	185	.....	.....	17	1312	300	397	279	781	448	393	75	643
.....	8	371	118	135	116	247	165	103	31	212
.....	5	251	94	58	99	225	158	98	18	215
58	9	292	130	86	76	193	118	95	7	145
.....	1	148	.....	.....	13	868	200	443	225	640	370	285	89	615
.....	7	362	135	117	110	286	193	121	18	234
.....	1	70	.....	.....	6	286	97	120	87	213	134	98	29	197
.....	1	174	.....	.....	1	85	.....	.....	8	485	180	167	158	405	320	195	72	342
.....	2	73	20	27	76	35	29	18	.....	32
.....	4	337	93	137	107	258	198	142	54	252
.....	5	260	100	85	75	140	163	92	14	128
.....	5	236	80	84	72	113	97	68	.....	115
.....	5	393	140	98	165	265	186	112	11	228
.....	13	801	327	240	234	611	341	266	119	429
.....	6	483	173	169	141	308	201	146	20	318
70	2	405	.....	.....	7	1146	4	90	180	11479	3439	4014	3787	8245	5196	3919	1222	7447
.....
.....	1	85	.....	.....	1	118	1	77	7	461	118	136	207	285	129	141	8	150
.....	4	133	44	37	52	62	41	33	.....	35
.....	2	146	46	34	66	66	42	27	10	45
.....	6	301	116	61	124	97	66	40	2	46
.....	1	93	.....	.....	2	169	40	22	107	73	49	46	.....	67
.....	1	61	31	15	15	15	7	5	.....	.....
.....	1	48	30	13	5	4	6	1	.....	2
.....	1	54	8	16	30	36	8	28	.....	30
.....	1	38	10	18	10	12	10	6	.....	5
.....	1	49	9	28	12	28	9	9	.....	21
.....	1	55	4	33	18	9	10	2	.....	2
.....	1	134	40	14	80	36	20	5	.....	5
.....	1	277	.....	.....	1	140	.....	.....	6	558	101	346	111	185	125	127	36	251
.....	6	287	45	124	118	121	55	73	8	63
.....	6	198	59	53	86	83	58	52	4	10
.....	1	56	20	8	28	26	10	12	5	5
.....	3	113	43	51	19	48	16	9	.....	18
.....	1	34	7	9	18	13	3	5	.....	4
.....	1	100	.....	.....	9	522	177	156	199	253	132	121	21	153
.....	1	35	5	13	17	12	2	4	.....	6
.....	3	165	50	86	29	33	24	5	.....	16
.....	1	87	19	34	34	30	20	9	.....	25
.....	2	93	52	36	5	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	211	.....	.....	1	137	.....	.....	4	428	45	36	347	339	55	266	50	264
.....	5	151	42	61	48	52	25	27	.....	28
.....	1	38	20	8	10	10	9	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	55	14	28	13	19	23	11	.....	.....
.....	1	36	14	10	12	6	8	3	.....	.....
.....	2	66	9	29	28	32	41	9	.....	6

17***

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of

No.	Number of pupils learning geography.		No. of pupils learning grammar.		Number of pupils learning parsing.	Number of pupils learning epistolary style.	Number of pupils learning horticulture and agriculture.	Number of pupils learning mathematics.	Number of pupils learning mensuration.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning vocal music.	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning history.	Number of male teachers provided with diplomas.	Number of male teachers having no diplomas.	Total No. of male teachers
	English.	French.	English.	French.												
1	1520	232	1023		989	558	428	59	345	345	820	66	1129	5	28	33
2	467		301		274	140					246		332	2		2
3	431		305		276	194			12		118		305			
4	296		185		180	80					102		157			
5	296	12	110		110	66	12		12		112		115			
6	451	36	340		232	81			14		141	12	276	1		1
7	275		186		115	27					54		127	1		1
8	327		191		191	41			27		110		145	1		1
9	767	41	628		531	424	44		29	10	509	14	720	1		1
10	315		184		110	67							145			
11	310		194		127	45							113			
12	219	7	110		74	19							84			
13	627	39	560		410	211	80	10	58	37	261	18	479	3	11	14
14	226		234		190	45							111	1		1
15	210	6	180		112	38							113	2		2
16	478	28	386		371	174	28		45	27	86	10	241	1		1
17	51		21		15	6							12	1		1
18	321		201		181	78							184	2		2
19	43		121		44	12							51			
20	125	8	87		45	12							81			1
21	331		210		147	68			30				198	1		1
22	615	2	441		310	121							311	3		3
23	312		202		114	28							115			
	9008	411	6400		5148	2535	592	69	572	419	2559	120	5544	25	39	64
1	128	43	191		152	30		3	5	4	20		145	3	7	10
2	27		43		25								26	1		1
3	17	5	98		33								41	2		2
4	40		90		64	1							56			
5	36	7	86		41						20		28	1		1
6	2		7		7								14			
7			2		2								2			
8	25	6	30		30											
9			5		5								5			
10	6		16		16								9			
11	3		7		2								6			
12	7		24		6								24			
13	239	92	203		190	27	27	24	8	12	60	29	264		19	19
14	49		92		58	18			8	8			28	1		1
15	25	38	16		11								10	2		2
16	8		16		6	4	3		5				5	1		1
17	13		19		13								9			
18	4		7		4								3			
19	80	17	163		119	22			15				64	1		1
20			6		4											
21	3		21		2								5			
22		8	25		25											
23																
24	171	157	192		185	50	87	19	19	7	119	52	270	1	15	16
25	23	8	38		28								39			
26																
27	4	7														
28																
29	2	2	6		6									1		1

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of female teachers having diplomas.	Number of female teachers having no diplomas.	Total number of female teachers.	Number of male teachers receiving less than \$100.	Number of male teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	Number of male teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	Number of male teachers receiving \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of male teachers' salaries.	Maximum of male teachers' salaries.	Number of female teachers receiving less than \$100.	Number of female teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	Number of female teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	No. of female teachers receiving \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of female teachers' salaries.	Maximum of female teachers' salaries.	Number of public libraries.	Number of volumes.
4	18	22	1	4			\$ 80	180	3	1			72	110	1	100
9		9	1	1			96	100	1	3			80	120	1	90
2		8			1			240	3	5			80	106	1	50
6		6							2	4			50	120	1	40
8	5	13			1			280	5	3			76	106	1	800
4				1				144	4					60	1	250
2		2						360		2			100	120	1	200
13	8	21						350	8	5			80	150	1	800
8									4	4			72	120	1	250
5										5			108	128	1	250
8									7	1			72	100	1	200
5	7	12		2	1		176	200	1	4			71	150	2	1500
6					1			200	2	4			80	140	1	280
2	7	9			2		220	300		2			100	100	1	250
5	6	11		1				150	2	3			80	140	1	500
1				1				140	1					72		
2				2			180	180		2			112	120	1	250
5									4	1			68	100		
4										4			100	104		
4				1				180	1	3			96	140	1	500
9				3			100	184	3	6			80	144	1	500
6									3	3			80	174	1	250
104	51	155	2	16	6		80	360	54	70			50	174	21	10060
2	6	8		1	2		160	200		2			108	152		
3		3		1			128	128	2	1			88	120		
				1	1		180	384								
6		6			1				1	5			94	150		
	3	3					260	265								
1		1								1			104	104		
1		1							1				88	88		
1		1								1			152	152		
1		1								1			120	120		
1		1								1			168	168		
1		1								1			120	120		
1		1									1		200	200		
4	7	11							1	3			50	120		
5		5			1		240	240		5			60	80		
4		4		1	1		120	200			5		100	100		
					1		200	200								
3		3								3			64	96		
1		1							1				60	60		
7	5	12				1	500	500	1	6			90	100		
1		1								1			100	100		
2		2			1		160	160	2				72	72		
1		1								1			160	160		
1	1	2							1				64	64		
1	5	6			1		184	184		1			100	160		
5		5							2	3			76	160		
1		1								1			100	100		
1		1							1				96	96		
1		1							1	1			100	100		
1		1			1		128	128	1				56	56		

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of

No.	INSPECTION DISTRICT		No. of municipalities.	No. of divisions.	No. of school houses.	No. of schools in operation under control.	No. of elementary schools.	Number of pupils.		No. of primary superior schools for boys.	Number of pupils.		No. of dissentient schools.	Number of pupils.		No. of primary superior schools for girls.	Number of pupils.		Number of academies.	
	OF							Number of pupils.	Number of pupils.		Number of pupils.	Number of pupils.								
C. GERMAIN.—Continued.																				
30	St. Raphaël, South.....		1	1	1	1	1	64												
31	do North.....		1	1	1	1	1	50												
32	Mission du Lac.....						1	32												
33	St. Jérôme, No. 4.....		1	1	1	1	1	37												
34	St. Columban.....		1	3	3	3	3	133												
35	St. Canut.....		2	3	3	3	3	123												
36	St. Scholastique.....		1	8	8	9	7	268	1	75										
37	do Ste. Marie.....		1	1	1	1	1	60												
38	do St. Joachim.....		1	1	1	1			1	69										
39	St. Thomas.....		1	4	4	4	4	274												
40	St. Placide.....		1	4	4	4	3	119	1	65										
41	St. Bevoit.....		1	6	6	7	6	288												
42	St. Eustache.....		1	8	8	10	8	318				1	15							1
43	St. Augustin.....		1	7	7	8	8	302				1	14							
44	St. Joseph.....		1	2	2	3	3	194				1	34							
Total.....			45	120	105	133	117	5208	9	673	8	193								1
F. X. VALADE.																				
1	Hochelaga & diss.....		1	2	1	2	1	100	1	40	1	40								
2	Côteau St. Louis & diss.....		1	3	1	3	2	50	1	120	1	30				1	104			
3	Village St. Jean-Baptiste & diss		1	3	1	3	1	30	1	233	1	30			1	200				
4	Visitation & diss.....		1	2		2	2	80				1	30							
5	St. Henri des Tanneries & diss		1	3		3			2	235		1	55							
6	Côteau St. Pierre & diss.....		1	4	4	4	4	209				1	30							
7	Côte des Neiges & diss.....		1	5	1	5	3	105	1	65	1	36								
8	Longue-Pointe & diss.....		1	4	3	3	3	144				1	22							
9	Pointe-aux-Trembles & diss.....		1	4	2	4	3	91				1	15							1
10	Rivière-aux-Prairies.....		1	2	1	2	1	45	1	100										
11	Sault-aux-Récollet, No. 1.....		1	3	2	2			2	108										
12	do No. 2.....		1	1		1	1	24												
13	do No. 3.....		1	2	1	2			1	60						1	60			
14	St. Laurent & diss.....		1	10	4	10	7	247	1	40	2	56								
15	Lachine & diss.....		1	6	4	6	3	90	2	154	1	64								
16	Pointe-Claire.....		1	6	1	6	2	45	3	138										
17	Ste. Anne, bout de l'île.....		1	3		3	1	24	2	145										
18	Ste. Geneviève, No. 1.....		1	2	2	2	1	15	1	62										
19	do No. 2.....		1	1	1	1	1	40												
20	do No. 3.....		1	2	2	2	2	102												
21	Vaudreuil & diss.....		1	10	7	10	6	184	3	172	3	104								
22	Ile Perrot.....		1	2	2	2	1	40	1	100										
23	Rigaud, village.....		1	2	2	2														
24	do paroisse.....		1	7	7	7	5	191	2	110										
25	Pointe Fortune.....		1	1	1	1	1	20				1	20							
26	Ste. Marthe & diss.....		1	8	7	8	4	171	3	117	1	30								1
27	Newton.....		1	3	3	3	2	64	1	45										
28	St. Clet.....		1	4	4	4	3	163	1	64										
29	*St. Polycarpe & diss.....		1	12	12	12	8	352	3	177	2	70			1	70				
30	St. Zotique & diss.....		1	6	6	6	5	283	1	52	1	52								
31	St. Ignace.....		1	5	5	5	2	152	2	98										
32	Cèdres.....		1	5	3	5	3	149	1	70										
33	Montréal, ville.....		1	11	2	11	40	4668	8	624						4	200			3
Total.....			33	144	92	142	118	8878	45	3129	20	684	8	634						

Remarks of Mr. Inspector F. X. Valade—All the male and female teachers entered and not provided
 *A school-district has no school this year.

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of pupils.	Number of colleges.	Number of pupils.	No. of normal schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of educational con-vents.	Number of pupils.	No. of independent schools.	Number of pupils.	Total number of institu-tions of all kinds.	Total number of pupils at-tending all institutions of education.	No. of pupils reading from A, B, C, to fluently.	No. of pupils able to read fluently.	No. of pupils reading well.	No. of pupils writing.	Number of pupils learning simple arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning compound arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning orthography.
1									1	64	25	21	18	34	26	14		12
1									2	50	17	13	20	6	4	6		5
1					1	48	1	32	1	80	26	34	20	12				
1									1	37	16	17	4	5	4	3		4
3									3	133	27	53	53	49	24	15	9	
3									3	123	32	56	35	34	24	14		3
9					1	130			9	473	104	185	184			6		
1									1	60	40		20	13	22	4		4
1									1	69	13	26	30	35	29	8		19
4									4	274	105	97	72	107	83	62	3	52
4									4	184	68	64	52	52	44	29	6	27
7					1	98			7	386	115	131	140	143	90	83	6	89
105					1	125			10	548	122	244	182	223	125	172		103
									8	302	93	102	107	103	63	57		42
									3	194	86	22	86	64	21	42		16
105	3	573			9	989	2	109	139	7548	2107	2580	2871	2865	1568	1585	174	1701
					1	110	1	110	3	250	80	90	80	100	115	69	20	120
							1	20	4	274	98	104	72	105	135	63	25	150
									3	463	265	120	78	169	172	45	10	250
									2	80	30	30	20	30	30	16	3	35
					1	226			3	461	134	221	106	190	140	100	26	240
									4	209	102	60	47	80	70	35		90
					1	60			5	230	83	74	73	85	90	52	23	120
					1	60	1	60	4	204	52	92	60	77	80	44		81
80					1	104	1	40	5	275	65	111	99	145	110	65	16	176
									2	145	41	59	45	94	57	45	10	110
									3	208	68	70	79	80	70	45	20	55
									1	24	12	10	2	10	10	2		
									2	120	39	43	38	53	45	38	13	79
	1	180			1	130			10	597	157	252	188	317	277	165	57	350
									6	354	111	143	100	220	166	84	50	190
									6	251	62	95	94	102	97	61	26	142
									3	169	39	62	68	82	58	36	18	120
					1	80	1	15	3	157	50	50	59	80	55	45	12	70
									1	40	15	15	10	20	15	8	3	25
									2	102	50	36	18	35	40	14		35
									10	431	139	175	117	208	167	118	40	261
									2	140	65	45	30	45	55	21	6	70
					1	150			2	250	60	100	90	150	100	70	21	160
									7	301	99	116	86	125	82	62	18	164
									1	20	8	5	7	8	10	6		10
75									8	363	121	140	102	142	167	101	22	228
									3	104	46	26	37	44	41	20	8	69
									4	227	88	59	80	90	58	48	8	110
									12	599	214	218	167	230	222	130	47	346
									6	335	128	121	86	147	120	53	16	195
					1	90			5	340	117	110	113	112	120	46	28	110
					1	60			5	279	125	80	74	120	125	55	19	132
360	2	460	1	56	12	4633	57	9892	70	11001	3370	3506	4125	4395	3445	3209	259	6585
515	4	790	1	56	26	6006	62	10137	207	19008	6133	6436	6439	7890	6544	4971	824	10878

with diplomas belong to religious orders.

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of

No.	Number of pupils learning geography.		No. of pupils learning grammar.		Number of pupils learning parsing.	Number of pupils learning epistolary style.	Number of pupils learning horticulture and agriculture.	Number of pupils learning mathematics.	Number of pupils learning mensuration.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning vocal music.	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning history.	Number of male teachers provided with diplomas.	Number of male teachers having no diplomas.	Total number of male teachers.
	English.	French.	English.	French.												
30	12		20		12									23		
31	3		5		5									5		
32																
33			5		5											
34	11	25												2	1	3
35	8	5	9		3									1		1
36						3					28	12		2		2
37	6		6		4									15		1
38	8		19		8									26		
39	35		68		36									19		1
40	25		50		24						20	7		1		
41	42		151		93	30								42		
42	73	32	204		173	15					30	15		176		
43	41	4	81		51									48		
44	11	8	17		16									11	1	1
	1185	464	2038		1464	200	117	46	60	31	297	115	1419	22	43	65
1	40	35	45		60	19		4	4	18	61	20	40	1		1
2	40	28	73		85	12			4		60		60	2		2
3	44	4	85		89						40		35	1		1
4	16	10	6		16						10		12	1		1
5	80	45	70		100	14					150		100	1	1	2
6	50	26	16		40	8					14		15	1		1
7	51	18	67		72	20				14	46	4	56	1		1
8	30	12	44		52	8				4	39	4	35			
9	67	13	120		103	30				12	45	10	56		3	3
10	60		70		70	12							40			
11	40	10	40		55	14				10	30	10	40	1		1
12			6		2											
13	26		55		55						40		28	1		1
14	148	91	224		234	72	20	20	20	30	253	27	230		10	10
15	84	42	82		97	24			26	10	70	20	69	2		2
16	44		84		70	20					32	6	49	1		1
17	34		66		66	8				7	42		64			
18	30		55		40	8					30		46	1		1
19	6		10		10						10		6			
20	10		25		14						10		10			
21	83	40	111		131	24			14	14	170	12	47	2		2
22	14				35	30					15		16			
23	80	36	145		145	40		20	20	10	70	16	100		6	6
24	46	2	70		70						20		44			
25		6			6											
26	103	26	109		122	7			12		55		54	1		1
27	10	12	16		16						10			1		1
28	28		61		46						45		42	1		1
29	129	39	140		160				12		47		70	5		5
30	46	24	66		63						39		36	2		2
31	58	15	66		81						65		60	4		4
32	45		86		77						60	10	80	3		3
33	7979	2049	5804		5274	4863		516	516	300	2155	500	4210	4	90	94
	3530	2583	7927		7556	5233	20	560	622	429	3733	639	5750	37	120	157

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of female teachers having diplomas.	Total number of female teachers.	Number of female teachers having no diplomas.	Number of male teachers receiving less than \$100.	Number of male teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	Number of male teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	No. of male teachers receiving \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of male teachers' salaries.	Maximum of male teachers' salaries.	Number of female teachers receiving less than \$100.	Number of female teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	Number of female teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	No. of female teachers receiving \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of female teachers' salaries.	Maximum of female teachers' salaries.	Number of public libraries.	Number of volumes.
1	1	1		1			\$	\$		1			\$	\$		
1	1	1		1						1			160	160		
	3	3											120	120		
1	1	1							1				60	60		
2	2	2		3			150	160								
6	5	11		1	1		104	104	2	4			136	144		
1	1	1					210	404	1	1			80	140		
				1			248	248					100	100		
4	4	4							2	2			80	160		
3	3	3			1		314	314	1	1			80	112		
6	5	11							5	1			92	129		
8	4	12							4	4			80	136		
8	8	8							5	5			112	120		
2	2	2		1			160	160	3	2			148	152		
100	44	144		11	10	5	104	500	39	59	3		50	200		
1	6	7			1			240			1			200	1	200
1	1	1			2			240			1			160	1	100
2	2	2			1			240			2			160		
1	1	1			1			200			1			120	1	100
1	4	5			1			260			1			240	1	100
3	3	3			1			260			2			240		
3	2	5			1			260			2			200	1	100
3	2	5			1						2			200	1	200
2	5	7								1			150	200	1	300
2	2	2								1			150	240	1	100
1	8	9			1			200		1			160	1	100	
1	1	1								1			100			
1	1	1			1			200		1			160			
7	6	13								7			200	3	800	
3	8	11			2			260		1			130	200	2	400
4	2	6			1			300		4			120	180	2	150
3	3	3							2	1			100	200	1	100
	4	4			1			200		1			200	1	100	
1	1	1								1			100			
2	2	2								2			100			
7	4	11			2			260		7			100	200	2	200
2	2	2								2			100	140	1	100
	6	6			1			320			1			200	3	600
7	7	7								7			100			
1	1	1								1			120			
7	7	7			1			260		6			160	1	100	
2	2	2		1				180		2			120			
					1			180		3			120			
6	6	6			5		180	240	6				100	180	2	160
					2			200		4			120	180	1	100
	4	4			4			200			1			200	1	100
1	2	3			3			200		1	1		100	160	1	150
5	107	112			4		200	1200			5		180	200	16	21000
80	170	250		1	37		100	1200		62	24		100	240	36	25360

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of

No.	INSPECTION DISTRICT OF		No. of municipalities.	No. of divisions.	No. of school houses.	No. of schools in operation under control.	No. of elementary schools.	Number of pupils.		No. of primary superior schools for boys.	Number of pupils.	No. of dissentient schools.	Number of pupils.		No. of primary superior schools for girls.	Number of pupils.	Number of academies.	
1	Buckingham.....	1	6	7	7	6	270					6	270	1	24	1		
2	Hull.....	1	16	12	12	13	324	3	63									
3	Masham.....	1	6	6	4	4	187											
4	Templeton.....	1	6	6	3	5	141											
5	Lochaber.....	1	5	5	5	5	276					1	49					
6	Eardley.....	1	4	4	4	4	167											
7	Wakefield.....	1	1	1	2	1	34											
8	Portland.....	1	1	1	1	1	27											
9	Aylmer.....	1	2	2	2	1	64					1	64			1		
10	Clarendon.....	1	5	5	5	6	127									1		
11	Litchfield.....	1	2	2	2	3	201											
12	Bristol.....	1	5	5	5	7	307											
13	Calumet.....	1	1	1	1	1	54					1	54					
14	Onslow.....	1	2	2	2	2	76											
15	Ste. Angélique.....	1	2	3	3	3	68					3	68					
16	Mansfield.....	1	1	1	1	1	34											
17	L'Ange-Gardien.....	1	1	1	1	1	28					1	28					
18	St. Etienne.....	1	1	1	1	6	194											
19	Thorne.....	1	1	1	1	1	22											
	Total.....	19	68	66	54	71	2601	1	63	13	533	1	24	3				
	R. PARMELEE.																	
1	Shefford & diss.....	1	25	24	23	23	587	1	33	1	30						1	
2	Granby & diss.....	1	20	19	16	22	474			8	185						1	
3	Milton & diss.....	1	10	7	2	9	360			3	44							
4	St. Valérien.....	1	5	3	3	5	147			3	34							
5	Roxton.....	1	8	8	5	8	312			3	65						1	
6	Ely, North.....	1	8	7	6	7	157											
7	Ely, South, & diss.....	1	8	3	8	8	237			2	52							
8	Stukely, North, & diss.....	1	9	2	9	9	310			2	30							
9	Stukely, South.....	1	6	2	3	3	102											
10	Brome.....	1	23	18	19	21	527										2	
11	Bolton & diss.....	1	20	19	19	19	409			2	75							
12	Potton.....	1	14	14	12	13	390	1	18									
13	Sutton.....	1	7	14	16	16	514	1	19	1	76						1	
14	Farnham, East.....	1	10	8	11	12	242										1	
15	Dunham & diss.....	1	27	25	22	23	673			2	46						3	
16	Stanbridge & diss.....	1	32	30	30	31	1056			10	429						1	
17	St. Armand, East.....	1	9	9	8	8	251										1	
18	St. Armand, West.....	1	10	10	8	9	195										1	
19	Clarenceville.....	1	10	10	10	11	282										1	
20	St. Thomas.....	1	7	7	5	5	142											
21	St. Romuald & diss.....	1	12	8	7	7	200			4	113						1	
	Total.....	21	280	247	242	269	7569	3	70	41	1188						15	

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of pupils.	Number of colleges.	Number of pupils.	Number of normal schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of educational con-vents.	Number of pupils.	No. of independent schools	Number of pupils.	Total number of institu-tions of all kinds.	Total number of pupils at-tending all institutions of education.	No. of pupils reading from A, E, C, to fluently.	No. of pupils able to read fluently.	No. of pupils reading well.	No. of pupils writing.	Number of pupils learning simple arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning compound arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning orthography.
49							1	24	8	343	65	137	141	141	141	45	24	276
							1	37	14	387	57	130	200	200	210	187	10	287
									4	187	14	73	110	124	124	124	18	175
							1	18	5	141	28	37	40	48	48	30	4	70
									5	278	40	74	162	162	120	30	11	160
									4	167	30	41	98	76	60	88	25	74
									1	34	14	16	20	20	36	20	4	36
							1	27	1	27	4	12	11	23	23	7		23
34									2	98	20	27	59	59	59	45	14	86
34							1	23	7	181	18	77	118	200	200	140	37	200
							1	18	8	201	19	82	100	104	104	32	14	182
							1	14	7	307	45	84	109	109	75	47		87
									1	54	10	24	20	20	20	8		44
									2	76	18	26	32	32	18	11		32
									3	68	22	40	22	22	24	11	11	40
									1	34	10	15	9	20	15			
									1	28	10	7	11	15	10			
									6	194	36	92	68	120	90			
									1	22	6	8	8	16	10			
117							7	161	76	2805	446	982	1334	1511	1387	775	172	1772
90							3	37	25	710	122	285	303	316	184	130	10	392
119							1	27	23	593	124	211	258	254	138	126	4	302
									9	360	125	143	87	117	84	24		232
									5	147	37	73	37	72	67	21	8	121
50									9	362	130	140	92	139	134	62	3	181
									7	157	57	58	42	59	31	19		115
									8	237	44	87	106	121	88	38		157
									9	310	52	134	124	119	80	68		181
									3	102	23	45	29	35	37	7		75
64									23	591	152	261	178	259	147	66		325
									19	409	117	153	134	139	114	42		275
							1	18	14	408	73	160	175	126	88	38		235
84							1	19	18	617	126	244	247	185	100	61		475
50							1	14	13	292	96	110	86	114	51	29	1	195
109							1	13	26	782	224	281	277	320	185	144	11	625
60							1	17	32	1116	274	437	405	440	209	216	4	855
55									8	306	81	107	118	107	50	64	4	237
49									10	244	55	74	115	110	64	59		186
63							1	24	12	347	78	107	164	114	99	66	5	201
									5	142	36	54	62	70	35	27		97
238									8	433	157	165	116	153	64	64		315
1031							10	169	236	8670	2186	3339	3145	3368	4999	1370	50	5765

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of

No.	Number of pupils learning geography.		No. of pupils learning grammar.		Number of pupils learning parsing.	Number of pupils learning epistolary style.	Number of pupils learning horticulture and agriculture.	Number of pupils learning mathematics.	Number of pupils learning mensuration.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning vocal music.	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning history.	Number of male teachers provided with diplomas.	Number of male teachers having no diplomas.	Total No. of male teachers
	English.	French.	English.	French.												
1	45	86												4		4
2	60	75												6	1	7
3	18	47												3	1	4
4	4	4												3		3
5	61	71												2	2	4
6	46	24												2		2
7	4	4												1		1
8		2													1	1
9	70	86			24									2		2
10	85	94												3		3
11	24	27												2		2
12	24	47												2		2
13	16	18												1		1
14	26	28												2		2
15	14	14														
16	10	10												1		1
17	10	12												1		1
18	62	66												1		1
19	5	6												1		1
	584	720			24									37	5	42
1	139	109	11		92	125		12	2	9		9	44	1		1
2	103	109	25		102	71		6				5	34	1	1	2
3	19	8	41		32	28			1			10	17			
4	23		30		20	20							17			
5	91	7	97		81	54							80	1		1
6	17	10	2		2	7								1		1
7	40	4	59		57	5								36	3	3
8	49	10	81		57	49								59	1	1
9	20	13			12	5								6	3	3
10	134	63	11		42	37		5				7	37			
11	54	18	18		23	24								7	1	1
12	57	57			28	13								13		
13	84	57	2		40	60		3	2			2	33		1	1
14	46	28			18	22		2						5		
15	149	143			129	147		19	3			4	44	1		1
16	178	102	105		163	149		3				2	67			
17	75	48			48	34		4	2					14		
18	64	33	1		29	34		2	1			3	11			
19	79	68	3		44	76		6	1	7		2	21			
20	29	21			13	17										
21	45	14	39		48	47			2					12		
	1495	910	525		1080	1024		62	14	16		44	557	13	2	15

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of female teachers having diplomas.	Number of female teachers having no diplomas.	Total number of female teachers.	Number of male teachers receiving less than \$100.	Number of male teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	Number of male teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	Number of male teachers receiving \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of male teachers' salaries.	Maximum of male teachers' salaries.	Number of female teachers receiving less than \$100.	Number of female teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	Number of female teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	No. of female teachers receiving \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of female teachers' salaries.	Maximum of female teachers' salaries.	Number of public libraries.	Number of volumes.
2		2				1		400								
1	2	5			1		160	200		1		2	144	200		
1		1		3			160	170						120		
1		1		3				180		2			160	168		
3		3		1				120			1			240		
					1			200		3			100	160		
										1				156		
1		1														
3		3		1			144	200		2			100	144		
					1			208		1			132	204		
3		3		1	3		144	240		2				140		
					1			200								
3		3		1	1		120	200								
								236						140		
				1				100								
5		5		1	1			160		5			100	120		
				1				160								
28	2	30		13	11	1	120	400		20	4		100	240		
19	3	22														
20		20														
9		9							9				60	80		
5		5							5				72	80		
8		8							6	2			92	100		
6		6						128	6				84	88		
5		5		1			120	170	3	2			80	100		
8		8		1				144		8			100	120		
20	3	23														
15	3	18														
13	1	14														
17	1	18														
11	1	12														
24	1	25														
31	1	32														
8		8														
10		10														
10	1	11														
6		6							5	1			72	100		
8		8														
253	15	268		5			120	170	29	13			60	120		

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of

No.	INSPECTION DISTRICT OF		No. of municipalities.	No. of divisions.	No. of school houses.	No. of schools in operation under control.	No. of elementary schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for boys.	Number of pupils.	No. of dissentient schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for girls.	Number of pupils.	Number of academies.
1	J. B. F. Fainchawd	2	7	6	5	7	258	.....	.....	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Rév. R. G. Pleas	4	7	7	16	31	1612	15	860	4	129	.....	.....	.....	1
3	J. Meagher	15	51	47	32	30	1395	1	78	2	111	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Thos. Tremblay	19	42	33	29	27	1389	1	98	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Vincent Martin	11	39	27	32	31	1399	2	174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	G. Tanguay	38	193	115	191	177	7161	10	658	.....	.....	.....	3	173	.....
7	S. Boivin	17	48	47	49	44	2138	4	253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
8	John Hume	19	127	93	90	102	3809	4	186	7	256	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	P. F. Béland	21	134	70	110	120	6674	3	205	1	35	.....	1	50	1
10	F. E. Juneau	16	127	77	93	100	6418	9	583	3	142	.....	8	490	2
11	J. Crépault	22	110	68	134	119	5573	8	273	.....	.....	.....	3	156	3
12	P. M. Bardy	41	140	121	175	210	9737	17	1172	3	119	.....	6	170	7
13	P. Hubert	32	133	93	124	119	5466	10	1148	3	115	.....	.....	.....	2
14	G. A. Bourgeois	28	99	64	93	94	3565	2	300	5	161	.....	.....	.....	2
15	B. Maurault	18	109	94	111	108	4505	6	562	.....	.....	.....	2	215	4
16	H. Hubbard	41	341	301	310	316	9458	3	215	3	110	.....	1	51	10
17	R. Parmelee	21	280	247	242	269	7569	3	70	41	1188	.....	.....	.....	15
18	J. N. A. Archambeault	23	101	97	105	93	4938	6	371	3	114	.....	2	139	3
19	.....	24	161	131	162	164	9447	4	321	6	124	.....	1	90	2
20	Michel Caron	16	125	133	117	122	6114	12	1038	20	667	.....	1	43	6
21	L. Grondin	19	114	105	113	97	6180	11	1192	11	443	.....	1	65	3
22	John Bruce	26	144	141	144	185	10435	9	1905	21	919	.....	18	966	9
23	F. X. Valade	33	144	92	142	118	7878	45	3129	20	684	.....	8	634	5
24	A. D. Dorval	40	175	171	173	169	9326	8	602	8	274	.....	.....	.....	1
25	C. Germain	45	120	105	133	117	5208	9	673	8	193	.....	.....	.....	1
26	C. B. Rouleau	28	84	69	69	69	2304	1	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
27	.....	19	68	66	54	71	2601	1	63	13	433	.....	1	24	3
	Total	638	3223	2620	3048	3109	142607	204	16157	184	6364	.....	56	3266	83

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of pupils.	Number of colleges.	Number of pupils.	No. of normal schools.	Number of pupils.	No. of educational centers.	Number of pupils.	No. of independent schools.	Number of pupils.	Total number of institutions of all kinds.	Total number of pupils attending all institutions of education.	No. of pupils reading from A, B, C, to fluently.	No. of pupils able to read fluently.	No. of pupils reading well.	No. of pupils writing.	Number of pupils learning simple arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning compound arithmetic.
42	2	167					23	1393	7	258	60	122	76	66	81	49
									49	2681	449	1083	1149	1692	781	881
									30	1473	352	705	416	330	738	381
									29	1487	603	377	507	598	439	145
							1	20	13	1573	470	504	599	654	421	208
	1	367		7	622	2	57	200	8981	2933	2214	3734	4422	1772	2223	
72				1	95	1	36	51	2528	787	844	927	1881	1509	569	
				1	95	9	246	107	4000	1428	1190	1472	1768	430	681	
31	1	130		3	350	14	645	130	7475	2366	2671	2438	4385	4430	4340	
103	1	250		3	685	20	1052	123	8529	1545	3128	3556	4527	2184	1971	
433	1	150		3	389	4	126	136	6974	1704	3014	2256	3586	2445	1546	
370	1	412	1	83	10	4247	65	3746	252	16191	4028	5670	6493	8700	4911	5019
225	1	103		3	541	3	78	135	7483	1931	1792	2935	2565	1416	893	
160				1	40			99	4065	1640	1176	1279	1444	866	427	
435	1	249		1	233	5	195	121	6170	1449	2142	3352	2117	1385	555	
807	3	354		1	152	6	154	335	11037	1727	4251	2624	4053	2413	2061	
1031						10	167	286	8670	2186	3339	3145	3368	1999	1370	
648	3	616		8	1498	6	159	115	8160	572	3219	4352	5252	4276	2094	
70	2	405		7	1146	4	90	180	11479	3439	4014	3787	8245	5196	3919	
646				3	803	5	127	146	8644	2664	2687	3298	5122	2539	2087	
523				4	636	2	66	116	8596	1496	3038	3968	4862	3703	1869	
920	3	578	1	85	1	38	80	6670	227	14927	906	6377	7644	11437	8154	3473
515	4	790	1	56	26	6006	62	10137	207	19008	6133	6436	6439	7890	6544	4971
83	2	332		10	1386	9	136	208	11729	3633	3195	4009	4523	2211	2092	
105	3	573		9	989	2	109	139	7548	2107	2580	2871	2865	1568	1539	
139							1	17	72	2471	530	1930	895	962	620	345
117							7	161	76	2805	446	982	1334	1511	1387	775
7475	29	5476	3	224	102	19951	341	25587	3589	195032	47684	68980	75555	99351	64918	46529

GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of

No.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning orthography.	Number of pupils learning geography.	No. of pupils learning grammar.		Number of pupils learning parsing.	Number of pupils learning epistolary style.	Number of pupils learning horticulture and agriculture.	Number of pupils learning mathematics.	Number of pupils learning mensuration.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning vocal music.	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning history.
				English.	French.									
1		65	45	2	45									56
2	327	1628	1256	1079	407	992	593		73	77	78	741	270	593
3	26	421	364	262	158	18								27
4	28	452	153	138	232	185	50				4	12		84
5	17	122	107	22	322	106	18							10
6	254	5687	1279	493	2791	2322	1542	35	39	98	83	463	129	1927
7	128	1056	748	130	1076	1010	496	32	77	92	98	75	10	1066
8	31		389	351	545	713	80		32	10	29	94	12	312
9	365	3515	2590	1065	3705	2730	1275		105	105	155	2915	75	3320
10	468	5479	2022	995	3252	3049	1660	50	18	34	158	3237	187	2848
11	137	2250	1168	344	2250	1185	291	20	16	36	38	175	84	1462
12	632	4769	3459	1315	5276	4183	2212	320	830	509	144	681	225	5505
13	182	2437	936	172	1464	1152	283		76	76	49	587		1081
14	23	150	413	106	694	150	10						3	357
15	104	1160	853	40	1391	1157	173			15	12	51	3	946
16	20		1617	1306	255	1006	156		78					194
17	50	5765	1495	910	525	1080	1024		62	14	16		44	557
18	407	1956	4259	996	4184	2126	298			125	175	198	183	4410
19	1222	7447	9008	411	6400	5148	2538	592	69	572	419	2559	120	5544
20	156	2281	1684	565	2101	2250	1951		10	133	133	956	88	1401
21	668	2867	2364	893	2706	2491	555	39	294	284	164	136	124	1639
22	872	7250	6680	6615	570	3080	2248	30	442	313	2062	5264	691	2711
23	824	10878	3530	2583	7927	7556	5233	20	560	622	429	3733	639	5750
24	223	4378	2063	487	3116	2195	793	4	54	58	31	548	84	1604
25	174	1701	1185	464	2038	1464	200	117	46	60	31	297	115	1419
26	35	414	282	306	247	364	90		11	8		6		197
27	172	1722	584	720		24								
	7545	75850	51543	22770	53677	47686	23769	1259	2892	3241	4308	22728	3096	45259

Number of male teachers provided with dipl.

School Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, &c.—Continued.

Number of male teachers provided with diplomas.	Number of male teachers having no diplomas.	Total number of male teachers.	Number of female teachers having diplomas.	Total number of female teachers.	Number of female teachers having no diplomas.	Number of male teachers receiving less than \$100.	No. of male teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	No. of male teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	No. of male teachers receiving \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of male teachers' salaries.	Maximum of male teachers' salaries.	Number of female teachers receiving less than \$100.	No. of female teachers receiving from \$100 inc. to \$200 exc.	No. of female teachers receiving from \$200 inc. to \$400 exc.	No. of female teachers receiving \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of female teachers' salaries.	Maximum of female teachers' salaries.	Number of public libraries.	Number of volumes.
6	1	7					7			120	260								
3	25	28	5	32	37			5		200	360								
23		23	7		7	1	5	16		80	350			5				2	14500
15		15	13		14		13	1	1	140	480			6	1				
2	1	3	27	5	32	1	5			80	148	13	17	1		100	200		
16	35	51	168	36	204	4	10	2		48	350	157	16			32	192	15	6850
12		12	35	7	42	1	7	3	1	72	400	24	12	1		72	200	6	1600
14	5	19	78	13	91	9	9	1		80	200	67	17	1		50	200		
7	7	14	101	25	126		9			100	240	97	17			60	160		
13	12	25	74	70	144	2	5	7	1	72	400	61	15	12		60	240	6	2750
10	8	18	106	12	118	3	8	1	1	80	400	77	25	1		60	200	9	4292
62	68	130	93	125	218	1	36	69	8	96	1200	57	133	5		60	244	9	21160
21	17	38	108	31	139		10	10	1	104	400	32	24	2		32	210	23	9472
13	1	14	84	1	85	1	9	3	1	80	400	57	27	1		40	280		
10	20	30	102	10	112	2	5	2	1		416	83	16			50	160	4	1600
46	7	53	377	5	382	5	40	5		80	200	108	199	1		50	300		
13	2	15	253	15	268		5			120	170	29	13			60	120		
24	35	59	68	68	136	2	12	11		120	400	20	47	1		60	200	16	7700
25	39	64	104	51	155	2	16	6		80	360	54	70			50	174	21	10060
42	1	43	94	20	114		17	20	5	120	500	45	57			72	200		
27	1	28	83	29	112		5	19	4	120	550	7	75	1		60	300		
133	69	202	85	46	131	24	87	20	14	60	1200	24	61	6	1	60	500		
37	120	157	80	170	250		1	37		100	1200		62	24		100	240	36	25360
37	16	53	128	33	161	1	30	11	3	92	600	56	72	4		60	320	25	8212
22	43	65	100	44	144		11	10	5	104	500	39	59	3		50	200		
27	1	28	38	5	43	1	12	14	1	92	400	17	24	2		50	220		
37	5	42	28	2	30		13	11	1	120	400		20	4		100	240		
697	539	1236	2439	856	3295	60	387	284	48	48	1200	1174	1103	71	1	32	500	173	114031

TABEAU D.—TABLEAU des livres envoyés aux Inspecteurs d'École pour être donnés en prix en 1864 et 1865.
(TABLE D.—STATEMENT of Books sent to the School Inspectors, to be given as prizes in 1864 and 1865.)

LIVRES DISTRIBUES PAR (BOOKS DISTRIBUTED BY)			Bonillet, Dictionnaire des arts et des sciences.	Bénard, Dictionnaire classique.	L'abbé Dauphin, De l'éducation.	Overberg, Pédagogie.	Barreau, Lectures pour les écoles normales.	Rameau, La France aux colonies.	Lemoine, Ornithologie du Canada.	Les servantes de Dieu en Canada.	Chansonnier des collèges.	Le conseiller du peuple.	Abrégé de l'histoire du Canada, par Garneau.	Vie d'Adèle Couombe.	Manuel du chrétien.	Revue agricole.	Journal de l'Instruction Publique.	Manuel de l'apostolat de la prière.
No.																		
1	Le Surintendant de l'éducation (The Superintendent of Education).....		2	8	1	4	7	6	7	3	10	22	40	12	18	18	66	10
2	L'Inspecteur (The Inspector) Archangeault.....												20					2
3	do do Bruce.....											1	18					2
4	do do Bardy.....												30					
5	do do Béland.....												20					
6	do do Bourgeois.....												20					
7	do do Boivin.....												20					2
8	do do Crépault.....											1	25					2
9	do do Caron.....												36					2
10	do do Dorval.....												50					6
11	do do Germain.....												48					4
12	do do Grondin.....											1	20					2
13	do do Hubert.....												20					
14	do do Hume.....												12					
15	do do Hubbard.....																	
16	do do Juneau.....												16					2
17	do do Martin.....												18					
18	do do Maurault.....												30					4
19	do do Meagher.....												10					
20	do do Rév. Pless.....																	
21	do do Painchaud.....												12					
22	do do Parmelee.....												12					
23	do do Rouleau.....												20					3
24	do do Tanguay.....												36					
25	do do Tremblay.....												20					
26	do do Valade.....											2	60					8
	Total.....		2	8	1	4	7	6	7	3	10	27	605	12	18	18	66	49

TABLEAU D.—TABLEAU des livres envoyés aux inspecteurs d'école pour être donnés en prix en 1864 et 1865.—*Suite.*
 (TABLE D.—STATEMENT of Books sent to the School Inspectors, to be given as prizes in 1864 and 1865.—*Continued.*)

No.	Bibliothèque de la jeunesse chrétienne. Grand In-8.	Bibliothèque de la jeunesse chrétienne. Série. In-8.	Bibliothèque de la jeunesse chrétienne. Série. In-12.	Bibliothèque de l'enfance. In-18.	Devoir de chrétien.	Grammaire de L'Homond.	Abrégé de géographie.	Cérémonies funèbres. Brochures.	Sadlier's Popular Library.	Canon Schmidt's Tales.	Joseph Octave Plessis.	Journal of Education.	Agricultural Review.	National School Books.	Religious Tract Society	Routledge's Series.	Nelson's Series.	Tegg's Series.	Kent's Series.	Longman's Series.	Lippincott's Series.	Allman's Series.	Chambers' Series.	Groombridge's Series.	Ticknor's Series.	Appleton's Series.	Nimmo's Series.
1	12	48	72	230					48	52	6	20	8		6	17	7	10	6	8	4	4	4	2	2	1	1
2		6	8	200	6	4	4		10	20						4	2					4	4				
3			4	24					12	48					84	87	16	25	10		24	4	37	8	4	11	
4		8	10	250	10	4	4	5	10	60						4	2					2		2	2		
5		6	8	200	10	10	10	10	10	30						4								2			
6		6	6	200	10	4	4																				
7		6	8	200	12	6	6																				
8		6	10	220	10	8	8	10																			
9		4	6	150	10	8	8	6	16	35						12	4	6			2			5	3	2	
10		8	10	236	12	10	10	8	8	22						6	2	2				2				4	
11		6	8	250	12	6	6	10	5	20													2			4	
12		5	6	150	8	4	4		10	50						4	8	3						5	3	5	
13		6	8	200	8	4	4		6	20						6							5	3			
14		2	4	72	2	4	4		16	60						6											
15			6	24											24	8	2									2	
16		6	8	150	10	4	4		10	40					66	80	10	12	4	10	10	4	12	22	3	12	
17		4	6	100	10	8	8	6								4	2	2				2				2	
18		6	8	200	12	8	8	4	6	14																	
19		2	4	100	6	4	4		15	60																	
20																12	8	3	2	2		3	4			4	1
21		2	4	36	10	8	8									12	12	3	4								
22		2	4	50		6	6		16	24																4	
23		2	4	30	4	6	6		20	60						72	50	7	6	10	12		18	5	5	3	
24		6	8	210	10	8	5	10	8	40						6		2				2			2		
25		4	6	100	8	6	6		6	24						1	1				1			1		2	4
26		12	20	250	24	8	8	8	24	50				26		10	4	2	2	2	2		6		2	4	8
	12	163	246	3832	206	138	138	77	256	730	6	20	8	26	286	331	76	82	24	30	58	16	99	44	18	62	2

TABLEAU D.—TABLEAU des livres envoyés aux Inspecteurs d'École pour être donnés en prix en 1864 et 1865.—*Suite.*
 (TABLE D.—STATEMENT of Books sent to the School Inspectors, to be given as prizes in 1864 and 1865.—*Continued.*)

No.	Morgan's Series.	Parker's Series.	Hamilton's Series.	Dean's Series.	Sampson's Series.	Harper's Series.	Patridge's Series.	Griffith's Series.	Hogg's Series.	Crosby's Series.	Carter's Series.	Parroll's Series.	Hart's Series.	Gall's Series.	Lockwood's Series.	Et autres livres. (And other books.)	Total des livres français. (Total French Books.)	Total des livres anglais pour catho- liques seulement. (Total English Books for Catholics only.)	Total des livres anglais pour catho- liques et protestants. (Total English Books for Catholics and Protestants.)	Total des livres anglais pour pro- testants seulement. (Total English Books for Protestants only.)	Total des livres anglais. (Total English Books.)	Grand total des livres français et anglais. (Grand Total of French and English Books.)
1	1															2	596	106	28	75	209	805
2						4		4		2							250	30		20	50	300
3	6	15	6	10	12	9	15	13	12	4	6	15	3		1	13	40	60	450	510	550	
4								2	2								312	70	18	88	400	400
5	1				2	2										5	286	40		14	54	340
6																	250					250
7																	260					260
8																	300					300
9	1											1			2		230	52		38	90	320
10								2	2								350	30		20	50	400
11																	350	25			25	375
12		2			2	4	2				2						200	60		40	100	300
13	1				2												250	26		14	40	290
14	2								2							5	100	76		44	120	220
15	3	9				6	13	14	12		4	8	2			4	30		320	320	350	350
16						2											200	50		14	64	264
17																	160					160
18																	280	20			20	300
19		3								2		2	2			2	130	75		45	120	250
20	4			1	4	3		3	3						4	22			80	80	80	80
21																	80					80
22	3		2		2	5	6	15	12		6		3		3	2	80	40		250	290	370
23						2		2									75	80		20	100	175
24										4							75	80		6	54	350
25									2	2						1	296	48		30	60	210
26						2			5								150	30		50	150	550
	22	29	8	11	24	39	36	55	52	15	20	26	10	10	5	58	5655	992	54	1548	2594	8249

TABLE E.

INDICATING the limits of each District of Inspection, giving the names of the Counties or parts of Counties therein included, the residence and salary of the Inspectors.

No.	Name of the inspector and description of his district of inspection.	His residence.	Salaries of the inspectors.
			\$
1	J. B. F. Painchaud, Magdalen Islands.....	Magdalen Islands.....	125
2	Jos. Meagher County of Bonaventure.....	Carleton.....	700
3	T. Tremblay, County of Gaspé.....	Grand River, Gaspé.....	600
4	V. Martin, County of Chicoutimi.....	Chicoutimi.....	500
5	G. Tanguay, Counties of Kamouraska, Rimouski, and Témiscouata.....	St. Gervais.....	875
6	S. Boivin, Counties of Charlevoix and Saguenay.....	St. Paul's Bay.....	500
7	John Hume, County of Mégantic and parts of Dorchester and Beauce.....	Leeds.....	750
8	F. E. Juneau, Counties of Dorchester and Lévis.....	Québec.....	700
9	F. X. Béland, Counties of Beauce and Lotbinière.....	Ste. Julie.....	700
10	J. Crépault, Counties of Bellechasse, Montmagny, and l'Islet.....	St. Vallier.....	750
11	P. M. Bardy, Counties of Quebec, Montmorency, and Portneuf, Catholic population of the City of Quebec.....	Quebec.....	1000
12	Rev. R. G. Plees, Protestant population of the City of Quebec.....	Quebec.....	250
13	P. Hubert, Counties of St. Maurice, Maskinongé, and Champlain.....	Three Rivers.....	750
14	Counties of Drummond, Arthabaska, and the Catholic Schools of Chester, Tingwick, Kingsey, and Durham.....	Gentilly.....	750
15	B. Maurault, Counties of Nicolet and Yamaska.....		
16	H. Hubbard, Counties of Stanstead, Richmond, Compton, Wolfe, and the Protestant Schools of the Townships of Chester, Tingwick, Kingsey, and Durham.....	Eaton.....	800
17	R. Parmelee, Counties of Missisquoi, Brome, and Shefford.....	Waterloo.....	875
18	J. N. A. Archambeault, Counties of Richelieu, Verchères, and Chambly.....	Varenes.....	800
19	Counties of Bagot, Rouville, and St. Hyacinthe.....		
20	Michel Caron, Counties of Napierville, Iberville, and St. Jean.....	St. Jean.....	700
21	Louis Grondin, Counties of Beauharnois, Laprairie, and Châteauguay, with the exception of the Protestant Schools of Ormstown and St. Jean Chrysostôme.....	Laprairie.....	700
22	John Bruce, County of Huntingdon, parts of Châteauguay and Argenteuil, and the Protestant population of the City of Montreal.....	Huntingdon.....	1000
23	F. X. Valade, Counties of Jacques-Cartier, Hochelaga, Vaudreuil, and Soulanges, and the Catholic population of the City of Montreal.....	Longueuil.....	1000
24	A. D. Dorval, Counties of l'Assomption, Berthier, Joliette, and Montcalm.....	l'Assomption.....	875
25	C. Germain, Counties of Laval, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, and part of Argenteuil.....	St. Vincent-de-Paul.....	750
26	C. B. Rouleau, Catholic population of the Counties of Pontiac and Ottawa.....	Aylmer.....	550
27	Protestant population of the Counties of Pontiac and Ottawa.....		

TABLE F.

Protestant Educational Institutions and Common Schools in the City of Montreal given by M. Inspector Bruce.

DESIGNATION OF SCHOOLS, NAMES OF TEACHERS, &c., &c.	Reading.	Writing.	Ciphering.	Studying Grammar.	Studying Geography.	Taught Composition.	Taught History.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Trigonometry.	Spherical Trigonometry.	Instrumental Music.	Vocal Music.	Drawing.	Algebra.	Needlework.	Embroidery.	French.	Latin.	Greek.	Italian.	Grammar.	Natural Philosophy.	
	1 McGill College.....	270																							
2 High School.....	238	238	238	238	238	238	215	20		86	9					37			117	197	82			9	
3 Normal School } In connection {	85	85	85	85	85	85	85			85				85	85	85			85						
4 Model School }	300	300	300	300	200	250	200	140		50	50			300	200	50									
5 Mr. Arnold's Model School.....	284	284	197	115	115	88	83	27					7	284					80						
6 Mr. Williamson's do	160	140	80	70	70	30		6		3				160		6			15						
7 School of Industry.....	60	60	30	20	20									60			40	12							
8 Methodist Mission School.....	150	40	40	30	30	20								150											
9 Miss Nuddle's School	60	40	60	30	30	30	30						8		24		60	12	9						
10 Mrs. Griffin's do	40	20	20	14	14																				
11 Orphan Asylum do	37	37	37	10	10	20								37											
12 West End Academy.....	52	52	52	52	52	22	38			9					16	6			42	22	6			22	
13 Reid's Ladies' do	41	41	41	41	41	41	41			14			7	41	41	14			30	23					
14 Cathedral School.....	70	70	40	12	12		12							70			70								
15 Mrs. Richardson's do	80	80	20	14	14									80											
16 Misses Turner's do	50	44	44	44	44	12	12						5	6										12	
17 Miss Bell's do	16	13	13	13	13	10	10										16								
18 Miss Thornder's do	60	60	60	60	60	30	15							3	60	60	60								
19 The Rev. Mr. Stone's do	100	100	100	88	88	40	60			12				50	50	50				40	2			40	
20 Presby. Mission do	90	90	90	10	90									90	12										
21 Trinity Church do	100	75	100	75	75	50	50	25		6				100		4				25	10				
22 Miss. Clark's do	55	55	55	35	30	36		6						25	10	12			55					20	
23 Miss Andrews' do	20	20	18	5	10									2											
24 British & Canadian do	270	270	270	230	230	180	160							10	130	220	6	130		140					
25 do Evening do	18	18	18	18	18	4		8	8	4						8				5					
26 Am. Presby. Free do	180	50	80	15	20									80											
27 do do Boys do	100	100	100	10										100	20		100								
28 Methodist Mission do	120	90	100	60	70	60								120											
29 St. Luke's Church do	50	50	50	50	50	20	24	24	12					25	50										
30 School in con. with Pres. Church...	150	150	150	75	100	36	30	20	15	15				150	110	15			10						

TABLE F—Protestant Educational Institutions and Common Schools.—*Continued.*

No.	Use of Globes.	Physical Geometry.	Hebrew.	Zoology.	Astronomy.	Callisthenics.	Gymnastics.	Drill Exercises.	Map Drawing.	Conic Sections.	Surveying.	Engineering.	Botany.	Chemistry.	Rhetoric.	Mythology.	Geology.	Physiology.	Intellectual Philosophy.	REMARKS.	
1																				High state of efficiency.	
2	9	9		9																Well conducted.	
3				85																{ A valuable institution.	
4																				{ A valuable appendage.	
5																				Excellent school.	
6				30																Well conducted school.	
7																				Useful school.	
8																				Doing much good.	
9																				A school of good standing.	
10																				One of the oldest schools in the city.	
11																				Elements of a com. education pretty well taught.	
12																				This is a very superior school.	
13	30	30																		Well conducted; will, I hope, become valuable.	
14																				Useful school in its place.	
15																				} These schools have long stood their ground.	
16																					
17																					
18																					} Valuable in its part of the city.
19			2	40																	
20																					This is a good school.
21																					The pupils of this school appear to be well taught.
22					20																A small school.
23																					} One of the oldest schools in the city; well conducted.
24																					
25																					} This school has for many years done much good in teaching poor children.
26																					
27																					Valuable school.
28																					Will likely prove a good school.
29																					Well conducted.
30																					

TABLEAU G.—(TABLE G.)

ETAT du nombre des élèves qui fréquentent les écoles tenues par les Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes de Montréal.
(STATEMENT of the number of pupils who attend the schools kept by the Christian Brothers of Montreal.)

Faubourg St. Laurent. (St. Lawrence Suburbs.)		Faubourg Ste. Marie. (St. Mary's Suburbs.)		Récollcts.	St. Jacques. (St. James.)	Ste. Anne. (St. Ann.)	Faubourg St. Joseph (St. Joseph Suburb.)	Récapitulation. (Recapitulation.)																																				
Ecole. (School.)		Ecole. (School.)		Ecole. (School.)	Ecole. (School.)	Ecole. (School.)	Ecole. (School.)	No. des professeurs. (No. of professors.)																																				
Française et an- glaise. (French and En- glish.)	Anglaise. (English.)	Française et anglaise. (French and English.)		Anglaise. (English.)	Française et anglaise. (French and English.)	Française et anglaise. (French and English.)	Anglaise. (English.)	Française et anglaise. (French and English.)	Quartiers. (Wards.)																																			
1re classe (1st class.)	1 professeur.																																											
2e classe (2nd class.)	1 Id.																																											
3e classe (3rd class.)	1 Id.																																											
4e classe (4th class.)	1 Id.																																											
5e classe (5th class.)	1 Id.																																											
1re classe (1st class.)	1 Id.																																											
2e classe (2nd class.)	1 Id.																																											
3e classe (3rd class.)	1 Id.																																											
4e classe (4th class.)	1 Id.																																											
1re classe (1st class.)	1 Id.																																											
2e classe (2nd class.)	1 Id.																																											
3e classe (3rd class.)	1 Id.																																											
4e classe (4th class.)	1 Id.																																											
1re classe (1st class.)	1 Id.																																											
2e classe (2nd class.)	1 Id.																																											
3e classe (3rd class.)	1 Id.																																											
1re classe (1st class.)	1 Id.																																											
2e classe (2nd class.)	1 Id.																																											
3e classe (3rd class.)	1 Id.																																											
4e classe (4th class.)	1 Id.																																											
1re classe (1st class.)	1 Id.																																											
2e classe (2nd class.)	1 Id.																																											
3e classe (3rd class.)	1 Id.																																											
4e classe (4th class.)	1 Id.																																											
1re classe (1st class.)	1 Id.																																											
2e classe (2nd class.)	1 Id.																																											
3e classe (3rd class.)	1 Id.																																											
4e classe (4th class.)	1 Id.																																											
5e classe (5th class.)	1 Id.																																											
6e classe (6th class.)	1 Id.																																											
7e classe (7th class.)	1 Id.																																											
1re classe (1st class.)	1 Id.																																											
2e classe (2nd class.)	1 Id.																																											
3e classe (3rd class.)	1 Id.																																											
1re classe (1st class.)	1 Id.																																											
2e classe (2nd class.)	1 Id.																																											
3e classe (3rd class.)	1 Id.																																											
4e classe (4th class.)	1 Id.																																											
1re classe (1st class.)	1 Id.																																											
2e classe (2nd class.)	1 Id.																																											
3e classe (3rd class.)	1 Id.																																											
4e classe (4th class.)	1 Id.																																											
5e classe (5th class.)	1 Id.																																											
6e classe (6th class.)	1 Id.																																											
1re classe (1st class.)	1 Id.																																											
2e classe (2nd class.)	1 Id.																																											
3e classe (3rd class.)	1 Id.																																											
4e classe (4th class.)	1 Id.																																											
5e classe (5th class.)	1 Id.																																											
6e classe (6th class.)	1 Id.																																											
60	85	100	168	60	62	75	85	170	78	81	84	98	92	104	149	72	110	136	55	105	150	95	115	141	170	65	95	97	180	75	88	92	90	95	146	Total.....	3723							
									Faubourg St. Laurent } 865																																			
									Faubourg Ste. Marie (St. } 1004																																			
									Récollcts.....																																			

TABLEAU H.—(TABLE H.)

CONTENANT la statistique des cités de Québec et de Montréal.
(CONTAINING the Statistics of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal.)

No. 1.

ÉCOLES CATHOLIQUES DE LA CITÉ DE QUÉBEC, EN 1864. (CATHOLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC, 1864.)

567	Ursulines de Québec. (Ursulines of Quebec.)
96	Hôpital-général. (General Hospital.)
2088	Écoles des Frères de la doctrine chrétienne. (Schools of the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine.)
365	Seurs du Bon Pasteur. (Sisters of the Good Shepherd.)
752	Seurs de charité. (Sisters of Charity.)
887	Congrégation de Notre-Dame à St. Roch. (Congrégation de Notre-Dame at St. Roch.)
300	Congrégation de Notre-Dame à St. Sauveur. (Congrégation de Notre-Dame at St. Sauveur.)
2180	Académies et autres écoles indépendantes. (Academies and other independent schools.)
412	Séminaire de Québec. (Seminary of Quebec.)
104	Université-Laval. (Laval University.)
40	École de théologie ou grand Séminaire. (School of Theology or main Seminary.)
34	École Normale Laval, élèves-maîtres. (Laval Normal School, male pupil teachers.)
49	Élèves-institutrices. (Female pupil teachers.)
130	Écoles modèles annexes de l'école normale Laval, garçons. (Model Schools attached to the Laval Normal School, boys.)
180	Filles. (Girls.)
8184	Total.

No. 2.

ÉCOLES CATHOLIQUES DE LA CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL, EN 1864. (CATHOLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL, 1864.)

94	École de l'Évêché. (Bishop's Schools.)
40	Orphelins des Seurs de la Miséricorde. (Deaf and Dumb Schools.)
68	Le petit séminaire de Montréal. (The small Seminary of Montreal.)
200	Étudiants en théologie. (Students of Theology.)
84	Collège Ste. Marie, R. P. Jésuites. (College of St. Mary, Rev. Jesuit Fathers.)
3723	Écoles des Frères de la doctrine chrétienne. (Christian Brothers Schools.)
4145	Écoles des seurs de la congrégation de Notre-Dame. (Schools of the Nuns of the Congrégation de Notre-Dame.)
40	École des orphelins et orphelines de l'hôpital-général, Seurs Grises. (Orphan's School of the General Hospital, Grey Nuns.)
408	Écoles des seurs de la Providence. (Schools of the Nuns of La Providence.)
100	La maîtrise. (La Maîtrise.)
630	Salles d'asiles. (Asylums.)
500	Écoles indépendantes irlandaises. (Irish independent schools.)
1240	Autres écoles et académies. (Other schools and academies.)
56	École normale Jacques-Cartier. (Jacques Cartier Normal School.)
128	École modèle annexe. (Model School attached.)
80	Académie des seurs du Sacré-Cœur. (Academy of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart.)
11796	Total.

TABLE I.

FOURTH DIVISION.—SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

No.	Name of the Institution.	Date of foundation.	By whom founded.	Composition of the Board of Administration.	Composition of the Board of Instruction.	No. of professors.	No. of pupils.
1	Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Cote St. Louis.....	1849	Revd. M. Lagorce ..	Professors in direction	Priests and Clerks of St. Viateur..... Nuns of the Canadian order of La Providence.....	5	28
2	Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Montreal.....	1853	Bishop Bourget.....	Directing Nuns.....			
3	Agricultural School at St. Anne Lapocatière.....	1858	The College of St. Ann.....	The Corporation of the College.....		5	68
4	School of Arts and Manufactures	1859	Board of Arts and Manufactures.....	Board of Arts and Manufactures.....	1 Priest and 1 Layman.....	2	19
					Laymen	6	58
					Total.....	18	173

FIFTH DIVISION.—PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No.	SECTIONS.	No. of Schools.	No. of Male and Female Teachers.	No. of pupils.
5	First Section. Model and Normal Schools.....	4	11	738
6	Second Section. Superior Primary Schools, or Model Schools, including Superior Schools for Girls which are not mentioned in the Fourth Section of Second Class Schools.....	260	325	19423
7	Third Section. Elementary Schools.....	3109	3127	142607
	Total	3373	3473	162768

RECAPITULATION OF THE FIVE PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS.

No.	DIVISIONS.	No. of Schools.	No. of persons forming the Board of Instruction.	No. of pupils.
9	Superior Schools.....	10	76	672
10	Second Class Schools.....	214	1079	32902
11	Normal Schools.....	3	28	224
12	Special Schools.....	4	18	173
13	Primary Schools.....	3373	3473	162768
	Total.....	3604	4674	196739

TABLE J.—STATEMENT of the number of Pupils attending the Schools of the Nuns of the Congregation of N. D., Montreal, 1864

Villa Maria.						Mont St. Mary.					Half boarding school, Mother House.			Half-boarding school, Mother House.			St. Denis's Academy.									
French and English.						French and English.					French and English.			French and English.			French and English.									
Course of gram. & superior.	1st & 2nd class.	3rd & 4th class.	5th & 6th class.	Total.		Course of gram. & superior.	1st & 2nd class.	3rd & 4th class.	5th & 6th class.	Total.	1st, 2nd & 3rd class.	4th, 5th & 6th class.	Total.	1st, 2nd & 3rd class.	4th, 5th & 6th class.	Total.	Superior course. 1st & 2nd class.	3rd & 4th class.	5th & 6th class.	Total.						
26	30	29	35	120		7	43	50	40	140	25	35	60	25	35	60	25	35	65	125						
Quebec Suburb.											St. Lawrence Suburb.				St. Antoine Suburb.			St. Joseph Suburb.								
French and English.											French and English.				French and English.			French.								
1st class, French & English.	2nd cl'ss, French	3rd class.	English class.	1st class, free.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	English class.	Total.	1st & 2nd class.	English class.	1st class, free.	2nd class.	3rd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	1st class, free.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	Total.
106	72	163	69	87	125	88	181	179	90	1160	109	63	49	65	75	361	41	58	75	90	267	80	110	135	325	
Bonsecours.						R�collets.				St. Mary's Convent			St. Ann's Suburb.					Day scholars of the Mother House.								
French and English.						English.				French and English.			French and English.													
1st class.	Free class.	Total.				1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	Total.	English class.	1st class, Fr.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class, Fr. & English.	2nd class.	1st cl. English.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	1st & 2nd class, French.	Total.	1st & 2nd class.	3rd & 4th class.	5th & 6th class.	Total.	
56	64	120				45	70	110	225	70	60	120	250	72	28	90	140	60	160	120	670	50	152	120	322	

RECAPITULATION.

Villa Maria.....	120	
Mount St. Mary	140	
Half-boarding school, Mother House	60	
St. Denis's Academy.....	125	
Day School, Mother House.....	322	
do. Bonsecours	120	
do. R�collets.....	225	
do St. Mary's Convent....	250	
Quebec Suburb.....	1160	
St. Lawrence do	361	
St. Antoine do	267	
St. Joseph do	325	
St. Ann's do	670	
Total number of pupils in the city..		4145

Year	Month	Day	Particulars	Debit	Credit	Balance
1881	Jan	1	Balance forward			100.00
1881	Jan	15	Wages	50.00		50.00
1881	Jan	31	Interest	10.00		60.00
1881	Feb	1	Balance forward			60.00
1881	Feb	15	Wages	40.00		100.00
1881	Feb	28	Interest	8.00		108.00
1881	Mar	1	Balance forward			108.00
1881	Mar	15	Wages	30.00		138.00
1881	Mar	31	Interest	6.00		144.00
1881	Apr	1	Balance forward			144.00
1881	Apr	15	Wages	20.00		164.00
1881	Apr	30	Interest	4.00		168.00
1881	May	1	Balance forward			168.00
1881	May	15	Wages	10.00		178.00
1881	May	31	Interest	2.00		180.00
1881	Jun	1	Balance forward			180.00
1881	Jun	15	Wages	5.00		185.00
1881	Jun	30	Interest	1.00		186.00
1881	Jul	1	Balance forward			186.00
1881	Jul	15	Wages	3.00		189.00
1881	Jul	31	Interest	1.00		190.00
1881	Aug	1	Balance forward			190.00
1881	Aug	15	Wages	2.00		192.00
1881	Aug	31	Interest	1.00		193.00
1881	Sep	1	Balance forward			193.00
1881	Sep	15	Wages	1.50		194.50
1881	Sep	30	Interest	0.50		195.00
1881	Oct	1	Balance forward			195.00
1881	Oct	15	Wages	1.00		196.00
1881	Oct	31	Interest	0.50		196.50
1881	Nov	1	Balance forward			196.50
1881	Nov	15	Wages	0.50		197.00
1881	Nov	30	Interest	0.25		197.25
1881	Dec	1	Balance forward			197.25
1881	Dec	15	Wages	0.25		197.50
1881	Dec	31	Interest	0.10		197.60
1882	Jan	1	Balance forward			197.60
1882	Jan	15	Wages	0.10		197.70
1882	Jan	31	Interest	0.05		197.75

APPENDIX No. 4.

REPORT

ON THE

DISTRIBUTION OF THE GRANT FOR SUPERIOR EDUCATION, FOR 1864.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 10th February 1865.

To the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the scheme for the distribution of the Grant for Superior Education, for 1864.

The only new institutions placed on the list this year, are the following :

ACADEMIES FOR BOYS.

Girouard Academy, St. Hyacinthe.....	\$150
Bedford, High School.....	100

ACADEMY FOR GIRLS.

Berthier	\$100
----------------	-------

MODEL SCHOOLS.

St. Romuald (girls).....	\$56
West Farnham.....	74
West Brome.....	74
St. Pierre les Becquets.....	56
Berthier, diss.....	56
Côteau Landing, diss.....	56
St. Stanislas.....	56
St. Anicet.....	56
Village St. Jean-Baptiste (city of Hochelaga).....	74
St. Janvier.....	56
Ste. Anne de Kamouraska, convent.....	74
St. Denis (en haut).....	74
Château Richer (girls).....	56

Changes having been made in the scheme of distribution I had submitted last year, the most earnest appeals were made by those institutions whose grants were reduced. These applications were returned to me by the Government, and I was compelled to reply that it was out of my power to meet their requirements before the present distribution.

I deeply regret that the state of the Superior Education Fund and the new applications, do not permit me to recommend the restoration to these institutions of the whole sum deducted from their grant. I propose to leave the increases already made intact; the institutions in favor of which increases have been granted, must have calculated on a continuance of this liberality on the part of the Government.

I propose, at the same time, to place the grant in favor of the University of Bishop's College again on the same footing as in previous years. I propose restoring to the College of St. Francis, at Richmond, and to the Lachute College, the half of the amount deducted from their grants. As regards the latter institution, the information I have obtained from Inspector Bruce, who has visited it quite recently, convinces me that it is entitled to the aid I recommend for this year, which is not larger than the grants of many academies not superior to this institution.

To meet these various increases, and also in order to have a balance of \$1056 to be distributed subsequently, in case any of the institutions should omit to make their report in proper time, and in case of any error or omission in the present scheme, I propose to make a reduction of 2 per cent. on the grants of lists Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and on all grants over one hundred dollars in lists Nos. 5 and 6. I propose to make a reduction of 3 per cent. in list No. 4, in which the grants are, in proportion, higher than those in lists Nos. 5 and 6, the institutions being also of less importance than those in the three first lists. In these calculations cents are not counted.

I recommend that I be empowered to retain the grants of academies and model schools, whose reports do not shew that the professors and teachers hold the requisite diplomas, until I shall have obtained satisfactory information on this head.

The amount of each of the several lists is as follows :

List No. 1—Universities	\$ 4,717 00
List No. 2—Classical Colleges.....	13,247 00
List No. 3—Industrial Colleges.....	7,863 00
List No. 4—Academies for boys or mixed.....	13,417 00
List No. 5—Academies for girls.....	10,481 00
List No. 6—Model Schools	17,219 00
Total.....	\$66,944 00

I request, therefore, that you will obtain the issue of a warrant for the sum of \$66,944 (sixty six thousand nine hundred and forty four dollars.)

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

QUEBEC, 18th March, 1865.

To the Honorable the Provincial, Secretary,
Quebec.

SIR,—With reference to my report on the distribution of the grant for Superior Education for the year 1864, I have the honor to inform you that I have no objection

whatever to recommend the following changes at the suggestion of the Honorable Solicitor General Langevin :—

REDUCTIONS.

List No. 3—Masson College.....	\$900	instead of	\$980
List No. 3—Lachûte College.....	225	“ “	269
List No. 4—Charleston	300	“ “	323
List No. 6—West Farnham.....	56	“ “	74
List No. 6—West Brome.....	56	“ “	74

INCREASES.

List No. 3—College Ste. Marie de Monnoir	\$580	instead of	\$490
List No. 5—Académie St. Denis, Montreal.....	186	“ “	147
List No. 6—St. Anselme	74	“ “	56
List No. 6—Deschambault.....	74	“ “	56
List No. 6—St. Romuald de Lévis	74	“ “	56

Increase, \$183. Reduction, \$183.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Superintendent of Education.

Copy of a Report of the Honorable the Executive Council, sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, 23rd March, 1865.

On application of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, dated 10th February, 1865, and on recommendation of the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, the Committee advise that a warrant do issue in favor of the Superintendent for the sum of sixty seven thousand and fifty-six dollars (\$67,056) out of the Legislative Grant for Superior Education in Lower Canada, for the year 1864, and that the same sum be distributed by him in accordance with the lists he himself has submitted, as amended by his letter of the 18th March, 1865, and by the Report of the Honorable Solicitor General for Lower Canada, namely :—

List No. 1—Universities	\$ 4,717.00
List No. 2—Classical Colleges ...	13,359.00
List No. 3—Industrial Colleges	7,863.00
List No. 4—Academies (boys).....	13,417.00
List No. 5—Academies (girls).....	10,481.00
List No. 6—Model Schools.....	17,219.00
Total.....	\$67,056.00

They further recommend that the Superintendent be authorized to retain the part of the said amount accruing to academies and model schools from such of these institutions as shall not have shewn by their reports that the professors and teachers teaching therein hold the requisite diplomas, until the Superintendent be informed that such is the case.

The Committee respectfully submit this report for your approval.

Certified,

(Signed),

W. H. LEE.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
 QUEBEC, 30th March, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of an Order in Council passed on the subject of the distribution of the Fund for Superior Education, together with a copy of the Order in Council on the subject of poor schools, begging you to excuse the oversight which has occurred with reference to these two matters, referred to in your telegram of this day.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
 Your very obedient servant,
 (Signed,) ET. PARENT,
 Assistant Secretary.

To the Honorable P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,
 Superintendent of Education,
 Montreal.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
 QUEBEC, 31st March, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the Solicitor General's amendment, referred to in the Order in Council of the 23rd instant, relative to Superior Education, consists in the addition of one hundred and twelve dollars (\$112) to the grant of "St. Francis College, Richmond."

I have the honor to be,
 Sir,
 Your obt. servant,
 (Signed,) ET. PARENT,
 Assistant Secretary.

To the Honorable P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,
 Superintendent of Education,
 Montreal.

TABLEAU de la distribution de la subvention de l'Education Supérieure pour l'année 1864, en vertu de l'acte 18 Vict., chap. 54.
 (TABLE of the Distribution of the Grant for Superior Education for the year 1864, in virtue of the Act 18 Vic., chap. 54.)

LISTE No. 1.—UNIVERSITÉS. (LIST No. 1.—UNIVERSITIES.)

Nom de l'institution. (Name of the Institution.)	Nombre d'élèves. (Number of pupils.)	Subvention annuelle pour 1863. (Annual grant for 1863.)	Subvention annuelle pour 1864. (Annual grant for 1864.)
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Collège McGill (McGill College)	292	2407 00	2359 00
Au même, pour une année de salaire du secrétaire de l'institution royale, du messenger et dépenses casuelles (To the same, for one year's salary to the Secretary of the Royal Institution, the messenger and for casual expenses).....		671 00	671 00
Bishop's College.....	167	1500 00	1687 00
Total.....			4717 00

LISTE No. 2.—COLLÉGES CLASSIQUES.

(LIST No. 2.—CLASSICAL COLLEGES.)

Nom de l'institution. (Name of the Institution.)	Nombre d'élèves. (Number of pupils.)			Nom de l'institution. (Name of the Institution.)	Nombre d'élèves. (Number of pupils.)		
	Subvention annuelle pour 1863. (Annual grant for 1863.)	Subvention annuelle pour 1864. (Annual grant for 1864.)	Subvention annuelle pour 1863. (Annual grant for 1863.)		Subvention annuelle pour 1863. (Annual grant for 1863.)	Subvention annuelle pour 1864. (Annual grant for 1864.)	
		\$	\$			\$	\$
Nicolet.....	249	1721	1687	High School de Québec, pour l'instruction de 30 élèves dé- signés par le gouvernement (High School of Quebec, for the instruction of 30 pupils appointed by the Government) St. François, Richmond..... Trois-Rivières (Three Rivers).. Morin			
St. Hyacinthe	231	1721	1687				
Ste. Thérèse.....	211	1377	1350				
Ste. Anne Lapocatière.....	252	1721	1687				
L'Assomption	191	1377	1350				
Ste. Marie, Montréal.....	238	1377	1350		137	1128	1128
High School du collège McGill (High School of McGill Col- lege) ..	250	1128	1128		120	750	1012
					103	600	588
					30	400	392
					Total		13359

LISTE No. 3.—COLLÉGES INDUSTRIELS.

(LIST No. 3.—INDUSTRIAL COLLEGES.)

Nom de l'institution. (Name of the Institution.)	Nombre d'élèves. (Number of pupils.)			Nom de l'institution. (Name of the Institution.)	Nombre d'élèves. (Number of pupils.)		
	Subvention annuelle pour 1863. (Annual grant for 1863.)	Subvention annuelle pour 1864. (Annual grant for 1864.)	Subvention annuelle pour 1863. (Annual grant for 1863.)		Subvention annuelle pour 1863. (Annual grant for 1863.)	Subvention annuelle pour 1864. (Annual grant for 1864.)	
		\$	\$			\$	\$
Joliette	141	845	829	Lachute.....	182	178	225
Masson	277	1000	900	Verchères.....	167	338	332
Notre-Dame de Lévis.....	150	845	829	Varennés.....	105	253	248
St. Michel, Bellechasse.....	136	845	829	Sherbrooke.....	55	253	248
Laval	84	338	332	Longueuil	337	342	336
Rigaud	145	845	829	St. Laurent	246	500	490
Ste. Marie de Monnoir	174	500	580				
Ste. Marie de Beauce.....	121	338	332	Total.....			7829
Rimouski	115	500	490				

LISTE No. 4—ACADÉMIES DE GARÇONS, OU MIXTES.

(LIST No. 4—ACADEMIES FOR BOYS, OR MIXED.)

Nom de l'institution. (Name of the Institution.)	Nombre d'élèves. (Number of pupils.)	Subvention annuelle pour 1863. (Annual grant for 1863.)	Subvention annuelle pour 1864. (Annual grant for 1864.)	Nom de l'institution. Name of the Institution	Nombre d'élèves. (Number of pupils.)	Subvention annuelle pour 1863. (Annual grant for 1863.)	Subvention annuelle pour 1864. (Annual grant for 1864.)
		\$	\$			\$	\$
Aylmer, catholiques.....	75	228	222	Knowlton	65	304	295
Aylmer, protestants.....	34	228	222	Kamouraska	75	338	328
Beauharnais, St. Clément	228	228	222	Laprairie	92	203	197
Bonin, St. André, Argenteuil...	126	228	222	Lotbinière.....	31	135	131
Baie du Febvre.....	146	152	148	L'Islet.....	105	228	222
Baie St. Paul.....	70	169	164	Académie Commerciale cath., (Cath. Commercial Academy,)			
Barnston	60	152	148	Montréal	142	228	222
Berthier	140	340	330	Montmagny.....	233	253	246
Buckingham	49	152	148	Ste. Marthe.....	80	152	148
Beloeil.....	84	340	330	Missisquoi.....	40	233	226
Chambly	75	178	173	Pointe-aux-Trembles, Hoche- laga	80	304	295
Cap Santé.....	18	152	148	Phillipsburg	49	152	148
Clarenceville.....	63	304	295	Sherbrooke	77	338	328
Clarendon	34	152	148	Sorel, catholiques.	350	400	388
Cassville	75	152	148	Sorel, protestants.....	34	135	131
Compton	82	152	148	Stanbridge	60	228	222
Cookshire	48	152	148	Sutton	84	192	187
St. Cyprien.....	140	152	148	Shefford	90	304	340
Charleston	73	480	300	Stanstead.....	180	542	526
Danville	107	228	222	St. Timothée	120	135	131
Dudswell	40	152	148	Trois-Rivières, (Three Rivers,) protestants	20	150	146
Dunham	65	304	295	Vaudreuil.....	100	152	148
Durham, No. 1.....	62	135	131	Yamachiche.....	125	228	222
St. Eustache.....	105	228	222	Académie Commerciale et Litt., (Litt. and Comm. Academy,)			
Farnham, catholiques.....	238	203	197	Québec	92	152	148
Farnham, protestants.....	50	228	222	St. André, d'Argenteuil.....	108	93	93
Freleighsburg.....	55	203	197	Roxton	50	133	129
St. Coloman de Sillery.....	195	152	148	High School de (of) Bedford...	55	.....	100
Ste. Foye.....	55	152	148	Académie Girouard, (Girouard's Academy, St. Hyacinthe.....	375	.....	150
Gentilly.....	108	152	148				
Granby.....	119	304	295	Total			13394
Georgeville	55	152	148				
St. Grégoire	116	152	148				
Huntingdon	88	338	328				
St. Jean, Dorchester, cath.....	267	304	295				
St. Jean, Dorchester, prot.....	39	304	295				
St. Jean, Isle d'Orléans.....	103	152	148				

LISTE No. 5—ACADÉMIES DE FILLES.

(LIST No. 5—ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.)

Nom de l'institution. Name of the Institution.	1863.			1864.			
	Nombre d'élèves (Number of pupils.)	Subvention annuelle pour (Annual grant for 1863.)	Subvention annuelle pour (Annual grant for 1864.)	Nombre d'élèves. (Number of pupils.)	Subvention annuelle pour 1863. (Annual grant for 1863.)	Subvention annuelle pour 1864. (Annual grant for 1864.)	
		\$	\$		\$	\$	
Ste. Anne de Lapérade	136	135	133	St. Laurent, Jacques-Cartier....	131	203	199
St. Ambroise de Kildare.....	115	93	93	Longue-Pointe	27	152	149
L'Assomption	178	135	133	Montréal, pension de 12 sourdes- muettes, (board of 12 deaf and dumb females).....		449	440
St. Aimé	112	114	112	Ste. Marie de Monnoir.....	148	152	149
Baie St. Paul	93	114	112	Ste. Marie de Beauce	121	169	166
Belœil	84	93	93	St. Martin.....	92	93	93
Boucherville	122	93	93	St. Michel de Bellechasse.....	95	228	224
Cedars	62	93	93	St. Nicolas	57	93	93
Chambly	130	152	149	St. Paul de l'Industrie.....	61	93	93
St. Césaire	185	127	125	Pointe-Claire.....	79	93	93
Ste. Croix	75	152	149	Pointe-aux-Trembles, Hoche- laga.....	122	203	199
Cowansville	40	152	149	Pointe-aux-Trembles, Portneuf.	113	203	199
St. Charles, Industrie.....	316	203	199	Rivière-Ouelle	80	174	171
Châteauguay	104	93	93	Rimouski	102	228	224
St. Clément.....	264	152	149	Ste. Scholastique	130	101	99
St. Cyprien	162	93	93	Sherbrooke	152	304	298
St. Denis.....	120	93	93	Sorel	401	350	343
Ste. Elizabeth.....	119	203	199	Ste. Thérèse	137	93	93
St. Eustache	125	96	96	St. Thomas de Pierreville.....	70	152	149
St. Grégoire	233	228	224	St. Timothée	125	135	133
Ste. Geneviève.....	90	93	93	St. Thomas de Montmagny.....	182	228	224
St. Henri de Mascouche.....	98	93	93	Varenes.....	96	169	166
St. Hilaire.....	70	93	93	Yamachiche.....	116	152	149
St. Hugues	85	304	298	St. Benoit.....	96	152	149
St. Hyacinthe, Sœurs de la Charité, (Sisters of Charity)..	320	135	133	Trois-Rivières, (Three Rivers.)	252	228	224
St. Hyacinthe, Sœurs de la Pré- sentation, (Sisters of presen- tation).....	209	135	133	Ste. Famille	69	195	191
L'Islet	70	135	133	Terrebonne	140	93	93
Ile-Verte.....	69	133	131	Trois-Pistoles, No. 1.....	50	133	131
St. Jean, Dorchester.....	449	228	224	Vaudreuil.....	89	93	93
St. Jacques de l'Achigan.....	189	203	199	Académie de la rue St. Denis, (Academy of St. Denis street,)			
St. Joseph de Lévis.....	285	304	298	Montréal	131	150	186
Kakouna	82	169	166	Berthier, Comté de Berthier....	114		100
Kamouraska	75	152	149				
Laprairie	133	93	93				
Longueuil	352	304	298				
St. Lin.....	94	93	93				
				Total			10520

LISTE No. 6.—ÉCOLES MODÈLES.

(LIST No. 6.—MODEL SCHOOLS.)

Nom de l'institution. (Name of the Institution.)	Nombre d'élèves (Number of pupils.)	Subvention annuelle pour 1863. (Annual grant for 1863.)		Subvention annuelle pour 1864. (Annual grant for 1864.)		Nom de l'institution. Name of the Institution.	Nombre d'élèves. (Number of pupils.)	Subvention annuelle pour 1863. (Annual grant for 1863.)		Subvention annuelle pour 1864. (Annual grant for 1864.)	
		\$	\$	\$	\$			\$	\$		
St. Andrew's School, Quebec...	37	511	501	St. André, Kamouraska	74	74	74				
British and Canadian School Society, Montreal	114	676	663	St. Anne des Plaines	97	74	74				
Colonial Church and School Society, Sherbrooke	110	169	166	St. Césaire	186	74	74				
British and Canadian School Society, Quebec.....	192	740	726	St. Joachim, Deux-Montagnes.	67	74	74				
National School, Quebec	240	375	368	Boucherville.....	116	74	74				
Pointe St. Charles, Montréal...	190	250	245	Lachine, diss.....	68	74	74				
Société d'éducation (Educa- tional Society,) Québec	521	946	927	Malbaie	118	74	74				
Société d'éducation, Trois-Ri- vières (Educational Society, Three Rivers).....	353	509	499	St. Ste. Rose	84	74	74				
Free School in connection with the American Presbyterian School Society, Montreal	110	333	332	St. Denis, Kamouraska.....	110	74	74				
Colonial Church and School Society, Montreal	1132	676	663	Chicoutimi	123	140	138				
Lorette, école de filles (Girls' School).....		133	133	St. Sévère	73	74	74				
Lorette, école de garçons (Boys' School).....		133	133	Bury	57	74	74				
Stanford	40	56	56	Châteauguay	78	74	74				
St. François, école sauvage (Indian School).....	25	169	166	St. Hilaire	53	74	74				
Québec, Basse-Ville (Lower Town) Infant School.....	50	169	166	Ste. Scholastique	90	74	74				
Québec, Haute-Ville (Upper Town) Infant School.....	80	205	201	St. Joseph de Lévis.....	302	74	74				
St. Jacques, Montréal.....	790	845	823	St. Michel Archange.....	128	74	74				
Les commissaires catholiques de Québec (The Catholic Com- missioners of Quebec).....	622	338	332	St. Jean Deschailions	66	74	74				
Deschambeault	53	152	149	St. Gervais	30	74	74				
St. Constant.....	99	114	112	St. Nicolas, Lévis	37	74	74				
St. Jacques le Mineur	138	114	112	St. Isidore, Laprairie	80	74	74				
Pointe Claire.....	66	152	149	St. Henri de Lauzon	60	74	74				
Lachine	235	74	74	St. Gertrude	31	74	74				
Côte des Neiges	75	74	74	Grande Baie	40	152	149				
St. Antoine de Tilly.....	28	74	74	Sommeret	56	56	56				
St. Edouard de Napierville.....	121	74	74	Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan....	115	56	74				
Ste. Philomène.....	53	74	74	St. Valentin	92	56	56				
St. François du Lac	107	74	74	St. Vincent de Paul	49	56	56				
Laprairie.....	42	74	74	Ste. Martine, garçons (boys)...	128	56	56				
Lacolle	67	74	74	Béancour.....	165	56	56				
Côteau St. Louis	116	74	74	St. Hubert.....	55	56	56				
Rivière du Loup.....	66	74	74	St. Jérôme	46	56	56				
St. Anne de Lapérade.....	99	74	74	Ste. Gertrude	36	74	74				
St. Romuald de Lévis, Etche- min.....	201	74	74	St. Charles, Bellechasse, garçons (boys)	87	74	74				
St. Charles, St. Hyacinthe.....	123	74	74	St. George, Cacouna	90	56	56				
St. Grégoire.....	56	74	74	Pointe-aux-Trembles, Portneuf	71	74	74				
St. Henri, Hochelaga	130	74	74	St. Cécile, Beauharnais	167	74	74				
Beaumont	85	74	74	Eboulements	76	74	74				
				École modèle protestante, rue Panet (Protestant Model School, Panet Street, Mont- real)	249	74	74				
				St. Laurent, Montmorency.....	100	74	74				
				Rawdon.....	18	74	74				
				St. Gervais.....	55	74	74				
				Notre Dame de la Victoire, Lévis	180	74	74				
				Rigaud, couvent (convent).....	86	74	74				
				St. Vincent de Paul, couvent (convent)	114	74	74				
				École de la Visitation, faubourg Québec (Visitation School, Quebec Suburbs, Montreal)...	800	74	74				
				St. Jean Port Joly, filles (girls)	15	74	74				
				Lacolle, diss.....	135	74	74				

LISTE No. 6.—ÉCOLES MODÈLES.—*Suite.*
(LIST No. 6.—MODEL SCHOOLS.—*Continued.*)

Nom de l'institution. Name of the Institution.	Nombre d'élèves. (Number of pupils.)	Subvention annuelle pour 1863. (Annual grant for 1863.)		Subvention annuelle pour 1864. (Annual grant for 1864.)		Nom de l'institution. (Name of the Institution.)	Nombre d'élèves. (Number of pupils.)	Subvention annuelle pour 1863. (Annual grant for 1863.)		Subvention annuelle pour 1864. (Annual grant for 1864.)	
		\$	¢	\$	¢			\$	¢	\$	¢
Ste. Anne, No. 2, Kamouraska	64	56	56	56	56	St. Calixte de Sommerset	104	74	74	74	74
Melbourne, filles (girls)	84	74	74	74	74	St. Roch de l'Achigan	86	74	74	74	74
Ecole allemande protestante de Montréal (German Protestant School of Montreal)	55	56	56	56	56	St. Henri, diss.	73	74	74	74	74
Pointe du Lac	101	74	74	74	74	Henriville, Iberville	108	56	56	56	56
St. Edouard, Témiscouata, filles (girls)	108	74	74	74	74	Arthabaskaville	122	56	56	56	56
Château-Richer	57	74	74	74	74	St. Anselme, couvent (convent)	80	56	74	74	74
Lotbinière	62	74	74	74	74	Carleton	76	74	109	74	74
Rivière-Ouelle	44	74	74	74	74	Côteau du Lac	59	74	74	74	74
St. Narcisse	82	74	74	74	74	Deschambeault, couvent (con- vent)	91	56	74	74	74
St. Paschal	108	74	74	74	74	St. Henri, Hochelaga, couvent (convent)	196	56	56	56	56
Ste. Famille, Ile d'Orléans (Island of Orleans)	56	74	74	74	74	Ste. Hélène, Kamouraska	84	56	56	56	56
Ste. Foye	112	74	74	74	74	Inverness	35	56	56	56	56
St. Stanislas	97	74	74	74	74	Ste. Julie, Mégantic	50	56	56	56	56
Leeds	63	74	74	74	74	St. Lambert, Lévis	67	56	56	56	56
St. Henri de Mascouche	88	74	74	74	74	Mataue	58	56	56	56	56
Ecureuils	121	56	56	56	56	Magog	40	74	74	74	74
St. Jean Chrysostôme, No. 2	48	56	56	56	56	Ste. Martine, filles (girls)	102	56	56	56	56
Rivière-des-Prairies	25	56	56	56	56	Nicolet	76	56	56	56	56
St. Louis de Gonzague	140	56	56	56	56	St. Placide, Deux-Montagnes (Two Mountains)	73	74	74	74	74
St. Léon	87	56	56	56	56	Ste. Ursule	94	56	56	56	56
St. Aimé	124	74	74	74	74	Sault-aux-Récollets	82	74	74	74	74
Ecole catholique St. Patrice, Pointe St. Charles, Montréal (St. Patrick's Catholic School at Point St. Charles, Montreal)	105	74	74	74	74	Sherrington	121	93	93	93	93
Faubourg St. Jean (St. John's Suburb), Québec	81	74	74	74	74	Huntingdon	63	74	74	74	74
St. Alexandre, Iberville	67	74	74	74	74	Henriville, couvent (convent)	144	56	56	56	56
L'Acadie	123	74	74	74	74	Shefford Ouest (West)	46	75	75	75	75
Ste. Claire, D.	96	74	74	74	74	St. Romuald de Lévis, filles (girls)	114	74	74	74	74
St. Charles, Bellechasse, filles (girls)	104	74	74	74	74	Farnham Ouest (West)	21	56	56	56	56
Cap St. Ignace	92	74	74	74	74	Brome Ouest (West)	33	56	56	56	56
Escoumins	57	74	74	74	74	Berthier, B., diss.	35	56	56	56	56
St. Edouard, Témiscouata, gar- çons (boys)	80	74	74	74	74	Côteau Landing, filles (girls)	86	56	56	56	56
St. Frédéric, Drummond	53	74	74	74	74	St. Stanislas	60	56	56	56	56
Iberville	129	74	74	74	74	Château-Richer, filles (girls)	74	56	56	56	56
St. Irénée	60	74	74	74	74	St. Anicet	101	56	56	56	56
St. Philippe	72	74	74	74	74	St. Jean-Baptiste, village	284	74	74	74	74
						St. Janvier	56	56	56	56	56
						Ste. Anne, Kamouraska	149	74	74	74	74
						St. Denis, Richelieu	62	74	74	74	74
						St. Sulpice	92	56	56	56	56
						St. Pierre les Becquets	56	56	56	56	56
						Total					17237

TABLE of the distribution of the Supplementary Aid to Poor Municipalities, for 1864.

County.	Municipalities.	Reasons for granting Supplementary Aid, and for establishing amount granted to each Municipality.	Amount of ordinary annual grant.		Amount of assessment of supplementary aid prayed for.		Supplementary aid granted.	
			\$	c.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Argenteuil	Mille-Isles	New settlement and poor	63	54	224	00	40	00
do	Morin Township	Has built a school	51	32	200	00	40	00
do	Gore and Wentworth	do	128	42	212	00	40	00
do	Chatham, No. 1, diss.	Scant population and supports 2 schools	41	00	91	93	40	00
Arthabaska	Ste. Eulalie	New settlement	12	22	88	00	80	00
do	St. Léonard	do Has built 1 school house (\$100)	29	50	83	00	80	00
do	Chester West	do do 2 do (\$180)	84	90	324	00	60	00
do	Chester East	do do 1 do (\$90)	88	98	198	00	60	00
do	Ste. Clotilde	do do 1 do (\$94)	21	36	98	11	40	00
do	St. Valère	do do	57	26	112	00	80	00
do	Warwick	do do 1 do (\$140)	150	46	619	68	80	00
do	do diss.	do do 2 do (\$295)			94	45	125	00
do	St. Venceslas	do do 2 do (\$200)	13	78	72	00	80	00
do	St. Norbert	do do	139	30	140	00	40	00
do	Victoriaville	do About to build 2 school houses	110	96	300	00	80	00
do	St. Christophe	do Has built 2 school houses (\$200)	167	26	180	00	80	00
do	Chénier	New settlement					80	00
do	Tingwick	Has to pay a heavy debt						26
Beauventure	Matapédia	Poor settlement and supports 2 schools	35	04	137	00	40	00
do	Hope	do do 2 do			184	00	60	00
do	do diss.	do Has built school houses (\$500)	98	68	60	00	60	00
do	Nouvelle	do Has made repairs to the amount of (\$90)	84	18	200	00	40	00
do	Ristigouche	do and supports 2 schools	58	90	108	00	50	00
do	Rustico	do do 2 do	43	06			40	00
do	New-Richmond	do do 2 do			185	00	40	00
do	do diss.	do do 2 do	170	70	124	00	40	00
do	Carleton	do do 2 do	108	30	456	00	40	00
do	María	do which supports 4 schools and has to build a house (\$250)	206	10	290	00	60	00
do	Shoobred	Poor settlement which supports 2 schools	92	30	190	00	40	00
do	Port Daniel	do do 2 do	130	58	180	00	80	00
do	Ristigouche (Indians)	Too poor to pay school tax	50	00			80	00
Beauce	Aylmer	New settlement and supports 4 schools	97	78	223	00	50	00
do	St. Frédéric	do do 5 do	169	58	232	00	60	00
do	Forsyth	do do do	76	54	110	00	40	00
do	St. Ephrem	do do 3 do	104	02	215	00	40	00

do	St. Victor	do	do	4	do	has built 1 house (\$460)	130 78	348 00	40 00	26 00	
do	Lambton	do	do	2	do		99 48	188 00	40 00	26 00	
do	Metgermette	do	do	do	do		66 36	80 00	40 00	26 00	
do	Aubert-Gallion	do	do	6	do		200 10	315 84	40 00	26 00	
Bellechasse	Armagh	Newly erected and poor					73 26	74 00	50 00	16 00	
Bago	St. André	The population has increased considerably and supports 7 schools.					194 00	2139 00	80 00	26 00	
Brome	Bolton, diss.	They are poor and support 2 schools					45 00	169 64	80 00	26 09	
Chicoutimi	Laterrière	Poor Municipality and supports 3 schools					96 26	300 00	40 00	26 00	
do	St. Jean	do	do			39 34	60 00	40 00	26 00		
do	St. Joseph	do	do			69 04	227 55	40 00	26 00		
do	Ouatchouan	New and poor settlement					45 58	100 00	40 00	26 00	
do	Grande Baie	New settlement					154 86	418 45	100 00	26 00	
do	Chicoutimi, village	do	do			Has built a school house (\$1600)	90 66	288 00	200 00	26 00	
do	Bagotville	do	do			and supports 5 schools	148 80	480 00	40 00	26 00	
do	Bagotville, village	do	do				48 62	111 00	40 00	26 00	
do	Hébertville	do	do	2	do		104 46	112 00	60 00	26 00	
Champlain	St. Maurice, diss.	The population is not large					13 00	67 00	40 00	16 00	
do	St. Tite	New Municipality, entered in operation in July							40 00	26 00	
do	St. Narcisse	New and poor municipality					110 66	180 00	60 00	26 00	
do	Forges-Radnor	do	do			46 00	71 25	50 00	26 00		
do	N.-D. du Mont Carmel	New Municipality and supports 3 schools					55 62	172 00	60 00	26 00	
Compton	Winslow North	do	do	3	do		80 62	196 00	40 00	26 00	
do	Winslow South	do	do	5	do		102 18	205 00	40 00	26 00	
do	Clifton	do	do	5	do	has built a house (\$155)	61 50	160 00	40 08	26 00	
do	Newport and Auckland	do	do			45 56	304 00	60 00	26 00		
do	Lingwick	do	do	4	do		63 76	380 00	60 00	26 00	
do	Hereford	do	do	9	do		41 38	260 00	45 00	26 00	
Charlevoix	Settrington	do	do			61 04	20 00	40 00	26 00		
do	He-aux-Coudres	Limited means and supports 4 schools, has built 2 houses (\$304)					79 14	158 06	40 00	26 00	
do	St. Irénée	Limited means and supports 3 schools					112 82	240 00	50 00	26 00	
do	St. Urbain	do	do	2	do		66 02	143 50	40 00	26 00	
do	St. Agnès	do	do	4	do	Repairs to school house (\$140)	149 68	308 00	50 00	26 00	
do	Petite-Rivière	This municipality is poor and not numerous					82 30	91 00	80 00	12 00	
do	St. Fidèle	do	do			and supports 3 schools. Repairs to school houses (\$80)	94 52	180 00	30 00	26 00	
do	De Sales	New and poor settlement. Has built a school house					45 00	30 00	40 00	26 00	
do	St. Placide	do	do			Has built 2 school houses	50 74	120 00	40 00	26 00	
Châteauguay	Ormatown, diss.	The population is small and poor					25 00	69 00	160 00	20 00	
Dorchester	Standon	New settlement and not numerous					48 50	70 00	30 00	20 00	
Drammond	St. Germain	Poor and supports 5 schools. Has built a school house (\$145)					177 84	399 00	45 00	26 00	
do	Grantham	This Municipality, although not much extended and not numerous, has levied a great assessment for debts					143 58	279 65	90 00	80 00	
do	Wickham	Has limited means and supports 3 schools. Has also built a house (\$100)					71 04	354 00	50 00	26 00	
do	Durham, No. 1	Scant population and supports 12 schools					183 34	387 56	80 00	26 00	
do	St. Pierre	do	do	11	do		198 40	566 38	40 00	26 00	
do	St. Bonaventure	do	do	3	do		105 24	147 00	80 00	26 00	
do	Wendover	New and poor municipality					53 74	100 16	80 00	26 00	

TABLE of the distribution of the Supplementary Aid to Poor Municipalities, for 1864.—Continued.

Counties.	Municipalities.	Reasons for granting Supplementary Aid, and for establishing amount granted to each Municipality.	Amount of ordinary annual grant.	Amount of assessment collected.	Amount of supplementary aid prayed for.	Supplementary grant allowed.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Gaspé	Newport	New and poor Municipality	46 90	114 00	80 00	26 00
do	Pabos	do do Has built 2 school houses	42 72	288 00	80 00	26 00
do	Grande-Rivière	Limited means. Supports 2 schools and has built a house for model school	149 00	400 00	80 00	26 00
do	Percé	Poor and makes great sacrifices to support good schools	169 04	600 00	80 00	26 00
do	Cap-Désespoir	do do do do	131 34	300 00	80 00	26 00
do	Isle-Bonaventure	Rate-payers poor and scant population	30 00	40 00	40 00	12 00
do	York et Haldimand	The population is small. Makes great sacrifices	32 34	150 00	40 00	26 00
do	Cap-des-Rosiers	do do do do	39 94	100 00	60 00	26 00
do	Anse-à-Grisfonds	do do do do	100 84	180 00	40 00	26 00
do	Coteau St. Louis, diss.	The population is not large	30 00	260 00	40 00	12 00
Huntingdon	Huntingdon, diss.	Poor and supports 2 good schools	20 00	160 00	40 00	26 00
do	Hemmingford	Poor municipality and supports 3 schools	100 00	132 00	40 00	26 00
L'Islet	St. Hubert	do do 5 do	149 86	225 00	40 00	26 00
do	St. Cyrille	do do 2 do	73 70	141 00	80 00	26 00
Joliette	St. Ambroise, diss.	The population is not large	30 00	100 00	40 00	16 00
do	Ste. Mélanie	This municipality supports 5 good schools	158 60	496 00	40 00	26 00
do	St. Alphonse	do do 3 do	215 58	337 00	40 00	26 00
Kamouraska	Mont-Carmel	Poor settlement and scant population, supports 2 schools	67 60	94 95	40 00	26 00
do diss.	Ste. Hélène	Rate-payers poor and support 5 schools	143 58	200 50	80 00	26 00
do	St. Onésime	do The fire destroyed a great part of the seeds	88 60	88 00	40 00	26 00
do	St. Alexandre	do and supports 5 schools	196 14	256 60	80 00	26 00
Lotbinière	St. Flavien	do do Has built a house (\$200)	115 88	218 00	50 00	26 00
do	St. Gilles	do do 5 do	97 30	37 00	40 00	26 00
do	St. Agapit	Very poor municipality	38 70	38 30	25 00	16 00
do	St. Lambert	Rate-payers poor and support 8 good schools	186 08	234 70	40 00	26 00
do	Etchemin, village	Supports two superior schools	90 66	272 00	40 00	30 00
Mégantic	Inverness diss.	They support 2 schools and have limited means	40 92	90 00	40 00	16 00
do	Ste. Julie	do do do	158 04	350 00	40 00	26 00
Montmagny	Isle-aux-Grues	Has limited means and supports 2 schools	68 28	100 73	40 00	18 00
do	Grosse-Isle	Very small population	4 18	60 00	40 00	40 00
do	Laval	The inhabitants are poor and population scattered	42 98	80 00	40 00	20 00
do	St. Ferréol	Scant population and built a house (\$400)	98 50	98 00	40 00	16 00
Maskinongé	St. Didace	do and supports 5 schools	159 62	202 00	120 00	26 00
do	Peterborough	New and poor settlement	48 16	60 00	40 00	16 00
do	St. Paulin	New parish and supports 3 schools	120 40	207 00	40 00	26 00

Montcalm.....	Kilkenny	do do 3 do and has levied an assess- ment of \$338 for school houses.....	170 84	198 00	120 00	26 00
do	St. Liguori	Poor municipality and supports 4 schools.....	172 18	400 36	80 00	26 00
Nicolet	Ste. Gertrude.....	do do 5 do	160 64	249 00	60 00	26 00
Ottawa	Lowe	New settlement, scant population and supports 2 schools.....	92 92	135 52	40 00	26 00
do	Wakefield.....	do do has built a school house.....	55 62	60 02	40 00	26 00
do	Hartwell.....	do do do do	32 78	230 00	40 00	26 00
do	St. André Avelin.....	The rate-payers have limited means, support 4 schools and have built a house (\$100).....	172 30	413 00	40 00	26 00
Pontiac.....	Calumet	Poor municipality and supports 3 schools.....	118 70	393 25	80 00	26 00
Quebec	St. Dunstan, diss.....	Scant population and poor	28 54	72 00	25 00	20 00
do	St. Dunstan	do do	28 54	80 00	40 00	20 00
Rimouski.....	Métis.....	Poor municipality and supports 3 schools.....	57 08	124 00	40 00	26 00
do diss	St. Fabien	do do 5 do	139 46	193 00	30 00	26 00
do	St. Simon.....	do do 7 do	136 46	358 24	48 00	26 00
do	McNider.....	do do 3 do	137 62	140 15	40 00	26 00
Richmond	Cleveland, diss	Poor, supports 2 schools and has built a school house.....	35 26	53 00	40 00	20 00
do	Shipton, diss.....	do do do do	11 00	150 00	20 00	20 00
do	Windsor	do 5 do do	79 10	323 00	40 00	26 00
Saguenay	Escommain.....	Settlement very poor.....	116 34	101 00	40 00	20 00
do	Tadoussac	do a school house in construction.....	51 78	80 25	50 00	26 00
Shefford	Granby, diss	Poor and supports 7 schools	131 40	231 00	150 00	40 00
St. Maurice	Shaumoisien	Settlement supporting 4 schools, has built a school house.....	114 18	286 00	60 00	26 00
do	St. Séverin.....	Limited means. Supports 4 schools	105 82	176 00	80 00	26 00
Stanstead	Hatley, diss	Poor and population scattered, and supports 2 schools.....	.....	130 00	40 00	20 00
do	Barford.....	do do do 6 do	79 14	300 00	50 00	26 00
St. Jean	L'Acadie, diss.....	Small population and scattered	28 00	68 00	80 00	20 00
Témiscouata	St. Antonin.....	Poor municipality and supports 3 schools.....	190 72	264 00	40 00	26 00
do	St. Eloi.....	do do do 6 do	157 92	193 52	40 00	26 00
do	St. Modeste.....	New settlement and poor. Has built a school house.....	70 10	120 00	50 00	26 00
Terrebonne	Abercrombie.....	do do do	55 96	55 96	30 00	26 00
do	Ste. Agathe de Beresford.....	do do do	42 96	50 00	40 00	26 00
Two Mountains.....	St. Canut, No. 1.	Very limited means and more schools wanted.....	50 34	132 00	50 00	20 00
Wolfe	Weedon	New municipality and supports 4 schools. Has built a house	91 46	460 00	40 00	26 00
do	Weedon, diss	do do do 1 do and has repaired a house.....	.....	50 00	30 00	16 00
do	Ham (North).....	do do Has built 6 school houses.....	68 96	427 00	40 00	26 00
do	Wotton	do do and supports 9 schools	173 32	376 94	50 00	26 00
do	St. Gabriel de Stratford.....	do do do 2 do	46 70	188 00	40 00	26 00
do	St. Camille.....	do do do 4 do	54 94	100 00	40 00	26 00
do	Garthby.....	Small population and very poor	31 08	76 00	40 00	26 00
Yamaska.....	St. Zéphirin.....	The inhabitants support 5 schools of which one is a model school.....	144 38	271 46	40 00	26 00
do	Ste. Brigitte.....	Municipality newly erected and poor.....	.....	.....	40 00	40 00
Champlain	Batiscan	The inhabitants are poor and support 4 schools .....	.....	.....	26 00	.....
Total .....			.....	.....	.....	3886 00

Liste des pensions accordées aux instituteurs retirés de l'enseignement, pour
l'année 1863.

(List of Pensions accorded to retired Teachers, for the year 1863.)

	\$	cts.		\$	c.
Aubry, Olivier.....	22	00	Guyon, H.....	20	00
Ansbrow, Henriette.....	29	00	Greensil, Mlle. M. A.....	20	00
Annette, Jean-Marie.....	27	00	Gaudrault, J. B.....	20	00
Allard, F. X.....	23	00	Gironard, Marie-Louise.....	20	00
Bouchard, Adèle.....	24	00	Gagné, Elizabeth.....	20	00
Beers, Jonathan.....	16	00	Gagnon, André.....	13	00
Bouchard, Alexis.....	14	00	Gagnon, Joseph.....	22	00
Belleau, Joseph.....	20	00	Grocier, Martin E.....	24	00
Blanchard, Mlle. J. B.....	19	00	Grant, J. R.....	20	00
Bolduc, Louis.....	16	00	Gouin, Ant. Z.....	28	00
Bernard, H. P.....	4	00	Holtby, William.....	6	00
Bérubé, M ^{me} . Louise.....	13	00	Hughes, John.....	24	00
Brown, Mlle. E.....	14	00	Hamel, Agnès.....	31	00
Bélaire, Mlle. G. P.....	14	00	Landry, M ^{me} . E.....	18	00
Badeaux, M ^{me} . E.....	10	00	Lacasse, L.....	10	00
Bussière, Jos.....	21	00	Leclair, J. B.....	12	00
Bertrand, L. M.....	21	00	Lortie, E.....	18	00
Bouchard, P.....	21	00	Lalonde, Mlle. Z.....	22	00
Beaubien, Reine.....	7	00	Lamontagne, Marie.....	15	00
Butler, Mlle. A.....	23	00	Lajeunesse, E.....	18	00
Boucher, Louis.....	23	00	Letourneau, Hélène.....	22	00
Bouffard, Ursule.....	25	00	Liévain, Louise.....	28	00
Buteau, Virginie.....	28	00	Letourneau, Elénore.....	28	00
Bérubé, Victoire.....	29	00	Lamb, Catherine.....	29	00
Brisset, Pierre.....	29	00	Lloyd, James.....	31	00
Bélangier, Pierre.....	27	00	Mathon, P. J.....	10	00
Beaudoin, Ursule.....	31	00	Morris, Thomas.....	19	00
Baril, Odile.....	31	00	Malherbes, Mlle. J.....	19	00
Bonin, Joseph.....	31	00	Michaud, C.....	19	00
Béliveau, Marguerite.....	31	00	Martin, John.....	21	00
Boucher, P.....	10	00	McElkins, Lydia.....	16	00
Clarke, Andrew.....	19	00	Mansuet, Isidore.....	19	00
Clément, Esther.....	16	00	McManus, John.....	24	00
Campbell, Archibald.....	10	00	Mitchell, Hannah.....	25	00
Courteau, Marie-Anne.....	7	00	McVicar, Walter.....	25	00
Colgan, William.....	27	00	Montmarquet, F. X.....	25	00
Carpentier, Marie.....	25	00	M ^{de} . Montmarquet.....	25	00
Dillon, E.....	18	00	Morrow, Robert.....	28	00
Dorion, Marguerite.....	20	00	Millar, William.....	27	00
Dupont, Robert.....	14	00	Michaud, Mélanie.....	15	00
De Montigny, L.....	10	00	Mathon, J.....	25	00
De Tonnancour, J.....	11	00	O'Mara, Matthew.....	20	09
Denault, M ^{me} . Vic.....	6	00	O'Donoghoe, Jeffrey.....	20	00
Desrochers, Z.....	22	00	O'Shea, Jeremiah.....	29	00
Desgagniers, Denise.....	15	00	Pellerin, M ^{delle} V.....	20	00
Duffy, James.....	6	00	Proulx, Joseph.....	20	00
Dupont, Edwige.....	20	00	Pinard, Maria-Anne.....	20	00
Daston, M ^{me} . veuve.....	3	00	Phillinger, J. B.....	20	00
Dupuis, Marguerite.....	14	00	Pelletier, Flore.....	16	00
Demers, Louise.....	23	00	Pothier, Thersile.....	10	00
Dion, M ^{me} . C.....	23	00	Pacaud, J. C.....	24	00
Decelles, M ^{me} . veuve.....	18	00	Pâquet, Elizabeth.....	24	00
Desrochers, L. Augustin.....	24	00	Broulx, Apolline.....	22	00
Duperré, Mathilde.....	25	00	Pâquin, C. H.....	28	00
Dawson, Henry.....	22	00	Puize, Rodolphe.....	31	00
Donnell, R. P. O.....	25	00	Richard, Mlle. O.....	20	00
Duval, M ^{me} . Adélaïde.....	32	00	Rhéaume, Henriette.....	13	00
Fluette, M ^{me} . Geneviève.....	18	00	Raymond, Démerise.....	11	00
Fournier, Julie.....	20	00	Reece, Anna.....	11	00
Fortin, J. O. B.....	7	00	Rivard, Adèle.....	11	00
Frégeau, Clemence.....	25	00	Roy, Mlle. H. E.....	6	00
Gabion, P. J.....	10	00	Raukin, Caroline.....	22	00
Gilman, M ^{delle} . A.....	20	00	Racicot, Maurice.....	22	00
Guay, P.....	11	00	Renaud, F.....	22	00
Gray, George.....	18	00	Ross, Adam.....	20	00

LISTE des pensions accordées aux instituteurs retirés de l'enseignement, pour l'année 1863.—*Suite.*

(LIST of Pensions accorded to retired Teachers, for the year 1863.—*Continued.*)

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
			PENSIONNAIRES NOUVEAUX.		
			(NEW PENSIONERS.)		
Robin, Elisa.....	24	00	Bernier, Joseph.....	15	00
Rouleau, Pierre.....	25	00	Beliveau, Marguerite.....	15	00
Ryan, James.....	27	00	Côte, Marcel.....	6	00
Resch, Louis Pantalion.....	9	00	Courville, Héloïse.....	15	00
St. Michel, L. T.....	20	00	Dumais, Honorine.....	15	00
Soucy, E.....	10	00	Garaty, James.....	15	00
St. Marie, Henriette.....	14	00	Gagnon, Aurelia.....	15	00
Sénéchal, Mlle. F.....	23	00	Gaudry, F. E.....	15	00
Sénéchal, Mlle. M.....	23	00	Howison, Anna.....	15	00
Soulard, Alexis.....	25	00	Langlois, Magloire.....	15	00
Scannell, Peter.....	27	00	Matherbe, Emilie.....	15	00
Strong, Thomas.....	24	00	Ramsay, William.....	33	00
Toussaint, Lucile.....	24	00	Scott, Mantaigne.....	15	00
Tromblay, Germain.....	24	00	Thauvette, Marcelline.....	9	00
Thibault, Marie-Anne.....	19	00	Turgeon, Marie.....	6	00
Talon, Adelaide.....	27	00	Vannier, Basile.....	15	00
Thibault.....	27	0	Casault, Mdlle. Milbrice.....	23	00
Watters, Daniel.....	12	00	Perrin, Hercule.....	31	00
Watters, Claire.....	10	00	Perrault, Mdma. F. X.....	29	00
Wilson, William.....	23	00			
Wolfe, A. C.....	29	00			
Young, Marguerite.....	10	00			

ETAT de la dépense pour l'impression des journaux d'éducation, pour l'année 1864.

(STATEMENT of the Expense for the Impression of Educational Journals, for the year 1864.)

1864.			\$	cts.	\$	cts.
		Montant du découvert du 31 décembre 1863. (Amount of the overdrawn balance on the 31st December, 1863).....	1491	04		
Janv. (Jan.)	5	E. Sénécal, journal anglais (English Journal).....	71	00		
do	do	Traite No. 51 (Draft No. 56).....			1800	00
Février (Feb.)	5	E. Sénécal, journal français (French Journal).....	167	50		
Mars (March)	14	do journal français et anglais (French and English Journal).....	316	25		
Avril (April)	1	do journal anglais (English Journal).....	106	50		
do	do	do journal français (French Journal).....	110	00		
do	do	do journal anglais (English Journal).....	71	00		
Mai (May)	21	do journal français (French Journal).....	165	00		
Juin (June)	13	do journal anglais (English Journal).....	106	50		
		Dépôt au crédit du receveur-général (Deposit at the Receiver General's credit).....			295	55
		Traite (Draft) No. 762.....			509	24
			2604	79	2604	79
Juillet (July)	8	E. Sénécal, journal français (French Journal), 24 pages.....	165	00		
do	do	do journal anglais avec supplément (English Journal with supplement).....	88	75		
Août (August)	24	do journal français avec supplément (French Journal with supplement).....	136	25		
Sept. (Sept.)	8	do journal anglais d'août (English Journal of August)...	71	00		
Octobre (Oct.)	8	do journal français (French Journal) 24 pages.....	165	00		
do	do	do septembre et octobre, journal anglais (September and October, English Journal).....	106	50		
Nov. (Nov.)	30	do journal anglais, (English Journal), 4 pages, supplément.....	88	75		
Déc. (Dec.)	20	do journal français de nov. (French Journal of Nov.)..	110	00		
					279	56
		Découvert au 31 déc. 1864 (Overdrawn balance, 31st Dec., 1864) ...			651	69
			931	25	931	25

ETAT des dépenses des Ecoles Normales, pour l'année 1864.
(STATEMENT of the Expenditure of Normal Schools for the year.)

ECOLE NORMALE. (NORMAL SCHOOL.)	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
JACQUES-CARTIER.		
Balance en mains au 31 décembre 1863 (Balance in hand on 31st December, 1863).....		530 94
Dépense (Expenditure).....	12217 80	
Subvention du gouvernement (Grant from the Government).....		8936 00
Honoraires des élèves (Fees of pupils).....		3174 67
Traite No. 762 (Draft No. 762).....		795 32
Balance en mains au 31 décembre 1864 (Balance in hand on 31st December, 1864).....	1219 13	
	13436 93	13436 93
MCGILL.		
Balance en mains au 31 décembre 1863 (Balance in hand on 31st December, 1863).....		1059 34
Dépense en 1864 (Expenditure in 1864).....	11264 47	
Subvention du gouvernement (Grant from Government).....		8532 00
Honoraires des élèves (Fees of pupils).....		2110 56
Balance en mains au 31 décembre 1864 (Balance in hand on 31st December, 1864).....	467 43	
	11731 90	11731 90
LAVAL.		
Découvert au 31 décembre 1863 (Due on 31st December, 1863).....	5037 00	
Dépense en 1864 (Expenditure in 1864).....	13959 99	
Subvention du gouvernement (Grant from the Government).....		8532 00
Honoraires des élèves (Fees of pupils).....		3818 34
Traite No. 762 (Draft No. 762).....		7143 92
Balance en mains au 31 décembre 1864 (Balance in hand on 31st December, 1863).....	497 18	
	19494 26	19494 26

ERRATA.

APPENDIX No. 3.—Page 97, in the column "Total No. of institutions of all kinds," substitute this one:

7
2
4
6
1
4
2
2
2
1
2

Total.....33

Page 136, opposite St. Valerien, dissentient schools, strike out 3—34, and in the total read: 38—1154.

Page 132, district of Mr. Inspector Valade, read: 7878, total number of pupils of elementary schools.

Page 141, 5th line, total of institutions of all kinds: 33 instead of 13, and 3610 in the total of the same column.



APPENDIX

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several lines and appears to be a list or index of items.

