

cause, he says, he had designated under this head, schools which, from the nature of the branches taught in them, deserved to be classed as such, though the teachers had not the required diploma, but this classification he avoided in 1858-59, conforming himself strictly to the letter of the law in this respect. The inspector expresses a hope that all the teachers, without exception, in the district would be provided with diplomas by the end of the year (1860). Some female teachers had travelled 300 miles during the preceding winter for the purpose of conforming to the law; and as they were so poorly remunerated for their services, the commissioners were naturally very unwilling that they should be sent away without the legal qualification. The diplomas, no doubt, could be obtained with too great a facility, as he had remarked on a previous occasion. The Board of Examiners of this district was composed of upright and sincere friends of education, but they were perhaps too indulgent; the timidity often felt by young girls when giving their answers probably disposing members to this fault as did also the long and tedious journeys which several candidates had to make in order to reach the Boards of Examiners, and the strong recommendations with which most of them were provided.

The schools in the County of Kamouraska were well attended and in general supplied with all the necessary articles; but those in the County of Temiscouata were in a somewhat inferior condition. In the upper part of the County of Rimouski the inhabitants contributed to the support of the schools with some degree of liberality; yet the attendance was irregular. The lower part of the county was the least prosperous in the whole district of inspection; and the assessed were often slow to pay their school tax, though they seemed willing enough to do so. The prizes which the Department so liberally placed at the disposal of the inspectors helped to make their visits more popular and greatly stimulated the ambition of the pupils.

The thirty-three municipalities of the district are next reviewed separately.

1. *St. Anne No. One.*—This municipality contained nine schools, including a model-school kept on an excellent footing and which was all that could be desired; its teacher, Miss A. Richard, who had occupied her present situation for a period of six years, continued to give entire satisfaction in the discharge of her duties. Of the elementary schools 7 were well conducted, and answered the wants of the population, but the remaining one had made little progress. All the teachers had diplomas, and the law was carried out regularly and without difficulty; the results obtained being, on the whole, satisfactory. The collection of the assessment was, however, backward, and, owing to want of energy on the part of the commissioners, would not be completed without much loss of time.

2. *St. Anne No. Two.*—There were but two schools here,—one a superior girls' school, under the able management of Miss A. Gagnon, assisted by two mistresses; the other an elementary school for boys. These, together with the fine and flourishing College of St. Anne, which is situated within the limits of this municipality, afford every facility to those who wish to give their children a solid education. In the superior female school, in addition to the usual branches taught in these institutions, instruction was given in English grammar, music, &c. These schools had been attended by 115 pupils, and their success was truly remarkable. The fact that these two institutions had been so well maintained without the assistance of any special grant from the Department of Education, was due to the great exertions made by the people in their behalf. The proceedings of the corporation had been regularly recorded.

3. *Lexicorth, or St. Onésime.*—There were but two schools kept here—one not unsuccessfully, but the other had made little advance; the attendance at both numbered 71 children. The rates were paid as well as the limited means of the assessed permitted. Indifference and the want of proper means were the main drawbacks.

4. *St. Patrice.*—Five schools in operation, of which two were tolerably well kept, two indifferently so and one was not of much service. They had been attended irregularly, and most of the pupils were ill-provided with books, &c. In several districts the people were very indolent; and this was, no doubt, due to their want of confidence in the abilities of the young female teachers employed at low salaries. The desire to multiply the number of the schools without increasing the expense was the primary cause of this trouble. The progress made during the year was but moderate—less than that which marked the years preceding. The secretary-treasurer was punctual in the discharge of his duties, and the assessments were collected with some degree of regularity.

5. *Rivière-Ouelle.*—In this municipality two important reforms had been effected; they consisted in the substitution of the legal assessment for the system of the voluntary subscription, and the establishment of two schools in localities where the schoolmaster had long been a stranger. There were now 6 schools in operation, besides that of the convent,—all tolerably well attended, and managed successfully, except one which did not answer the expectations of its supporters. There were 218 pupils attending, and in the convent 73. The old building that served for the latter institution had been replaced by a very fine edifice, built almost entirely through funds obtained from the inhabitants—a circumstance which, adds the report, must be regarded as a mark of esteem for the Ladies of the Congregation, and speaks well for this ancient institution and the parish. The finances of the school corporation were in a prosperous condition, and the greatest regularity was observed in all its proceedings.

6. *St. Denis.*—The commissioners were entitled to much credit for the manner in which they carried the school law into practice. Of the eight schools under their control, 4 might be considered very good, and the other 4 as tolerably well managed. One, however, was poorly supplied with school furniture, books, &c.; but this deficiency would probably not be permitted long to continue. The number of pupils in attendance was 390. Amount of local contributions was more than treble the Legislative grant. A considerable portion of the debts had been paid off; and the number of schools had so increased as to render them readily accessible to all.

7. *Notre-Dame du Mont Carmel.*—Two schools in operation, frequented by only 76 children, but doing much good, as reading, writing, arithmetic and the rudiments of grammar were well taught; the children moreover receiving moral and religious instruction. Some delay occurred in the collection of the assessments, yet the commissioners had discharged their liabilities. The secretary-treasurer kept his accounts carefully. A third school was required, but the narrow circumstances in which a number of the rate-payers were situated prevented its establishment.

8. *St. Louis de Kamouraska.*—The six schools in operation here were tolerably well kept,—the children at some of them having made more than ordinary progress. The boys' academy, conducted by Mr. Lindsay, maintained its reputation for excellence, especially in penmanship and arithmetic. The grievances which had existed for some years past, and which Inspector Tanguay has often deplored in his reports, were gradually disappearing; and with continued exertions, school affairs would become quite prosperous. The finances were in a somewhat embarrassed condition, as through want of firmness on the part of the commissioners, the collection of the rates was not properly attended to. The delay occasioned did not benefit the rate-payers, though it exposed the teachers to much inconvenience.

9. *St. Paschal.*—In this municipality there were nine schools under control of the commissioners, and one that was independent,—the last was supported by the liberality of one person alone and was situated in a very isolated place. The number of children receiving instruction was 375. The schools may be classed thus: 4 very good, 4 tolerably well conducted, and 2 not quite so well. Only one teacher was without a certificate. The Model-school was managed by a trained-teacher from the Laval Normal School; and the examination was successful. The schools kept by Misses Mélanie Michaud and C. Le Bel deserve to be specially mentioned. The funds of the corporation were in a state of prosperity, and the accounts were punctually attended to.

10. *St. Helen.*—Only four schools had been kept open here during the first half-year, but two others were to be established. One was well conducted, 2 others were tolerably well kept, but the fourth was a very indifferent school. The number of children frequenting the schools was 127, and education had made some progress. The accounts were kept in a satisfactory manner and the proceedings regularly recorded.

(To be continued.)

List of Diplomas and Standing Granted to Teachers in Training of McGill Normal School, at the Close of the Session of 1861-62.

1. Model School Diplomas.

1. Robert Laing, of Buckingham, honourable mention in the Art of teaching, in Geography, English Literature, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Agriculture, Perspec-