

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

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

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

Among the young men who left the institutions for superior education within the last two years, after having completed more than half the course of studies, 96 entered the church; 3 the army; 232 devoted themselves to agriculture; 21 are preparing for the bar; 28 are studying medicine; 28 the notarial profession; 23 surveying; 2 civil engineering; 355 follow, or are preparing to follow, mercantile pursuits; 201 are engaged in some branch of mechanics; and 66 have left the country. These figures are far from being complete. The total number of books in the libraries, was 96,823; the number of globes and orreries, 180; the number of geographical maps, 1552; the value of the apparatus for the study of natural philosophy, and of museums of natural history, about £16,000. There were in the Classical Colleges 174 professors; in the Commercial Colleges, 101; in the academies for boys, or mixed, 180 professors and female teachers; in the academies for female pupils, 406 female teachers. Of this total number of professors, 260 belong to the regular clergy or to some religious order, and 155 are lay teachers; of the number of female teachers above stated, 333 belong to some religious order, and 113 were lay teachers. The number of students in the Universities and Special Superior Schools was in 1855, 331; in 1856, 377, showing an increase of 46. In the Classical Colleges, the number was 2380; in 1856, 2576, being an increase of 190. The Commercial Colleges had 1709 pupils in 1855; in 1856 they had 1935; increase, 226. The Academies for boys, or mixed, had 4472 pupils in 1855; in 1856 they numbered 6104; increase 1655. The Female Academies, in 1855, had 11,639 scholars; in 1856, 12,893; increase 1254. The Primary Superior or Model Schools had, in 1855, 12,025 scholars attending them; in 1856, 13,072; increase 1047. In 1855, the Elementary Schools numbered 100,163 scholars, and in 1856 they numbered 105,912; increase 5749. A great number of pupils in all the institutions receive nothing more than an elementary education, or at most, Primary Superior, as they generally leave the establishment before having gone through more than half the course. Some of this class of institutions have returned, as pupils, scholars belonging to preparatory schools, or elementary schools affiliated with them. Deducting a certain portion of the pupils under sixteen, from each class of institutions, and adding one half to the Primary Superior Schools and one half to the Elementary Schools the result would be: students receiving either a university or professional education, 377; pupils receiving classical education, 2170; pupils receiving an academical education 16,303; pupils receiving Primary Education 15,564; pupils receiving Elementary Education 108,404. In 1858 the exact sciences were much more generally studied than heretofore. The total number of pupils learning to count by memory, was 4407, of whom 378 were studying in classical colleges, 664 in commercial colleges, 1,584 in academies for boys or mixed schools, and 1871 in academies for females. Book-keeping was taught to 1,314 pupils: to 248 in classical colleges, to 234 in commercial colleges, to 586 in academies for boys or mixed, and to 246 in academies for females. Algebra to 777 pupils, viz: to 255 in classical colleges, to 135 in commercial colleges, to 379 in academies for females. The number of pupils studying geometry was 737: 238 in classical colleges, 187 in commercial colleges, 310 in academies for boys or mixed, and 2 in academies for females. The number learning trigonometry was only 240, of whom 132 attended the classical colleges, 35 commercial colleges, and 74 academies. The number of pupils studying conic sections was 112, of whom 62 attended classical colleges, 6 commercial colleges, and 24 academies. 160 pupils were learning differential and integral calculus: 20 in classical colleges, 13 in commercial colleges, and 127 in academies. This last figure Mr. Chauveau conceives to be the result of some error or misapprehension. The natural sciences are much more generally taught now than heretofore, although from the want of proper instruments and collections this branch of teaching must be yet very imperfect. The number of students learning natural philosophy was 545; of whom 325 were studying in classical colleges, 41 in commercial colleges, 142 in academies for boys or mixed, and 37 in academies for females. The number of students learning to take meteorological observations was 265, namely: 238 in classical colleges, 9 in commercial colleges, and 18 in academies. Astronomy was taught to 559 pupils, of whom 297 studied in classical colleges, 41 in commercial colleges, 102 in academies for boys or mixed, and 119 in academies for females. Chemistry was taught to 249 pupils, of whom

95 studied in classical colleges, 85 in commercial colleges, 62 in academies for boys or mixed, and 7 in academies for females. Natural history was taught to 668 pupils; 120 in classical colleges, 96 in commercial colleges, 167 in academies for boys or mixed, and 285 in academies for females. English was taught in secondary schools to 6,309 pupils whose vernacular language is French; and the French was taught to 1,680 pupils whose vernacular language is English. The number of pupils practising composition was 2652 for French, and 2017 for English composition. The number of pupils learning French versification is 180; 79 in classical colleges, 15 in commercial colleges, 50 in academies for boys or mixed, and 36 in academies for females. The number of pupils learning English versification, was 235; 64 in classical colleges, 15 in commercial colleges, 105 in academies for boys or mixed, and 51 in academies for females. Latin grammar was taught to 1,642 pupils; to 1,377 in classical colleges, 41 in commercial colleges, and to 224 in academies; 479 practise versification, and 470 amplification in that language, besides themes and versions. The Greek grammar was taught to 571 pupils in classical colleges, and to 36 in academies. Hebrew was taught to 15 pupils, and the German to 12 pupils. Belles-lettres were taught to 554 pupils, rhetoric to 460, and 1250 take lessons in declamation. Lessons in intellectual and moral philosophy are given to 204 pupils; in the elements of theology to 132, in law to 39, in constitutional law to 108. Theoretical agriculture was taught to 310 scholars, practical agriculture to 133, and horticulture to 459. Some institutions have a special commercial course distinct from the ordinary studies, and 610 scholars follow these courses; 288 in classical colleges, 128 in commercial colleges, and 194 in academies. Neither the useful nor the fine arts are neglected; 730 scholars learned linear drawing, of whom 158 study in classical colleges, 180 in commercial colleges, 232 in academies for boys or mixed, and 160 in the academies for females. This branch of study was also taught in the model schools to a great number of pupils. 191 pupils were studying architecture and painting; crayon and water-color drawing were taught to 402, vocal music to 2,447, and instrumental music to 1,225 pupils. There is no regular gymnasium established in any institution, with the exception of the St. Mary's College at Montreal, and 50 pupils in this establishment practised gymnastics, as did also 16 pupils in the academies. Dancing was taught to 40 pupils; fencing to 44.

The very small number of pupils instructed in the more elevated branches of Education Mr. Chauveau thinks can be attributed to two causes. Many have been but recently established, and have not as yet completed the programme of their course of studies; and parents are in too great haste to withdraw their children from the colleges, consequently very few complete their regular course. There were 9,806 boys and 14,073 girls in the institutions for superior and secondary education. 15 male and 30 female deaf-mutes in private institutions, and 62,274 boys and 59,381 girls attend elementary schools. From this last number must be deducted 2,781 pupils attending secondary schools, two thirds of which are probably females, the academies for girls under the control of the Commissioners being the more numerous,) will thus give 71,268 boys and 71,630 girls in all the educational institutions.

There were in the Universities and special Superior Schools 200 boarders and 177 day scholars; in classical colleges 1,013 boarders, 322 half boarders and 1,235 day scholars; in the commercial colleges, 337 boarders, 441 half boarders, and 1,157 day scholars; 156 boarders, 178 half boarders, and 5,770 day scholars in the boys or mixed Academies; 2,146 boarders, 1,489 half boarders, 9,258 day scholars in the girls' Academies; making a total of 3,852 boarders, 2,430 half boarders and 17,597 day scholars. The distribution of the pupils with reference to their religious creed was as follows: in Universities, catholics 281, protestants 96; in classical colleges, catholics 1,866, protestants 704; in commercial colleges, catholics 1,796, protestants 139; in boys or mixed academies, catholics 4,234, protestants 1,870; in girls' academies, catholics 12,770, protestants 123. The total number of catholics was 20,947; the total number of protestants 2,932. Many Institutions have a high reputation beyond the limits of the counties in which they are situated, for 1,961 pupils attend colleges and academies out of their own counties. *There were also, in the Universities 20 students from Upper Canada, in Classical Colleges 26 from the same place, in Commercial Colleges 4, in boys' Academies 19, in the girls' Academies 13,—forming a total from the Upper Province of 82.* The number of pupils whose parents reside in the United States, was 6 in Universities, 45 in Classical Colleges, 16 in Commercial Colleges, 51 in boys' or mixed Academies, and 35 in girls' Academies; making in all 153. There were 490 municipalities, divided into 2,619 districts; the School Corporations own 1,945 School houses; 2,502 Schools under the control of the Commissioners, with 94,629 scholars; 93 Schools under the control of the Trustees for dissentient minorities, 2,584 scholars. There were 802 male teachers, of whom 443 possess diplomas, and 1,574 female teachers, of whom 303 only have received diplomas. 112 male