

a view of extending that principle as far as possible. It is thus that when Inspector Hubbard was appointed, on the death of the late Mr. Childs, the Protestant schools of the Townships of Chester, Tingwick, Kingsey, and Durham (in the district of Mr. Bourgeois,) were assigned to him; the Dissenters of St. Foy, near Quebec, were also, at their own request, placed under the control of the Rev. Mr. Pies; and when Mr. McCord (a Catholic) retired from the inspectorship of the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac, two inspectors, a Catholic and a Protestant, were appointed in his stead.

The following table of the Catholic and Protestant populations forming the districts of the Protestant Inspectors, shows that if there is good ground for complaint, it certainly falls to the lot of the Catholic and French-speaking population.

INSPECTORS AND COUNTIES.	Protestants in each county, or part of county.	Total of Protestants in each district of inspection.	Catholics in each county, or part of county.	Total of Catholics in each district of inspection.
Inspector HUME.				
Megantic.....	5046	.....	12843	.....
Part of Beauce.....	1	.....	4493	.....
do Dorchester.....	832	5879	2581	19922
Inspector PLEES.				
City of Quebec.....	9632	.....	.....	.....
Part of the county of Quebec.....	1299	10931	.....	.....
Inspector HUBBARD.				
Stanstead.....	10121	.....	2137	.....
Richmond.....	5859	.....	3025	.....
Compton.....	7824	.....	2386	.....
Wolfe.....	999	.....	5549	.....
Sherbrooke.....	3296	.....	2603	15700
Part of Drummond and Arthabaska...	3234	31333	.....	.....
Inspector PARMELEE.				
Brome.....	10192	.....	2540	.....
Missisquoi.....	11153	.....	7455	.....
Shefford.....	5562	26907	12217	22212
Inspector BRUCE.				
City of Montreal.....	24427	.....	.....	.....
Huntingdon.....	9471	.....	8040	.....
Part of Chateauguay.....	3416	.....	.....	.....
do Argenteuil.....	7418	44712	4427	12467
Inspector HAMILTON.				
(Inspectorship vacant.)				
Ottawa.....	7864	.....	.....	.....
Pontiac.....	6002	13866	.....	.....
Grand total.....	.....	133628	.....	70311

If we now deduct from the total Protestant population of Lower Canada (168,313) (1) the Protestant population under the supervision of Protestant Inspectors, we shall find that 34,685 Protestants only have their schools visited by Catholic Inspectors, while 70,301 Catholics are subjected to a disadvantage of the same nature. These 34,685 Protestants are scattered over the whole surface of Lower Canada, and all groups of Protestant population that could be placed under the control of Protestant Inspectors, with the present staff and present salaries, have had that benefit. Not so with Catholics. In Messrs. Hubbard, Parmelee and Hume's districts, the interests of large, compact French and Catholic populations are entrusted to the care of Protestant and English-speaking Inspectors. In Mr. Parmelee's district the Catholics are nearly one half, and in Mr. Hume's they are more than three fourths of the population.

(1) In our calculations we give Protestants all that are not reported as Catholics, including Jews, persons without a creed, and persons of creeds unknown.

The views of the present Superintendent on this subject are contained in the following extract from his special report of the 23rd April 1863, on the Inspection of Schools, printed by order of the Legislative Assembly.

"I have drawn up a table marked B. containing a plan of inspection on the footing of ten districts only, and comprising approximately the same heads of information with respect to them as the other table does for the old districts. I believe that it would be impracticable to throw the country into larger districts than are comprised in this table, even if the number of visits were reduced to one in the year. We might indeed further reduce the number of district to eight, if we disregarded the difference between Catholic and Protestant communities; but I could not in this respect recommend a deviation from the system introduced and by me sought to have extended. The aim of our educational legislation is to give the most, the best possible guarantee to religious minorities in the education of their children. We have separate schools, separate Boards of Examiners as far as practicable, and it seems to me that as nearly as may be, we ought to have separate Inspectors. In Prussia and everywhere else throughout Germany the Inspectors are even members of the respective clerical bodies. In England and Scotland there are Inspectors for each religious denomination; and provision is even made by Order in Council that the heads of the different religious bodies shall have a voice on the choice of them."

This report was made at a time when the abolition of the office of inspector having been proposed in Parliament, the administration of the day was considering the propriety of modifying the system, either by reducing the number of Inspection districts, or by leaving the appointment and the payment of Inspectors to the Municipal Councils. The frequent changes which have since taken place in the government, and the all absorbing questions which have been and are still discussed, may explain how the matter has remained in abeyance.

Meanwhile the above mentioned circumstances may account for the unusual length of time during which no Inspectorships (one a Catholic, the other a Protestant) have been suffered to remain vacant. The same reason may also apply in the case of the Catholics of the Eastern Townships who have petitioned the Government for the appointment of a Catholic Inspector."

The Grammar Schools of Upper Canada.

We copy from the *Upper Canada Journal of Education* the two following articles on the Grammar School system of the Upper Province. It has been frequently observed that some system of the kind might be advantageously substituted for our present system of Superior Education. We are not, of course, expected to offer any opinion on this subject until the Government shall have undertaken to change the present system. We merely place the information contained in the following articles before our readers, so that they may better understand the nature, origin and progress of the institutions referred to.

THE NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL ACT OF 1865.

The giving of the Royal Assent to the new Grammar School Act by the Governor General, and the subsequent reference to the value of the measure in His Excellency's Speech from the throne, marks an important epoch in the history of educational progress in Upper Canada. The Hon. William McDougall, Secretary of the Province, in his capacity of Minister in charge of Education, deserves the cordial thanks of the educational authorities in Upper Canada for his active exertions in getting this Bill through the Legislature. In conferring on the subject with the officer from the Educational Department having charge of the matter at Quebec, he devoted a good deal of time to a careful consideration of Grammar School Education in Upper Canada, and sought in various ways to render the Bill under consideration as practical in its objects as possible.

Some valuable improvements were made in the original draft of Bill by Mr. McDougall. Among others is the section relating to Elementary Military Education in Upper Canada. This section was highly approved of by the Adjutant General of Militia, and cannot fail to add to the influence of the Grammar Schools. It will be found to be the first practical step which has been taken in the direction of a permanent and systematized plan of military instruction for the youth of our country, to be followed up in some future Canadian Sandhurst or West Point Military Academy yet to be established. Such an Academy must eventually supersede the present temporary system of local Military Schools which are now established at a considerable aggregate cost in various parts of the Province.