

of the establishment of Normal Schools and their annual support, a certain sum should be voted every year as an aid to assist persons not having the means of following the course of study in the Normal School, or to pay for their education in a Convent of girls.

\* The rules and regulations of the Normal Schools to be made by the Minister of public instruction, &c.

VII. A Journal of public instruction which should be published under the direction of the Minister of public instruction and which would answer at the same time as an official Journal to give publicity to all the documents of the department of Public Education; it should be addressed to all the officers engaged in the execution of the law. The male and female teachers should be bound to subscribe to it. Subscription 5s. per annum.

VIII. Division of Public Education into *primary elementary instruction* and into *superior primary instruction*.

The different branches of these two classes of instruction to be determined by law.

IX. To fix by law the minimum salary to be paid to the male and female teachers.

There is no necessity for me to add that it would be proper to repeal the present law altogether and substitute another, embracing the above suggestions.

I know that my suggestions will not meet with the approbation of every one, that they will be regarded as conferring on the Minister of public instruction, dictatorial powers which, however, are necessary, nay indispensable during at least some years, to establish and consolidate a good system of public instruction. I believe that all who have made this matter the subject of their meditations will agree with me on this head. The plan I propose is not new. It is followed in France, in Belgium, and I believe also in Germany. Every where it has been productive of the most happy results. Why would it not be the same in Lower Canada?

Others say: but it would cost a great deal to put this plan into execution. I think that from £6000 to £8000 a year would be sufficient. Where millions are lavished on railroads, when the voting of £100,000 for material advantages is thought nothing of, it appears to me that we ought not to be niggard, and squabble about a trifle of £6000 or £800 when the instruction of a population like that of Lower Canada is at stake; unless, indeed, it be pretended that railroads are more advantageous to Canada than the instruction of its people; and I confess that such a pretension would not astonish me the least in the world. There are persons who see, who take account of, who esteem nothing but what is material, every thing which is not material is to them valueless. £ s. d. is the criterion by which they judge of every thing.

I should have liked to enter into some of the details of the plan I propose, but the length of these answers, as well as my occupations do not permit me to do so.

J. CREMAZIE.

Quebec, 14th April, 1853.