

QUEBEC SCHOOLS.

Report of the Superintendent:

Extracts and Comments.

The report of the Superintendent of education has been presented to the Quebec Legislature. Among other statements it contains the following.

There are altogether 5697 schools in the province, or, according to the census of 1891, one school for each 261 persons.

The Roman Catholics maintain 4727 schools, or one for every 273 persons; the Protestants, 955 schools, or one for every 206.

The grand total of pupils enrolled in the schools was 284,017, and the average attendance was 214,960, which gives 50 pupils per school, an average attendance of 88 pupils.

The Roman Catholic schools were attended by 246,659 Roman Catholic and 1291 Protestant pupils.

The Protestant schools had 32,092 Protestants, and 2669 Roman Catholics upon their lists. The Roman Catholic pupils were recruited from almost all the counties in the province and were mostly found in elementary schools.

The pupils of French origin who learn English numbered 48,253, and those of English origin who learn French, 18,542.

The course of study prescribed by the Committee of the Council of Public Instruction was followed by 274,915 pupils.

49,245 pupils studied agriculture in the public schools of the province.

The male lay teachers numbered 395, of whom 284 were Roman Catholics and 111 Protestants. There were 58 male lay teachers without diplomas in the Roman Catholic schools, and 8 in the Protestant schools. The average salary of male teachers with diplomas in the Roman Catholic model schools and academies was \$477, and in the Protestant model schools and academies the average was \$786. The female lay teachers numbered 5353, of whom 4224 were Roman Catholics and 1129 Protestants. 946 female teachers without diplomas taught in the Roman Catholic schools, and 73 without diplomas, taught in the Protestant schools. There was thus, a total of 1019 female teachers without diplomas in the schools of the province. The comparatively enormous number of female teachers without diplomas in our schools tends to diminish yearly, under the effects of the rules of the committees of the Council of Public Instruction. This year there has been a falling off amongst them of 63, compared with last year, which was 1082. The Roman Catholic Committee, at its last meeting, adopted a resolution having for effect to oblige teachers without diplomas to sign a paper by which they promised to undergo an examination at the very next meeting of the Board of Examiners; and that, for the future, authority to teach without diplomas in the Roman Catholic schools would not be granted, unless the teacher would conform to the said resolution of the Roman Catholic Committee. The average annual salary of the female teachers with diplomas in the Roman Catholic elementary schools was \$105.00; and, in the Protestant elementary schools \$185.00. In the Roman Catholic model schools and academies the average was \$140.00 and in the Protestant model schools and academies, it was \$306.00.

"With such salaries," continues the report, "especially in the Roman Catholic schools, it is not surprising that the female teacher's diploma is so little sought, and that there are more than a thousand teachers without diplomas. These salaries very often keep those away from teaching who are the most capable, and who find no encouragement sometimes not even food and proper maintenance. Under these conditions, teaching is adopted by a large number of teachers only in

default of something better, and they give it up on the first favorable opportunity."

OPINIONS OF INSPECTORS.

Mr. Theop. Beaulieu, who is inspector for the counties of Kamouraska, Temiscouata and Rimouski, says: "It is the departure of youths for the neighbouring republic which causes the heads of families, not having hands for farm work, to take their children while quite young from school and set them to work. Needless to say that the greater number of these children remain in dense ignorance. It is the departure of families for the United States which causes the districts to be depopulated, and that the schools are closed in many of them, on account of the small number of children remaining. These children, in almost all cases, are too far away from the neighbouring district school to be able to attend it, and they remain completely deprived of the benefits of education."

"Emigration fetters progress of all kind in our province," writes Mr. P. Beland, of Saint-Julie, and many other inspectors speak in the same strain. The parents who remain in the country must keep their children at work to help support the family.

"Many applicants after being rejected in Montreal apply to pass examination before the county boards," says an inspector, "and obtain first-class diplomas. Others, in large numbers, in spite of a refusal of a certificate for a full course from the Nuns who teach them, deeming them incompetent, come forward and meet with the same success."

Inspector Nantel also says:—"It may be asked if the diploma of capacity, in a few years, will mean anything. For my own part, I am sorry to see that permission to teach is given, with such ease, to persons who have not the necessary ability, and thus work considerable injury. A person who is old enough to obtain a diploma, and who does not ask for it, should never have authority to teach, whether she is competent or she is not. If she is let her get a diploma; if not, she should not teach."

The competition of these young girls drives the qualified teachers to other occupations, or to other countries. All the inspectors speak of the scarcity of competent teachers, and insist upon the necessity of an immediate change. The School Commissioners, often ignorant men, "do not trouble themselves about anything but bringing down the salaries of female teachers to the lowest possible point."



Tenders for Supplies.

1895.

The undersigned will receive Tenders for Supplies up to noon on MONDAY, DECEMBER 3rd, 1894, for the supply of Batches' Meat, Butter, Flour, Oatmeal, Potatoes, Cordwood, etc., for the following institutions during the year 1895, viz.:—At the Asylums for the Insane in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton, Mimico, Brockville and Orillia; the Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto; the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene; the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, and the Blind at Brantford.

Two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfillment of each contract. Specifications and forms of tender can only be had on making application to the Bursars of the respective institutions.

N. B.—Tenders are not required for the supply of meat to the Asylums in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton and Mimico, nor to the Central Prison and Reformatory for female, Toronto.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. CHRISTIE,
T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
JAMES NOXON.

Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities.
Parliament Buildings,

Toronto, November 19th, 1894.

FAR AND WIDE

THE NEWS HAS SPREAD OF OUR

Terrific Slaughter of Clothing!

One Week More of Unparalleled Bargains.

NOTE THE MIGHTY REDUCTIONS:

All our \$6 Men's Suits now \$4—one quarter off \$3.
All our \$8 and \$10 Men's Suits now \$6—one quarter off \$4.50.

All our \$12 and \$15 Men's Suits now \$8—one quarter off \$6.

All our \$16 and \$20 Men's Suits now \$12—one quarter off \$9.

Choice of any Suit in the house \$12—one-quarter off \$9.

Black Venetian Worsted Suits now \$10—one-quarter off \$7.50.

Black Diagonal Worsted Suits now \$11—one-quarter off \$8.31.

Men's \$8 and \$9 Overcoats now \$6—one-quarter off \$4.50.

Men's \$12 Overcoats now \$8—one-quarter off \$6.

Men's \$16 Frieze Overcoats now \$10—one-quarter off \$7.50.

Men's \$20 and \$25 Frieze Overcoats now \$16—one-quarter off \$12.

Boys' \$4 Overcoats now \$3—one-quarter off \$2.25.

Boys' \$7 Overcoats now \$4—one-quarter off \$3.

Boys' Two-Piece Suits were \$3, now \$1.87½.

Boys' Two-Piece Suits, sizes 22 to 28, \$1.50.

Men's Fine Pants, worth \$4, to go in at this sale at \$2.49.

Men's Fine Pants, worth \$3, to go at \$1.89.

Men's Pants, worth \$2, to close at \$1.19.

C. S. HERBERT,

219-221 YONGE.

VIN MARIANI.

For Body and Brain.

Since 30 years, all eminent physicians recommend

VIN MARIANI,

The original French Coca Wine, most popularly used tonic-stimulant in Hospitals, Public and Religious Institutions everywhere. Nourishes, Fortifies, Refreshes. Strengthens the Entire System; most Agreeable, Effective and Lasting Renovator of the Vital Forces.

Every test, strictly on its own merits, will prove its exceptional reputation.

PALATABLE AS
CHOICEST OLD WINES.



To my good friend A. Mariam, beneficent discoverer of that admirable wine which has so often restored my strength. GORNON.

LAWRENCE A. WILSON & Co., Sole Agents in Canada for Gold Lick Sec Champagne, 23 and 30 Hospital St., MONTREAL.