

ber of pupils following each branch, &c. 6. To regulate and decide all questions and all cases not provided for by law, and all difficulties relative to its interpretation. And every such decision or regulation should be conclusive and final, and without appeal to any tribunal whatever or in any manner whatsoever. Every contravention, infraction of a rule, or disobedience of a decision rendered by the Minister of public instruction, to be punished as every offence against the school laws.

II. Superintendents of public instruction in each judicial district of Lower Canada.

Their duties and attributes to be the same as those of the present superintendent, and further, to hear and decide, without appeal, every difficulty or contestation relative to the employment of the monies used in the execution of the law; to watch over the execution of the law, conformably to its provisions and to the instructions of the Minister of public instruction and his regulations and decisions; to visit and examine every year, at the period fixed by the Minister of public instruction, the schools in their respective districts; to examine with care the progress of the pupils, the capacity of the teachers; to deprive teachers of their office for incapacity, negligence or immorality; to make a report at the time fixed by the Minister of instruction; to see that the school commissioners conform to the law and to the regulations and decisions of the Minister of public instruction, to examine the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer and the registers containing the minutes of the commissioners; to award fines against school commissioners who may contravene the law, &c.; to conform scrupulously to the instructions they may receive from the Minister of public instruction.

III. Boards of public instruction in each judicial District. Such Boards to be composed of six qualified persons appointed by the Governor. Among other duties they should examine the qualifications of the male and female teachers, (the Brothers of the Christians Schools and the Ladies of the Congregation excepted,) grant them diplomas and be bound to make from time to time to the Minister of public instruction all the suggestions they may deem useful to the cause of education.

IV. School Commissioners, elected in each locality by the proprietors (except in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal where they should be chosen by the Corporations of these Cities. Their duties and attributes would be: 1. To take possession of all the school property in their respective localities. 2. To look after the keeping up, repairing and building of the school houses. 3. To engage male and female teachers who are duly qualified according to law. 4. To conform to the requirements of the law and to the regulations and decisions of the Minister of public instruction under a penalty. 5. To visit at least every two months the schools under their control. 6. To make choice of sites for the construction of schools. 7. To divide each locality into School Districts with the approbation of the Superintendent of the District. To levy by assessment: 1. A sum equal to that allotted to their locality out of the funds for Common Schools. 2. All sums necessary for the repair, keeping up and construction of school houses. 3. All sums necessary for the payment of the male and female teachers, if the assessment already imposed prove insufficient. 4. To fix the scale of monthly contribution payable by each parent having children of the requisite age to attend the schools. 9. To take the census of all the children of the Municipality. 11. To decide all difficulties arising between the teachers and the parents of the scholars.

V. Formalities of the assessment, to be simplified.

VI. Normal Schools. One school at least in each of the Districts of Quebec and Montreal, to form masters. The School mistresses might be educated in a Community of girls in these Districts respectively. In addition to the expenses