

salaries were derived, and the amount from each source were as follows:—Province, \$95,339.27; Counties, \$55,258.64; Sections, \$85,227.76. The total amount paid by the Province towards buildings, books, and apparatus, &c., in 1866, was \$7,731.01; in 1865, \$8,175.16, shewing a decrease of \$444.15. The total amount paid by the various sections for buildings, furniture, apparatus and miscellaneous, was \$91,024.31. The increase in the salaries of teachers had one of the most gratifying and significant features in connection with the recent educational reform. We might now reasonably expect that much talent of a good order will seek employment in the work of teaching, and that an increasing number of those who engage in this, one of the noblest of callings, will do so for life. For the term ended April 30th, there were 70 schools which competed for the superior grant, and for the term ended October 31st, 71. Of the former, 54 were successful; and of the latter, 52.

Much has also been done towards organizing County Academies. Every county, except Inverness, entitled under the act to an Academy will soon be in a position to receive the benefits which a thoroughly equipped institution must confer. Inverness does not, for the present, propose to establish an Academy. The Superintendent, referring to the state of education in the city, says:—"The efforts of the Board under the difficulties created by the action of a majority of the City Council in refusing, for a time, to levy the required assessment, happily prevented the public schools from being closed. But for the prompt response made by the Government to their representations, the capital of the Province would have presented the shameful and disheartening spectacle of thousands of children roaming its streets in worse than idleness, while almost every other section of the country was liberally devoting its means and energies to the work of public education."

The Provincial Secretary, having run over the principal facts given in the Report, concluded by expressing his conviction that the people at large would appreciate the action of the Legislature in having taken the great responsibility upon it of dealing energetically with the educational system of the country.

By a further act of this session every inhabitant of Halifax of 21 years of age is subjected to a poll tax of five shillings for support of the schools, and this will give those who pay it a right to vote at municipal elections.—*Exchange*.

Extracts from the School Inspectors' Reports.

Extracts from Mr TANGUAY'S Reports.

COUNTIES OF RIMOUSKI, KAMOURASKA, AND TEMISCOUATA.

In 1853 the number of schools under Government control in this district was 94. There were also one college and one convent. Number of pupils in attendance 2300. In 1863 there were 181 schools, 2 colleges and 7 convents, with 8,823 pupils in attendance.

St. Anne, No. 1.—There were in this municipality, 7 elementary schools and one model school; of these, one appeared to be defective, 4 middling and 3 good. The affairs of the corporation were well managed.

St. Anne, No. 2.—One model school, kept by Miss Gagnon and Miss Aubin, was doing well. The college and the agricultural school were among the best institutions of this class in the country.

St. Onézime.—Four schools, well managed.

St. Pacôme.—Five schools, frequented by 251 pupils; 3 of these schools were making satisfactory progress, and one was inferior.

Rivière Ouelle.—A convent, with 339 pupils.

St. Denis.—Eight well-conducted schools in operation, one of which was a primary school for boys, and one a superior school for girls.

Notre-Dame du Mont Carmel.—This municipality possessed 3 schools, 2 of which were progressive, and one gave unsatisfactory results.

St. Louis de Kamouraska.—Besides the convent, there were 6 schools open here, and an academy ably conducted by Mr Lindsay.

St. Paschal.—Ten schools, 2 of which were superior primary schools, one for boys, the other for girls. Number of pupils in attendance, 494. Teachers were poorly encouraged by parents.

St. Hélène.—Five schools, well managed. Attendance 194.

St. Alexandre.—Four schools, 3 of which were progressive and one indifferent. Number of pupils 205. The finances were in a satisfactory state.

St. André.—Seven schools and 260 pupils. Two of these schools had made great progress, and the remaining five, though inferior, were well managed and in a prosperous condition.

Notre-Dame du Portage.—Four schools, 3 of which had improved, the fourth was inferior. Number of pupils 125.

St. Antonin.—Three schools with 128 pupils. Very little progress.

St. Patrice de la Rivière du Loup.—Six schools, 4 of which were well taught and 2 very indifferently; attended by 196 pupils.

St. Edouard.—Two schools, one of which was under the able management of a pupil of the Laval Normal School. Attendance 201. Finances not quite satisfactory.

St. Modeste.—Two schools, 75 pupils. The school of District No. 2 was good, that in No. 1 defective. The ratepayers were well disposed.

St. Arsène.—Two schools in a very prosperous condition, and 4 doing well. Number of pupils 245. The secretary-treasurer discharged his duties creditably.

St. Georges de Cacouna.—Six elementary schools attended by 220 pupils, and a boys' model school attended by 50 pupils; besides the convent in charge of the Sisters of Charity, with 84 pupils. Schools Nos. 1, 2, and 7 had made remarkable progress, but the other three elementary district schools were very inferior.

St. Jean-Baptiste de l'Île Verte.—Eight elementary schools, with 341 pupils. A superior school for girls, attended by 78 pupils, and one for boys by 60. In four district the progress made was very perceptible, but in three others the results were not satisfactory. The finances were well managed.

Trois Pistoles No. 1.—Five elementary schools and 280 pupils. A convent under the direction of the nuns of the *Congrégation*, with 58 pupils. The school in charge of Miss Ansbrow was well conducted, the other four were little advanced. The school affairs were well administered.

St. Fabien.—Five schools attended by 225 pupils. Two of these schools were doing well, but the remaining three made little progress.

Bic.—Five schools, 236 pupils. The schools in charge of Miss Bernier, Miss Rouleau and Miss Bélanger were kept on a proper footing, the other two, though inferior, were doing well-enough. The secretary-treasurer discharged his duties satisfactorily.

St. Germain de Rimouski.—Eight schools, 6 were well conducted, and 2 made little progress. Number of pupils 292. Ratepayers well inclined. Finances in an embarrassed state.

Rimouski (village).—One convent, 130 pupils; one industrial college, 140 pupils. Both institutions were in a most prosperous condition. The affairs of the school municipality were well managed.

St. Anaclet.—Two progressive schools and one rather backward. Pupils attending, 160. Assessments were in arrear.

St. Luce.—Eight schools, 288 pupils. But one school gave satisfactory results. Finances in a very bad state. The secretary-treasurer discharged his duties ably and with punctuality, but the collection of the assessments was attended with great difficulties.

St. Octave de Métis.—Three schools, only one of which had made any progress. Number of pupils 176. Finances were in prosperous condition.

Métis.—Three schools, 74 pupils; one of these schools had very few pupils, the other two made progress.

Township of McNider.—This municipality had only been erected for three years, it however possessed three schools, which were well conducted, the attendance numbering 128 pupils. Much was due to the zeal and activity of the secretary-treasurer.

St. Ulric de Matane.—There was but one school in this municipality. The school law was carried into effect only this year. Another school was to be opened soon.

St. Jérôme de Matane.—Four schools, 209 pupils. The schools conducted by Mr Fiset and Miss Marquis were progressive. The other two were very inferior. Affairs were well administered.

1864.

The schools in my inspection district made slow but regular and constant progress. I derive most pleasure from the fact that they are better appreciated. Everywhere their advantageous effects are acknowledged; they give additional value to the adjacent property. Those who cannot read no longer acknowledge it without blushing.

St. Anne de la Pocatière, No. 1.—This municipality contains eight schools under control, and one independent school. Three hundred and thirty pupils attend these several schools, the average attendance being 230 only. Two of them are very good, five satisfactory and two of inferior character, and even insufficient. The female teachers of