

selves for examination in every part of the country, the Department will not feel justified in tolerating any male or female teachers in instruction subsidized by government, unless they are possessors of diplomas. For some years past I have been careful in limiting the indulgence thus granted to needy and distant localities, but now there is no longer the excuse which could formerly be offered.

I think it necessary to remark that members of the Council of Public Instruction have been appointed to inspect the Boards of Examiners whenever they have been a sufficiently long period in operation to render such an inspection useful.

Before terminating this report, I shall mention a circumstance which you will no doubt learn with pleasure. The Commissioners of the Exhibition of All Nations in London, having established a department specially intended for books and objects relating to education, I forwarded for exhibition copies of school-books approved of up to date by the Council of Public Instruction, also samples of benches and desks used in the normal and model schools, and a complete series of the reports of this department, and of both the English and French editions of the *Journal of Education*. The Board of Jurors were kind enough to award a medal to the department, and we can infer from the mention made in the report, that it is principally on account of the publication of the *Journal of Education* that this medal was awarded. While this periodical was the recipient of such flattering testimony out of the colony, the number of subscribers in this country considerably increased. The receipts of this year amounted to \$1,179.54.

The development of our system of public instruction continues to favor the creation over the whole country of new school municipalities. The following table will shew the increase in this direction since 1857.

MUNICIPALITIES ERECTED SINCE 1857.

New.		Old municipalities divided.	
1857.....	6	1857.....	3
1858.....	2	1858.....	5
1859.....	5	1859.....	1
1860.....	2	1860.....	12
1861.....	15	1861.....	13
1862.....	16	1862.....	12
	46		46
		Total.....	92

The information contained in this report and in the accompanying appendix clearly proves a continued progress in the various branches of public education. This progress is not as great as might be desired, and no doubt, much still remains to be done. But apart from the measures suggested in my previous reports, and some of which, at all events, will, I trust, be adopted, what remains to be done rests on the influence of public opinion with the local authorities, and on the gradual improvements which must result from the progress of education itself, rather than on any radical modification of our system.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Superintendent of Education.

Extracts from the Reports of Inspectors of Schools, for 1859 and 1860.

Extracts from Inspector LEROUX's Report.

The schools in this district of inspection continued steadily to improve. The attendance had increased, and a greater number of the children studied grammar, arithmetic, history and geography. The monetary affairs of the different municipalities were generally in a satisfactory condition, and in many places the accounts showed a balance in favor of the school corporations, which would doubtless lead to the introduction of improvements.

For a detailed account of the state of school affairs in each municipality, we are referred by the Inspector to his previous report; it may however be remarked that in almost every respect

a decided progress had been made. In concluding the present report he gives particulars concerning the following four parishes, which had been annexed to those previously forming part of this district.

1. *St. Bernabé*.—This parish had four schools, attended by 182 pupils, who might be classed as follows:—reading well 4, learning grammar 19, arithmetic 76, geography 24, and history 21. Although the village school was indifferently managed it was the best of the number. These establishments were all more or less deficient in regard to school materials, but the commissioners evinced a disposition to do all in their power to put them on a better footing.

2. *St. Jude*.—Of the seven schools in operation in this municipality one only was well conducted, and gave very satisfactory results. This was the village school, in charge of Mr. Norbert Lamoureux. The other six were below medium. The commissioners of St. Jude were, however, quite willing to do all that was necessary to ensure success.

3. *St. Denis*.—The convent of St. Denis, under the direction of the ladies of the *Congrégation*, was attended by 132 pupils; and was one of the best institutions of its class. The method of instruction put in practice here was excellent. The village school, in charge of Mr. Henri E. Martineau, was well managed; and as the best method to ensure success had been adopted by this teacher, the pupils made astonishing progress. Miss Virginie Phaneuf's school was also very well conducted; but the remaining schools were indifferently managed. It was the intention of the commissioners to provide without delay the materials so much needed by all schools in this municipality.

4. *St. Charles*.—There were four schools in this parish, two of which (in the Concessions) were somewhat inferior. In the village a boys' school conducted by Mr. J. E. Labonté, and a girls' school, by Miss Labonté, his daughter, obtained very satisfactory results, the method of instruction being entirely approved of by the inspector.

Inspector ARCHAMBAULT's Report.

In this district of inspection, which, since the new division in March 1860, includes the counties of Chambly, Verchères and Richelieu, there were 18 parishes, containing 23 school municipalities; which were again subdivided into 95 districts, in almost all of which, schools devoted either to elementary or superior education, were in operation. The establishment of some of these was due to the liberality of the clergy; while others had been founded by the government or by a few private individuals. The principal institutions of this class are situated in the villages of Chambly, Longueuil, Boucherville, Varennes, Verchères, Belœil, Sorel and St. Aimé.

There were 95 elementary schools in operation, attended by 4474 pupils; 2 model schools, with 81 pupils; 2 dissentient schools, with 109 pupils; 3 schools for girls, with 190 pupils; 4 academies, with 560 pupils; 3 industrial colleges, with 679 pupils; 8 convents, with 1402 pupils; and 10 independent schools, with 310 pupils. Total 7825 pupils.

Of the male teachers 22 possessed diplomas and 2 were unlicensed; and of the female teachers 58 had obtained the necessary certificates, while 4 were unlicensed.

There were 12 public libraries, containing 9900 volumes; 83 mixed schools, or schools admitting scholars of both sexes; 3 mixed or unsectarian schools; 7714 pupils belonged to the Roman Catholic denomination, while 115 were Protestant. The children of French descent numbered 3785 boys and 3929 girls; those of British origin numbered 131 pupils, of whom 64 were boys and 67 girls.

The number of school-houses was 86, of which 68 were devoted to elementary learning. One industrial college was in course of construction.

The several establishments for superior education, which afford-