

chosen by pupils who have left the institution, and the sanitary condition of the various establishments.

The number of pupils who left after having completed their curriculum of study the year before (1856) was 317. The report of 1856 shews no more than 200 for 1855. The number who left, having completed more than a half of the course, was in 1856, 417; in 1855 it was 413. The increase of 117, under the first head, is satisfactory, particularly, if, as we may hope, this rate of improvement be maintained. As to the second, it is to be hoped that it will diminish year by year, provided the first have a proportionate increase. The number of pupils who quitted one institution, to

prosecute their studies in another, was 165. The number of pupils who left within the last two years (1855 and 1856), to devote themselves to tuition, was 258; 20 belonged to the classical colleges, 18 to the industrial colleges, 86 to the academies for boys or mixed, 94 to the academies for girls, and 40 to the normal schools. The number of pupils who left in the same period, to devote themselves to agriculture was 294, an increase of 62 over the years 1854 and 1855.

The sanitary statistics are shown in the following small tabular statement :

HEALTH OF PUPILS.

| INSTITUTIONS. | NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTACKED WITH SERIOUS DISEASES WITHIN THE YEAR. | | | | | | | | | NUMBER OF PUPILS DECEASED WITHIN THE YEAR. | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|-----------|---|---|------------------------------|---|-----------------|--|---|---|-----------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | Inflammation and other diseases of the brain. | Consumption, bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory organs. | Pleurisy. | Serious diseases of the digestive organs. | Neuralgia and other diseases of the nervous system. | Fever and epidemic diseases. | Luxations, fractures and other accidents. | Other diseases. | Total number of pupils who have been sick within the year. | Inflammation and other diseases of the brain. | Consumption, bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory organs. | Pleurisy. | Diseases of the digestive organs. | Neuralgia and other diseases of the nervous system. | Fever and epidemic disorders. | Accidentally killed. | Accidentally drowned. | Deaths by other diseases. | Total number of pupils deceased within the year. |
| Classical colleges | 2 | 13 | 3 | 6 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 29 | ..... | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 |
| Industrial colleges | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ..... | 8 | 4 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| Academies for boys..... | 2 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 126 | 3 | 149 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 |
| Academies for girls..... | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 128 | 7 | 161 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | 12 |
| Normal schools..... | 2 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 14 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| | 8 | 37 | 6 | 11 | 14 | 262 | 14 | 371 | 3 | 7 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | 11 | ..... | 28 |

The number of pupils deceased is 28. Last year it amounted to 66, although fewer institutions had made the desired returns. The number visited with serious disorders is greater, but if we consider the increased number of returns, the number of deaths is smaller in proportion to the number of cases of serious disease. The whole number of boys in all the establishments, included under the designation of houses of superior education is 9638, that of girls 14875. The number of day-scholars is 18108, of half boarders 2327, of boarders 4278. The number of catholic pupils in the universities is 348, in the classical colleges 151, in the industrial colleges 1832, in the academies for boys or mixed 3984, in the academies for girls 13241, and in the normal schools 123; total 21432. The number of protestant pupils in the universities is 88, in the classical colleges 751, in the industrial colleges 105, in the academies for boys, or mixed 2155, in the academies for girls 113, and in the normal schools 69; total, 3281. There are in all, 266 pupils whose parents reside out of Lower Canada; of these 8 come from New Brunswick, 56 from Upper Canada, and 162 from the United States.

In the most important points, we find in this recapitulation of the statistics of superior education satisfactory signs of progress; and with respect to the unfavorable indications which we have not sought to conceal, it is but fair to remark, that no substantial judgment can be formed unless the statistics of a series of years be taken in consideration, as a thousand accidents may occasion fluctuations less important than at the first partial glance they appear to be. It is also proper to observe that, in the classical colleges, the pupils in the four upper classes, who have ceased to study Latin grammar, are not included in the column relating to that branch of study.

Table G contains the information transmitted by the School Inspectors, corrected and put into more perfect form, by means of that which reaches me through other channels.

A slight discrepancy which may exist between the general

synopsis and the small tables in certain of the Inspector's reports ought therefore to excite no surprise.

According to that table there are 507 municipalities, 2568 school districts, 2015 school houses belonging to the Commissioners of Municipalities or the Trustees of dissentient schools, and 2537 schools under the absolute control of the department of public instruction, independently of the normal schools and model schools belonging to them. Of that number there are 2353 elementary schools under the direction of School Commissioners, numbering 100,989 scholars, and 96 under that of dissentient trustees numbering 2768 scholars.

The whole number of superior elementary schools, whether independent or under control is 243, numbering 13609 scholars, and the whole number of elementary schools both independent and under control is 2518, numbering 110,441 scholars.

The number of teachers is 902. In 1856 it was 892, the increase being 10. This small increase is an indication that a large number of teachers have retired; several have done so with a view to the pension. It is certain that a considerable number of new teachers have devoted themselves to the work, and this is shewn by the statistics of superior education and those of the normal schools. The whole number of female teachers is 1850, in 1856 there were 1877, a diminution of 27, which is explained by the obligation imposed on them of obtaining diplomas. As a large number of female teachers have passed a successful examination before the board, besides those who were previously engaged in tuition, it is certain that a great number of unqualified teachers have been dismissed. This we find to be the case, both in the reports of the Inspectors, and the correspondence of the department. The number of teachers who hold diplomas and are engaged in teaching is 532; in 1856 it was 448, an increase of 84. The number of those who have no diplomas is 370: in 1856 it was 444, a diminution of 74. The lay-teachers who still remain unprovided with diplomas are generally employed in the remoter parts of the province, and in