

Chrysostôme and St. Joseph in the County of Levi; Ste. Claire and St. Lambert in the County of Dorchester;—of St. Frederic and Ste. Marie in the County of Beauce;—of Lotbinière, Ste. Croix, and St. Antoine in the County of Lotbinière deserve the greatest praise for their liberality, as will be seen on reference to the statement B above mentioned.

The municipality of St. Raphael in the County of Bellechasse deserves especial notice. Their share of the grant only amounts to £29, and yet they have raised £47 additional assessment, £26 monthly fees and £50 special assessment for the erection of school houses, in all £153. The municipalities of Beauport, in the County of Quebec, of Cap Santé in the County of Portneuf, of St. Jean de l'Île d'Orléans, and of l'Ange Gardien in the County of Montmorency, may be noticed as the municipalities, within the district of inspection of Mr. Inspector Barty, that have contributed the largest additional contributions, when compared with the shares of the grant received by them respectively. The municipalities of Du Montier and Maskinongé, in Mr. Hubert's district of Inspection, and those of La-Baie-du-Ferme and St. David d'Yamaska, in Mr. Maurault's district, have also made large additional contributions besides paying the monthly fees. In Mr. Bourgeois' district of inspection, which shows a greater amount of general increase with reference to the additional contribution than any other, there are some municipalities that deserve the greatest praise. For instance, Grantham has contributed £143 additional, £21 monthly fees, and £123 special assessment for building school houses, &c., making in all £311, whereas their share in the Government grant only amounts to £56. Wickham also, that has contributed £241, while its share in the grant is only £20. Bulstrode and Warwick £254, their share of the Government allowance being only £32. Upton £116, with only £15 grant, and St. Norbert £103, the share awarded to them being only £41.

In the district of Inspection under the charge of Mr. Childs, the results of the operations of the new law are really surprising. Stanstead which only receives as its share out of the general fund £158, raises altogether £697, that is to say, besides £158, the legal amount of assessment, it levies £260 by additional assessment, £232 for monthly fees, and £15 for building purposes. Compton raises £515, its share in the grant being £91. Tingwick £210, its share being £31. Bury £125, its share being £27; and many others, all showing considerable increase. There are, however, several municipalities within the district not yet organised, and some do not receive their shares in the grant at all in consequence of their having neglected to follow the instructions published for their guidance. Sheffield contributes £424, with an allowance of only £87. Brome £266, with an allowance of only £72. Granby £186, with an allowance of £79. Milton, Roxton, Farnham, St. Romuald, Henryville and many other municipalities, situated within the district of Inspection of Mr. Inspector Parmelee, have bestirred themselves so effectually, that they merit notice as deserving public approbation. The older establishments situated within the district of Montreal, would not allow themselves to be behind their brethren in the Eastern Townships and other districts in that portion of the province, in the furtherance of Public Instruction. The parish and village of Longueuil, Boucherville, the village of Varennes, the parish of St. Ours, and many other municipalities in the counties of Verchères and Richelieu, under the Inspection of Mr. Inspector Archambault, the town and parish of St. Hyacinthe, Abbotsford (£155 raised, with only £51 allowed), St. Césaire, Christerville within the district under the Inspection of Mr. Consigny, have also materially improved under the operation of the new law. In Mr. Laucot's district of Inspection, Laprairie, St. Constant (£309 levied, £93 only allowed), St. Cyprien, St. Valentin, Lacolle (£468 levied, £121 allowed), Châteauguay (£226 levied, only £82 granted), St. Louis de Gonzague and St. Timothée, making almost the half of the municipalities, have a right to be distinguished in this statement of honorable mention, which I have extended far beyond the limits I originally intended to devote to it.

I cannot refrain, however, from making particular mention of the efforts made by the municipalities of Mascouche, St. Gabriel de Brandon, in the district under charge of Mr. Inspector Dorval, also of several small municipalities in the parish of Montreal, situated out of the limits of the City, that have always been authorised to levy an amount exceeding their share in the grant, and who are willing, should they be permitted by the legislature to do so, to double the amount now actually paid by them. St. Laurent and Nouvelle Longueuil in Mr. Valade's district of Inspection, Notre-Dame de Bonsecours, Buckingham, Ouslow, Litchfield, Allumettes and Earldley, in the district under the Inspection of Mr. Roney; St. François de Sales, St. Eustache, and Ste. Scholastique, in Mr. Germain's district, and finally, St. Anicet, Godmanchester, Hinch-

inbrooke and St. Jean Chrysostôme No. 2, Ormstown and Chatham, in the district under the charge of Mr. Inspector Bruce.

It is evident, therefore, that throughout the whole extent of the country, the most generous efforts have been made; and there is not a municipality of Lower Canada, however remote or poor, in which an appeal has been made to the ratepayers, that has not most nobly responded to it, thus giving hope of a most prosperous future for the cause of Public Instruction.

In contrast with all the generous efforts I have just noticed, one fact, I cannot avoid mentioning, however high the respect I may entertain for the municipal body to which I feel obliged to allude, for I should consider myself as neglecting the duty I owe to the country, were I to refrain from expressing the disappointment I experienced.

The Superintendent then quotes at length the correspondence which has taken place between the Department of Public Instruction and the City Councils of Quebec and of Montreal, on the subject of a proposed increase of their respective contributions to the school fund. That correspondence as far as Quebec is concerned, has ended in a vote of £276, in addition to the amount required by law, bringing the whole contribution to £1250. As to the City Corporation of Montreal, the Superintendent makes the following remarks:

This effort on the part of the municipal council of Quebec, together with the good wishes towards the furtherance of Public Instruction, indicated by this additional grant, are the more praiseworthy, inasmuch as the council has now on hands a most gigantic enterprise, that of constructing an aqueduct, which, in a City built upon the solid rock must entail an enormous expense.

I have much regret however in stating, that the steps taken by me to obtain the same object from the municipal council of the City of Montreal, did not meet with the same happy results. A statement of the expenses incurred by the two boards of Commissioners, catholic and protestant, was asked for. This statement was forwarded with as little delay as possible, in my opinion, it fully proved the good management and economy of the Commissioners in the disposal of the funds intrusted to them, it should have ensured a prompt answer, fully entertaining my request.

Having afterwards conferred with some of the members of the Corporation to whom the consideration of my demand had been referred, I was given to understand that, they did not consider the financial state of the City sufficiently flourishing, to permit them to comply with my request, and that the consideration of it, would be postponed indefinitely.

I can scarcely believe, however, that a City, which holds the first rank in the country for population and wealth, whose proceedings on all other occasions, are on such a magnificent scale; that a City whose inhabitants individually, give daily proofs of their zeal, their intelligence, and of their charity, would wish to remain behindhand in this good work, while other Cities and Municipalities in Lower Canada, and among the latter, poor and remote settlements whose names were probably never heard of by the wealthy citizens of Montreal, have so generously aided the cause, and I therefore feel confident that Montreal will shortly distinguish itself by a liberality in the amount granted, worthy of its high position.

The Superintendent's expectations, we are sorry to say, have not as yet been realized, and the City Council of Montreal have acted taken no action in the matter since the date of the report.

The Superintendent then proceeds to the consideration of a subject of great importance, as it affects the professional standard of the teacher.

One of the most essential enactments of the new law after those I have above alluded to, is the obligation imposed upon all teachers, whether male or female, to undergo an examination before their respective boards of examiners, and the prohibition to school commissioners to employ teachers who have not received a diploma.

This clause of the law has been strictly put in force, and the consequence has been that, the labours of the different boards of Examiners have been considerably increased, by the number of candidates presenting themselves for examination, not only at their