

a passion, and then all will be gained, not only education will be secured but the success and happiness of a life time. "Labor, says a distinguished writer, is one of the best auxiliaries to virtue, it is at once the support and ornament of our existence."

And the poet says:—

"Grâce au travail, amis, nous renverrons bien loin  
Trois maux affreux, l'ennui, le vice et le besoin."

I am also of opinion that rewards or marks of honor given to those teachers who distinguish themselves in education in each district would have an excellent effect.

The distribution of rewards to the scholars has introduced among other improvements the use of registers of visits to the schools, which were previously in use in a small number of municipalities only, and which are now to be found almost every where. I have also recommended to the teachers to add to their school journals a few columns in which they might note in a summary way, the temperature of each day, the meteorological observations they might make and any facts worthy of remark, relating more especially to the school municipality. Each school would thus have little annals which might be very useful, and occupation or rather recreation would be thus created for the teacher which could not but be of advantage to him.

Extracts from the Reports of Mr. Inspector VALANZ.

I will merely state that I rejoice at the flourishing condition of our schools in general. Even those which now appear to me to be inferior, might, a few years ago, have ranked with the best schools of the period. Religious instruction is every where imparted, under the care of the clergy, and the teachers seem to understand that upon them depend the punctuality, obedience, and success of the pupils. Every school within my district, with a very few exceptions, has its system of rules and its programme. Reading is practised in many of the schools together with parsing and explanations; the style of writing has improved, grammar is everywhere taught, orthography is attended to, mental arithmetic has been introduced, and the study of arithmetic has been pursued far beyond the limits heretofore attained. The study of geography which, with our present rapid means of locomotion, has become more indispensable than ever, is pursued with the greatest success. Such, I am happy to state, is the position of almost all the schools within my district. There is not one of them without a black-board, and but very few of them unprovided with geographical maps. Many of them have very fine maps, together with globes and mathematical instruments. In the higher classes many of the pupils are successful in literary composition. The Gregorian chant and vocal music, are taught with success.

The accounts of the Commissioners are well kept, and their finances in a satisfactory position, except that in some few of the municipalities there are pretty large arrears, and it is not always easy to collect them. The school-houses are generally neat and well kept. The teachers, both male and female, are persons of exemplary manners, and though not all possessed of equal talents and acquirements, yet devoted in general with zeal, to the duties of their high mission.

I now give you a few details relating to each of the different municipalities separately.

#### CITY OF MONTREAL.

**City of Montreal (Catholics).—**The Catholic population of the City of Montreal is provided with excellent schools, some of them being under the control of the Commissioners appointed by the Council of the City. The Commercial Academy or Model-School, kept by Messrs. Doran and Garnot, continue to give excellent results. It has been attended, this year, by 120 pupils. The pupils' books of writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping are neat and well kept, and shew that they have made great progress in these various branches.

The day-school of the Convent of the Congregation de Notre-Dame, which is under the control of the Commissioners, has been attended this year by 140 pupils. The Providence Orphan School has 71 pupils. The success of these pupils is something very remarkable; it is highly gratifying to find these poor orphans making, at times, much greater progress, under the education provided for them by the charity of the public, than children whose parents incur heavy expense for the same object. Mr. Quinlan's School is well kept, and gives exceedingly gratifying results; it is attended by 50 pupils. The school kept by Mlle. Godere is attended by 50 pupils, and is, as a whole, one of the best in my district. Mrs. Byrn's school is inferior to what it was in former years; it is

attended by 40 pupils. Mlle. Poitras, who devotes herself with the greatest zeal to the direction of her school, has now 74 pupils. An eighth school is kept by Mme. Dulresne; both languages are taught by her with good success. The schools under control are attended by a total of 602 pupils. The Commissioners' accounts are kept in good order. The Commissioners own but one School-house, that in which the Commercial Academy is kept. I regret to see that many of the School-rooms are much too small, and badly ventilated, and, certainly, such as can in no way compare with the majority of the country school-houses in my district.

#### COUNTY OF MONTREAL.

**Hochelega.—**The Catholic Commissioners of this municipality have an excellent school, attended by 60 pupils. All the branches required for Elementary Schools, are taught with success. The school-mistress, Mlle. Labelle, is acquainted with the English and French languages, and deserves praise for her aptness and zeal. The Commissioner's accounts are well kept. The Protestant dissentients have a school attended by 28 pupils; much progress was made in this school under Mr. Burns, a teacher who is now engaged at St. Henri.

**Coteau St. Louis.—**In this municipality, in addition to the deaf and dumb institute, there is a model school for boys, kept by the Clercs de St. Viateur, who also conduct the former institution. A higher degree of progress might justly be expected from this school, if the pupils (125) who attend it were more assiduous. The results of the examination which I made at the period of my second visit, were very satisfactory. The deaf and dumb institute, which I also visited, presents notwithstanding the small number of pupils, a spectacle full of interest. The pupils answered in writing and by signs, all the questions put to them, and seemed to have acquired a knowledge of French and English grammar, arithmetic, geography, and history. The municipality has also two good girl's schools, one of them conducted by Miss Bibaud, the other by Miss Lemire, both of whom display much zeal and devotedness; these two schools are attended by a total of 103 pupils. The accounts of the Commissioners are well kept, but there is unfortunately a large amount of arrears due. The dissentients have a model-school, conducted by Mr. Lamb, a very assiduous and laborious teacher; it is attended by 40 pupils. Their accounts are well kept.

(To be continued.)

## MONTHLY SUMMARY.

#### EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

— Death has again struck down one of the most eminent citizens of Montreal. This time he has dealt his blow among the thin ranks of our men of science. Dr. Andrew F. Holmes, the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill College, died suddenly on Tuesday evening.

In the year 1797, the father of Dr. Holmes was on his way to Canada with his wife, when the vessel in which he had sailed was captured by a French frigate and taken as a prize to Cadiz. There the Doctor was born, and was baptized at the Church of St. Jago by the name of Andrew Fernando. The family reached Canada in 1801. In 1811 he was articled to the late Dr. Arnoldi, with whom he studied for several years, after which he went to Edinburgh to complete his studies, and thence to Paris. In 1819 he returned to Canada with his diploma of M. D., and began the practice of his profession as a partner of his former patron. This partnership being subsequently dissolved he continued to practice alone up to the day of his death. After his return, in 1821, with the late Drs. Caldwell and Robertson, he founded the Montreal School of Medicine, known afterwards as the "Montreal Medical Institution," which when the University of McGill College was set in operation in 1828 or '9, was merged in the Medical Faculty of that institution. This School has long ranked among the foremost on this continent, and has been a boast of the city. Up to the year 1836 he filled the chair of Materia Medica and Chemistry. In that year, the duty was divided, he taking Chemistry alone, which he held till 1842, when he succeeded Dr. Robertson in the chair which he has ever since filled. At the reorganization of the Faculty in 1854, he became and had continued ever since Dean of the Faculty, discharging the duties of his office with a zeal, diligence and alacrity beyond praise, also holding the chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. He was, we believe, the oldest professor in Canada. Dr. Holmes was also the founder, with a few others, of the Natural History Society, and pursued for many years the study of the natural sciences with great zeal and