

Mr. Hutton, Secretary of the Provincial statistical department, is of opinion that the children between five and sixteen years of age form a quarter in the country, and in the Cities 18.75 per cent of the population. (1) Admitting these calculations to be correct, the total population of Lower Canada in 1856, would be 1,175,809, and the total number of pupils of all ages attending Educational Institutions in Lower Canada (142,141 at least, which after deduction of 235 pupils whose parents do not reside in Lower Canada leaves 141,906) will be to the population in the proportion of 1 in 8.33.

Without reference to the preceding remarks, the results of the last census show 93,430 children of, from seven to fourteen years of age (the obligatory legal age) attending the schools, out of 145,177, that is to say 64.33 per cent or 1 in 1.80. The number of boys of from five to sixteen years of age would be 62,374, in 117,875: of boys from seven to fourteen years of age 47,714 in 74,459. The number of girls of from five to sixteen years of age, 59,381 in 111,341 of from seven to fourteen years of age 45,716 out of 70,718. These calculations can be easily rectified on reference to the statements given above and to the divers other statements in the Appendix. The number of protestant children at Quebec appears very high, relatively to the children of the same creed at Montreal; and the number of Catholic children at Quebec appears to me to be low, relatively to the children of that creed at Montreal. From the results arrived at and shown by other statements of these two cities, it is probable that there is some considerable error in these two numbers.

Table B contains a statement of the amounts levied for elementary Education in Lower Canada. I have already, in the first part of this Report, given the results of this statement within the different districts of Inspection, and called attention to the sacrifices made by a great many municipalities. I must state however, that the great increase of all kinds of assessments shown this year, as compared with preceding years, is not altogether real, and this arises from the fact, (which I have already explained) that the statistics of former years did not include all the different kinds of contributions.

The amount is £101,691, which would give an increase over 1855 of £39,407, and over 1854, of £42,183, which would show a sudden increase from £2,776 to £39,407. The fees paid to the several institutions for superior education amount this year to £61,346, which shows that the inhabitants themselves, have contributed directly for the purposes of Education £166,037,—the annual grant for Elementary Schools amounted to £28,991—the amount of supplementary aid to poor municipalities to £1,000; the grant to Institutions for Superior Education £18,777. The costs of the establishment and fitting up of the Normal Schools £5,733. The salaries of the officers of the Department and of the School Inspectors, the Library of the Department, the Parochial Libraries, the superannuated teachers pension fund—books given as prizes in the different schools, and all other contingent expenses of the Department form together an item of £8,007; showing that the Government has expended, in all, £62,511. To this amount expended for Educational purposes as well by individuals as by the Government, should be added £20,753, representing interest at six per cent on the value of the real estate possessed by the different Educational Institutions (£345,895) which will give £249,301, for the total amount expended for the purposes of Education in Lower Canada, a large sum for a population of only 1,200,000 souls.

The recapitulation of statement B gives: for voluntary contributions or legal assessment sum granted £28,141; assessment over and above the amount of grant or special assessments £24,474; monthly fees £13,372; assessments for building and repairing School-houses &c. £6,373.

Statement C shows the number of schools in each county in which the books, generally in use throughout the schools, are studied; but independently of those mentioned in this statement, there are many others which are only used in a very few schools.

Among the books used for reading, the "Devoir du Chrétien," "The duty of a Christian towards God," from the collection published by the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, is almost universally in use. It is read in 1442 schools. The Bible or the New Testament are read in 506 schools. The National school books of Ireland are read in 431 schools. The "Guide de l'Instituteur,"

(1) Mr. Moreau de Jonnés in his work "Eléments de Statistiques," published in 1856, states that the children between five and ten years of age are in Ireland 1 in 7.35 inhabitants: in Great Britain 7.62. In Scotland, in 7.90; in Sweden, in 10.16; in France, in 10.23. Children between ten and fifteen years of age. In Ireland 1 in 8.20; in the British Isles in 8.70; in Sweden in 10.17; in France in 10.67. Mr. Hutton computes the total population of Lower Canada on the 1 January 1857, at 1,220,514.

'Teachers Guide,' a kind of Encyclopedia, written by Mr. Valade, is used in 533 schools: the Latin version of the Psalms of David, is used in 936 schools; and books printed in imitation of manuscript, are used in 948. The French grammars most in use are L'homonds, and the grammar of the Brethren of the Christian Doctrine; the first is used in 506 schools and the latter in 855. The English Grammars are Murray's and Lennie's: the former is used in 254 schools, and the latter in 182 schools. A small volume, containing an abridgement of Sacred History, of the History of Canada, and of the History of France, is used in 1008 schools. The Geography by the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine is used in 1064, Morse's in 139, and Olney's in 83 schools. The Geography written by the Abbé Holmes, is in general used in all the Colleges and Academies, and is far superior to the others. The Arithmetics by Bouthillier and the Christian Brethren are used, the former in 476 and the latter in 738 schools. Adams' and Walkingham's English Arithmetics are used, the former in 198 and the latter in 173 schools.

Statement D contains the Statistics of all the Educational Institutions, more especially those relating to Superior and Secondary Schools. It comprises three grand divisions,—Superior Schools, Secondary Schools, and Primary Superior Schools.

The first division comprises two sections: Universities and special Superior Schools. The total number of volumes contained in the libraries of these Institutions is 15,200; number of Professors, 56, and of Pupils 377.

The second division comprises four sections: Classical Colleges, Commercial Colleges, Academies for boys or mixed, and female Academies.

I prepared blank forms for reports for all these institutions, showing, besides the information required by law, other information which I considered would be useful as well for educational purposes generally, as for the Institutions themselves. I took especial care to make a distinction in these forms between what was, with reference to this information, optional and what was obligatory. I was much pleased to find that the principals of the Institutions have generally given both, most willingly, and that the returns were made up with much care, and in many cases it became very easy to remedy approximatively any defects. I am also indebted to the Gentlemen who preside over free and unsubsidied institutions for the information given, thus enabling me to publish the most complete statistical report on Educational Establishments which, I think, has ever been given in this province. The blank forms contain seven principal divisions—the first gives a general description of the institution; the second, a report relative to its finances; the third, the course of studies followed; the fourth, the sanitary state of the Institution; the professions chosen by pupils who have left the institution within the previous two years; the sixth and seventh, the number of professors and pupils not coming under the above headings. Almost all the information contained in the first and second divisions is required by Law. That demanded by the third division will more readily meet the intention which the Legislature had when requiring a description of the course of studies followed. The fourth division is of the utmost importance, it being necessary to draw the attention of all Institutions towards the hygienic and sanitary reforms required and to furnish scientific men, with the statistics of diseases to which studious young persons are subject. I have thought, however, that this information would be more readily and correctly furnished, were I only to state, the general results for each kind of Institutions. The following table shows that the sanitary state of our Educational Institutions is in general very satisfactory.

(To be continued.)

## MONTHLY SUMMARY.

### EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

— Mr. Alphonse Leroy, professor in the University at Liège, has for some time past, been publishing in the *Revue de l'Instruction Publique de Paris*, a series of articles on public instruction in Canada. He has already published in the *Revue*, at considerable length, a work on public instruction in the United States: and he is now writing on these two subjects in a German periodical. It is our intention to give at an early date, a sketch of Mr. Leroy's works, but we cannot allow this opportunity to pass, without expressing our thankfulness for the kind interest evinced by him towards this department and our countrymen generally, as well as for the number of books sent by him as a donation to the library of the Department.

— Mr. d'Avray, late Superintendent of Education in New Brunswick, has been succeeded in that office by Mr. Fisher. Mr. d'Avray is a pro-